# The Oregonian.

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temperature, 51; minimum temperature, 48; preeightation, 0:35 inch.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

# WHAT IS RECIPROCITY?

Doubtless much of the difficulty under which tariff discussion, as other discussions, labors, could be removed by clear understanding of terms. Regarding reciprocity in particular, for example, nearly everybody who is for it or against it has his own peculiar definition. Thus, the December Forum is adorned with an article from Mr. E. J. Gibson, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, who quotes approvingly the editor of the Press, now Postmaster-General, to this effect; The principle, rightly understood, is axiomthe frinciple, rightly understand in ma-stle. Brazil grows coffee and makes no ma-chinery. We make machinery and grow no coffee. She needs the fabrics of our forges and factories, and we need the fruit of her tropical soil. We agree to concessions for her coffee, and she agrees to concessions for our ry. That is reciprocity.

Well, we give Brazil, as we give all the world, free trade in coffee, and she makes no concessions at all on our machinery. Mr. Gibson thinks we ought to clap a duty on coffee so we shall have something to trade on. Never mind the few trusts that drink coffee, so we protect the millions that make harvesters.

Our recipocity commissioner, Mr. Kasson, has a view of his staple commodity that is at variance with the Philadelphia platform. He believes that return for reciprocal sacrifices. Lower our rates on competitive products in return for lower rates abroad on competitive products. But the Philadelphia idea, rapidly coming to the front, perhaps the most momentous decisions for the fact that Carter of Montana is that reciprocity means giving noth- of thirty years are, as we say, impres- opposed it. Here in this latest decision ing for something. Get all the concesthings we don't produce, but make Europe open its ports to things from here that compete with their own producthe rule, his occupation is gone, and doubtless he is right.

We commend Mr. Gibson's article to all who are interested in following in detail the menace carried by pending treaties to various home manufactures as they have been shown up the past year in these columns. There its value ends, for besides its chimerical estimate of reciprocity as a working theory, its thought is crooked throughout. For example he contrasts 1892 with periority over the Wilson law, regardless of the general conditions of trade. large decrease in home consumption the enforced idleness of an army of workmen."

Another entertaining aspect in which Mr. Gibson disports himself is his anand buy little. This is a favorite complaint in the mouths of those who look proudly forward to the day when the buy nothing. There is poor, little Hawall. Under our reciprocity treaty with it "the imports from Hawaii were sevthat country." That's so. Hawaii is guilty. She is still selling more than she buys. She owes everybody for everything on the islands, and is trying to pay her debts in honest goods. We are doing the same on a large scale, and thus reducing our debt to Europe, goods a year, and sells say \$20,000,000. That is the best she can do. Nine-

export, is done with the United States. ple of the act, which enables them to Mr. Gibson's article will be painful drawn up, and it will seem true as gospel to the cotton, silk and jeweiry menace. Between these two outfits of predatory statesmen, public opinion might find a safe and intermediate ground. Cut off unnecessary taxes, both internal revenue and custome, and give business a chance. Let us have a

The determination to erect a soldiers' monument at Lone Fir cemetery in honor of the dead of all of our wars who are there interred is a most worthy the soldiers of the Second Oregon to the Philippines and returned a number of their bodies to the state that sent them out, many soldlers of other wars had found sepulture in Lone Fir

the good fight and passed on before the Spanish War called men into action, To avert this possibility and give impartially the names of soldiers who have here died and been buried to enduring granite is the purpose of this Soldiers' Monument Association that will a few months hence ask this public for funds to erect a sultable monument to the soldiers who sleep their last sleep in Lone Fir cemetery. The plans of the association are not extravagant. The stantial monument to the soldiers who ment. are there entombed, which will not only add to the attractiveness of the cemetery when it becomes a well-kept park, but will commemorate the patriotism of men who performed well their part in the great drama of war in which they were active participants. Subscriptions to this monument fund will not be asked before February, at which time an active canvass will be opened,

## JUSTICE IN HARD LINES.

The effect of the Philippines decision is profound, but not more impressive than is the reappearance of the personal element in Judges, upon which ously hang. In the De Lima case, decided against the Government, the court

In the Downes case, decided in favor of the Government, the court stood; Gray McKenna

In the case decided yesterday, agains the Government, the court stood:

Shiras White McKenna Peckham

Whatever we think of the decisions, it is a most impressive exhibit in the actual workings of jurisprudence that eight of the Judges have ranged themselves changelessly on one or the other side of this question, and that the issues have been adjudicated upon the variations of one man, who alone among the nine seems capable of differentiating the cases, whether he does it from sound reason or from caprice.

