The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage propaid), in Advance-paily, with Sunday, per month bally, Sunday excepted, per year, sunday, per pear the Workly, per pear the Workly, a months.

To City Subscribers— Dally, for work Advisord Sunday, agents

To City Subscribers— Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted 15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20c POSTAGE RATES. United States, Canada and Mexico:

Foreign rates double. Foreign rates double.

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER - Maximum tem

TODAY'S WEATHER-Cloudy and threater ing, with probably on shifting to southerly.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

HOW MUCH OF TRIS!

A well-known taxpayer of this city, received notice from the City Treasurer recently, that there remained uncity tax, levied about ten years ago, She went to see the Treasurer, but could get no information, further than the cool assertion that the tax had not paid-which she knew was not through her papers at home, she found the tax receipt; and then she recalled the circumstance, as it had occurred. The lots had been assessed to one who never had dwned them, though they had been assessed to her during many years previously; but she, knowing the tax was due, paid it and took a recelpt, on which she had the facts noted by the Tax Collector. Had she not found this receipt she would have been compelled to pay again. The natural question in her mind was, that since this tax was returned as delinquent, what had become of the money that she had paid?

And there is a larger question, namely: How much of this sort of thing has been going on during past years in this city and county, and how much of delinquent tax, for payment of which the small property-owner is now pestered, has been paid already and what has become of the money, since owners, in great numbers, who are morally certain they have paid, because they always pay, are now notified that there is a delinquent tax against them? It will be said, no doubt, that mis-

takes will occur in the assessment. Yes; but what has become of the money There are innumerable signs that this business for years has been rotto the bottom. Claims for delinquent taxes turn up in the unexpected places. It is certain, in some cases, and morally certain in many more, that these taxes have been paid. But they who can't put their hands on their old tax recelpts of years past, find a "damnable iteration" in the call to tax-paying.

Through these wrong assessments. whether accidental or intentional, and as in this case, as large a door as anybody could desire might be opened upon profitable irregularities. It is fuse nothing to the protected trusts. clear that the public business has been done in the most slipshod way-not to say worse.

Another interesting inquiry would be what relation may have existed between transactions of this color and the heavy defaults of some years ago? ty wouldn't do this community any

DESIRABLE BUT PROBABLY HOPE-

While the election laws are under discussion it is a good time to remark that we have a proposed Constitutional amendment to be voted upon the coming June. It is the proposal for the mitlative and referendum; and though the subject is one which possesses for most persons only a faint and fictitious interest, every proposal of this character should get attention enough from the voter so that he can vote upon it, informed of its purposes and probable

The project is in the form of an amendment to the first section of the fourth article of the Oregon Constitution, and it offers to reserve to the people "power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the Legislative Assembly," and also to reserve "power at their own option to approve or refect at the any act of the Legislative As-

sembly." We have here two proposals—one is he "initiative," or power to originate legislation; and the other is the "referendum," or power to pass upon legis lation. Eight per cent of the voters. taking as a basis the latest popular vote for Supreme Judge, may lodge a proposed law with the Secretary of State. Then this act must be submitted to the people at the next election, and if approved by a majority (not of the whole vote but of the votes cast thereon), it must be promulgated as a law, without any intervention on the part of the

The referendum may be secured in the way of petition, as with the initiative, or in the present method of submission

by Legislative enactment, as we had, for example, for free bridges, and as we are to have in June for the new charter. The referendum can be so cured by an 8 per cent petition filed ninety days after the Legislature that passed the act in question has adfourmed

With the general principle and purpose of this measure The Oregonian is in full accord, and it will not complain if the amondment is adopted. The Oregonian has long ceased to have impatience with and we will do so. Home development any undertaking that has for its object to curtail the power of political bosses and secure for the people greater dustrial and social forces will follow facility in expression of their will and greater facility in compelling its recognition. It is readily conceivable that obnoxious measures rushed through a Legislature by pressure of partisan machines might be beneficently set aside through the operation of the referendum, while reforms that party discipline could defeat in the Legislature might be achieved by the initiative,

Yet it is also recognized that the amendment is almost certain of defeat, owing to the failure such proposals always make in an effort to arouse popular interect. In practice, moreover, the beneficial results of the proposals would be problematical. A measure that can command 8 per cent of the popular vote will never lack for some one to introduce it at Salem, and occasions when enough interest can be aroused to secure a reversal of legislative enactment will be rare indeed.

