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PORTEAND, MONDAY, DEC. 30, 1901.

THE PANAMA PROJECT AGAIN. Evidently the gentlemen of the Panama Canal Company are sorry they didn't manage their affairs better. They now virtually make an offer to take \$40,000,000 for what they asked no less than \$109,141,500 to part with only a short time ago. They believed that since the United States was so deeply in earnest about an isthmian canal, they could sell their undertaking at Panamafor a sum that would largely recoup their own tosses. But since our Isthmian Canal Commission has reported so decisively in favor of Nicaragua, the Panama company has reconsidered; and now they offer their ditch for \$40,-000,000, which is virtually the estimate made by the commission of the value of the property.

In the report of the commission the whole cost of a canal at Panama was estimated at \$258,000,000, including the \$109,000,000 asked by the existing company. The cost of completion, then, would be \$144,600,000. The cost at Nicaragua was estimated at \$190,000,000. If. however, the price to be paid to the Panama concern were reduced to \$40,-600,000, then the whole cost of the canal

Congress. The danger is that this new railroad influence of the country will not This tendency accomplishes something be slow to take advantage of any opddieg up" the undertaking. Members of Congress, under this influence, will begin to trim again, to find obstacles, and to play off one plan against the other. For this sort of statesmanship there is ample room and verge enough in the situation presented in this new proposel.

FACTS ABOUT BEET SUGAR.

When Messrs, Oxnard and Cutting are discussing tariff reform, they do not contend that the best-sugar industry can stand without protection. But when they are urging farmers to plant beets, as they urged in a letter we printed yesterday from the New York Evening Post, their voice is keyed to a differen't tune. That letter endeavored to establish the proposition that the beet it dustry is superior to tariff changes. Messrs, Oxnard and Cutting pointed ant that farmers could clear \$65 per acre by cultivating beets, and might even mike \$100. But in order to assure the culti- crats in, for the party of Jefferson and vator that he would not be exposed to reverses by possible changes in the par-

dustry stood in no need of protection. They went on then to democistrate that the beet-sugar industry "stands on tion is ominous for the future of our as firm a basis as any business in the Government. Its inevitable result is to country." They point out the fact that attract unscrupulous eleverness into their product comes out as a finished article, refined and granulated. It is not, like cane sugar grown in the West the nominal lawmakers to the brainy India Irlands, a black and offensive paste, which must be carried in wagons to the seaboard, and thence by ships to the United States, where after another handling it is put through a cost ly refinery and then shipped, by rail to the consumer, who may possibly be in Nebraska, alongside a beeo-sugar factory which turns out the refined and ilated article at one fell swoop. Indeed, the advantages of the producer of beet sugar for supplying the domestic comsumption are very great.

It has often been pointed out in these columns that the sugar-beet industry continued to thrive aprice through the period of the Wilson lews. Messrs, Oxnard and Cutting show this from the record. They adduce the fact that under the McKinley tarky of 1890, when sugar was free of duty, the price of the article was 4 cents per pound. Yet a net profit of \$3 per ton was made by the et-sugar factories under those conditions, not counting any bounty on the home production of sugar. They boast

It is not often that the special plead-Cutting occupy when they offer the generalization that "the sugar industry

This assertion is in support of the theory that has many times been enuncifarmer competes with the cheapest labor on the earth. He markets his wheat in Liverpool in competition with the peons of the Argentine, the peasants of Russia and the ryots of India. He does this by virtue of his superior intelligence and enterprise, applied to laborsaving process of growth, marketing and transportation.

Sugar-growing in the United States has these same advantages, and we have no doubt they are adequate. We would not ask for free trade in sugar, though it is reasonable to believe that sion to Cuba. Beet sugar should be put on a revenue baris, which would conserve the Trensury's income, relieve the consumer, stimulate cumberless manufactures based on augar, and thus widen the demand for sugar of all kinds.,

THE TRUST IN GOVERNMENT.

