## The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Cloudy and occasion ally threatening; winds mostly northerly YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

perature, 40; minimum temperature, 30; clear,

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 13.

BEET SUGAR AND COLONIAL FREE-DOM.

From \$4 to \$4 50 per ton is the rate realized by growers of the sugar beet. It may be somewhat higher in a few localities, but that is about the rate in the districts of the best-sugar estab-Alshments in Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington. The average production of beets should be not less than ten tons per acre, but it requires good land and intelligent lubor to get average result. Our growers, we think, thus far have obtained not much more than six or seven tons, but it is believed that experience will double this output Fields well cultivated have yielded as high as fifteen tons, and in a few instances more. An average of eight tons to the acre, at \$4, would yield \$32 per acre; and the question is what profit be had from this yield.

It will be wholly a matter of experience; but, of course, the best-sugar people, both the growers of the beets and the manufacturers of beet sugar, are opposed to the free admission of sugars from Cuba and from the Philippine Islands. Cuba is a foreign country, and there is no probability that sugar from Cuba will be admitted into United States free of duty. But the Philippines are under the sovereignty of the United States; and to the ultimate admission of their products free nto the United States there is but one

We cannot hold these islands and deny them advantages of open trade with the United States. Men who think of it would do well to study Burke's great speeches on "American Taxation" and on "Concillation With America." We shall not be able to hold the Phili ippines through the policy by which Great Britain, unmindful of Burke's

## INCIPIENT COLONIALISM.

The patriotism of Harvard was attested on many fields of the Civil War and in the war with Spain. Boston does not always look at things as the rest of the country looks at them, but its instincts are sound. Sound also are the instincts of the young men who go down to Cambridge to school from every state and territory in the land. pay him the unusual honor of remain-

assume that our government of the keeping rates up. There is no evidence Spanish islands is to be oppressive. It that he contemplated reversal of this was his cue to charge the Administra- hard-fisted business policy, and was tion with the unjust and burdensome treatment that constitutes "colonial-ism" as it has its being under France When Mr. Hill's eleemosynary propenand Germany, or as it had its being under George III. His assumption was gratuitous, for our Administration ob- 90-year-old friends will support him. viously can only be judged by its fruits. Because Parliament oppressed the American colonies, because bad Govern-ors were sent out to India, did not afford petitors. This would be a good thing gress or the Governors that should be sent out from Washington.

Since the elections of 1898 and 1900, however, evidence has been accumulating. We know now something about pect. Cuba is being forwarded in returns he is able to get them on their preparations for her promised independence. Porto Rico is unprecedentedly prosperous, with acceptable administrators and tariff equality with the stepmother country. In the Philippines we have had the burden of an insurrection on our hands-a task from which we could not shrink, since even the "antiimperialist" members of the Supreme Court have ruled that the Philippines are domestic territory, and our military activity there is not a war of conquest

But in one important respect evidence is being manufactured by Congress for Mr. Bryan's use. The tariff bill that has passed the House of Representatives is a first and a distinct step in "colonialism." It offers, while we are holding the Philippines by force of arms, to deny them access to our markets on any other terms than those exacted from aliens. To export duties already in existence, and by us actually increased, Congress adds the full Dingley tariff schedules on all Philippine goods seeking admission to our home ports. style, this is discrimination which is put to shame by the treatment given its

Philippines, but we do not follow their pendations "Colonialism" has begun, and if the House programme is not balked in the Senate or at the White House, we shall have no cause for complaint if the result is the common resort of dependencies when their petitions for relief from oppression are spurned with contempt from the foot of the throne."

WHERE TO DRAW THE LINE.

On general principles, the House antagonists of the permanent Census Bueau are to be condemned. All the world knows that the spasmodic cenmus is a thing of shreds and patches, slow of action and precarious in con clusions. Everybody whose opinion is worth having has long desired to see a permanent bureau established which ight record the Nation's inhabitants and progress in a scientific and servceable manner. It is disconcerting, therefore, to see this common-sense re-form at once dashed to the ground because the all-pervading voice of the spoilsman demands that his particular personal property in the form of cen-sus patronage shall not be impaired. If the Government will agree to keep his bureau as well as a temporary one—the more permanent, in fact, the better. It s a matter of indifference to the Congreeman how the census gets on, or whether there is any census at all or not, but it is of the last importance that his men be placed.