The second Dooley case emphasizes this disquieting aspect of the decisions It will be remembered that in the cases decided last May different Judges reached similar conclusions by different courses of reasoning. So they do now. For while the Judges who are uniformly against the Government oppose the duty collected in this second Dooley case on the ground that it is an export duty, Justice Brown, who turns the scale against them, declares the decision does not affect the question of export duties.

A very useful service is rendered by Chief Justice Fuller in correcting the popular suspicion that the De Lima and Downes decisions were contradictory. What he says concerning that is worth repeating. In the De Lima case it was decided that an act previously drawn not applicable to Porto Rico after cession to us, and in the Downes case it was decided that a certain particular act in respect to a specific country was, valid. There is a distinction here which reciprocity means making sacrifices in none can deny, however it may be misconstrued or disliked.

With the memory of the income tax ups and downs in the Supreme Court fresh in mind, these fluctuations over sive and disquieting. It is unfortunate, ions you can from abroad, but don't for such effect upon intelligent opinion yield any at home. Open our ports to as a unanimous verdict would bring in The same old umpire, Justice Brown, settlement and general acquiescence may as well be despaired of. Eminent lawyers will fill the reviews with skilltions. Mr. Kasson says if this is to be fully drawn opinions that the Supreme Court is in error. One might almost be pardoned the venture that Justice is not so much blind as she is cross-eyed.

# LABOR AND THE LAW.

A notable fact is the formation of a new central body in the building trades of New York City to supplant the pres ent board of walking delegates and building trades council, which will, in consequence, be dissolved, since nearly 1836 as showing the McKinley law's su- all the affiliated unions which created them have now joined the new body, which is said to represent 65,000 work-To the Wilson law, rather than to sil- ers, and all the separate unions will be verism, he recklessly attributes the asked to affiliate with the central federated union. The purpose of the new as a result of the closing of mills and organization is to take every means to substitute arbitration for the strike, which has so often proved a most disastrous and mischievous means of arriving at the settlement of difficulties tipathy to such countries as sell much between labor and capital. In this base of supplies. The pack-horse idea tendency of the most thoughtful leaders of labor to order no strike until all United States shall sell everything and hausted lies the best hope of industrial peace under justice for the future. The latest report of the workings of the compulsory arbitration act in New Zeaeral times greater than the exports to land shows that under it the awards have generally been in favor of the workmen; that the unionists to a man

cial to both employers and employed. The act has prevented strikes of any magnitude, and has brought about a Hawaii buys say \$13,000,000 worth of better relation between employer and employed than would exist if there were no arbitration act. Employers by tenths of her trade, import as well as a very large majority favor the princiknow the conditions of production and reading to the iron and steel, implement | to make contracts that they are certain and locomotive men, in whose behalf to be able to fulfill. So remarkably the French and Argentine treaties are successful has compulsory arbitration proved in New Zealand that a compulsory arbitration act was passed recently manufacturers, whom those treaties by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. This act is identical with that of New Zealand, saving that it omics the boards of conciliation, thus bringing disputes directly before the arbitration board. The whole system of compulsory arbitration is based upon reciprocity proposal, if we can, from the recognition of associations of worksome one who proposes concessions on men, and the ablest leaders of labor his own rather than on his neighbor's reform have always insisted that the greater the recognition accorded to the trade-unions the easier it will be to reconcile the differences between labor and

Up to 1824 the workmen had no standing in the eyes of the law in England, one. Long before the war that called and it was not until the passage of the trade-union acts of 1871 and 1876 and the conspiracy and protection of property act of 1875 that the equality of when he visited the Yellowstone counlabor was recognized by the British try included more than 400 animals and Parliament. In 1897, on appeal to the cemetery. Nearer events are apt to House of Lords, that body decided that obscure those of similar character of a trades-union could legally hold over earlier date; hence the possibility of an employer the threat of a strike un- ware often used as pack animals, the forgetting the service given to their less men obnoxious to it were dis-

Civil and Indian Wars, who had fought erful weapon, but the employers were quick to see that if the law permitted officials or members of trades-unions to threaten non-unionists or others with loss of employment, or to threaten employers with a strike unless they disrefuse to employ members of a tradesunion in case of molestation of nonunionists by their fellow-workmen. In threats to lock out had been legalized Neither are they parsimonious. The and the threat might be converted into object is to erect a suitable and sub- an act without fear of legal punish-

A railway company in England last year applied for an injunction against a powerful railway labor union, to restrain two of its officers from watching or besetting the property of the railway company, the residences of their work men, and from inducing any persons to violate their contracts with the com-The labor union opposed the the ground that the society, being neither a corporation nor an individual, could not be sued in quasi-corporate or any other capacity. The Judge held that a trade-union was a corporate body, and, as such, qualified to sue or be sued, and granted the injunction. the most momentous problems precari- On appeal the House of Lords sustained the original decision of the court that a union was a legal entity capable of suing and being sued.