The waste of disastrous competition is a familiar bustieur in industrial life. The trust on one hand and the labor union on the other have become the universally accepted harbor of refuge. A parallel development has been going on in our politics. Each of the two great parties is resolving itself kato an all-powerful central machine, which eliminates friction, but is death to independence of action. The various ington, D. C., by the Ebbett | separate plants of political thought that were wont to thrive in states nen's rate in Danver, Celo, by Hamilton & heads have been amaigamated into great party trusts, many of them have TODAY'S WEATHER-Increasing cloudiness been closed up and gone into law or business, while the trust is doing all YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem- the business at Washington, Ifmitting

This peril to independence of action meted out with a firmer hand. The competition with those trusts. reason for this is to be found in the spirit of the time, which has passed terial progress,

livery of the individual from social op- etc., are sold abroad more cheaply than reasons that have retarded the growth pression, but to secure for the individ- at home, at Panama would be \$184,000,000, or preferment for the purpose of eloquent- in peril of long suspense and uncer- ward. Farmers of the Pacific North-\$6,000,000 less than the estimated cost ly championing liberty and equality, tainty. It is a vain and insincere obat Nicaragua. This would be too small but in order that he may secure certain jection. Representative Babcock's bill valuable lessons in recent years, one a sum to turn the decision in favor of definite objects of material value to the abolishing duties on steel goods can be of which is that it does not pay to keep Panama, since the Nicaragua route is community or nation he is to serve. passed in two days if the Republican scrub cows and make butter in the old much the shorter for the greater part What we want of our President is leaders desire it. See how swiftly they way. The farmhouse churn has pracof our commerce, and sailing vessels "good times." What we want of our are much less liable to detention by Secretaries is aids to business, at home the bill taxing Philippine imports! A service in its time; so also did the hand Whether the negotiation with the Senators and Representatives is-ap-Panama company is to be reopened, on propriations. There is only one way to body knows are capable of standing of its early contemporaries in farm dethis offer for \$40,000,000, cannot now be get app ropriations, and that is to "stand told, for the matter is in the hands of in." A man must do what his party offer will be made the basis of a discommends, not only in the way of posicussion that will defeat or indefinitely of disciplining those who show signs is they are beholden to these great corof in lependence.

portunity that may be presented for injurcies on this score could be arrayed in m iterial good, though its failures and imp ressively, but it has lamontable effeet's in two ways. It drives men of inder endent spirit out of public life, and it kads young men of independent spirit in to other calliegs. In the Democratic party the machine that gathered about I ryan has driven men like Cleveland, Arlisle, Vilas and great numbers who could be named out of politics into private life. In the Republican party Thomas B. Reed is an excellent type of the man who, with a natural best for public life, is driven out of politics because he can't or won't train with the machine. President Roosevelt la wholly unlike President McKinley in his attitude toward machine politics, but it is plain to all that this party integra-tion is too strong even for him. The machine bears down all opposition to the Philippine tariff bill, and whips Congressmen into line to accept the

Schley verdict without a protest, It would be of no avail to turn the Republicans out and put the Demo-Jackson (Lincoln, ton, since 1900) never had such autocratic domination as in iff, they proceeded to show that the innow. This concentration of power and destruction of independent political acpublic life and keep brave conscientiousness out. Power then will pass from men of our great corporations; and a first installment of this condition is, one of the things that alls us today.

A REMARKABLE EXHIBIT. At the Southern Exposition at Charleston there is an exhibit designed to show the progress which the negro race is making in the great Southland. There is no more interesting feature of the suasive tongue. exposition. It is in Charleston, which the effort to hold this race in represwhich the negro race has made since attracts visitors more.

According to the Boston Transcript's report, the exhibit covers the industrial, mercantile, professional, educational, social, moral and religious development which the race has made since the Civil War. There are nine that they made the profit while work- bureaus. The entire display is under ing under absolute free trade. There the direction of Booker Washington and are factories in tije United States, these his corps of negro assistants. A comgentlemen tell usein their letter, capable plete exhibit is made in agricultural squares, the institution and mainteof using 350,000 tons of beets per annum, and dairy products, with their litera-

make a profit of \$1,050,000 as the income cluding pomaceous, stone, citrus, tropto be carned under absolute free trade, icai and subtropical fruits; in floriculture, of roses, bulbous plants, animals, one." We can undersell Europe in all printing, engineering, bookbinding and not willing to retrench in the only forestry, architecture, of scientific ap- ing a city with electricity is enorm pliances, of medical, hygiene and sanitary work and instruments. It is pleas-Woman's work has been classified and shows remarkable results in domestic. find his way home. hospital, educational, rewing and manufacturing lines. Very interesting features are the charts showing educational, moral, charitable and religious move-

ments and social and domestic life; An exhibit of this kind, bringing the Southern white man into visible and out sugar-producers can stand free education and progress, cannot but be trade with the Philippines as well as a damper upon politicians of the Tillman type.

WHOM BECIPROCITY BENEFITS.