The true and invincible remedy for bad laws and for failure to enact good laws. is good men in office. If we can ever get our Legislature chosen without reference to Senatorial ambitions, men may be elected with a view to their fitness for making laws under which we have to live and try to do business.

A TARIFF REFORM-TOMORROW.

Few newspaper readers have memores so treacherous that they cannot recall the protests made against the tar-Congress, in December, 1893. We have particularly in mind the threes of anticipatory anguish with which was the American Economist, of Philadelphia, organ of the American Protective Tariff League. It was the Economist submitted, a most inopportune time to thrust tariff agitation upon the country. Confidence was destroyed, business at a standstill, manufacturing paralyzed. Surely of all times this was an hour when the prostrate induspaid, on a piece of her real estate, a tries of the country should be spared the menace of changes in the tariff.

Times have changed, and as an incident of improved conditions we are favored with a copy of the American Economist for January 24, 1902, in which But after looking a long time appears this appeal, in the proceedings of the league:

Whereas, At a time when the entire civilized world is fixing its attention upon the extraor-dinary condition of prosperity prevailing in the United States as a direct result of the economic policy for which this organization stands, and when our foreign and domestic ommerce and trade have increased to a de-ree far beyond previous human experience in his or any other country. Be it Resolved, That the American Protective Tar-

iff League earnestly protests against the in-sidious attacks upon the principle and policy of protection to American labor and industry at have made themselves manifest in a marked and wusual degree within the past year. If there ever was a time when the principle and policy of protection had justly earned public confidence and approval, and and demonstrated its value as an agency for the highest material welfare of the country, that

There you have it. Don't touch the tariff in good times. Awhile ago it was, don't touch the tariff in bad times. When, let us ask, would these thickand-thin advocates of high tariff, these worshipers at the shripe of protection, suggest that at length the proper time had come for a revision of the tariff? There is no time. The tariff must be revised, but not now. Tomorrow, The Republican leaders all confess that there are noteworthy inequalities and injustices in the Dingley law. passed five years ago under widely different conditions of manufacturing and But they say, this is not the trade. We must attend to this business, time. we must do right, but not today. Some

son. When tomorrow comes. These pleas for delay, these fears that prolonged tariff agitation will injure business, are false. The Payne tariff bill was framed in one day and passed in two. This is as good a time as we shall ever have to revise the tariff; better than any other, because its inthrough failure to enter money paid, iquitles grow with procrastination. The real reason the Republican leaders put off tariff reform is that they can re-

other time. Some more convenient sea-

HOMELY DUTY FIRST. One thing should be brought home frequently and forcefully to our people Portland cannot discharge her duty to herself or to the tributary country by A new set of officials for city and coun- setting on the banks of the Willamette and taking toll of passing commerce. harm. One single influence, with its She may do this if she will, she may organized dynasty, has prevailed too throw away or neglect her great oplong-long enough, at least, to entitle it portunities, she may leave to others the struggle that means vigor and west as a load to be carried rather than a bouyant, strengthening, helpful influence; but if so she will fail miserably to do her duty and will deserve the fate that will be certain to overtake her. Portland will not be found thus negligent and reckless. But she does need to be stirred to a realizing sense of the obligation resting upon her as a leader, the leader, in affairs of the Pacific greatest potential influence, but she must use her powers, must press her