This decision in effect was that trade-unions were responsible for the acts of their members, and that, being legally responsible, they became civilly liable for damages in case an injury was done by a member. The average workman has no money to pay a judgment of damages against him, but many of the unions have large funds to their credit. So the English railroad company has entered suit against the labor union for £20,000 damages. If this suit should be decided against the English railway labor union, it will lead to a complete change in the management of labor unions, and they will probably appeal to Parliament for a modification of the law under which they have legal existence.

## ONE-MAN POWER.

In the long run the people get their will. Everybody understands that except the Populists. Yet sometimes the process is exasperatingly delayed. Few, for example, would oppose removal of the duty on iron and steel, if left to vote; but as it is the thing is practically blocked by one man. Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, who represents about as many people as does Senator Turner, of Washington, doesn't think well of tariff reform. So the House may pass a bill, but it will be referred to the Senate finance committee, which Aldrich dominates, and there it will sleep. Nobody can get it out.

The people may arise in their might, declare for so-and-so in stentorian tones, but what they will get they don't know till they have heard from Chairman Aldrich and Speaker Henderson. In the Republican caucus Saturday, Hepburn offered a protest against the difficulty in the House. In the last Congress he had heard a call from the people for the Nicaragua Canal. But in application to foreign countries was Cannon had the floor, and with Hopkins in the chair they cut him out. He got mad and called Cannon a liar, or vice versa, but they shut him out. The people wanted the canal, but Hopkins didn't. And only forty-one Representatives voted in the caucus to circumscribe the power of the presiding officer.

The rivers and harbors of the country need improvement, and they would have had it from the last Congress, but opposed it. Here in this latest decision of the Supreme Court on the dependencies one man has done the business. has settled the tariff status of the Philippines, and upon his single choice depends the disposition of millions of money and the future of millions of

One-man power is all right if it is on your side. Otherwise it is a dangerous menace to several palladiums of our

# THE OREGON TRAIL.

In the December Century Emerson Hough has a most admirable article on "The Settlement of the West," and in his study of the old-time methods of commercial transportation, which were resorted to before the railroads had penetrated the great mining states, incidentally refers to the transportation line by pack train which extended from Portland, Or., and Walla Walla to Idaho and Montana. The pack train line of transportation grew out of the necessity of provisioning the new population of mining camps in the moun tains separated by long gaps from their was in its perfection the product of the Spanish Southwest. Mr. Hough says efforts at arbitration have been ex- that the pack trains made new cities Florence, Walla Walla, Portland, sent out long trains of laden mules and horses. The pack train was as common and as useful as the stage-line in developing the Black Hills region, and many another still less accessible. A orse or mule would carry from 200 to believe in it and the non-unionists find | 300 pounds of freight, a burro from 100 no fault with it. It has proved benefit to 200 pounds, and the price for packing varied from 5 to 10 cents per pound per hundred miles of distance, often very much more.

A mule or burro would earn its own cost in a single trip, for there were occasions when the pack-master charged as much as 80 cents a pound from the railroad or supply points to the camps in the more remote placer districts. A very usual price for sugar in a mining camp was 35 to 50 cents a pound. As camps sold for 25 cents a pound. A good pack-master would undertake to transport any article that might be demanded at the end of his route. Much heavy mining machinery was packed into the mountains, as well as cook stoves and the like. A plane went into the earliest of the Coeur d'Alene mining camps, more than a score of years ago, packed on four mules. Packages of glassware, cases of eggs, etc., generally made the long and rough journeys in safety. The hardest article to pack in the mountains was quicksliver shipped in iron flasks, weighing each about ninety pounds. Wood, hay, stoves, trunks, were common articles of transport in the mountains.

