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TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with wobably an occasional shower; cooler; west-

TEFTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temcipitation, 0.38 inch.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOV. 30.

THE SUGAR PROBLEM.

It is not probable that the sugar trust will be able to induce Congress to put raw sugar from Cuba on the free list and retain a protective duty on the refined article. It is said, indeed, that the trust would like to have the duty on refined sugar advanced, so as to rule out competition from Europe, With the raw product from Cuba free, the trust, even without increased duty on the refined article, would make a great deal of money. It could undersell the beet wouldn't be bad for the consumer, but would create an absolute monopoly, There is little consumption of raw or unrefined sugar, and the reheme of the trust would give it full control of the American market. Then, when beet production should be stiffed, the trust could make arbitrary prices.

Our Treasury needs revenue, and sugar is among the readlest of its resources. Our own sugar product is as yet but a very small part of our annual consumption. A great deal of revenue can be had from raw sugar; but the object of the trust is to control the Cuban raw output, received free of duty, and to establish a tariff virtually prohibitory on the refined product. The several consequences of this proposal may readily be foreseen. Production of sugar in our own country would be checked; revenue would be lost, because the tariff on the refined would keep that product out, and a complete trust monopoly would soon be established throughout the United States.

But Cuba begs us to let her sugar into the United States free of duty; for this, she says, would give wonderful stimulation to her industry and set her the high road to prosperity. however, insists on remaining independent of the United States; and it is not our duty to look to her advantage, but to our own. What we have to decide is whether it would be, on the whole, good for ourselves, or not, to allow free entry of Cuban products into our mar-This presents a problem of exceeding intricacy, and the work of our sugar trust tends to make it more intricate still. We must consider the needs of our Treasury, the state of our own industry, what advantages we should gain, through reciprocity or free exchange, and how far we should play into the hands of the growing monopoly that evidently is prepared to control

Cuban production. If Havemeyer on one side and Oxnard on the other could be induced to let the subject of legislation alone, orwhat would be more effective-if officials of the Government and members of Congress would refuse to allow them to direct or control legislation, and peremptorily turn them down, there would be a chance for the interests of the millions of our people in whose name the laws are drawn. It is scandalous that Congress should continue to fisten year after year to those who shamelessly endeavor to force their selfish views and interests into public legis-

HOW WE PROTECT FOREIGNERS. The tariff law of the United States levies a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on hides, and it requires some 300,000 .-900 pounds of imported hides annually eke out our home supply. But lo framing the tariff schedule, due account was taken of the circumstances of those who import hides, tan them and ship them abroad in the form of leather. So it was provided that those who had paid duties on hides should get back

the duties when they export the leather. In a perfectly natural way this arrangement inures to the benefit of the foreign manufacturer. The American manufacturers of boots and shoes, saddles, harness, purses, trunks and vallees and other articles into which leather enters as a factor, are obliged to pay for their leather plus the duty; whereas the tanners can sell the leather to foreign manufacturers at its natural price, without the addition of the duty. The French or German or British manufacturer gets for 85 cents the leather for which the American manufacturer must to 10 per cent or less. Therefore, while Chicago, the tax receipts being about each year, we export but \$8,000,000 in

manufactures of leather. Continental cituation concerning sugar, ply serve the purpose of helping Engdomestic consumer is paying taxes for packing-house combination, and a skill- extravagantly managed. Berlin is a

ful appeal is before us, prepared by and in the interest of the shoe manufacturers. But the objection to granting their request is that the shoe men say nothing about the duty they are enjoying on their own product. It is not an attractive proposal to make the hide men compete under free hides, the while granting to the shoe men protected shoes.

There is a just and simple way to settle this problem. The beef combine can compete with free hides, and the Birmingham and Glasgow three of the leather men will be satisfied. The shoe best-governed cities in the world. The they have free hides, and the consumer will be benefited. Despite the complaint changed before the people would be of the shoe men against the duty on both willing and anxious to elect a hides, they are now exporting heavily of boots and shoes abroad (\$4,000,000 annually), while we import practically none at all. Give the shoe men free hides, and give the people free shoes That is the straightforward and common-sense way out of the difficulty,

This is the real solution of many perplexing tariff problems, Injustice as well as impediments to trade could be destroyed at one stroke by putting sugar, for example, whether raw or refined, upon a revenue basis. So in metals. The manufacturers want free raw materials. Let them have free raw materials and let the customers have free implements and rails. This is not a recipe of universal application. No industry must be destroyed, but protection, where its need is outgrown, should For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 be withdrawn. And this is true of Far sale in Omaks by Barkslow Bros., 1912
Farnam street.
For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News
Do., 77 W. S-cond South street.
For sale in Ogden by W. C. Kind, 204 Twenty-fifth street, and by C. H. Myers.
On file in the Oregon exhibit at the exposition, Charleston, S. C.
For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett
House news stand.