A very common misconception is this one of the Rochester Union and Advertieer, taking The Oregonian to task because it advocates tariff reform in one breath and in the next hegitates to accept the Rasson reciprocity treaties. "he Unlest and Advertiser says:

The fact that such powerful corporations as the steel trust are pling up enormous profits inder the protection of a turiff that shuts out competition is making an impression on the jubile mind. When it comes to be generally understood that these meat monopolies are making an organized fight against even the elicitiest modification of the tarif, and that it is due to their influence that the United States for ate will not ratify the Kasson treaties of reciprocity, there will be such an outery for tariff revision that Compress will no longer dars to refuse to obey, so matter what the President may recommend or what the boston of his party may advise. The glaring injustice of the system is, fortunately, illustrated in a complements way in the case of the steel trust. That corporation is protected by a high tariff, yet it sells its products in Europe because it can make them more champly than Europe can, and at the same time soils them to foreigners at lower prices than it demands at home. Such

party discipline is more rigidly enforced great exporting trusts, but no reduc-

It is an astonishing anad significant gratifying. fact that in general the Kasson treaties from passionate devotion to ideas, suchs secure concessions for protected trusts as those of liberty and equality, and that are now heavy exporters, and give Minnesota, an expert on dairying, there occupied itself with economic and ma- concessions upon goods that are now is a better opportunity for the developforced to compete with heavy importa- ment of the dairy industry upon the History has practically closed its tions from foreign countries. This is Pacific Slope than in any other part of chapter devoted to the achievement of not the way to reform the tariff. It the country. This opinion is valuable the rights of man. The struggle of the people to wrest representative governin lines where we now import heaving a study and traveled extensively for that's General Miles,' The recruit gasped. ment from the unwilling graep of he-reditary rulers has been won, and the nopoly of the home market under which leng has been slow in development in alm of government today is not the de- steel goods, implements, locomotives, the Pacific Northwest for the same

ual and for the nation free play to Another thing. It is always objected given to it during the past few years reach and enjoy their highest capacity that you can't take up these things by widening market, special instrucof economic development and material because of the long agitation that will tions and increasing population has laughed, Miles among the number." progress. A man is not given political ensue. You can't put our manufactures been great, and the fendency is still onand abroad. What we want of our tariff-reform bill withdrawing protection to a few leading trusts that every- survived for many years the extinction alone can be passed almost unanimously through both houses and elected by the President in two days, if the Re- ery has well begun. publican leaders desire it. The trouble perations, and will do nothing to displease them.

MUNICIPAL EXPENSES.

The rapid increase in municipal exenses is a matter of just concern to municipal taxpayers all over the land. Within reasonable limits, this increase is natural and inevitable: It is a fact generally accepted that household and living expenses generally have greatly increased within recent years, and the tendency is still upward. The cause of this is not far to seek. From year to year things that were wont to be classed with and regarded as luxuries the management of corporations are well aware of this expansive tendency, which is called progress in the larger affairs of life but which readily becomes extravagance, and in the natural scale of progression wastefulness-that trumpeted forerumeer of want, which our careful forefathers wanted their descendants to avoid if they would retain their peace of mind and avoid the sharp pinch of poverty at a time of life wherein they were least able to bear

its pressure. In municipal affairs for obvious reais more marked than in family life or in the management of private corporations. Part of this increase is the legitimate attendant of the growth of cities, and, since every method whereby this growth may be accelerated receives popular indersement and encouragement, it is unreasonable and churlish to protest against the necessary outlay. The field of municipal activity is constantly widening, and it is only by the efforts of practical, conservative men in control of affairs that this tendency is kept within the bounds of prudence. The advocates of municipal control of every convenience of urban life, as well as its necessities, are abroad with per-They have in every city a large following whose financial only forty years ago was the center of ideas are distorted by the theory that eevrything that is provided by taxation sion, subordination and servitude. This is "free" and therefore to be desired. display is a revelation of the progress Opposed to them is the level-headed man of business, who knows too well the abolition of slavery. It is said that nothing is "free," but that pay to there is nothing on the grounds which the uttermost farthing is relentlessly exacted for everything that comes un-

der that head. Among the great items in municipal expenses that are the result of growth in intelligence is the provision for a pure water supply, the vigilance of health boards, the enforcement of santtary measures, the construction and maintenance of bridges, the acquisition and improvement of public parks and nance of public libraries, the extensive