Such a train might comprise a hundred horses. The one that accompanied President Arthur and his party a cook stove of considerable size was one of the articles taken along from day to day by the pack muies. Oxen burden frequently being lashed to the

the mining camps of Montana by three different routes, viz.: The overland route from Omaha or St. Joseph, Mo., by way of Denver and Salt Lake, a distance of 1900 miles; from St. Louis, by way of the Missouri River to Fort Benton, and charged the objectionable men, by the by pack train from Portland or same reasoning employers could legally Walla Walla, crossing the Coeur d'Alenes and the main range Rockies, and coming over the Bitter Root Valley. "The pack train was alother words, both threats to strike and ways a lively feature in the gigantic mountain scenery of Oregon and Idaand the threat might be converted into ho," says Mr. Hough; "the arrival of one of these large pack trains in a mining camp produced greater excitement than any other event, and the calculation upon their departure from the Columbia and their appearance in the interior towns was made and anticipated with nearly as much certainty as if they were governed by a published timetable." The prices for merchandise were extraordinary in those days, because of the difficulties and dangers of granting of the writ of injunction on the early transportation. Coal oil sold at Virginia City, Mont., in January, 1865, at \$9 per gallon in gold, with greenbacks at 45 cents, making \$20 a gallon in greenbacks at wholesale. The Montana Post of April 22, 1865, quoted flour at \$85 per sack of 100 pounds, and stated that within a few hundred miles It had sold for \$5 a pound. On April 29, 1865, potatoes were worth 40 to 50 cents per pound, gold. A bushel (sevnty pounds) cost \$38 in greenbacks. On May 6 several large loads arrived, so that potatoes dropped off in price in one day \$4 in greenbacks a bushel.

Living expenses were governed by transportation. A gentleman who lived in one of the early mining communities of Montana writes Mr. Hough that "we were cut off from all mail facilities with the States from July, 1862, until the Spring of 1863, the most fateful battle year of the Civil War, and yet we were as ignorant of the progress of this battle for National life as the negroes of Central Africa." These were days when the only line of transportation to many remote mountain mining camps was by the pack train, which started at Portland, Or., and crossed the Rocky Mountains to Idaho and Montana. So great were the perils of the journey that its completion has been described as "an escape from death."

Mr. Courtney, a distinguished English political economist, in a recent public address expressed gloomy views concerning England's future commercial prosperity. England's industrial leadership was due to the fact that she had cheap coal and iron in abundance when the age of steam came on, and also plenty of capital and a skilled population to turn her natural resources into commodities so cheaply that she was able to undersell the world. But today the supremacy in coal and fron is departed from England. The United States and Germany both lead Great Britain in population, and Mr. Courtney, with respect to capital, concludes that Britain's supremacy over America is going, if it has not already gone. Mr. Courtney sees no remedy for Britain's decline to a subordinate commercial position in the future compared with the United States and Germany.

Yesterday's decisions seem to settle very little finally. There is nothing in them to prevent a Foraker act being passed and sustained, as was done with Porto Rico. Furthermore, if the Philippines are United States territory for Commission modify the Dingley rates on imports thither from foreign countries? It is to be hoped the decision in to trans-Pacific trade, and the lower the duties at Manila the sooner it will take its place as another Hong Kong. take, but that nation's trade is less and less significant there as elsewhere every year.

The Empress Dowager of China at last shows signs of old age. The court which fled from Pekin in the panic of last year has been struggling mightly for some weeks to get back into its old quarters in the Forbidden City, covering by a tollsome march of weeks a distance that an American railroad train would make in a few days. And now the news comes that the old Empress has been "overcome by fatigue" and a halt of a week has been called to allow her to recuperate. This is, all things considered, the most hopeful news that has been received from China for many months, since it indicates the probability that some time in the not distant future the reign of Tsi An may, from natural causes, come to an end.

The Charleston Exposition was for mally opened yesterday, the attendant ceremonies being interesting and in a degree impressive. The time of year is exceedingly favorable to an influx of Northern visitors, hence it is probable that the exposition will be a financial success. As an exhibit it will contain many features peculiar to the South, its history and industrial growth, and in this sense it will be unique. The Ore gon representatives, who made such a fine showing for the state at Buffalo are in Charleston, and in due time will report progress looking to a repetition of the state's triumph at the former city.

Before the Spanish War the Philippine Islands were under the soverelenty of Spain. As a result of that war the sovereignty passed over to the United States. But we have four Justices, sitting in the Supreme Court of late as 1875 potatoes in some mining the United States, who haven't heard the news. They imagine these islands are foreign territory. The flag of the United States seems, however, to be there, and it has been there nearly four years. It takes some of our fellow-citizens, even of those who sit in high places, a long time to find things out.