We must cry pause, however, at the proposed extension of this spirit of reform to the realm of Alaska land offices. Major Lacey, of the Sixth Iowa District, has introduced a bill reduc-ing the number of Alaska land offices from three to one, on the ground that one can do the work and save so many salaries. He goes so far as to say he regards it as "no longer necessary to provide offices for political favorites in this way." Reform is all very well for the country at large, but when it attacks a branch of appointments almost exclusively apportioned among the Oregon delegation, it is time to protest. How can you expect us to rustle up "the boys" on primary and election Lacey, if you are going to shut off the supply of offices? Keep this thing up long enough, and there will be no expectant crowd about to see the ple cut or the plum tree shaken and maybe no pie to cut or tree to shake. No man who loves his country could wish to see a reduction in the list of offices at the disposal of the Oregon delegation, however much he might favor reform as a means of enticing votes to the party ticket. As Mr. Lacey's name does not appear among the advocates of a permanent Census Bureau, we suggest to the Oregon delegation that it place an Alaska land office at his disposal and get him to withdraw his bill.

ARE THE PEOPLE FOOLST

President James J. Hill's explanation North Bakota farmers of the circum stances that gave rise to the consolida tion of railroad interests represented by the Northern Securities Company seems based largely on the assumption that the people are fools. He puts himself before them in the attitude of a philanthropist. He says all those mighty efforts of his, that have now culminated in the great railroad "trust," had as their objective the salvation of the people of the Northwestern States. Other bold, had railroad magnates had designs upon traffic lines reaching into his sacred Northwest country, and Mr. Hill went deep into his pocket to defeat those evil designs and protect the dear people. Perish the thought that his own ness interests were uppermost in his his character. mind! Has he not seen the country expand and prosper since he began railroading in the hard-wheat region? Has he not for two years been advertising the magnitude of the aquatic ieviathans of which the modern world has never with which he will some day transmogrify the carrying trade of the Pacific? Does not, indeed, the only approved route across the continent lie through his zenith city of the unsalted seas, divine Duluth, and his queen city of Oriental departure, saline Seattle? This being true, how could Mr. Hill refrain from leading all the world to that one safe, serviceable, remunerative and altogether lovely highway of commerce?

President Hill is a hard-headed, far-seeing man of action, but he is not an adroit talken. He doesn't chase ratebows; he is no dreamy altruist. He succeeds in business because he understands and puts in practice methods for the most part rational and sound It is not a wholly negligible thing. His railroads have been built without therefore, that when Mr. Bryan talks to subsidies, at reasonable cost, and they Harvard students on "colonialism" they make money for the men who hold their stock and securities. Mr. Hill's efforts ing in the hall to the end of his long have been directed to making his rail-address, and frequently cheer him to roads pay, and he has been successful to a marked degree. He has made them about to double the pay of employes sitles become developed to this point, we shall see how long the millions of his

The less cost of Mr. Hill's railroads should enable him to carry freight for flicient evidence upon which to frame for the people along his lines. It would open the country to occupation by settlers, who would vastly increase its productiveness, and this would give larger tonnage to the railroad. But his charges have not been less than those of his competitors. The millions behind Mr. what the Spanish islands have to ex- Hill support him because of the large investment, and their loyalty to him is measured by the size of the profit he pioneer was no rock-ribbed con-pays them. And the money he pays servative, no reactionary, no mossback, them is taken from the people "of these Northwestern States," which he says he has been trying to preserve, protect and progress was in him. His whole and defend against the ravages of bar-record, as it may be traced from the barian invaders from the south. He seemingly thinks it would be truly frightful to subject the country to the sistent courage in new ventures, of ununholy competition of those other men, who would not use Mr. Hill's railroads or steamships or ports. But it is alto-gether commendable for him to reach truly, to east it off or to wish to do so out into the territory of the others and divert their patronage to his lines. Only unreasoning selfishness could object to

this beneficent course. When Mr. Hill ceases preaching that he is in business for sweet charity's that our domestic tradition is to be sake, and that those who do not readily fall in with his plans are destroyers of commerce, perverters of truth and diverters of traffic, he will command more respect among thoughtful business men. old Oregon is plainly begun; its mani-He is in business for the same reason festations are all about us; but there that other men are—for money and will be no hasty revolution here. It power. This is not saying that his is not the way of a whole people to business methods have been or will be unjustly oppressive or ruinous, as businessed motives to new, and from long-fixed

world has been characterized by accumulation of wealth. When the money and credit he uses cease to return profit. Mr. Hill will not manipulate rallroads When he pretends that this is not his basic rule of action, he is simply ridiculous. All this may be said without disparagement of Mr. Hill as a great bustness organizer and railroad manager. He discredits his own common sense by these disingenuous lucubrations on his noble and self-sacrificing efforts to protect the people at the expense of his pocket-to protect them against men of his own kind,

THE PIONEER NO MOSSBACK.