omprehensive sewer systems, costly machines for fighting fire, etc., many of which were unknown a few years ago. ers for any industry get upon such Autumn and greenhouse flowering The people want all of these things, and broad grounds as Messrs, Oxnard and plants and decorative plants. The va- in many instances elamorously demand rieties in manufactures range from them. It is only when pay-day comes, chemicals and drugs to steam engines as come it will and must, that they after all, merely an agricultural and vessels. Here the visitor sees make outcry, and even then they are other crops, and sugar is no exception. photography finely done by negro ex- possible, by moderating their desires perts. There are displays of work in and doing without. The cost of lightated by The Oregonian. The Oregon paratus, of dental operations and ap- but no one is willing to go back to the coal off lamp on alternate street corners two blocks apart, or beyond that to the ant to note that a congress of colored tin lastern supplied with a bit of candle, physicians is to meet at the exposition. by the flickering light of which the man abroad after dark was barely able to

These are facts to be recognized; and,

since they must inevitably lay heavy tribute upon the revenues of the city, the need for careful scrutiny of accounts is urgent. Increased expenses are justified by increased efficiency-not otherwise. The question that appeals taugible contact with benefits of negro to the intelligent mind is, "Be taxpayers get the worth of their money?" the cost increases without improving the service, there is just ground for complaint. The citizens of a growing. prosperous municipality can afford to pay for what they need, and even to make incursion into the domain of their wants. There should be no complaint if, following these lines, the service demanded and given is efficient. It is only when men are paid for doing what they shirle and slight and gloss over that fault is justly found.

The total number of immigrants arriving at the port of New York for the third quarter of 1901 was 83,265, a very slight increase over the figures for the gratifying to the large class of Americans who view with apprehension any decided increase in immigration. The figures show that in point of numbers Southern Italian continue to lead all other races. These people formed more than one-fifth of the total for the quarter covered by the late report, which, however, showed a decrease of 2.9 per cent, as compared with the figures last art HER. Maximum tem- the output, casting all macrifices in the same mold, and gradually bringing the much longer. Popular indignation will be arouse against it, and it will be wiped out.

Babcabke and Beveridges into line. But if the Rochester critic will read and though the total was only 7802, the has glways existed, and we should not the treaty with France, for example, he increase was 41 per cent over last year. too hastily conclude that ours are de- will find that the steel trust's products. While it is not possible to declare with generate days. Postertry rends and re- are not attacked by it, but that, on the accuracy just who are and who are not joices in Burke's colabrated speech to contrary, its products are among the desirable as immigrants, these three the electors of Bristol, but had, un- chief beneficiaries of the treaty. The leading classes are looked upon with fortunately, no vote in the district's only American industry receiving great- disfavor through their supposed inelections. So great a man as Daniel er concessions than the fron and steel adaptability as citizens. Experience Webster found how hard it is to main-tain independence against the party ments. We have concessions from at least. Taken with the fact that 61.7 stream. Yet it is doubtless true that France upon goods produced by the per cent of the whole are males, thus minimizing the family element, which today than formerly, and punishment tions on duties on imports coming into is always a desirable one in immigration, the showing is not particularly

> In the opinion of C. L. Smith, of of other industries, but the impetus vices, but the long day of its usefulness has ended, and that of the cream-

Bievele racks, low awnings, muddy crosswalks and littered streets are nuisances in Portland, sure enough; but there are others. One of those others is the habit of putting off the laying of sidewaiks and the clearing away of rubbish in front of newly constructed buildings. At Sixth and Couch, Tweifth and Alder and Fourth and Yamhill streets are buildings which have been going up since last Summer, and the sidewalks in front of them have been torn up for four menths. The police department, or street department, or some other department of the city govrnment, should be given the power or the incentive to prevent and remove have moved forward in the scale and there abuses. We need to cure ourbecome necessities. Those who have selves of the village habit of papering, frescoing and furnishing a new house before laying sidewalks before the premises and removing cast-off building materials. The first of the year is almost with us. Perhaps it would profit us to make a resolution and carry it out.

It is hoped that the Montgomery Advertiser will not again make an error like the one it makes in saying that The Oregonian "has apparently just gotten its eyes open to the strong opthe present tariff laws." The Oregosons the tendency to increase expenses nian's eyes have been open on tariff matters these thirty years, and the Advertiser's assumption is unwarranted. Nobody should jump at a conclusion of this kind without evidence,

Although it would seem from the Schley controversy, that talking, and fighting are much akin, Roosevelt has made a distinction. Members of the Army and Navy may fight for the country, but not talk for it. There are enough people now to do the talking. without assistance from the Army and Navy.