For the little that they amount to it the world, the Spanish Princes are ushered into it with what seems undue pomp and circumstance. When the newly born son of the Princess of the Asturias was passed round on a silver tray for inspection by the court dignitaries assembled in his mother's bedchamber, it is to be hoped that he screamed lustily at the indignity put upon his mother and himself, giving thus a genuine touch of Nature to the otherwise unnatural proceedings.

Some of our brethren of Eastern Oregon are complaining that their section of the state has none of the state's patronage. It hasn't? It has the scalpbounty law, which gives it more state money than any other section of the country by the soldiers of the Mexican, charged. It gave the workmen a pow- horns. The supplies were brought into state receives, and it's all net gain.

# NEW MEN IN CONGRESS.

Chicago Evening Post, Washington-There are 88 new members in the House of the 57th Congress. This is a considerable percentage of the total membership of 356, but the prospect is that the reins of government, to a great extent, will remain in the same hands, Speaker Henderson will be re-elected, and it is expected that he will make no changes in important chairmanships. Illinois will, therefore, retain her three star committees-appropriations, foreign affairs and naval affairs, led by Representatives Cannon, Hitt and Foss, respectively. The defeat of General Marsh, who was chairman of the committee on militia, made a vacancy, and Speaker Henderson has not indicated whether he intends to name another Illinois man for the place or not.

ways and means committee, the leading position in the House, aside from the Speakership. A. J. Hopkins expects to be Illinois' representative on this committee. He ranks third, being superseded only by the chairman and Dalzell, of Pennsylvania. There has been talk of increasing the membership of the ways and means committee, but the only foundation for the report seems to be the consumiting desire of certain members to ensuring desire of course, the most difficult part, and his acting could hardly be improved upon. In every word and action meant to be, and he gives to the part a character and charm that even means committee, but the only foundation in the comproved upon. In every word and action meant was to be, and he gives to the part a character and charm that even means committee, but the comproved upon. In every word and action means committee, but the only foundation that there is the warmhearted old man that Herne means committee, but the constant that even means committee, but the only foundation that the comproved upon. In every word and action means committee, but the comproved upon. In every word and action means that the comproved upon in every word and action means the comproved upon in every word and action means the comproved upon in every word and action means the comproved upon in every word and action means committee. suming desire of certain members to en-roll their names on the list. The assertion has been made that Babcock, of Wiscon-Gates, the grass widower, whose pathetic

lentiess revisionist. There are asset to be chairlomatic ways of tying his hands,
Grosvenor of Ohio expects to be chairman of merchant marine and fisheries, so
man of merchant marine and fisheries, so
Cullen as Helen is admirable. Sadie
Cullen is a pretty "hired girl," and the
to believe. hopes to again be chairman of rivers and Hull of Iowa expect to be reappointed chairmen of the committees on judiciary and military affairs, respectively

Of the 88 new members, 46 are Republi-cans and 42 are Democrats and Fusionists. The Republicans have materially creased their majority of 18 in the last House, and, unless the tariff issue results in serious dissensions, the party will have the most available the party has in stock, a fine

#### ROOSEVELT'S PERSONALITY. Incident in the Formation of the Rough Rider Regiment.

"The personality of President Roose velt" is analyzed in the December Century by one who knows him well: "He is a kind-hearted man, yet a rigid disciplinarian, and will demand a ful and efficient discharge of public tariff purposes, how can the Philippine ties by public officials. I happened to be present when graduates of Harvard and other universities, and Western mining engineers, to the number of 30 or 40, tries? It is to be hoped the decision in collected in the office of the Assistant the diamond rings case lays down the Secretary of the Navy to be enlisted in ultimate procedure. Free trade for Phli-ippine imports would be a great boon to trans. Pacific trade and the lower the ranged around three sides of his office Addressing them in his peculiarly quick, earnest manner, to the effect that they Spain's preferential privilege under the treaty of Parls was a transparent mistake but that nation's trade is less them that it would probably be the roughest experience that they ever had, and he wished them to understand that after once being sworn in they must take whatever came without grumbling. 'Positively, gen-tlemen,' said he, 'I will have no squeal-ing'; and he urged them, if any of them thought they could not endure the great-est hardships, to withdraw before it was

too late. "Then, turning to a pile of volumes of mounted-infantry tactics, he said: 'I will remain behind a few days and hurry forward the equipments. You, gentlemen, hurry to San Antonio, and if you do your part toward getting the men in order and licking them into shape, I promise to get you into the fight. There are not enough tactics to go around, but I will distribute these, and you must read and study them on the cars.' Calling out their names, he hurled the books at the men so fist that several would be in the air at once, the men catching them on the fly. I could see in their faces that every one of them was ready to follow him to the death. "Out of the clouds of misconception and the false impressions thrown about this

picturesque figure by the cartoonists and the paragraphers, more interested in sen-sationalism than in reality, there suddenly emerges this intensely earnest, force-ful, brave, patriotic, humanity-loving, broadminded, nonsectional American, this practical idealist, to become the youngest ruler of the greatest country in the world."