A STRANGE STORY.

The lodging-house "landlady" who turned the murderers of young Morrow over to the police seems to have earned the good will of cumerous citizens. Hardly a day passes but The Oregonian receives letters from admirers of Mrs. Whitlock's courage, promptness and fidelity. They dwell with approval on her conduct, they bespeak for her the \$500 reward, and at least one has suggested that her picture would look quite as appropriate in the paper as did those of the murderers, With these suggestions The Oregonian has no quarrel, though it cannot print anonymous communications. effort was, indeed, made to obtain the good woman's picture for publication. As to the reward, that is not in The Oregonian's keeping. The County Court will doubtless do its duty in the matter, possibly there are other claimants with relative grounds, and the money product of the United States-which is the people's, to be paid out according to law and not from mere generous im-

> Nor should we be too greatly surprised that the correct clew in the Morrow case came from a "landlady. The women who follow her vocation are good souls, as a rule, in whom their calling has bred civility as well as keenness. Though their lodger is usually a bird of passage, their quick eyes have learned to read character like an open book. Many a deserving unfortunate has been cheered on his way with kind words, and more substantial aid, many a sermon in morality has been preached by their stern looks at devotees of vice, many a country girl has had a friendly arm thrown round her in the hour of danger. No small part of their service to the community lies in detection of crooks, under pressure from the police department, which, operating through fear of punishment rather than hope of reward, reaches out also to pawnshops and saloons as well as to the inmates of disorderly houses, who in terror will violate their professional secretiveness. The crooks who robbed a number of houses in the northwest part of town last year were turned over to the police by a lodging

house keeper at Third and Pine. Altogether, Mrs. Whitlock's nervy performance makes one episode in as strange a story as was ever witten in Portland's criminal annals. The sensation of the first news of the murder; the tragedy of the victim's home and that of his fiancee; the jealousy theory and the detention of the unfortunate young woman's other admirers, together with widespread distrust of her ingenuousness; the lodging-house incidents, the vicissitudes of pursuit, the strange arrest, the double confession, the absorbing story of criminal careers told by the criminals, their frantic efforts each to save himself by accusing the other, and the sensational plea of guilty-all make up a wonderful record of criminal life one that might serve for a Dickens to

tell and an Irving to play. No story ever pointed its own moral more clearly or forcibly. The confessions of this brace of youthful scoundrels set forth the crooked path in most faithful lines. They hated work and coveted easy ways to live. Ah, but how hard at last! Beating their way from town to town in hourly peril of death; spending in a night of debauchery the ill-gotten gains of the night before; half the time gorged to worse than repletion and for the rest almost starved; pawning the deadly instrument of their craft for a cheap bed in a friendless lodginghouse; shunned by all honest men and tormented with suspicion, even among themselves-these Ishmaels and Esaus of mankind set before the youth who read their story a more impressive warning against evil ways than ever scribe wrote down or pulpit thundered forth. How bitter the lot chosen by these men now repenting in tears behind prison bars, compared with that of the tired but honest workingman who comes home at night to wellearned repose and loving faces round

the cottage fire! W. E. Curtis, correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald, writes that the City of Berlin, the capital of Prussia, and the City of Chicago, are about the same size. The cost of running Berlin each year is about \$18,572,000, while the cost of running Chicago is \$32,400,000. Berlin spends \$1,456,000 a year on a police force of 5830 men, and Chicago spends \$3.314,000 on a force of 2816 men. Berlin never borrowed a dollar for current expenses; it spends a third more pay \$1, though in practice this differ- on street-cleaning than Chicago, and ence is said to be reduced by friction taxes its people only slightly more than We export some \$20,000,000 in leather \$13,500,000 in one case and \$12,200,000 in the other. Yet Berlin has a much larger revenue, for it operates two gas This case is on all fours with the establishments, which yield a net income of \$5,000,000 a year, and its annual under which government bounties sim- receipts from gas plants, water works, electric light plants, public markets, land to cheap sugar. In each case the lands, street railroads and royalties on franchises amount to \$15,356,000, while the benefit and protection of foreign- the annual receipts of Chicago from ers. The remedy, of course, would be to similar resources is but \$4,000,000. Berabolish the duty on hides, inasmuch as | lin is the most economically managed the sole beneficiary under it is the city in the world, while Chicago is most

true of Chicago and Berlin, and doubtof the extravagant government of Chiit is impossible under our institutions pal government that has made Berlin, men can compete with free shoes, if | public opinion that rules today in our great cities would have to be completely municipal government that could be thrifty management and beautiful environment.

