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TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers, with winds TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Moximum tem

rature, 40; minimum temperature, 34; pre-duction, 0.08 inch. PORTLAND, SATURDAY, DEC. 21,

KEYS TO CHARACTER.

The sage motioned his visitor to chair, and scrutinized him closely. His stainless blue eyes bespoke the frank and manly soul, but in the meeting eyebrows he detected the mark of insinby a weak mouth. The prominent nose receding chin. The eyes, set close tohelp. His stolld glance bespoke the listthe door the sage had noted that the men of Napoleonic purpose, but when he shook hands he did so with that passive movement that stamps the vacillating and easily swayed. His straight, black hair indicated resolution and method, but slovenly arranged attire discovered laziness and disorder. So the sage requested his visitor to call again and bring specimens of his penmanship and wash his hands so his

palms could be read. This fable teaches us that the business of foretelling the future, for pleasure or profit, is attended with grave obstacles. Those who have consulted in turn the phrenologist, astrologer, medium, paimist, gypsies, tea-grounds and playing cards have learned by experience and some expense how difficult it is for these various schools to agree on details, and while the patient's name, age and various other things alm or her seem often miraculously revealed, the events of tomorrow are ascertained with the greatest difficulty and even doubt. Even where science is on firm footing, the most trustworthy indications are often at fault. Children of the same father and mother, even twins, exhibit the most marked antagonisms in disposition and capacity. Some, born with high tempers, control them. Others, born with sweet dispositions, are spoiled by overindulgence. Whether the bigheaded infant is a genius or an idiot time only can reveal. Almost every family flock has its black sheep-the sister in exile, the brother that went to the gallows or the penitentiary-and some of them are all black sheep but one or two. Children born in the days of poverty may be homely and forceful -those in later affluence be handsome but useless. From a man's inheritance or early training it is impossible to say what his end will be. From the Newman home went out two boys similarly bred and educated, but while one became the great Catholic preacher, poet and cardinal, the other went to the extreme of unbelief. To them has been applied a beautiful stanza in one of Dr. Holmes' poems:

From the same crudle's side,

From the same mother's knee, One to long darkness and the frozen tide-

One to the peaceful mea. No man has the future in his knowledge; but better than this, every man has his future largely in his keeping; and he has it altogether in his keeping, comes to all it will make little difference where the lost bracelet is, or whether grandfather made another will, or how near the dark lady comes to us protectionists in Congress hold, and any by water with money or without; but effort to destroy this iniquitous tariff it will make all the difference in the world how we have lived. Every man, that is to say, is not his own fortuneteller, but his own fortune-maker. He gathers in at harvest time the fruits of

or golden grain. "BIRDS OF THE COMING STORM."

Chicago anarchists who were arrested at the time of the murder of Presi dent McKinley have of late grown exceedingly bold in their utterances against the official life of the Nation and those who represent it. Open letters and manifestoes have been addressed to President Roosevelt, breathing defiance, disrespect and rebellion in response to his sharp arraignment of anarchy and anarchists in his late message. A conference of anarchistic leaders of different cities in Illinois has lately been held in Chlcago-the hotbed and breeding nest of anarchy, and the manifestoes referred to have been sent out in accordance with the plans then and there formed. A general manifesto is yet to appear. This will be forwarded to every member of the legislative portion of the Federal Government, and also printed and sown broad-

cast by the organs of the "reds" throughout the country.

Isaak and his coworkers emphasize by their attitude the fact that the time has come to deal sternly with the disturbing, menacing element that they the views of the Chicago horde. Though carefully worded, the letter from first to last is full of menace and a defiance. It concludes with the statement that "the Paris Commune was drowned in the blood of 30,000 human beings, but even today the intelligent people look back to that grand uprising with inspiration and hope." Reference is The document closes: "In the words of oming storm,"

If there is any merit in this maniernment now knows, if it did not know For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Broa., 1612 portunities against its very life; gloryhanded-were required of them. Selfthe crime where it justly belongedself-proclaimed "birds of the coming storm" have clearly forgotten prudence in their last mad flight.

UNJUST, UNWISE AND OPPRESSIVE.