# HE SPOKE TOO LATE. What Became of a Bottle of Medicinal Firewater.

London Spare Moments, The minister of a Scotch parish had a great wish that an old couple should be come tectotalers, but they were in no-wise eager to comply. After much pressing, however, they consented to try the experiment, but laying down as a condition that they should be allowed to keep a bottle of "Auld Kirk" for medicinal pur-

About a fortnight after, John began to feel his resolution weakening, but he was determined not to be the first to give way in another week, however, he collapsed entirely.

"Jenny, woman," he said, "I've an awfu' pain in my head. Ye micht gie me a wee drapple an' see gin it'll dae me ony guid." "Weel, guidman," she replied, "ye're owre late o' askin', for ever sin' that bot tle cam' into the hoose I've been bothered sae wi' pains i' my held 'tis a' dune, an' there's nae drappie left."

#### Portland's Interests. Walla Walla Union The Portland Chamber of Cor

issued a neat pamphlet pointing out the needs of Portland and its tributary territory. Of course, first of all it wants a deep channel to the sea, and the opening of the Columbia to navigation. On that point there are few who will dis-agree with the Chamber of Commerce. It is no more than right that Congress should make a liberal appropriation for river and harbor work in the Pacific Northwest and open to the comm the Inland Empire the great stream at present is only navigable part of the distance. Regarding the deep channel to the sea it is sufficient to say this is largely in Portland's interests. But the spirit displayed by the Chamber of Commerce is worthy of commendation. Were other towns as enterprising and as alert to their own interests there would be more local industries and more money put into circulation.

# AMUSEMENTS.

With two such plays as "Shore Acres" and "Sag Harbor" to keep it green, there is little likelihood that the memory of James A. Herne will ever fade. Mr. Herne is here no longer to enact the quaint old realities which have made his plays so wonderful, but he created such an atmosphere of naturalness around them that it is hardly possible for a com-pany to play them without catching their spirit, and so thoroughly did the company which played "Shore Acres" at the Mar quam last night enter into it that the

presence of Herne himself could have hardly improved the performance. A good many people who go to the theater regularly and think they know a good deal about such things will not quarrel with the assertion that "Shore Acres" is the greatest American play. Certainly no one will dispute the state-ment that it is Mr. Herne's greatest work, the illinois delegation, it will go to either Representative Boutell, Mann, Reeves, Warren, Graff, Smith or Prince, each of whom has served a sufficient length of ver wedding dinner, and the joyous home-There are six new Congressmen from to the strong drama that is being en-Illinois, and all are Democrats. They are John J. Feeley, who succeeds William E. MaThomas Cusack's place; William E. Mahony, who fell heir to Edward T. Nooman's seat, after a hard fight, all of whom hall from Cook County, while out in the taste the newcomers are J. Ross Mickey. state the newcomers are J. Ross Mickey.

who beat General Marsh; Thomas J.
Selby, who succeeds William E. Williams,
and Frederick J. Kern, who defeated William A. Rodenberg, the present Civil Service Commissioner.

Serene E. Payne, of New York, is elated
for reappointment as chairman of the
ways and means committee, the leadins
position in the House askie from the
course the most difficult part, and

sin, would be dropped from the committee as a punishment for his determined effort to reduce the tariff on steel, but it is not likely such "rough work" would be resorted to in order to bottle up the release revisionist. There are more dip-

hopes to again be chairman of rivers and harbors, while Cooper, of Wisconsin, is slated for his former place as head of insular affairs. Ray of New York, and the same real turkey is served up for the former place as head of insular affairs.