THE ARMY IN GOOD HANDS.

The best Secretary of War before the Civil War was Jefferson Davis; the best Secretary of War since the Civil War is recommendations, so that the National drilled exactly as is our regular Army, and liberal appropriations are made to aid the states in keeping the state October 22, which contains this rejoin-guard in a condition of reasonable efficlency, all that is practicably valuable will be accomplished in making the National Guard a respectable reserve in event of war, foreign or domestic. The Government now furnishes regular Army officers who annually inspect the state troops, and regular Army officers to every college that desires a military instructor. It affords ample opportunity to every officer of the National Guard to obtain desirable instruction and knowledge as to the care, discipline and drilling of troops. Beyond this it is not worth while to go if we could, for it is sufficient to put the Government into close relation with the officers of the National Guard of natural military taste and aptitude. It cannot be expected that men in civil life can spare much time for service in the state militia, and only those of natural military taste and aptitude will be zealous in the acquirement of professional knowledge and skill. For such men the opportunities for knowledge are amply ufficient to make them desirable Army officers in event of a great war.

The Government can easily keep a record of militia officers of good soldierly repute, and of all men who have already shown military efficiency and promise in the volunteer service. This one, we should be fairly well prepared for swift assemblage and organization in event of a great National emergency. All our soldiers, militia or regular, would use the same arms and be in structed in the same tactics, and all our civilians of military promise, taste and aptitude would be known to the Government by its records. The regular Army has been enlarged, so that we may count on an excellent permanent force of the very best quality about 70,000 strong; a force not large enough to afford any just cause of reproach from the enemies of militarism, but ample enough to discharge our National responsibilities and afford a nucleus of trained soldiers to leaven the vast lump of raw levies. We do not expect any serious war; we certainly do not desire it, but a Nation of 75,000,000, rich, with an enormous line of seacoast studded with great cities full of spoll, must, while courting peace, always make preparation in peace against possible war, for a very rich nation without decent military and naval defense invites attack, even as an opulent argosy invites pursuit and assault by a pirate

To this extent and only to this extent do President Roosevelt and Secretary Root urge the creation and maintenance of an Army and lavy of respectable size and of the highest possible efficiency. To this end both the President and the Secretary of War seek to infuse increased esprit de corps into the Army. To this end the Secretary has sought to break up the old ring of military mossbacks, at Washington; to this end the President and the Secretary of War recognize ability and progressiveness in the younger officers of the Army, irrespective of rank. Last Spring the Secretary promoted Chaffee, MacArthur and Wheaton to be Major-Generals, jumping them over General Wade, was their senior in rank, and he promoted Captain Franklin Bell to be Brigadier-General, and in line with this policy is the recent promotion of Captain Crozier, of the Ordpance Department, to be Chief of Ordnance, vice General Buffington, retired The President shows his sympathy with Secretary Root's reform policy by announcing that the use of social and nolitical influence in securing Army and Navy appointments will not be tolersted. The Secretary of War and the President are agreed in the bellef that Napoleon was right when he said that the secret of creating a good Army and keeping it good is to make every private soldier feel that "there is a Marshal's haton in his knapsack."

So long as such men as President Roosevelt and Secretary Root preside over the administration of military affairs we shall have a good Army, but after them, what? The melanch flection is that the moment the Demo cratic party gets control of the Government and Congress all this excellent work of military reform will be undone The Army will be reduced on the familiar demagogue cry of economy or "the growth of militarism." The remnants of the old staff "ring"; all the disgruntled officers who think they have been oversloughed; all the Congressmen who have been denied personal appointments, will join hands to reduce the Army in numbers and to break down the inflexible rule of promotion by merit rather than through political influence and social "pull." President Roosevelt and Secretary Root will succeed in the next three years in reformlog the Army and making it the finest Army of its numbers on the planet, but the moment the Democracy gets into power the demagogues and the spoils men will undo all this excellent work at the first opportunity. The chief consolation is that in the three years that will elapse before this policy of Army reform can be suspended the highest ranks in the Army will have been filled with its very best material. Its Colonels Lieutenartt-Colonels and Mafors will be composed of good stuff. The military "mossbacks" will be chiefly on the retired list.