It is said that many dentists now practicing could not pass the examination made up by the Dental Board. This, however, is not the point. Maybe the point is that we have dentists enough.

Depew has married a woman young enough to be his granddaughter. Whether it's a case of old fool or young fool is a conundrum. Although there is no war between Ar-

centina and Chile, peace seems as far off as if the situation were really seri-0125. The British have had another disas-

ter in South Africa. As usual, it was

Maclay still has the magazine to fall at a profit of \$3 per ton, and this would ture and statistics; in horticulture, in use of electricity in lighting streets back upon for a living.

on a kopje,

IT COMES WITH POOR GRACE

Spokane Spokesman-Review. As an exhibition of rank insincerity th professions of the Scattle Post-Intelligencer for an open river to the sea are entitled to first award.

The Seattle paper professes deep consern over the trifling appropriations made by Congress for the Upper Columbia and the Snake, It quotes from the Portland Oregonian to show that "there has been expended at the mouth of the Columbia, in the improvement of the Colembia and Willamette below Portland, and on the Columbia River above the mouth of the Willamette, but within 40 miles of Portland, the vast total of \$7. 272,027; while the total amount expended upon the hundreds of miles of the Columbia and its navigable tributaries has been

The Post-Intelligencer truthfully says "this condition has grown intolerable," but that remark comes with bad grace from the P. I., which is directed and edited by former Senator John L. Wil-For 10 years Wilson served the son. state in Congress-for three terms as member of the House, and for four years as Senator. He is responsible for these intolerable conditions. Either he connived at the long-continued neglect of the upper river, or else he had no influence in Congress. It is preposterous to say that the Sent-

tle paper sincerely desires the opening of the Columbia River to the sea. The rallroads are against water competition, and it is notorious that Great Northern interests control that paper. For other reasons Seattle will never aid the opening of these rivers: First, because it wants the bulk of appropriations for Puget Sound, just as Portland wants it for the Lower Columbia; and second, it fears corresponding period of 1909. This is that if the rivers were made navigable from the wheat fields to the sea, commerce would be diverted from Puget Sound to the Columbia,

The Maryland Boy and Gen. Miles.

Philadelphia Record. The reprimand administered to General Miles by the Secretary of War for his alleged comments on the Schley inquiry verdict was the subject of some discussion vesterday. One man, who knew the General at Tumpa during the mobilization of troops for the Cuban expedition, told the following story to illustrate his opinion that General Miles, though imperious in air, is very democratic at heart; "It was night before the Shafter expedition left," he said, "and men of all ranks and regiments were around Army headquarters at the Tampa Bay Hotel. Miles had just arrived from Washington, and was not thought he was walking to and fro on a strip of carpet which crossed the tiled floor of the great lobby. He wore no mark of his rank. A young private, a recruit of the Fifth Maryland, was wandering around aimlessly in the crowd, gaping at officers in gold lace, for that evening a military reception was to take He held in his hand the stump of a cheap cigar, and puffed at it, would not light. He almost jostled General Miles, and then, looking him square in the face, said: 'Got a light on ye?' 'Certainly,' replied the General, with an amused look, handing his cigar to the private. 'Do you know who that was you got a light from?' asked a war corre-'Well,' he said, after he had recover from the shock, 'I'll make up for that. Wait till you see the salute I'll give him." He buttoned up his tunle, adjusted his campaign hat, walked back to where the General was, and, as the Army chief ap-proached, the Maryland boy gave him

Admiral Sampson.

Detroit News. No doubt the disappointment of Sampson expressing disappointment under such circumstances. The Nation stood ready to second him all honor that was due; but public sentiment by trying to rob Schley loom, the sickie and the flail. It has of the honors he had carned, instead of survived for many years the extinction admitting that "there was glory enough for all." It is no wonder that Samuson fallen into a decline under the strain of the miserable controversy, but his would-be friends have been much to blame for his troubles. A naval officer in our peaceful service has few opportunities for attaining distinction. ing, all his energies and ambitions are centered upon one subject—to reach the head of the line of promotion. Sampson did all that a man might do to deserve the highest honors. Fate was unkind. troversy grose which turned public opinion against him, and a brave, intelligent and altogether admirable officer has broken down under harassments and disappoint ments which he has not deserved. tory will do justice to Sampson, as public would do today, if a m faction had not tried to undo what destiny had apparently ordained.

Philadelphia Record.