It will be repeated tonight and tomorrow

## COMING ATTRACTIONS.

Sale of Seats for William Collier. The sale of seats will open tomorrow little trouble with the minority. Richardmorning for William Collier in 'On the
son, of Tennessee, is looked upon as the
Democratic leader. This will be his minth
term in Congress. His principal duty, as
a party leader, will be to keep cases on
William Collier is recognized from one the Republican majority and make note of all its errors for use in the campaigns of 1992 and 1994. "Profit by the blunders of the opposition" seems to be the policy of the Democrats just now. It is not a very inspiriting motto, but is considered the most aveilable the next a reliable the next are lightly to the considered the most aveilable the most are lightly to the considered the most aveilable the next are lightly to the considered the most aveilable the next are lightly to the considered the most are lightly to the considered the most are lightly to the constant of the country to the other as one of the country to the other as one of the best of comedians. His engagement in any city is looked forward to eagerly from the time of its first any constant to the other as one of the best of comedians. His engagement in any city is looked forward to eagerly from the time of its first any constant of the best of comedians. His engagement in any city is looked forward to eagerly from the time of its first any constant of the best of comedians. His engagement in any city is looked forward to eagerly from the time of its first any constant of the best of comedians. a fine mosaic, and there is laughter all of the time he is on the stage. The great-est comedy success that New York has seen in many years was Augustus Thomas' comedy "On the Quiet," which William Collier presented for six mouths at the Madison Square Theater last season. The critics said that the success was due first to Collier's ability, for there is not the slightest doubt that without effort he is the funniest man on the stage at the present time.

# "The Devil's Auction."

This morning at the Marquam Grand Theater the sale of seats will open for Chas. H. Yale's "Everlasting Devil's Aucwhich comes to the Marquam Grand Theater Thursday night only of this week,

# OTHERS ARE INTERESTED.

Success of the New Primary System Means Much Elsewhere. Lewiston Tribune

The Oregon experiment will be watched with a great deal of interest and solici-tude as nearly all of the political ills of primaries. It has become a universal cus-tom among both and all the parties for few self-constituted bosses to take in their own hands the naming of the dele-gates to the convention to select party candidates for the various offices and there delegates are so named because they can be controlled by the bosses. The bosses do not want delegates that stand for good principles and good character in pol-itics, and they generally get the men they want because the average citizen does not care to bring on a conflict with the organized party workers, and if probably could not arouse enough opposi-tion to crush the machine. It cannot now be told whether the Oregon law will accomplish its purpose or whother it may result in simplifying the mechanism of boss rule. First and last the result lies at the door of the citizen anyhow, and whenever he decides to have cleaner polltics and sounder government, he is sure to have it, with or without a primary law. On the other hand as long as he is indisposed to do his duty by his country and his party other than by voting whatever ticket the managers may fix up for him, there will be no improvement with or without a primary law. As long as the citizen chooses to abdicate his sovereignty in favor of the party boases n law or laws ever devised by man can save the Government from running more and more to spoils, corruption and impo-

#### ELEVATOR EXPERIENCES. Joaquin Miller's First Introduction to a Pasenger Hoist. New York Times

Elevator stories were in order, and Chandos Fuiton observed: "Josquin Miller, when he first visited this city, put up at the Astor House. After registering he was escorted by the bellboy to the elevator and ushered in. He sat upon the cushioned sent at the back, supposing it was a folding bed, as he had never been in an elevator.

"Miller supposed he was in his room. Closing the door, thi boy remained, much to Miller's astonishment, and he said: "'You go with this room?"
"'Yes, sir,' replied the boy, not, under-standing his inquiry.

'Well!' exclaimed the long-haired poe of the Sierras, 'the room is too small for two, and the sooner you get out the het-ter.' By which time the elevator had reached his floor, and explanations followed. Marcus Mayer, the theatrical manager,

"When I went to Mexico, some years ago, on that famous or infamous Patti swindle, they had just put an elevator in-to the Hotel Iturbide, and were so careful of it that they ran it only one or two hours in a day as a novelty. Once a dis-sipated old don, who owned one of the finest haclendas in Southern Mexico, was escorted to the elevator to be taken to his room. When the door was closed on him he thought he was imprisoned and desperately assaulted the attendant."

Joseph Herald, Representative Moody was ascertaining ne needs and desires of his constituents t Enterprise and Wallowa last week. Has Mr. Moody been guilty of anything that need make him ashamed to be seen in Joeph and Lostine? Or perhaps he has no constituents at these places,

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

It would have been more popular to get the message out in serial form.

The day is cold, and dark, and dreary But the gas-light folks are blithe and cheery.

Another big gasser has been discovered in Ohio, but this one is not a prizefighter. Aguinaldo and Oom Paul are the great-

est living exponents of the absent treat-

ment.

Weather reports show that there is still a great deficiency in the precipitation of

Mrs. Nation now has her divorce, and is prepared to make some blushing Kansas bachelor happy.