We are hearing a good deal these days about the ploneer spirit, and much in a tone which implies that the thing thus named is an injury and a reproach, a thing to be cast off in the nterest of self-respect; and progress. What, let us ask seriously, is or was this pioneer spirit, that it should bear so evil a character among a genera created it and gave it to this country of Oregon as an endowment? sibly in seeking an answer it may be found that there has grown up among us some confusion of ideas concerning things which it is an injustice and almost an implety to conceive carelessly

or fulsely. nonner of man was he? Regarded typically, he was an American so as-similated to the soil as practically to have forgotten and lost his Old World raditions and motives. He was at once the carliest and the most perfect product of native American conditions this know. The Atlantic colonists never lost the sense of Old World relationship and social dependence; and in these later days cosmopolitanism, including qualetance with the wide world and a certain conformity to its judgments with assimilation of its fashious and manners, is universal. It was not so with the American pioneer. He did not, in truth, cut loose from all that came before his generation, for he carried into the wilderness his religion, a certain rough-and-ready intellectual and the fixed habits of civilized character; but he had small connection and even less regard for what was apart from native conditions and life. The marks of his independence are many. For example, the ploneer held fast to his religion, but he modified at will the established forms of worship and the ectarian organizations of his time, as the Cumberland and Campbellite societies bear curious witness. Likewise, his speech, his ciothing, the furniture of his house, his common occupations, his social practices—all marked his sep-aration from the outer world and illustrated the self-dependence and resourcefulness of his life and character.

And, verily, the life of the ploneer called for and gave constant exercise to high qualities. There was courage in the man who pushed his way into the wilderness, fearless of its dangers and careless of its privations. There was an amezing independence in the man who left the support and protection of an established social order to hew out his own career in the wilds. And there was hardthood in him; for, as it has been eloquently said, "only the brave adventured, and only the strong endured." And, withal, there was in the American pioneer such fortitude as no race but his has ever displayed without the stimulus of heroic incitement, or apart from the hopes of reward

Such was the American ploneer, and his achievements were in keeping with in savage and held for civilization and for his sountry the great region of Kentucky and Tennessee-this under conditions of hazard and stress the like seen elsewhere. Established in this outpost at the period of our Revolution, the pioneer, under pioneer leadership, moved forward upon the then British country north of the Ohio River, and as a result of a military campaign without parallel in history won for the new flag and for the American system the vast country which lies between the Ohio, the lakes, the Mississippi and the Alleghany Mountains. At a later time it was the ploneer who, through the pressure he brought for an outlet to the sea, created a situation which resulted in the addition of the Louisiana

country to our National territories. So much for the character of the ploneer and his general achievements prior to his connection with this special cour try of ours. It is scarcely necessary to add the familiar story of his march to high motives which inspired him, of the courage and fortitude which marked his coming and his early life here, Only let us acknowledge that the ginnings of all that we have and all that we are came through the purpose and the energy of the ploneer. It was he who laid out the first roads, who first bridged our streams, organized civil government and set the wheels of a primitive industry in motion here Was there ever a generation of mes which did its work better, or in the doing of it displayed finer traits of character? Are those who so loudly lament the pioneer spirit doing for their day and generation better work, or are they exhibiting higher or worthier qualities? We think not; and, hopefully as we look to the future, there appears no pros-pect of a time when Oregon will, hold a truer or better race of men, estimated in relation to its times, than the rac-

of the ploneer. Those who deride the ploneer spirit have, it would seem, small conception of what the pioneer spirit really was no block in the way of progress; in truth, the very spirit of innovation is a record of restless energy and of perceasing progress. His tradition, like the character out of which it grew, is a What Oregon needs is not to throw over the spirit of the ploneer, but to revive it, fit it to newer times and make

And, in truth, gobody need imagin thrust aside or lost. New times are upon us, and new conditions are creat-

anthropy. Mr. Hill's career in this progress proceeds in no such hurried of wholesale fashion; and, though "the new and though his tribe and his vogue, we are glad to believe, are destined to a mighty increase among us, let nobody imagine that he is going by any sleight of hand to recast, reinspire and reor-ganize the life and habit of the coun-

The Oregonian character for genera tions to come, if not, indeed, for al time, will bark back to the ploneer; and though time and circumstance may modify and remoid it, there must al-ways be in it some reflection of the thing, some color of the spirit out of which it has grown. And this is well. We need a new outfit of industria purposes, with training and discipline in new arts, but we could ill afford, even for the sake of a great material progress, to abandon the tradition, to cast off the spirit of the brave and strong men who founded the country.