It is one of the humiliating phenomena of human nature that a man fre-The unusually well-developed | quently knows less about his own needs organ of firmness was strangely offset | than the most casual observer could tell him. As to performance, the case is would have demonstrated the visitor's plain. The poet gathers his worthless force of character had it not been for pleces into the authorized volume and weakness revealed in the small, sets the gems aside to await the more discriminating publisher. Many a wife gether, betrayed the artist tempera- has dug her husband's cleverest work ment, but they were given the lie by out of the waste basket. Yet one would the broad, flat fingers indicating the suppose that tea merchants, for exambent for mechanics. Cranial develop- ple, would know whether a 10-cent imment pointed plainly to generosity, but port tax was good or bad for their the diminutive ears showed how the trade. Unfortunately, they don't, for heart was closed to every appeal for their eager advocacy of the tariff has succeeded to frantic demands for its reless mind, but in the beetling brows peal. They have apparently been as were plain evidences of shrewd powers wise in their generation as the transof observation. As he had come up to continental railroads which have been retarding the development of their ter-

visitor set his heels down hard, like all ritory by delaying the Nicaragua Canal, Inasmuch as the tax on tea was enacted three years and a half ago, it is about time for the true source of its origin to be made public. It takes about that long for the true inwardness of our "protective" schemes of various kinds to get to the surface. We place entire confidence in this assertion made by the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce:

The history of the imposition of the duty or tea shows that it was in response to the de-mand of Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, who had the protection of the infant tea in-dustry at the Pinchurst plantation, near Sum-merville, in his state, in view. It was in direct compliance with his motion that the Senate put on the duty, which was accepted in con-ference. There was no particular apposition to it, as it seemed to meet the views and wishes of the tea merchants who had been contending for

contending for years that something should be done that would kill the trade in spurious teas. To take the last end of this explanation first, it is a trifle discon find that the duty has not operated to keep out the objectionable tens. Nobody but a shrewd business man, knowing everything about his books and balances, and nothing about the world, would have held implicitly to the faith that an act of Congress is omnipotent over the food habits of the people. Of course, it is nothing of the sort. We are all drinking the identical tea we drank in 1897, and woe betide the grocer that sends something else to the house by mistake. Such little effect as the tax had was to encourage consumption of cheaper tea. There was a natural effort on the grocer's part to give his customers something that cost 30 cents and 10 cents tax in place of the article that had been costing 40 cents. At a conference in New York the other day a grocer objected to the tariff because his 814-cent tea was thereby made to cost 18% cents. He was promptly and appropriately rebuked by another member of the conference, who informed him that the tariff on tes was designed | ity, for the next forty-five years, to keep out such cheap teas. The incident's bearing on the efficacy of the law is obvious.

Logically considered, however, if we grant the protection theory, the abolishment of the tax is indefensible. Tea is grown in the United States. The tariff protects it. Therefore the tariff should be retained. From this conclusion there is, in protection logic, no appeal. It makes no difference how small the tea industry is, or how burdensome the tax, or how many the consumers and so far as the most important part of few the growers. The "principle" is unit is concerned. One last dread day that disturbed by any such considerations. We must not withdraw protection to

any American industry. .To this reductio ad absurdum do the will be resisted on behalf of Tillman's South Carolina plantation. The simple fact as to the tax on tea is, of course, that it is needed neither for revenue nor for protection, and that its three-fold his own sowing-whether of wild cats effect is to wring money unjustly from the people, to hamper trans-Pacific trade, both ways, and to vitlate the quality of tea consumed by the American public.

* CABINET CHANGES.

The replacement of Postmaster-General Smith by Henry C. Payne is likely to be followed within a few months by the retirement of perhaps all the Secretaries appointed by President McKinley save Secretary Root and Secretary Wilson. These retirements will not be due to any desire on the part of President Roosevelt to seek new Cabinet advisers, but to the natural desire of the officers of McKinley's Cabinet to retire at the first decent opportunity after the business machine of the Administration had become familiar to the new President and the various departments put in the best possible order for the advent of new Cabinet officers. Before the murder of President McKinley it was well known that Secretaries Hay, Gage and Long would be glad to return to private life. Secretary Hay Bold, audacious, impudent Abraham has suffered by sickness and severe do- plored their fate and vainly tried to as William the Tactless.

mestic bereavement during the past year; Secretary Gage is weary of official life at Washington, which is laboramong the candidates for the succespartment altogether satisfactory to the people of the West.

The present Secretary of War, Mr. and opportunities for criticism, Root, is not only the ablest man in the it is for Congress to arrest them in their lowed the accession of Tyler, Fillmore, flight, and with a determination exceed- Johnson and Arthur. Tyler accepted der of the President and arrogant son's death, and Webster resigned in dent Taylor's Cabinet. Andrew Johnson upon anarchists who make dupes and retained none of Lincoln's Cabinet from tools of weaklings like Czolgosz, these personal choice, save Secretary Seward and Secretary Welles. President Arthur kept none of Garfield's Cabinet save Robert T. Lincoln, who was retained doubtless for the same reason that he was originally appointed by President Garfield; he was the upright, inoffensive, entirely respectable son of Abraham Lincoln; he was the shadow of a