Habituel gamblers are perhaps the most uperstitious persons in the world. They invariably earry little portable mascots in their pockets, and it would be impos-sible to persuade them to enter into a game of chance if, by some inadvertence, their mascots were not with them. Lumps of lead, coins, snake rattles, locks of hair, cauls, bits of bone, hairpins-a pile of these things would be shown if the players in any stiff poker game were required to reveal their mascots. And each amulet has a story connected with it. A bul let, for instance, which one man carries was extracted from the brain of a woman who killed herself on his account. A gold hairpin that is the mascot of a broker position, both in and out of its party, to fell from a lady s hair in a theater aisie. He picked it up and returned it, and the acquaintance begun- thus informally culminated in a marriage. A lawyer of Wissahlekon has for a mascot a coin that was given him by a murderer on the day the man was hanged. The me. logue could be continued thus indefinitely.

A Numismatle Curiosity. London News.

A coin of considerable interest to numismatists has just been sold in Germany. It is one of the few coins in the history of the world which can be accused of having a humorous side to it. In 1670 the Danes descended on the Port of Hamburg, but their attack on the famous Hanse town proved unsuccessful. The inhabitants of the town struck a medal to commemorate the occasion. The legend on the coin was as follows: "The King of Denmark has been to Hamburg. If thou wouldst know what he achieved look on the other side." It is needless to add that tne other side" is a blank

The Old Burial Lot. The marble slabs are slanted down, Or lying in the rank tall grass; The moss creeps o'er them thick and brown, To hide the names from those that pass,

Forgotten are the joys and pain, With all the thanklose strife of years, And blighted hopes that best in vain, A life forgotten, smiles and tears.

Yet sheds the even-time her dew, And sunlight gilds the lonely spot To feed the resemany and the rue, And tufts of wild forget-me-not. Righ in the maple overhead.

Her cradio nest the hang-bird swings; And o'er the long-forgotten dead A crooning lullaby she sings. -Cora A. Matson Dolson, in Country Life in

AMUSEMENTS:

The first genuine comedy seen at Cordray's this season was "The Wrong Mr. Wright," which was played there last night by Harry Beresford and a good company, and made a lift with an uniform that filled the house. The play was last given in Portland by Roland Reed, but that was so many years ago that it is practically as good as new, and few of those in the house were troubled by a previous knowledge of the delightfully omplicated plot. Every line and situation was fully appreciated, and both by froquent applause and enthusiastic curtain calls the audience demonstrated its satis-

As presented last night the comedy is

not, as many have been led to believe, a one-man play. Although Beresford plays the part of Seymour Sites, the San Francisco man whose assumption of the name of Wright gets him into all kinds of trouble, there are others in the company, and not the least of them is Rose Hubbard. and whose clever acting in the part of the lady detective was such as to entitle her to as many honors as the star. Miss Hubbard has that rarest of possessions, a beautiful voice, and she knows how to use it to advantage in her reading. Ecresford is a comedian of the quiet kind, and makes a very funny Sites without straining for effects or shouting his speeches at the audience. His work last night was artistle in every respect, and he fully carned all the applause he received. Other members of the company who helped to make an excellent performance were: W. J. Townsend, as Lord Brazenface; Leslie Morosco, as Frederick Bonds; Harry Mack, as Wayland Clingstone, and Miss-Gautier Potter, as Julia Bonds. The remainder of the cast are all competent, although their parts are but small. play is well costumed, the women dress stylishly, and it is put on with a snap that bespeaks excellent stage management. It will be repeated all the week with an extra New Year's matinee Wednesday.

RECORD DAY AT THE BAKER. The Irish Pawnbrokers" Plays to

Two Packed Houses. "The Irish Pawnbrokers" opened of week's engagement at the Baker yesterday, playing to the biggest matinee and evening audience the house has ever held. Judging from its reception it was entitled to the record business us the series of specialties, of which it is chiefly composed, were applauded uproariously as they appeared, one after another. There is of action in the show, enough, in fact, to make up for its lack of pretention to plot. Songs, dances, ensembles, monologues, in fact, almost every form of amusement known to the vaudeville stage, come in one, two, three order. Everything is new and amusing, and the people are the best entertainers in their respective lines that

have been seen at the theater since it was Mazie Trumbull, who is billed as the star, is as bright and clever as ever, and her songs with chorus made no less of a hit than her dancing with her harp and to her own music on the piano. The two American Macs comprise a funny Irish team, and do a specialty which is one of the hits of the piece, beside keeping the man present of a \$5000 gold certificate, fun going all through the play. Dick These bills are received at the Sub-Treas-Ferguson and Grace Passmore contribute ury fresh from the Bureau of Engraving a lively song and dance "turn" that has the merit of being new and interesting. Harry L. Talley, who has a tenor voice of unusual sweetness, sings some coon and other songs, which are well worth hearing. C. A. Morgan and the company sing "When Mr. Shakespeare Comes to Town" with much effect, and Mazie Trumbull, Harry Talley and the company put on "The Jack o' Lantern Coon" in a style that is deserving of plentiful praise,