The Oregonian insists on improvement of the channel at the mouth of the Columbia River as the first and most nocessary duty of the General Government the people of the Columbia region. There are no detentions or dangers in the river above Astoria comparable with those at the Columbia bar. Portland, the chief shipping port of the Columbia Basin, wants a channel at the mouth of the river first of all things. Portland can ship by river or rail, to or from Astoria. But first of all things it wants and must have a deeper channel between Asioria and the sea. Astoria is but a river port; it is no more a seaport than Portland is; there is more depth of water between Asioria and Portland than there is below Astoria at low tide, and the hindrances are the sea. River transport between Port-land and Astoria is and forever will be cheaper than rail transport; so river between Portland and Astoria not the problem at all. The problem is the Columbia bar. The depth there at low water is but nineteen feet. There is no concealing it. Silence is useless. Rivais know it. Shipowners know it. If they who talk for Astoria would cease worry about the river channel up to Portland and join Portland in the fort necessary to make a channel for entrance and exit at the mouth of the river, they would do something to the

Hanna and Foreker are at it in Ohio, Spooner and Quarles in Wisconsin, Cullom and Mason in Hitnois, Fairbanks and Beveridge in Indiana, Mitchell and Simon in Oregon. These interminable conflicts between Senatorial machines are lamentable, and may all be ascribed to a fundamental defect in our form of government. If there were only offihough to go around among all, peace would be speedlly enthroned. Can't we get more offices or reduce the ranks of he aspirants?

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer is ediorially in great doubt whether it is vise to limit Philippine trade to Amercan vessels. This is proof conclusive that Mr. Hill's prospective absorption of available trans-Pacific ships is still The Post-Intelligencer's able and disinterested views on transportation matters are almost as convincing and illuminative as are those of Mr. Sam Elmore's Astorian on the salmon

We may get a lower tariff rate with the Philippines, just for a little sop to keep "protection" inviolate. If we can consistent principle in "protection," it is worth while, since principles endure forever. In this case the endurof the ship subsidy. If you forget it,

In a sketch in The Oregonian of yesterday the names of two noted military bled together, and the result was "Philip Harney." It may be unnecessary to say that both officers, Philip Kearney and William S. Harney, were in mind when the sketch was written; but it is as well to make the explanation.

These long and propitiatory reports and promises from Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio and Union Pacific are useful signs of the times. They show the anxiety of our magnates to stand well with their subjects. Community of interest finds itself less omnipotent with human nature than with securi-

Senator Hanna announces that he favors the Panama Canal. But no one should suppose that he does actually favor it, or favor any canal. Support of Panama at this time is the way to obstruct Nicaragua and to prevent or indefinitely postpone any canal.

President Schurman, of Cornell Uni-versity, and the president of the first it is an easy inference that President Schurman is not heavily interested in either sugar or tobacco.

The San Francisco Call (Spreckels) has the hardihood to demand protection for sugar against Philippine imports on high moral grounds. It is not surprising where the Call stands, but it is surprising it hasn't the decency to eschew hypocrisy.

If reciprocity with the Philippines would destroy the open-door policy in Chins, that settles it. Even if protection and the open door are irreconcilable, let us pretend that their harmony

vania and Connecticut tobacco the equal of the best Cuban article. Common charity compels the conclusion that Uncle James doesn't smoke The star-eyed goddess is avenged. Colonel Watterson has lived to see a

gold-standard man chosen by Kentucky Democrate for the United States Sen The blame for the collision of the Walla Walla and the Max lies with a

law of physics. Two bodies cannot oc-

cupy the same space at the same time.

It's a joke, a huge joke, that row in the Port of Portland Commission, and

British subjects have almost stopped enlisting for the Boer War. Evidently they believe with their statesmen that the war is ended.

Game laws, let us not forget, are meant to protect game—not that it may The world's live, but that we may kill it,

NEW YEAR'S OREGONIAN.