very great name, The successor of Mr. Hay has already been designated as Mr. Choate, our present Ambassador to England, but it is doubtful whether Mr. Choate's professional interests would permit of further devotion of his time to the public service. In that event Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, might be invited to become Secretary of State, for, like Secretary Root, he is a lifelong personal and political friend of the President. and he is particularly well fitted for the office of Secretary of State by his attainments as a scholar and a writer, and his thorough knowledge of the political history of the United States in its relation to that of modern Europe. There is no reason for apprehending that President Roosevelt will make any changes in his Cabinet beyond those which are made necessary by events or prompted by the desire to increase the working efficiency of his Administration. He is not of the temper of Jackson, who made passionate personal friendship for General Jackson rather than public efficiency the qualification for his Cabinet.

GREAT ORATORS SELDOM GREAT STATESMEN.

The great popularity of Lord Rose bery as a most accomplished orator has been accentuated by his recent speech, but his own party, that listens to him with delight, is divided in opinion as to whether Rosebery would prove a success if he accepts the Liberal leadership. His record as the successor of Gladstone was in no sense a brilliant one, and his power and popularity with the English public at present rest expansion! And yet the expansion idea made drunk by speeches and kept drunk by newspapers." Gladstone's gift of eloquence enabled him to maintain his influence, or at least his following, long after his defects as a statesman had become clearly visible to intelligent observers. The same thing can be said with equal justice of Kossuth in Hungary and Castelar in Spain; their public eloquence was captivating. but their executive and administrative talents were small. This fact illustrates the limitations of the oratorical temperament as distinguished from the mental constitution of a great statesman. Korsuth by his eloquence and his pen stimulated the Hungarian revolution, but when that revolution had Russia, Kossuth, at 49 years of age, went into retirement and stayed in retirement, dreaming over a barren ideal-

Cromwell, Mirabeau or Cayour could as Kossuth and been content as Kossuth was to accept defeat and retire henceforth from the political battlefield of his country. As well might you expect that Napoleon Bonaparte would have hesitated to escape from Elba and organize the tremendous assault on the grimly died at Waterioo. Kozsuth was an orator, an enthusiast, an eloquent dreamer, a declaimer of poetic prose, not an organizing, constructive statesman of the quality of Mirabeau, Cayour, Bismarck. He was a poetic mind whom circumstances forced to essay the part of a statesman, but the sequel proved that he was a great agitator. not a great statesman, who knows when to win by compromise, and not only when to blow the horn, but when to draw the sword. Kossuth was the greatest orator perhaps of this century, a most inspiring, destructive agitator, but not a great constructive statesman Kossuth was of the quality of political agitator and critic that was voiced in this country by the wonderful eloquence of Wendell Phillips and the greatly inferior oratory of Charles Sumner. After Lincoln consented to emancipation, the work of Garrison, Phillips and Sumner as useful moral agitators was over. Garrison knew it and was content, but Sumner lived to discredit his reputation for statesmanship by his utterly impracticable attitude on the question of the Alabama claims, while Phillips showed the infirmity of his very noble mind by adopting and volcing Ben But-

ler's absurd rubbish concerning greenbackism. The oratorical genius has its limitations. Its work is criticism, agitation, inspiration, rather than organization and constructive statesmanship. When the twenty-two Girondist deputies were guillotined, it was truthfully said that while a large majority of them could make an eloquent speech, there was not one of them that was endowed with the administrative ability and dauntless executive courage of Danton, who de-

save them by pointing out that in a time of revolution and war bold action is wanted rather than flowery words ious and ill paid; Secretary Long is an or political idealism. The supreme gift represent. As open letter covering a able lawyer, who needs to return to his page of the anarchistic sheet, Free So-practice, for he is not a rich man, and from his fellows is his abnormal develciety, signed by Abraham Isaak and ad- in event of the death or retirement of opment of the power of imagination. dressed to President Roosevelt, voices Senator Hoar he would naturally be This rare gift is the source of the pecullar effectiveness of a great orator's sion. The Secretary of the Interior has speech; his imaginative power makes not made his administration of his de- his logic glow, makes his wit and humor shine with new and fresh illustrations, makes visible new occasions