The farce, considered as such, does very well, in view of the frequent interruptions by the specialty geople. It doesn't take much thought for consistency, but it is full of situations which call for rapid action, and it divided honors evenly with the specialty bill last night in popular favor. The play is well mounted, prettily costumed, and it moves like a whirfwind, It will run all the week, with a special holiday matinee Wednesday.

"A ROYAL ROGUE" TONIGHT. De Angelis' Big Comic Opera Produc-

tion at the Marquam. t at the Mismussem Grand T Jefferson De Angelis will open his engagement of three nights, with a special matinee New Year's day, presenting "A Royal Rogue," his new operatic comedy, The company supporting Mr. De Angelis is said to be the best this favorite comedian has ever had. It includes several artists who are quite well known. Miss Heien Byron, the principal comedienne, was last season W. H. Crane's leading soubrette, Henry Norman, who has an important role, was for five years the principal basso-comedian of Henderson's American Extravaganza Company Charles are also singers pleasantly remembered. Among the new faces are Edwin Lawrence, Adella Barker, Gertrude MacKengle, John Dudley, Frank Kelly and Emily The De Angelis company numbers nearly 50 people.

"The Girl From Maxim's."

The sale of seats will open tomorrow norning at 19 o'clock for "The Girl From Maxim's," which comes to the Marquam Theater next Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights, with a special matimee Saturday. This is a French farce, which is said to be among the best ever written and produced in Paris. It was first seen in this country at the Criterion Theater, New York, where it played a ing to contract. Of its success there can long engagement. After the New York run it was seen in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities, and it met with the same success that greeted it in New York.

Mme. Lauvell's Concert Tour.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.-Madame Lillian Lauvell, the concert singer, arrived day from Europe on the St. Paul, will open her American tour at Carnegie Hall, January 5, and then for two months will sing in the principal cities of the country, going west as far as Denver,

We're All a Set of Knaves. Colfax Guzette.

The United States condemned Spain for ill-treating Cuba, Germany condemns the United States for grabbing the Philippines, France condemns Germany for oppressing the Poles, Great Britain condemns France for invading Tonquin while Spain pops up to join in the con-demnation of Great Britain for the war in South Africa; and thus do the pe of each of the great powers prov selves champions of liberty and friends of the oppressed.

Nelly Was a Lady. Stephen Foster. Down on de Misstesippi Scating,

Long time I trabble on de way, All night de cettonwood a-toting, Sing for my true-lub all de day.

Nelly was a lady, last night she died, Toll de bell for lubby Nell, My dark Virginny bride. Now I'm unhappy, and I'm weeping,

Can't tote de cottonwood no mo Last night, while Nelly was a-sleeping, Death came a-knockin' at de door.

When I saw my Nelly in de morning. Smile till she open'd up her eyes, Seem'd like de light ob day a-dawning, Jist 'fore de sun begin to rice.

Close by de margin ob de water, Whar de lone weeping willow grows Dar lib'd Virginny's lubly daughter; Dar she in death may find repose.

Down in de meadew, 'mong de clobe Walk wid my Nelly by my cid Now all dem happy days am ob-Farewell, my dark Virginiay bride,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

If you must swear at all, swear off.

Santa Claus will now take a muchseeded rest.

No one will have to show the battleship Missouri how to fight:

There can be no doubt that the year is dying. It is already cold. "Historian" Maciny is widely quoted. His title is never printed without the ex-

pressive "

General Otis has made an annual report, The situation in and about Chicago seems to be well in hand.

Get your resolutions ready; but don't think they will keep any better by being preserved in alcohol.

The decline of populism was apparent Saturday when there was a marked shortage in the gas supply.