Canyon City News. Any praiseworthy effort, any noble achievement or remarkable feat deserves not only our silent admiration, but also our unstinted praise and spontaneous applause. It is this sentiment which impels us to say a few words about the peerless edition issued by The Morning Oregonian on the first day of the New Year. We doem it a prepayageous task to over all. deem it a preposterous task to even atof the superb edition. One must see !! in order to appreciate such masterly, meri-torious journalism. Suffice to to say, however, that it contains 44 pages, gives an exhaustive account of the history, devel-opment and present condition, not only

of Oregon, but of the whole Pacific North-west; reviews the mining condition, cattle-raising, agriculture, lumbering, shipping, wholesale trade, and, in fact, is a verit-able encyclopedia on all important sub-jects relating to the States of Oregon, Idaho and Washington.

And all this is narrated with such con-summate skill and such surpassing per-spiculty as to excite the admiration of every thoughtful person. It is profusely illustrated, replenished with valuable sta-tistics and enriched with maps about the distiles and enriched with valuable sta-nost important localities on the Pacific Coast. Truly, it was Coast. Truly, it was a monumental un-dertaking, and the acumen, expertness and inventiveness displayed in the accomplishment of the arduous task makes us say, without any fear of centradiction,

that The Oregonian is a prince among the journals of the West.

The publishers of The Oregonian have, by their pluck and ingenuity, served the State of Oregon in a most substantial manner, and we may rest assured that such a beneficent act will not fall to elicit the keepest satisfaction as well as the the keenest satisfaction as well as the highest unconstrained encomium. If the Eastern people could be brought to read this number of The Oregonian, their ideas and sentiments about Oregon would un-dergo a radical change to the great and lasting benealt of the whole American

Our compliments to The Oregonian!
May that bright reliable journal prosper
in fame and in wealth until it attalas
the pinnacle of success, are the sincere
wishes of the editors of this journal.

Colfax Gazotte.

As usual, the New Year's number of the Oregonian is a king of its kind. It As usual, the New Year's number of The Oregonian is a king of its kind. It consists of 61 pages, full to the brim of valuable historical, descriptive and statistical information concerning Oregon, and so much of Washington and Idaho as lie within the valley of the Columbia River, all open a part of "old Oregon," the mother of Northwestern States. The paper opens with the story of the Lewis and Clark expedition across the continent a century ago, and in succeeding pages the reader is brought to the present day. The Oregonian never does anything by halves, and its reputation is sustained in this edition.

Chehalis Hee-Nugget,
The Oregonian published a 6i-page New
Year edition that was a hummer. It covered the State of Oregon and tributary
territory in Washington and Idaho, giving careful write-ups of every county.
There is an article on Lewis County, and
the picture in the center of the page devoted to hops represents a Lewis Washington, hopyard scene. The Lewis and Clark expedition, the hambering and shipping business, mining and other big enterprises of the Northwest are treated at length in the paper. This is the most ably edited special edition of any news-

Ashland Tidings. The Oregonian annual issued New Year's morning, is fully equal to and in some respects surpasses its special editions of past years. Its 64 pages are crammed with matter full of live interest to the people of the state, as well as to thousands of Eastern people who are looking westward for homes. A feature which gives the edition peculiar historic inter-est is the graphic and comprehensive ar-ticle upon the effect of the Lewis and Clark expedition upon the westward expansion of the United States. It is a very timely article.

Forest Grove Times. nian was immense. It consisted of 54 pages, packed from first to last with information concerning Oregon and the great Northwest. The whole range of knowledge concerning this vast region seems to be covered by this number, leaving nothing to be desired on the part of any one wanting information in regard to the history, geography, climate, produc-tions or statistics. It is a wonder in newspaper-making, and adds one more to the many laurels The Oregonian has won dur-

The mammoth annual number of The Oregonian contains 64 pages, and is replete with accurate information from every county in Oregon. In fact, the entire Northwest is covered, showing the re-sources and advantages offered for the investment of capital, and the induce-ments to homeseckers. A wide circula-tion of this paper in the East will cerbring a great many people to the

Woodburn Independent. The Morning Oregonian issued a New Year's edition of 64 pages, and treated state in an exhaustive manner. It is very readable and illustrated to an extremely interesting degree. A copy of this issue will be highly prized by any one in the East deliberating upon the advisability of moving to Oregon, and will assuredly solve the problem to his satisfaction,

Lebonon Criterion. The New Year's number of The Ore-gonian was an immense affair. It con-tained 64 pages of interesting reading about Oregon and her resources. Port-land received special attention, as also did the coming Lewis and Clark Centennial. There is nothing that is better to send to your friends in the East than a New Year's number of The Oregonian.