In our Civil War the French Army rushed all organized resistance in Mexico with ease, and in 1864 and 1865 General Bazaine's 70,000 French soldiers had only guerrillas to contend with. The Mexicans under Junrez managed to hold out until the remonstrance of our | and morally wrong.

very beautiful city, while Chicago is Government compelled the Emperor of both malodorous and ugly. This is all France to recall his troops. The resistance of Juarez in 1865 was made effectless even Boston would suffer by com- ive through the fact that General Sherparison with Glasgow, Birmingham or idan covertly supplied him with arms Brussels in the matter of economic mu- and ammunition; that is, he placed nicipal government. Of course, much arms and ammunition at convenient spots along the Rio Grande and then ago is due to maladministration, but | tipped the wink to the friends of Juarez to come over and "remove" them to to reproduce the same kind of munici- Mexico in the night without his kebwledge, but not without his slient approval. At least General Sheridan intimates in his "Memoirs" that he thus permitted arms to be smuggled over to Mexico while he was looking the other

It seems that Representative Hull, of rusted to make a Berlin of Chicago in | Iowa, chairman of the House committee on military affairs, at Mapila recently swelled and swaggered around in pompous style. He accused Army officers of treating him discourteously, because they didn't prostrate themselves before him, and he attacked the Manila Amerlcan for having made sport of his exhibition of bighead and for having said Secretary Root. If Congress enacts his | that he was in the islands in behalf of a lumber and development company Guard shall be armed, equipped and in which he had an interest. Yet this last statement Hull admitted was true. We have now the Manila American of

The fact is that Mr. Hull was here wholly in his own interests, and "bummed" his pas-rage over and back on a Government transport. With his scandalous behavior at the inaugur. ration peremonies, on July 4, which he carried to such length that he was threatened with or and length that he was threatened with removal; his subsequent asinine vituperation of those in authority on the streets and in public resorts, and his leaving the islands in a tremendous "huff," with threats that they (the authorities) would learn to recognize his value in Congress, we for the moment have nothing to the congress. o do. They are all facts readily provable by to co. They are all racts readily provable by the very best men in Manila, but we will be charitable enough to say that the Iowan may have been overcome with the fragrant ocone of the Gem City of the Orient. But when Mr. Hull attributes anything the American has said concerning him to inspiration at the hands of English business men of Manila, he is not only a liar, but a cowardly assailant of the reputaa liar, but a cowardly assallant of the reputaion of honest men.

The report of the lifesaving service for the current year shows the smallest loss of life from vessels suffering disaster on our coast line since the general extension of the service. After reciting in detail the work of the lifesaving department, the general superintendent again calls attention to the inadequate salaries paid to district superintendents. who, considering the arduous nature of their duties, he asserts are the poorestpaid officers under the Government. It is not unlikely that relief is justly demanded here, and should long ago have been granted. The skill required for the discharge of the duties of this position is acquired in battling with storms at great risk of life, and its value could be recognized on the pay-roll.

Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine may convince the jury that she shot James S. Ayres in self-defense. It will be more difficult, however, to prove to the satisfaction of men and women generally, who are possessed of an ordinary knowledge of human nature and a modcum of common sense, that there was no breach of propriety in her visit to the young man's room at an unseemly hour of the night. Her trial has aroused thus far very little public interest, her confession having forestalled general sympathy. A woman's struggle for her ionor should begin with absolute refusal to compromise herself. The rest would be a simple matter, involving no complications whatever, either of murder or of disgrace.

Milwaukie, at one time the competitor of Portland for the honor of the me-tropolis of Oregon and the Pacific Northwest, is now in municipal throes, so to speak A rural village of wide expanse of acreage and some 234 inhabbe suggested in a friendly and disin terested way that a handful of people will find street-making through large tracts of land somewhat costly. Th village exchequer is very likely to suffer collapse, when called upon to support

municipal honors. Every hausfrau in Holland was it was sald, engaged in making a pair of breeches for the hoped-for helr to the throne, when the quarrel of the Queen and Prince Consort resulted so disastrously. Prince Henry must be a very stolid Dutchman, indeed, if he feels no pange of conscience over the disappointment that his unregulated life and surly temper have inflicted upon the nation that honored him as the husband

Socialistic doctrines never seem quite o illogical as when they are preached with murder and outlawry as text and justification, Far-fetched, shallow, strained with each presentment, the wonder grows that ordinarily self-respecting persons are found to voice them. Individual responsibility-not social leniency or the myth called "social equality"-is the panacea for unthrift, destitution and lawlessness,

of their young Queen.