The days are getting longer. It is now possible to read the paper by sunlight as early as 10:30 A. M: The writer who is most widely read just

now is he who is composing the clearance sale advertisements. In Paris a 19-year-old girl is writing distorical plays. The tender maidens of

The can again yawns for the cayuse, and the European epicure will soon prove himself to be an excellent judge of horse-

this country write historical works.

an art critic. This will assure favorable notices of the canvases from the royal brush It is hardly likely that the possession

The Kaiser has now blossomed out as

of two cabinet officers will prevent lowafrom filing her quadrennial claim on the Presidency. It appears from the testimony of a sur-

vivor of the Kane expedition that even the weather inside the Arctic circle didn't give Schley cold feet. The Panama Canal people offer to seil their property for \$40,000,000. If they will

move it up to Nicaragua their offer may possibly be considered. President Ellot, of Harvard University. s booked to deliver the charter-day address of the University of California, March 22. President and Mrs. Ellot are tostart from Boston March 1, and the

Harvard men of Chicago, St. Louis, Seat-

tle, San Francisco and other cities pro-

pose to capture them. J. Pierpont Morgan gladdened the hearts of 10 clerks in his office Christmas day. Each received from the banker a Christat this time of year, to be exchanged with those who desire them for Christmas presents. They are seldom used in business transactions. A sum approximating \$10,560 was distributed by members of the Stock Exchange as Christmas gifts for the 250 employes. The Consolidated Exchange raised \$2400 for its employes, the 60 employes of the Cotton Exchange got \$200) and the 50 of the Coffee Exchange \$1000.

Senator Hanna personally sees from 50 to 300 people a day when he is in his office in Cleveland, and he is said to have the faculty of seeming interested in the little affairs of the caller even when his great political and business interests are demanding his attention. He almost aiways has a cigar between his teeth, and ope who knows him well says: "If the Senator lets his cigar go out while you are presenting your case you can make up your mind that he is interested. If he pulls away at it in short, quick puffs, you are wasting your eloquence and breath, and if he turns to his desk to relight it or light another, you may conclude the interview is terminated.

Bandmaster Sousa, it is said, paid a dear price for the use of the Herald Square Theater Christmas eve. His agent tried in valu to get the Metropolitan Opera House, and had to turn to the Heraid Square, Richard Mansfield, who has absolute control of the house during his run, was shocked at the idea of a brass band playing in his theater. In despuir Mr. Sousa's agent gently Instruated that if Mr. Mansfield would allow Sousa to play at the Herald Square Mr. Sousa would be only too highly honored to play one of Mr. Mansfield's waltzes. Mr. Mansfield instantly began to view the proceedings in a more favorable light. Not only did Mr. Mansfield give the desired permission, but he immediately ordered a special telephone wire run from the theater to his residence so that he and his guests might hear the inspiring strains of Mr. Mansat dinner. The concert came off, and "Hall to the Flag" was rendered accordbe no question, for immediately after the concert Mr. Sousa, in the course of a heart-to-heart talk, is said to have remarked to a friend: "Well, we played it, We had to, because we wanted the theater. But before I would put my artists through such an ordeal again I'll give my next New York concert in a tent."

A Tale of Twin Cities.

Albany Democrat.

A deer trotted through Corvallis this week. He had a right to. It is against the law to kill deer at this time of the year and the animal escaped without much effort. In fact, it is said he hardly found out that he was in a city at all

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS He-She always calls things by their right names. She-What borrible name did sh you -Yonkers Statesman.

Even So .- Little Elmer-Papa, what is it the makes a statesman great? Professor Broad-head-Death, my son.-Harper's Bazar. The Genuine Article,-He-Darling, I love you! She-And have you never told other girls the same? He-Well-er-yes; but not so near Christmas.-Puck-

Ancient History.-Visitor-Well, Joy, I am glad to see that you are not at all shy. Joy-Oh, no; I am not shy now, thank you. But I was very when I was born:-Punch. Reason Enough -

"Why do you talk so much?" ma cried, Reproving little May.
"I s'pose it's cause," the child replied. "I'me got so much to say."

-Philadelphia Press. Running No Risk .- Wife-Don't you want to go shopping with me? Husband—No, thanks. Wiffs—You don't lave me. Husband—Yes, I do. I lave you so much that I don't want to run the risk of a permanent separation.—Judge. A musician, brought to despair by the poor playing of a lady in a room above his own, meets her one day in the hall with her 3-year old child, and says, in a most friendly ma "Your little one plays quite well for her hear her practise every day."-Tit-Bits.

His First Proof.-The Visitor-Horroral The lightning express wrecked and totally destroyed by fire! Young Artist-Hurrah! Good! you crany?" "No, but I expressed a drawing on that train, and I valued it at \$50. Now the xpress company will have to pay for it."-