So long as the work of the orator is Cabinet, but he is an old-time warm that of an agitator, an inspirer and a personal friend of President Roosevelt. critic, his gift of the imagination sumade in like laudatory strain to other If Secretary Root were to consult his perbly arms him for battle. But when European movements looking to the own desires, probably he would be giad the battle is won and men of calm, overthrow of government, while the to return to private life, for he has austere minds are confronted with the hanging of the Chicago anarchists is suffered considerably from ill health cold facts of a new and very trying treated with the usual undertone of since he went to Washington, and he military and civic situation, the orator vengeance delayed but sure to come. sacrifices the income of a very large of abounding imagination is generally and valuable legal practice by his ser- a poor counsellor and almost invariably August Spies, 'We are the birds of the vice as Cabinet Minister. It is natural an eccentric and vacillating executive. that the Secretaries appointed by Pres- The true orator is seldom more than tdent McKinley should wish to retire, a great and useful artist, and his pefesto, it is in its boldness. The Gov- and it is natural that a new President culiar power has been as notable in the should wish to have his Cabinet com- history of the race as that of actor, before, exactly where to find these peo- posed of men who are not only polit- poet, singer or preacher. Sometimes a ple. Keeping within the pale of the ical supporters, but personal friends, great orator has been a great warrior, existing law, they shout defiance at all like Secretaries Root and Payne; but a great statesman, too. The instances law; claiming and enjoying the protec- there is no ground for the apprehension are few, because when the imagination of liberty, they would turn its op- that President Roosevelt has a Jack- tion is developed out of all proportion sonian temper that is intolerant of all to the understanding, its appeals ing in murder, they make outery men save those who have always be-longed to the inner circle of his clans- are not instinct with the quality that the lives of their comrades—taken red- men. The changes which have taken wins the victories of peace. To Caesar place and are likely to take place in his and Napoleon alone in history is atproclaimed "birds of the coming storm," Cabinet are not more sweeping than fol- tributed the ability to play the part of orator, warrior and statesman. number of great orators are few, and of ing their own, first confine the storm the resignation of all the Cabinet offi- those the greatest, Demosthenes and to their furious ravings and then stop its rumblings. Made bold by the muris the predominant gift, the man is not through the failure of detectives to fix 1843. Fillmore retained none of Prest- likely to be a good administrator, a wise and vigorous executive, or a sagacious statesman.

> Citizens of Multnomah County have a proper pride in their schools. In the fifty-eight districts of the county outside of Portland 104 teachers are employed. The schoolhouses are for the most part comfortable and well suited to the purpose, and a total of 2591 puplls are in attendance out of an enrollment of 2936. From a languid, humdrum existence, these schools have advanced within the past few years to a competitive stage that promises excellent results. There is nothing else so dull as a country school, plodding along on a dead level, and nothing else so lively as a country school instinct with the desire to be in the front rank. Superintendent Robinson is to be congratulated upon having infused the latter spirit into the schools of the county.

Not the least of the unfortunate circumstances connected with the turmoil Naval circles, of which Admiral Schley is the storm center, is the pitlable condition of Admiral Sampson. A mental and physical wreck, largely as the result of the bitter disappointment caused by his absence from the greatest naval battle in the history of the world, the Admiral is no longer able to contend for the honors lost to him by unfortuitous circumstance. His friends await in pity the end because of the probability that it will be long delayed, while his critics-it should not be said that he has enemies-hold their peace in the presence of the misfortune that has overtaken a man who served his country long and well.

The ceremonies of breaking ground for the Louislana Purchase Exposition were observed at St. Louis yesterday, though, on account of the severe weather, the imposing programme was greatly shortened. The day was chosen because it marks the anniversary of the signing of the treaty of New Orleans, mainly on his oratory. A keen English is opposed by some as a new and dancritic once said that "England was gerous departure from the traditions of the Republic!

Lapse in attention, responsibility, care -call it what we may-on the part of an old and thoroughly tried engineer has caused another wreck on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Three lives were lost, and a number of persons injured. The engineer in this case did not misunderstand orders. He simply forgot them. Reviewing the wreck and its cause, the only verdict possible was: "There is no possible excuse for Engineer Coffey."

The appointment of a member of the School Board to take the place of the been crushed by the intervention of late D. P. Thompson is a matter which cannot be too carefully considered. The educational and financial interests of the district are large and growing, and the services of a broad-minded, energetic man or woman are needed to fill not possibly have played as great part acceptably a place vacated by the death of Mr. Thompson.

Senator Gibson, of Montana, stated recently in an interview in Washington that the "differences in the Democratic party in his state are all healed." To this the Fergus County Argus sigpowers of Europe that fought, bled and nificantly responds: "That may be true, as a good many of the members of the party are said to have taken the 'gold cure.'

> Richard Croker, accompanied by Senator Murphy, has gone to Frenchlick Springs, in Indiana, for "treatment." Invitations have been sent to William J. Bryan and Carter Harrison to join the disgruntled patient at the springs. The trio will "take a course," the nature of which it is not difficult to surmise.