The final report of the receiver of the Portland Savings Bank is printed today. The Oregonian could write an article, but it will forbear. What it would say has been burnt into the publie consciousness long since.' And as there must be an end of every drama of human life, let this one end now,

In her marriage vows Queen Wilhelmina promised to obey Prince Henry, as wife, but not as Queen. The twain have had a quarrel and the Prince has run away in high dudgeon. It is evident that Wilhelmina is Queen most of the time.

George W. Davis' success goes to show that a public official may steal with impunity if he will but keep the ecret long enough.

Marion County fruitgrowers have formed a combination of interests. The wickedness of the plow trust may possibly be condoned

The Boer War has lasted long enough

to prove that when a British General

regrets to report he truly means it. "Mr. Dooley" Dunne has been buying property in Everett. Mr. Dunne is cer-

tainly a great humorist. Turkey is about to reorganize its system of taxation, necessitated by a new system of paying debta.

Queen Withelmina evidently took Prince Henry to husband for worse

rather than for better. Mr. Nation gets his divorce. And yet some people say divorces are socially

THE FAIR IS ASSURED.

Baker City Republican. Lewis and Clark Centennial under way. According to the dispatches, the first day the committee went forth the necessary sum was secured. That is the enterprize that means success. When a pole stand together with such unanim

with give tangible shape, furnish a nucleus for work, oil the joints of the great last mass till motion is possible. When the leviathan rises in its mightiness, till the world beholds its immense portions, Portland has other work to perform. Then it will become neces-sary to strain every energy till success any to strain every energy the section in the broadest and deepest sense is attained. In these supreme efforts, the state must bear a gricvous load, in due proportion to what Portland has undertaken, considering the relative advan-

Portland's bounty has given the work a stimulus that is positively refreshing. When one city opens its purse in such manner, in a moment, what may be expected of the state when a careful canyass has been made? What may be ex-pected of the Northwest when Oregon takes hold with such vigor, what of the Nation when the life of this remote cor-ner is manifested? Oregon has shown ner is manifested. Or generally to her sons and resources, her generosity to her sons and the surplus of her wealth exceeds belief of those who gauge by the tame pace of life often beheld in business. It is proper that Portland should do

he handsome work of pouring forth from her riches a generous portion, because Portland will profit lergest by the fair. Stockholders of the Buffalo Pan-Ameri-can Exposition lose, but that city has reaped a harvest of wealth that recomnnes far in excess of its largest possible utiay. So, should the Lewis and Clark centennial prove unprofitable to the tockholders or people holding bonds, it will be of immense advantage to Port-land. Because of this it is expected that Portland will share a heavy portion f the burder

But Portland cannot do alone. A duty has been imposed upon the entire state. Every village, township and farm is obliged to meet the demands of the state ever general co-operation for any enterprise is demanded.

Money Makes the Fair Go. Pendleton East Oregonian.

Portland is now securing subscriptions for the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, and it is gratifying to the re-mainder of the state to witness the en-thusiasm with which the matter is taken hold of. Apparently, Portland proposes to make a record for herself and to raise that \$390,000 so suddenly that the world will wonder at it. But, it is right that this should occur. If Portland do not her duty, Oregon in general will not do her's. Just now the fate of the Exposition is to be determined and it is being de-termined by the committeemen who are canvassing in Portland and the people to whom they go.

Portland Is United.

Vancouver Independent.
The \$300,000 capital stock for the Lewis and Clark Centennial to be held in Port-land in 196 has practically been raised, expanse of acreage and some 234 inhab-itanis, it is struggling mightly with the question of incorporation. It may land have shown a unison of action in working for this enterprise that signalizes success. All have been liberal sub-scribing stock, H. W. Corbett leading the list with \$20,000. The fair will be an important item for advertising and setliberal support from this section of the

The Test of Portland's Energy.

Roseburg Plaindealer The soliciting committee for the Lewis and Clark Exposition practically raised Portland's \$100,000 subsidy or stock quired in one day, the early part of the week. It was a splendid work accounplished by a patriotic people.