Vale Gazette out a most excellent annual number, consisting of 64 pages of well-written matter descriptive of Oregon and its resources. The Cregonian has, perhaps, done more than all other publications combined to acquaint the people of the United States with the resources of the Pacific North-

Yakima Herald.

The Portland Oregonian's annual souvenir number is the most elaborate and comprehensive of all the specials issued by the different papers of the Northwest this Winter. It has gathered information from all parts of Washington and Oregon, and gives it to its readers in its usual preserving for future reference.

Port Orford Tribune.

The Oregonian's New Year edition is teeming with valuable information for the homesceker, the miner and the manufacturer. No more valuable present could be sent to friends in the East, and its price, including postage, is but 3 cents. It contains a write-up of every county in the

The Oregonian got out a special edition last week of about 64 pages, devoted mostly to Oregon and Washington. It is a mammoth affair, and for the Eastern reader furnishes valuable information; but, for home consumption-well, it is too

Atlanta Journal.

Hall Caine says he is indebted to the Bible for much of his literary success. There are people who will regard this as-sertion as rank blasphemy.

AMUSEMENTS

"The Village Parson" return 1 to Cor-dray's last night after an absonce of a year, and judging from the recrotion it was accorded from a house that filled the theater, there is truth in the provers theater, there is truth in the er. The appliance began at the first in timation on the part of the wife of the persecuted parson that she was an honest woman and would have none of the viliain, and it continued with scarcely an interruption all through the long and weary separation of the good man and his wife, through the scene at the park where they are nearly reunited, through the biting poverty and bitter were which is the lot of both, and to the triumphant finish. The play is growled as full of

is the lot of both, and to the triumphant finish. The play is crowded as full of beart interest as it will hold, but there is room for comedy here and there, and the audience was as producted of its inughter as it was of its applause.

The company which is presenting the play this year is if anything stronger than that of last season. Howard Lange looks and acts like a minister, and makes a great deal out of the name part, his work in the later acts, when he is being hunted by officers of the law, being particularly good. Sam C. Miller as Feilx Gordon, the villain, succeeded in elicting several energetic hisses from the galiery during every minute he was on the stage. during every minute he was on the stage.
Robert Irving does a good deal with limited opportunity in the part of Bud Gordon, J. Norval Smith is equal to the requirements of Andy Thom. Bayone Whipple is a good Mrs. Godley. Marie Hardens court is a funny German woman. Josephine MacMahon is clever as the child, and the remainder of the company is up to requirements. The play is well mounted. It will run all the week.

"The Geisha" Tonight. Pollard's Australian Juvenile Opera Company of 50 youngsters is on its first American tour of the Duited States and will begin an engagement of six nights and two matinees at the Marquam Grand Phoater tonight. The pretty musical com-edy, "The Geisha," will be the opening bill. This comedy scored an immense tri-

umph in London, Australia and South Africa where it has been produced. The story of "The Gelsha" in as follows: The first act taker place in the courtyard of the tenhouse of Ten Thousand Joys. The officers of H. M. S. Turtle have been visitors to this S. Turtle have been visitors to serious offender, and has become enam-ored of O Mimosa San, the chief geisha He is engaged to Molly Seamore. The Marquis Imari, -Chief of Police and Gov ernor of the province, has also love with O Mimosa San, and to gain her affections, sells out Wun the proprietor of the teahouse, who has disguised herself as a is also sold to the Marquis, who bids her

in at a very low price.

The second act takes place in the palace garden, where the Marquis gives a chrysanthemum fete in honor of his approaching marriage to O Rolli Foli San, otherwise Molly. The Marquis designs are frustrated by O Mimosa Sau, disguised as a fortune teller, and Juliette Diamont, a French girl, who for his position. She takes Molly's place as the bride; thus Mimosa wins her lover Katana, the Captain of the Guard: Molly her Reginald, and Juliette the Marquis.

Neill Company Coming. Charles Astor Parker, manager for James Neill and the Neill company, arrived in this city yesterday from fornia. Since it was last here the Neill company has visited Honolulu and will return there again next season. Mr. Neill is now making a special tour, presenting Clyde Fitch's war play of "Barbara Frietchie" only, which broke all records for big financial receipts last Summer in San Francisco. It will be presented in Portland January 20, 21 and 22.