> The Sampson-Schley controversy has got back to first principles, and is once more represented by the plain question; "Who fought the battle of Santiago?" It bids fair to take rank in history with that persistent question, "Who killed Cock Robin?"

> Sir Thomas Lipton is going to build still another Shamrock. Sir Thomas' mother must have thoroughly fastened the if-at-first-you-don't-succeed maxim in her son's memory.

the Army will no doubt be made speed-Marconi's nerve has been unshaken by his trouble with the cable company.

The Filipino women are now in favor

of peace. Arrangements to withdraw

His engagement is announced, Now that watermelons are to be made into whisky, will it be unlawful to sell them to Indians?

Sampson ought to go down to history

FORCIBLE RETIREMENTS.

The Oregonian of December 1, commentng upon the fact that Colonel Henry E. Noyes, Second United States Cavalry, had been placed upon the retired list by order of the President, said:

Authority for the retirement of an office against his will after reaching the age of 60 ofton was retired by President Cleveland; General E. A. Carr was retired by order of President Harrison; Colonel E. C. Bainbridge and Colonel Charles E. Compton were retired by President McKinley, and so was General Charles D. Charles P. Engan.
In the case of Colonel Noyes the President as made no mistaka.

The Oregonian simply quoted here the official record as found in the Army Register, and beyond the case of Colone Noyes expressed no opinion as to whether former Presidents had been justified in forcibly retiring the officers named above, Colonel William H. Jordan, U. S. A. writes us a letter regarding the forcible retirement of General E. A. Carr, an officer distinguished during the Civil War for gallantry at Pea Ridge, Wilson's distinguished in the Indian wars for his important victory over Tall Bull, a noted warrior. The following explanation of the forcible retirement of General Carr shows a discreditable excess of his legal powers by President Harrison:

General Carr was retired two years before he should have been, solely to make a vacancy for a certain Colonel. He protested against it in a letter written to the President stating that no one had any authority from him (as alleged as an excuse for the premature retirement) to presume that he would ask to be retired, provided he was promoted from Colonel to Brigadier-General, not wishing to hand as a legacy to be acceptable. to his son Cinrk that he could enter into a bargain.

The Oregonian did not pretend to the knowledge possessed by Colonel Jordan, and did not go back of the record, except in the case of Colonel Noyes, The Oregonian is not justly open to censure from Colonel Jordan. The wrong done General Carr was the work of President Harrison, The record quoted by The Oregonian was written by President Harrison in the Army Register, and for that record The Oregonian is not responsible. The Oregonian had no knowledge of the matter beyond the record, and did not construe it, as it did in the case of Colonel Noyes, to be a just exercise of legal authority. It did not speak of what it did not and could not know.

REGULATION AND CONSOLIDATION

New York Commercial. The letters from Northwestern Governors received by Governor Van Sant, of sesota, in response to his invitation to them to co-operate with him in his efforts to annul the organization and the operation of the Northern Securities Company are interesting chiefy in the rather astonishing conflict of law that they disclose in the matter of control of corporations.

Of three states, Montana, North Dakota and Oregon, only the former appears to have any law at all similar in this respect to those of Minnesota. The Dakota constitution is very plain, but the statutory prohibition is rather gen-eral and vague. Montana's law prehib-its the consolidation of parallel and competing lines of transportation and has other general prohibitive provisions. By far the most interesting reply received by Governor Van Sant is that from Governor Geer, of Oregon, who says: Oregon has no laws regulating combinations of capital, and none regulating freight rates. assenger fares are limited to 4 cents per as a maximum; but two lines, the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, have voluntarily reduced the rate to & cents. The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and the Northern Pacific Company are making commendable efforts toward the development of their respective territories, and have become a great help to the people. Un-less consolidation of railway companies should be followed by increased freight and passenger rates, it would be difficult to see where objec-tion to it would lie. If this result should fol-low, it is a matter within the power of the Legislatures to control. It may prove an easier matter to regulate rates than to prevent didation

These views of Oregon's chief executive are worthy of careful consideration. The principal objection to consolidation of railroads seems to lie in the fact that such consolidation tends to prevent that healthy competition between rival lines which undoubtedly inures to the benefit of the public in the way of giving it cheaper freight and passenger rates and better service. But, if these rates regulated by the Legislature of state, as they are in Oregon, where would the objection to consolidation lie? It appears very reasonable, as Governor Geer remarks, that "it may prove an easier matter to regulate rates than to prevent consolidation."

Thoughts on Subsidies.