IRELAND HAS ADVANCED.

From a speech delivered at Baltimore the other day by John E. Redmond, the noted Irish politician, we may judge that onditions have so greatly improved in Ireland within recent years that there are now few evils to complain of that government has caused or government can cure. There would seem, indeed, but little remaining material for political agitators to work upon. Look at these remarkable statements:

The whole face of Ireland has changed sin Parnell started the movement. Since 1885 the mass of the Irish people have been free to rote in the ballot boxes and as large a percentage of our adult population vote as where you have manhood suffrage. A revolution has been effected in the land

system. When Parnell started the farmers were in a condition of absolute seridom and all enterprise and industry were killed. Parnell's movement awept away once and for all the right of capricious eviction. It rooted these tenants securely in their homesteads, and today no landlord can raise the rent of a tenant or evict a tenant. Who can deny that that one achievement has advanced the cause of Ireland toward its ultimate triumph nore than any act or set of acts in the last 100 years?

Twenty years ago the Irish farmer lived in a miserable hovel; today the land is studded with decent, clean, comfortable houses, the nomes of the agricultural laborers. The oppressive grand jury system has been swept away, and we have County Councils, elected by the people themselves, with absolute juria-diction over local taxes and their expenditure. The whole system of education in Ire land has undergone a change, owing to the constitutional movement, in the last 20 years. Before that Irish history, poetry and the lan-guage were banished from the schools, and the little Irish boy or girl was taught to look down upon his or her own people. Now, at last, it is fashionable in Ireland to be Irish. The people are better educated, better fed, beter clothed and better housed than ever before. ess the franchise and have power in

PARTISAN PRAYERS.

New York Times. General Ballington Booth, of the Volunteers of America, told a story, at the an-nual meeting of his organization last week of a Methodist prayer meeting held on the East Side during the Mayoralty cam-

Republican who was near.
"But I do not mean it, as the Republican prother means it, Lord, I pray that we ony hang together in concord and acAMUSEMENTS.

Thomas Jefferson, a young actor who Portland has set a worthy pace in sub-cribing the \$500,000 necessary to get the diffigure to his distinguished fathor, pleased a good-sized house at the Marquan last the first day night by his playing of "Rip Van Win-the necessary is the enter-When a peo-by recordity." Jefferson himself to create much of an ple stand together with such unanimity, and demonstrate such willingness to act, anything they gittempt is possible within the range of physical achievement. If the State of Oregon is animated as Portland, a fair is possible.

But Portland has not done all yet.

But Portland has not done all yet.
She has not performed more than a small share of the duty that will be incumbent upon her in case this great enterprise goes forward, on the scale. enterprise goes forward, on the enterprise goes forward, on the street of the street o and then it verges on the borderland of pathos, a result which can only be achieved by an artist. Mr. Jefferson was obliged to respond to frequent curtain calls, and there can be no doubt that as far as the house was concerned his performance was entirely acceptable. The support was not all it might have been, but there were a few exceptions and the play as a whole is worth seeing.

MATINEES TODAY.

Attractive Bills at the Three Local Playhouses.

The matinee at the Marquam this after on will be "Rip Van Winkle." Thomas Jefferson in the part made famous by his father. No reservations will be made. Those first to come will get the best scats. The occasion is to be a spe-cial one for ladics and children.

"The Lion's Heart," the strong melodrama which has been drawing crowder houses at Cordray's all the week, will be given there this afternoon. The play t one of great atrength, is elaborately mounted, and will undoubtedly crowd the ouse this afternoon and at the last performance this evening.

The Wilbur-Kirwin Opera Company

which so successfully opened the Baker Thursday, with give "Said Pasha" this afternoon and tonight. Specialties are given between the acts, making a continuous performance,

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

"A Wise Woman" at Cordray's. Manager Cordray has announced the appearance in this city at his theater for the week commencing Sunday of Wilfred Clarke's delightful comedy, "A Wise Woman." The comedy is being used to exploit one of America's dainty comediennes, Miss Marie Lamour, and it is said that she has created the most favor being to meet the demands of the state on an enterprise involving her prestige and tending to prove of such inestimable benefit. It was believed that the state would be enriched by a flow of desirable settlers, as a result of the great fair, and in the promotion of this end, every man is bound to lend his best endeavor. Should the remainder of the state now prove weaker than Portland in supporting the fair, a just charge can be dy ran for an entire season. A support porting the fair, a just charge can be laid to the doors of the rural districts ing company of competent players, inclutant will be felt in years to come whening Frederic Murphy, who will be recalled as a prominent member of the Julia Marlowe company, are in the cast.