Between Governor Van Sant and the Bulgarian brigands there is always a little something to read every morning.

turn up in South Dakota it would not take much keenness to guess what she came That Brazillian woman who lived to

If the Queen of Holland should suddenly

be 100 years old must have been born be fore the beginning of the war in the Transvani. The Klondike revolutionists certainly

ought to put up a pretty good rebellion when they can dig the sinews of war out of the ground. Frank James will have one advantage as

an actor. He will know how to make the ghost walk, perhaps dance, by employing his old-time methods. If Uncle Sam had only waited a little

while, perhaps Mr. Morgan would have bought those Danish West Indies and given them to him for Christmas. An American dentist fixed the Sultan's eeth. He probably put one of these rub-

ber dams in his Majesty's mouth, and demanded his pay before he would take it out again. Emperor William has an American cook stove. If he gets an American cook to go with it he will find that he isn't so

much the whole thing as he has been led Two new planes have been moved into the White House, but out of courtesy to members of Congress from the South

Aguinaldo has discovered that he wasn't needed by the insurgents, and he doesn't seem to be of a great deal of use to the Americans. About the only purpose he served was to loose the founts of impassioned pamphleteering in Boston, Mass.

no one will be allowed to play in rag-

time on either.

"Oulda," as Mile, de la Ramee prefers to call herself, is now an elderly lady, but she still affects the white muslin frocks and pale blue ribbons of a bygone era. She is still the queen of an autocratic circle of admirers at Florence, where she has an ideal home and an extraordinary collection of dogs, for which she has a

President Ellot, of Harvard, thinks that the school teachers spend altogether too much time trying to teach arithmetic to young children. In a recent lecture he told of a naughty boy who was informed by his mother that he must either do as she told him or leave the room. The boy thought for a moment, and then remarked, That's fair." "I would give more for that judicial comment for its effect on the boy's later life," said President Eliot, "than for any amount of accurate figur-

An English clergyman was addressing a congregation of fishermen, and in order to ppeal the more to his hearers he introduced a number of nautical similes. pictured a captain navigating his craft through a dangerous passage, surrounded with rocks and currents, and he described The voyage in detail. At last he reached his climax, when it seemed inevitable that which we complain originate right at the the ship should be lost. "And what shall we do now?" he made his captain cry, "Bless your soul, guvnor!" replied a voice at the back. "That captain o' yours can't do nothin'. He s sailin' his ship starn fore-

> An English gentleman, whose fruit orchards had been very often robbed, caught a boy up one of his trees. "Come down, you young rascal!" shouted the owner.

"Noa fear, and you there," replied the urchin.

"Well, I'll walt till you do."

"Verra weel," said the lad-They had waited about an hour, when an idea occurred to the boy. Snatching an apple, he took a steady aim and hit

the old fellow on the head with it. "Hallo, what's up now?" "it's just this-I'm gaun to keep peltin" till every apple's off the tree unless ye promise not to lick me, for if I'm gaun to get a hidin' I'm gaun to hae me sport for

it. What d'ye say?" The old fellow had to agree,

## Only Eight Presidents Have Been Shown on Issues So Far. New York Sun.

HEADS ON POSTAGE STAMPS.

If President McKinley's portrait is put on one of the postage stamps of this country, at dispatches from Washington have said is likely to be done in case the Postoffice Department brings out a new issue, his portrait will be the ninth of a President to be used in that way. As the regular series of stampe, exclud-ing the Columbian, Trans-Mississippi and Pan-American Exposition issues, has now been in circulation with only slight changes in watermarks and the like since

1399, a change of some nort is expected soon by philatelists, Ever since Uncle Sam's Postoffice began making stamps, in 1847, or thereabouts, the face of Washington has appeared on one of the stamps in every regular issue, and with a single exception on a stamp of low value and general use. Benjamin Franklin's face has always adorned post-age stamps of low value, and has thus beme familiar to people who send or re-

ceive letters ever since 1847.
Presidents other than Washington whose faces have appeared on the stamps are Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Garfield, Grant, Madison and Taylor.

Of the stamps of higher values the 5-cent stamp now bears Sherman's picture, the 6-cent Webster's, the 15-cent Clay's, the o-cent Jefferson's, the dollar stamp Perthe \$2 Madison's and the \$5 Marshall's.

### Is This True! Aurora Borealis.

Portland, we are sorry to note, is too near-sighted. San Francisco is securing a goodly portion of Oregon trade simply because Portland is talking and not act-ing. Our metropolis howls for transport business while San Francisco is reaching out and tapping our resources. Men come wealthy City of Portland is not connected by rail with many of the richest mineral and agricultural sections of the state. It is mossbackism or niggardliness, or a don't know how to do it, or the vital necessity