New York Journal of Commerce. Senator Hanna told the Boston chants the other evening that "if come-thing was not done to protect the American merchant marine soon, every channel for trade, every hole would be plugged, by merchants of England, Germany and France until the Americans would have to fight to get into it." What does he mean by "piugged? While the American merby "piugged ? While the American mer-chant marine is said to have been decaying. American exports have been increas-ing wonderfully. Certainly our export business is not "plugged." Not only are vessels hunting diligently for American cargoes, but the Commissioner of Navigation has shown that a great part of them which do not carry our flag are owned by our capitalists and land their profits on this side of the ocean. Hanna is said to have proved that European nations are paying subsidies amounting to \$25,000,000 a year. And what good is it doing them? France is in a states of chronic complaint over the small growth of her merchant marine, which is more liberally subsidized than that of any other nation. Italy and Austria have hardly as much to show for the subsidies as France has. The mer-chant marines that are growing fast are those of Norway, Germany and England. The first is not subsidized. Of the others, only a few lines receive either subsidies or heavy mail payments. Ninety-six or 97 per cent of English and German shipping gets nothing from its government

Smashing Darwin. Letters of John Richard Green.

On Saturday morning I met Jenkins soing to the museum. We joined comon Saturday morning I met Jenkins going to the museum. We joined company, and he proposed going to "Section D, the Zoology," etc., "to hear the Bishop of Oxford smash Darwin." "Smash Darwin! Smash the pyramids!" said I, in great wrath, and, muttering should be supported by the control of th about "impertinence," which caused Jen-kins to explain that "the Bishop was a first-class in mathematics, you kno so has a right to treat on scientific matters," which, of course, silenced my cav-Well, when Professor Draper ceased his hour and a half of nasal Yan-keeism, up rose "Samivel," and proceeded to act the smasher; the white chokers, who were abundant, cheered lustily, a sort of "Pitch it into him" cheer, and the smasher got so uproarfous as to pitch into Darwin's friends, Darwin being smashed, and especially Professor Huxley. Still the white chokers cheered, and the smasher rattled on. "He had been told that Professor Huxley had said that he didn't see that it mattered to a man whether his grandfather was an ape or not. Let the learned professor speck for himself," and the like being ended-and let me say that such rot never fell from episcopal lips before -arose Huxley, young, cool, quiet, sar-castic, scientific in fact and in treatment, he gave his Lordship such a smashing as he may meditate on with profit over his port at Cuddesdon.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Grau Opera Company sang "Doro-thy" at the Marquam last night, and, al-though the limitations of the piece are great, they succeeded in pleasing a good-sized house. Miss Mary Carrington was again the star, her songs being admirably sung and accorded the reception they de-served. It has been some time since so rainst his will after reaching the age of 62 expressly vested in the President by act of orgress, but it has only been resorted to a w times within the last few years. Colonel Lurcher, a Sheriff, showed that he has by no means lost his old-time power of amusing. He contributed a couple of songs in the last act which made a hit, and Mamie Scott got a rousing volley of applnuse for her clever singing of "The Honeysuckie and the Bee's song. The remainder of the anything. The opera was well costumed. This afternoon "Wang," and tonight "Rip Van Winkle."

"CARMEN."

Bizet's Opera Sung by Wilbur-Kir-

win Company at the Baker. "Carmen" was given by the Wilbur-Kirwin Opera Company at the Baker Theater last night in a manner that was for gallantry at Pea Ridge, Wilson's satisfying to a fairly good house. Miss Creek and Big Black Bridge, and further Kirwin, Mr. Huff and Mr. Abbot sang Miss the chief roles acceptably, and the chorus displayed considerable familiarity with the music. The specialties were a strong feature, and called forth much applause "Merry War" this afternoon and tonight

MATINEES TODAY.

Attractive Bills at All the Local The-

aters. A special women's and children's mat-ince performance of "Wang" will be given by the Grau Opera Company at the Marquam this afternoon. The bright music, funny comedy and the elephant will make this open a strong attraction. At Cordray's Richard Golden's fine

rural drama, "Old Jed Prouty," will be the attraction. The play is among the best that has ever appeared at the the-ater, and the fact that there are to be but two more performances-tonight and this afternoon-will be a strong factor in

drawing crowded houses, "Merry War," a lively comic opera, will be given by the Wilbur-Kirwin npany at the Baker Theater, and will close their engagement there tonight. The company has made many friends dur-ing its stay in Portland, and will no doubt be given a rousing farewell.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

Minstrels at the Marquam.

Primrose & West's Minstrels will come to the Marquam Tuesday night and give a matines and evening performance Christmas, Both George Primrose and Lew Dockstader have long enjoyed repu-tations as the leaders in minatrelsy in America, and are always counted upon to bring an elaborate entertainment with them. Their show this year is said to be the best they have yet had, and numbers some of the best-known entertainers on the stage.