> "La Mascotte" at the Baker, At the Baker Theater at the mat inee Sunday afternoon and evening, and until Thursday night the Wilber-Kirwin Opera Company will present the jolly "La Mascotte," which s one of the best mirth-provoking operas on the stage. All the members of the company have in it good opportunities. particularly Miss Kirwin and Mr. Kohnle. It will be succeeded by "Fra Diavolo." The Sunday matines is a special feature at the Baker and is proving a great suc

> > "Shore Acres."

The sale of seats opened yesterday morning for James A. Horne's "Shore Acres," which comes to the Marquam Grand Theater next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights. This play of James A, Herne is one of the most popular ever produced on the English-speaking stage and blds fair to outlive any other native work. The present season is its tenth. and it promises to be as successful financially and artistically as any previous

SCARED BY CARTOONS. Boston Transcript

It is most fortunate that some of the papers in Havana have printed a correct likeness of the new President. Had it not been for a proper correction of those fear-ful and blood-curdling cartoons which have been printed in the Cuban as well as the American press, Cuba would have been danger of losing some of her citizens, C bans had so frequently viewed that awful cartoon of Roosevelt that they had begun to believe that he was a man with a belt of Colt's pistols and a bowle-knife clinched between his teeth. That is not the kin-of a man to win the respect of the Cu han people. They looked upon him as a fighter and nothing else. They were at first inclined to believe that he would start a row forthwith, and that it would e necessary for all Cubans iards to buckle on their fighting imple-

But the last pictures which have bee published have had a reassuring effect: "Why, that fellow don't look like a bad man." remarked one of the citizens from San Jose de las Lagas, as he was shown good likeness of the new President. We were under the impression at home hat he was a regular fighting whirlwind. and that his first break would be to clean Cuba from the Colorado reefs to Cape Maysi. Where can I get some of thus odisplay them around San Jose." Now that the new President has outlined his policy the Cuban people are beginning to have confidence in him, and are not so frequently experiencing that nightmure which the cartoons of Roosevelt have in spired.

An Era of Political Sanity. New York Sun. The Thanksgiving proclamation

Governor Geer, of Oregon, in enumerating the reasons for National thanksgiving, lays stress on one especially It is the circumstance that "at no time within 15 years has party feeling been less bitter, or our country so harmonious in matters concerning its domestic welfare," as It is this first year of the twentieth century. We observe striking evidences of this

better state of feeling in the newspapers of all parts of the Union. The discus-sion of questions of politics is now procoeding almost universally without ran-cor, but with reasonable calmness. O course, party spirit remains, and it ought to remain, but it expresses itself no long-er in controversial violence and in an abusive tone toward political opponents. When the session of the Fifty-seventh Congress opens next mouth the American people of every part of the Union and of every party will be in a temper to give to its measures cool and judicial consideration; and on its side, therefore, there must be a like absence of narrow-ness of partisanship in the discussion and decision of the questions. National and international, which will come up before it. Never in our history has there assembled a Congress so sure of paign. In the midst of a prayer, he related, one plous brother said:
"O Lord, we pray thee that the Demothroughout the Union is less of prejucratic party may hang together in the dice and more of desire to form sound coming election." oming election."

"Amen! answer prayer, Lord," put in a sented than at any past time.

Congress, accordingly, will have an unexampled incentive and opportunity to distinguish itself as a wise leader of American political thought and conord," continued the Democrat.
"Amen, Lord," again said the Republi-litteal repose and sanity in which this "Any 'cord. so long as they hang!" | Republic now is.

NOTE AND COMMENT. .

The San Francisco highbirder war promises to be better than an exclusion act

Just how a condensed wilk trust expeets to get water in its stock is hard

to understand. A pull is deemed necessary by a good

many naval officers, but Admiral Schley has managed to struggle fairly well with-A Syracuse boy is said to have a brace

that ticks like a watch. He is one of those Sunday school boys who are as ways full of good works.

Don't ever cour your threat or shouse Unless you would be told By every man with whom you meet Ten ways to care that cold.

The Bulgarian brigands keep themselves before the public with such persistence that we are led to believe they intend to star in comic opern next season.