Whose Theories Have No Pussible Relation to Facts.

Providence Journal. Senator Hear is the Jeremiah of the "anti-imperialists," and, like his proto-type, he speaks in season and out of season, though there be no one to hear. His latest address on the subject was delivered before the Young Men's Catholic Association of Boston. He called attention to the harmonious relations between the United States and Japan, and expressed the conviction that if the Fili-pinos had been treated like the Japaness they would be our cordial friends today. They would be, he said, "listening to our counsel and informing themselves by our example. Their schools and universities would be filled with youth studying our kinguage and history, fitting themselves to learn the great and noble story of the men who builded this Republic. We should already have made of taem a brave, hoporable and noble people, look-ing upon the prezent with satisfaction

and upon the future with hope,"

This is a pleasing picture, and the trivial circumstance that it is purely imaginative does not make it less pleasing. Yet the fact remains that the Filipinos are not the Japanese, but a very different people, and that the relations we had with them were wholly unlike those we had with their neighbors from the very outset. Japan was remote from the Western world, it is true, when Commodor Perry rediscovered it: but it had an old civilization and a settled government, and its people were eager, as the event showed to embrace new ideas. The Phil-ippines, on the other hand, came into our possession by conquest, under conditions that forbade the recognition of their independence. It would have been a shirking of duty, a crime against civilization, even, to leave the Filipinos to themselves. even, to leave the Filipinos to themselves. It is idle to piace upon American shoulders the responsibility for their political incapacity. "If." says Senator Hour. "They are exhibiting the traits which belong to weakness and subjection, it is we who are largely responsible. If the Filipinos be treacherous, it is we that have made him treacherous; if he be cruel, it is we that have made him cruel; if he be sayage, it is we that have dashed the cup of liberty and civilization from his lips."

The notion that a people who realst good government care for "liberty and civilization" could only occur to one whose enthusiasm for an idea had run away to the same speech Senator with him. In the same speech Senator Hoar had a word for the Boers, no less than for Aguinaldo languishing "in pris on," comporing them by inference with the men of Thermopylae and Mornthon and with the Pfigrim Fathers. This is all very well for a prophet of "anti-im-perialism." but it is not statesmanship pertallsm." but it is not attack many worthy of the senior Schator from Mas

In a Multitude There Is Danger.

Vale Gazette.

From present indications Eastern Oregon will again have to be content without a prominent candidate on the next Republican state ticket. The only gentlemen from this part of the state who have an experienced their latestics to be conhave announced their intention to be candidates before the next state convention are Judge Lowell and W. J. Furnish, both of Pendleton, who have both announced their candidacy for Governor. nounced their candidacy for Governor. It is unfortunate for Eastern Origion that these gentlemen, both from the same town, should announce themselves both for the same office, as about the only purpose the candidacy of each will serve will be to kill off the other. And, unless the unforseen happens, Governor Getr will be renominated without any very serious opposition. Eastern Origion is certainly entitled to some recognition, and if the "row countles" could unite on Williamson of Prinayille for Secretary of lameon of Prinaville for Secretary of State, or Young, of Baker County, for State Printer, or Miller, of Ontarlo, for Attorney-General, we would be almost sure of success. And there is no good reason why Eastern Oregon should not ask for and receive all of these places on the ficket, as we have about two-thirds the area and one-third the population of NOTE AND COMMENT

The 1905 fair is rapidly becoming tan-

Carnegie must get his check-books by

Meanwhile the placid cow is quietly hopng for a barbless wire fence.

Fortunately nabody is empowered to egislate against an open Winter.

Senator Quay says he will not resign. He talks more than is really necessary. Most of the newly made pugilistic natches will have no strike about them.

The football season is at an end, and

Alfred Austin is mirely going to push the sale of his poems in the American

Trainer Croker has left the Tammany senagerie, but the tiger will still bear watching. Editor Bryan was accorded a reception

t Harvard that Candidate Bryan found

impossible to get. In spite of all the war clouds over South America, there doesn't appear to be any prospect of a rain of law.

Palma thinks office-holding in Cuba is easy, but wait till he gets to appointing janitors in the public buildings.

Colorado has been obliged to call an extra session of the Legislature. Perhaps this is judgment on the state for its suffrage law.

J. P. Morgan's new grandchild possesses an outfit of clothes worth \$3000, but it is not on record that it cries any less frequently than any other baby,

Perhaps King Edward will be able to pull off a very fair sort of a coronation, even if his cousin of Germany won't condescend to come over and act as the star

Kipling is not taking any more chances in "Lest We Forget." He has given his ountrymen a few pointers with an intimation that they will be excellent things to remember.