"Ole Olson" at the Baker.

The attraction at the Baker Theater ext week, beginning with a special matinee Sunday afternoon, will be the famous Swedish comedy, "Ole Olson," with Ben Hendricks in the leading character, Both Hendricks and the play are well known in Portland, having played here to crowded houses in times past, and there is every indication that their old-time success will be repeated during the coming engage-

"At the Old Cross Roads."

"At the Old Cross Roads," the drama which will entertain the patrons of Corries of engagements in the East and through California. Arthur C. Aistan, under whose direction the tour is conducted, enjoys a reputation of being a manager who understands the needs of the Western theater-goers, and he promiscs a better attraction this year than

Cannot Hurt America. Spectator. The policy which dictates the

decrees"

when he tried it was not hampered by the question of food, and had almost absolute power in his own land. Four or five courts, and four or five parliaments, not to mention four or five peoples, will not hold together long enough to work America serious mischief. The "aggres-sive economics" of which the Austrians complain will die away gradually from internal causes, and "commercial supremacy" will cease to be sought the moment It is found not to be profitable. We do not suppose, therefore, that the Conti-nent will be foolish enough to attack America directly, or to run the risk of any battle of Armageddon with the Anglo-Saxon race. Cataclysmal events very rarely happen in polities. It is well, owever, for our countrymen to perceive that a nation may be detested though it is not seeking to conquer South Africa, and to recognize that the causes which drive the Union and Great Britain together are not entirely sentimental. We have, it is true, a common origin, a common literature, and in many ways com-mon aspirations, but we have also com-mon interests of a very binding kind. America, though in thinks itself protectionist, is not protectionist about food, and the kind of awestruck herror of free competition which great parties on the Continent are now betraying tends to drive all who speak English and sell and buy food freely into a single defensive group. That is a fact which is worth remembering when we grow frightened by the American commercial "invasion" or hear that America is doubling her fleet or read speeches in the Senate affirming that Great Britain must be allowed no influence over the Nicaragua Canal. we may not say as yet that the states have common enemies, at least they have common rivals, who seem at this moment just a little implacable.

The Matabeleland Plane

Good Words. The plane in a very primitive form is found in Matabeleland, where, primitive as it is, it is as much appreciated as the "grand" in our own country, even though it consist merely of a numb pieces of iron strung on a wooden board.

A picture of one of these shews 33 pieces of iron of varying lengths and breadths. no two alike, arranged in an ascending scale along the board. Thus a scale of 23 notes is produced, quite sufficient for elaborate tunes. To add to its sonoro elaborate tunes. To add to its sonorous-ness, the instrument is usually put inside a hollow gourd, round the opening of which bits of bone are placed with the same end in view. The performer sits, places the gourd on his knees, the opening toward him, and plays his "plano" both hands through the opening. The late Mr. Bent, the great South African traveler, describes the sound as "decidedly melodious," and recalling a

Vanity, Saith the Preacher. phine Freston Peabody, in the Drawer

Harper's, for December. I love my little gowns;
I love my little shoes,
All standing still below them,
Set quintly by twos.

All day I wear them, carelessly, But when I put them by.
They look so dear and different,
And yet I don't know why.

Of all, the white, with ribbons Gray green, if I could choose: The fichu that helps everything Be gay; and then my shoes-

My shoes that skip and saunter. And one that will untie, They look so funny and so young I hate to put them by.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Look out for the tinfofled cigars! Is a railway collision microbe abroad in the land?

Once more the Irish become known to

fame as a rising race. Don't pay more for hers than you think the will for yours.

At last reports only about two dozen wars were raging in South Africa.

Why not make the American soldier a Christmas present of another canteen?

Schley's seamonship is of a type that requires no substdy in the way of prize

The Britishers are calling Kitchener an organizer of victory. The victory will be exhibited when it is duly organized.

The ground has been broken for the St. Louis Exposition. The whole City of Buffalo was broken as a result of the Pan-American Fair,

Let rains descend and mists arise. And moist chinock winds blow! Remember that throughout the East

The minimum wages of women in the employ of the Government is to be fixed at \$2 a day. Was the bill introduced at the instance of the milliners or the dressmakers?

Kyrle Bellew, the English actor, characterizes as nonsense the assertion made by the St. James's Gazette that American tours vulgarize English actresses. A statement of his to a Montreal paper indicates some of the different conditions prevailing in England and America: "The actor who is educated in the conventionalities of the London stage requires a tour of such a country as America to broaden his mind and give him an experience that is not to be found in the bandbox theaters of London. It is true that there are a few theaters there that are now a credit to the city, but the land is too valuable to allow of space, hence we have to act on a stage little bigger than this room and when we get into the magnificent buildings of the United States and Canada, we wonder at our own shortcomings."