It is fortunate that circuses do not con in December. The small boys would all be writing letters to Santa Claus to send them elephants for Christons presents.

Joseph Jefferson suggests that the United States should have two Prestdents. Good idea. One of them could be kept busy sitting down on office-seekers.

British railways are said to be in necof money. This probably means that they will all be harmonized by Mr. Morgan a men as he has time to get a buyer over there:

A negress has just died in South America who lived to be 160 years old. She must have been one of the soubrettes who were such familiar figures in the coon chows.

The Salvation Army is fleating an ba-sue of \$150,000 of bunds to provide homes for the worthy poor. The bonds are secured by colonization lands of the army in Ohio, Colorado and California, valued a \$250,000. On file are applications from morthan 1000 families anxious to leave the city and settle on farming land. Among subscribers to the bonds are Senator Hanna, Washington E. Conner and Benjami F. Tracy, of New York

Sir Richard Newdigals managed to serve Charles I. Cromwell and the succeed ing Kings. His papers contain much o an antiquarian interest. Thus Sir Richard describes the heroic but unsuccessit trentment be followed in the cace of ill Tuesday, 11th (July, 1695). Took four

quarts of Posset Drink. . . . At 4 atternoon eat boiled loin of mutton, the drank burnt wine, yet continued unwell.

For the first time on record the Vienn university has elected as its rector for the year a teacher of English languag and literature-namely, Hofrath Profess Jakob Schipper. The new rector's inaug ural address was largely devoted to omparison between ancient and modern culture, and he came to the conclus that the lion's share in the achievem of modern culture belongs to the Augic Saxon race. The English language bets now spoken by 12,000,000 people, he urge that English and German or Frenc hould take the place of Latin and Greek in education, except for special purpose

An Army officer, back from the Phill; pines, tells the following story of a callow young officer, whose mistakes are frequent source of amusement to his omrades: Early in his military experience the Lieutenant was awakened or night by the sentry who passed by his tent calling out the hour and vouchsafin the information, "all's well." The youth turned over and settled down tof anothe nap, but the next hour was awaken again by the unwelcome call. When this had been repeated the third time. decided to endure it no longer, and g ing to the door of his tent, called our Look here, it's very kind of you to tel ne the time, but I have a watch here l my bed, so please spore yourself furthe trouble.

A man who is a sportsman from finger tip to finger tip, a man who would rath o in a sneak box from daybreak to no waiting for a shot at a duck than spean evening at Delmonico's, called up man who thinks he knows it all, an asked, "Where can I find ducks?" The know-it-all man suggested several places "They're no good" said the sportsman T've been to all those places and neve got a duck." "Well," know-it-ull replies "have you been to the market?" The ended the dialogue, but when the met met the next day the sportsman was angry and declined to take something o tell the caliber of his new gun , which, hi friends say, doesn't shoot straight. Final ly the know-it-all said, "Well, I've to you all I know." "And that's d-n little, grunted the sportsman, as he started for ome unmollified and morose. The more of this, suggests the teller of the story, is Never refer a dead game sport to dead game.

Three Philadelphia men discussed in

rafe the sums of money which pawn brokers will advance on articles of apparel. "The rates are low," one of then said. "You'll get, as a rule, \$2 on a 5 vercont." The second man nedded by hend in assent, but the third said: "O you fellows aren't wise. With tact ye can get a good deal more than you claim Why I bet that I could get \$2 on my co lar now." It was an ordinary, turndow linen collar, but the speaker was know o be a practical joker, and his heare hesitated about accepting the bet. Final ly they took it. It was in these terms: " against \$5 that Blank cannot get \$2 on h ollar" Blank then took the collar o infolded it, called for pen and link, as wrote on the linen: "Philadelphia, No ember 20, 1901. The United States True Company: Pay to the order of John Jone \$2. Henry Blank." The collar was no a check. It was taken to the trust con pany, which duly cushed it. Thus Bland won his bet.

Perils of the Pavement

Dedging apple boxes, Stumbling on a crate Stepping unto pumpking Bless me, this is great! Ducking under awrings. Melone at my feet-Dangerous occupation. Walking on the street

Turn to see a pretty girl, Keeping on my way. Smash into a blackboard-"Lancheon for today." Rushing home to dinner, us merchandles Of handlerchiefs and tire

Cellars yawn before me Like an open grave; In spite of myriad blue-racks, I try my neck to save. Turning, twisting, dollaing, Stumbling, falling down;

Am I on a high old time -More Pedestrian.