Oscar Straus, of New York, ex-Minister to Turkey, called on Secretary Hay and left a Christmas present with which Mr. Hay was delighted. It was a copy of Oliver Goldsmith's "Life of Shakespeare," an early and rare edition, but it had a greater value than its literary rarity in having come from the library of George Washington. Washington's personal bookplate, the familiar arms of s family, on which the American flag was modeled, adorns the inside of the cover, and the signature of the first President appears on the title page as clearly as it it had been written yesterday instead of more than 109 years ago. The print is excellent and the binding fine.

As tamers and keepers of animals, dark men never succeed. Visits to noos and to menageries show them to be invariably fair fellows, with yellow or brown hair and with blue eyes. Thus at the Zoo-logical Garden in New York there is not a keeper who is dark. John McMullen, of the lion-house, bas light hair, a yellow mustache and violet orbs. Lover, of the wolves and foxes, is still more markedly blond, and in the antelope-house, the antkehouse and the small mammai-house light colors still prevail. One of the most pronounced blonds at the zoo was John Thompson, who is now in Honolulu making casts of fishes for a museum there. Thompson was one of the most success-ful keepers the goo has ever had. Not only snakes and turtles (his specialty), but flons, foxes, wolves, deer and many other animals took to him naturally, and he was never scratched or bitten.

"Washingtonians have been surprised a number of times during the holidays by seeing the Roosevelt boys, and especially Theodore, making their way about the White House grounds, and even into the street, without either hat or cap. Theodore recently surprised the White House attaches by going out during one of the coldest days without hat, overcoat or gloves. Kermit Roosevelt seldom wears his hat, unless going into the street, not thinking it worth while to protect his head while about the grounds. Archibald has the same abhorrence of a head covering, and President Roosevelt never puts on his hat when escorting Mrs. Roosevelt or others to the carriage, or bids goodbye to friends on the porch. A friend of the Roosevelt family who has frequently visited them at Oyster Bay says it is an old custom that still crops out, for in line in Massachusetts neither men nor women bother themselves with hats either Summer or Winter, It is just an Oyster

Neutrality Toward Boer and Briton.

Two Boer meetings call upon the President to prevent the further shipment of supplies from this country to the Brit-ish army in South Africa, the imputation ish army in South Africa, the imputation apparently being that such shipments were in violation of established principles of neutrality. If such be the meaning of the resolution we must regard it at quite mistaken. Upon no ground is the peaceful commerce of this country to be restricted or interfered with merely because a way raise in some foreign land. peaceful commerce of this country to be restricted or literfered with merely because a war exists in some foreign land. That principle was established by Thomas Jefferson a century ago, and has been consistently maintained ever since. Citizens of the United States have a perfect right to sell horses and mules and riftes and cartridges to whomsoever they please, be it Briton or Boer. If Kitchener is short of horses he can get them here. If Botha is short of ammunition he cau get it here. But in each case the purchasen must take his goods across the high seas at his own risk.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS "And this invention that will, as you say, throw Marconi in the shade," what is it?" "A wireless plane, for use in flat-bouses."—Life. Alast-First Man-She is a most lovable woman. Second Man-isn't she't lust the kind that you never fall in love with - Detroit Free Press.

Sheaking of the responsibilities that riches being, no geomer have our wealthy classes limited to pronounce "chef" with confidence than "chauffeurs" begin to come in. Fuck. Well Regun. "Have you made any progress with your new novel?" asked his friend. "Oh, yes," said the hustling young author. "I've

lected a name and a press agent."-Brooklyn Papa.—Tommy. If you had a little more spunk you would stand better in your class. Now do you know what spunk is? Tommy.—Ves. sir. It's the past particle of spank.—Chicago News. Alice—I believe Maud's fiance says that what he most admires in her is her marked independence of judgment. Irene—Ves. She was the cold with in the cold part of the cold

An Amateur Photographer's Mictake.—"She was rather inclined to accept him, till he took a picture of her. That was too much, so she said 'No.'" 'I see. He developed the wrong negative."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletia. Hanson-There was a time I couldn't abide Pugleigh, but I declare if he hasn't become really agreeable of late. Tryster-You don't mean it! Hanson-Yes; he hasn't called at my place for a month or two.-Boston Transcript