Every Representative from Indiana and one of the Senators are said to have been opposed to the appointment of Francis B. Baker to the vacant Indiana Judgeship in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, but the President made the appointment just the same. The indiana men were talking it over the next day, says a Washington correspondent, "Don't sneer at Goshen any more," said Representative Landis. "For years that town has been a butt, like Oshkosh, but now it has the laugh on every lawyer in Indiana. Years ago there was a law firm there known as Wood & Baker. Wood was put on the Federal beach in the Circuit Court of Appenis. Later Baker, his partner, was made Federal District Judge. Last Summer Wood died and now Baker's son is given Wood's place. So the son will hear the appeals in the father's cases and Goshen has taken all the Federal Judgeships in sight for a generation."

Rev. Edward Everett Hale has observed curious feature in "Robinson Crusue," which he mentions in a preface to a new edition of that book, and which apparentdray's Theater next week, opening Sunday night, is coming to Portland for the first ly had not been noticed, or, at least, had time, but is heralded by a successful sepreface he says: "Readers who are curious in English history must not fall to observe that Robinson Crusoe was shipwrecked on his island the 30th of September, 1659. It was in that month that the English commonwealth ended and Richard Cromwell left the palace at Whitehail. Robinson fived in this island home for 23 years. These 28 years covered the exact period of the second Stuart reign in Eng-'Milan | land. Robinson Crusoe returned to Engnever succeeds, and Napoleon land in June, 1687; the convention Parliament which established William III met in London at the same time. All this could not be an accidental coincidence. Defoe must have meant that the "trueborn Englishman" could not live in England during the years while the Stuarts reigned. Robinson Crusoe was a ruler himself on his own Island and was never the subject of Charles II or James II."

The Irony of a Mighty Effort. Chicago Tribune.

The man dashed down the street after the retreating State-street car. Every muscle was strained, his breath

came in quick gasps, the beads of motsture stood out upon his forehead. His feet were working like the pedals on a bicycle. He only touched the ground in the more altitudinous places.
"I'll-catch-that-streat-car," he gasped,

Faster went the street-car, Faster went he man.

He overturned fruit stands and aged blind men in his wild career. He knocked down children and trampled upon them. But onward he rushed. He collided with a baby buggy. The baby was knocked into the street. The mother of the child picked it up. She pointed a finger at the disappearing form of the man. "Murderer!"

she hissed through her clenched teeth. He draws nearer to the car. Nearer yet. He reaches out his hand. He touches the rall on the rear platform.

gives one last convulsive effort, is on the car, He sinks breathless into a sent and mops his brow. The conductor touches him on

the shoulder. "Git offen here," speaks the conductor, "We're a-gein' to ther barn. No more cars tonight."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

On Good Authority.-"So you're going to leave this studio?" "Leave? No; who told you that?" "Your landlord."-Judy. Sufficient Cause. "The extra's about some so-ciety dudy boss." "What did he do?" "I dunne; but he did something! That's why they

got out the extra!"-Fuck.

None Too Liberni.-"Mr. Linger spends a great deal or time with you, Molly," said Miss Kittish to Miss Frocks. "Yes, but that's all he does spend." Detroit Free Press. 'Is your new roctor an agreeable man?" "Indeed, he is-real nice; plays golf and squash, owns a naphtha launch and autommy, and,

besides, he isn' Evening Times. he len't a bit religious."-Glasgow Hosters-Please don't leave off, Miss Jessop. Miss J.—But sha'n't I bore you? It is possible to have too much of a good things, you know, Hostess-Yes; but that doesn't apply to your playing!—Punch.

She (gazing upwards)—How bright the stars are tonight. Mr. Sampson! He (promptly)— They are not bright, Miss Clara, than—than— She (softly)—Than what, Mr. Sampson? He-

Than they were last night .- Tit-Bits. Involved Logic. - "It isn't long new until Christmas," commented the Optimistic Person. "If it was as long until Christmas as I'll be short after Christmas, it would be away," remarked the Pessimistic Individual

A Terrible Threat.-Hired Girl-Now, you go away right this minute. Tramp-Please, mum-Hired Girl-Go away. I tell you. Clear out, maw, or Fill-Fil give you a piece of mine ple that the young missus made herself.—New York Weekly.

His Way of Putting It.—"It is true," said the person of high likelis, "that you have at-mined prosperity by your writings. But you have produced nothing that will live." "Well," answered the comfortable litterateur, "when it comes to a question of which shall live, myself or my writings, I didn't hesitate to sacrifice my writings."—Washington Star.