We are prone to think that little in the way of industrial development can ley as a factor in the business, is furlarge capital, capital so large that it have been reaching out into new fields is beyond local means. Here is a for trade. The loss, if loss it may be great mistake. We are too much given termed, of the Willamette Valley has to thinking in millions and billions in been more than offset by the remarkthese latter years, forgetful of the fact able progress made in diversified farmthat those ponderous figures are but the ing. Out of the Valley last year was sums of multitudes of smaller things. taken over 10,000,000 pounds of hops, A million dollars will build as many miles of railroad today as it did a de- carloads of dried prunes, the greater cade ago, as many lumber mills, more portion of which came from the Wilefficient smelters. Portland commands many more millions of money than it of green fruit, trainloads of live stock, Ald ten years ago. About \$25,000,000 and vast quantities of butter, eggs and are deposited in its banks. Why should poultry are now coming out of that we wait for capitalists, for large enter-prises to come to us? Why should we these costly necessities and luxuries. fold our hands and gaze afar and strain when it was engaged exclusively in for help that we do not need?

Of course, it would be poor policy for Portland to allenate friends. Large becoming more general and more profitrailroads or other industrial interests able each year, but it will be many are not to be repelled as unwelcome factors in the development of Oregon and duction will be reached in Portland terthe Columbia Valley. Let them come ritory. There is less new land adapted and assure them fair treatment. But it to wheat directly tributary to this port is a great mistake for us to sleep until than there is tributary to the Puget they come and wake us. They will Sound ports, but the area that is ad-

not come until there is something to come for. When we use our power for home development there will be plenty sowing of wholesome effort in independence and good faith.

Waiting and appealing to outsiders to come and save us will result in paraly-We can and must save ourselves, by home energy and money will do The larger organization of our inthe discharge of our full duty to our selves and to the great region of which Portland is the commercial capital. This homely service comes first. Othera will not do it for us. subsequent matters.

NEWSPAPERS IN SCHOOL,

We printed an interesting story the other day about's schoolhouse in the Williamette Valley where copies of The Oregonian are pasted on the walls and where the newspaper is a regular object of study. It is an example that might be followed with profit in many educational institutions.

To speak with severe but needed plainness, our pedagogical machines are bringing up swarms of children in most disgraceful ignorance of things they most need to know. To this rule there are honorable exceptions, but the average child knows more about Paul Revere's ride or King Phillp's war than he knows about the stormlog of San Juan or the newly-elected President of Cuba, New England myths and legends bear some such relation to the events of 1898 to 1901 as the knowledge of Sanskrit bears to an accurate and serviceable acquaintance The history with our English tongue. that is making nowadays is of vast significance. The rise of the Cuban Republic, the war in South Africa, the iff agitation upon which the Democrats disturbances in China, the contest beentered at the opening of the Fifty-third tween Great Britain and Russia for control of the Persian Gulf and surrounding territory, the troubles of Japan, the affairs of the Philippines, the controversy between Argentina and Chile are all matters which the pupils should study and seek information about in the daily papers.

Many of our teachers, like members of all professions, are content to work along in the old ruts and never learn anything new. The reason why children do not get instruction about current history is that their teachers are ignorant. They know more about Cyrus Field than about Marconi: more about Balboa and Magellan than about the isthmian canal negotiations; more about President Tyler than about President Roosevelt.

The dependence, after all, must be placed upon the man behind the textbook. The teacher who is alert and in touch with affairs will find time and opportunity to get these necessary things into the child's understanding and fastened upon his interest. There is always something in the morning paper of interest to every child of school years. If he can early be trained to go to it for instruction and entertainment, his after life will be insured a charm of usefulness and pleasure that may otherwise forever remain to him a closed book

GROWTH OF OUR WHEAT TRADE.

Wonderful, indeed, are the proportions of the wheat and flour trade out of Oregon and Washington ports, compared with the same business a few century since the first foreign cargo For the first few years, the Willamette cleared from Portland before the State Walla wheat. The completion of the tral and Eastern Washington, and it is home from this country that Puget Sound's blg grain trade has been secured.

The total shipments of wheat (flour included) from Portland and Puget Sound for the first seven months have reached the enormous total of 22,638,000 flour were shipped from Portland, and These figures break all previous recstatement frequently heard that "Port- at present. land is losing her wheat trade," The flour shipments from this port have suffered somewhat on account of insuffithe slight disbursements for loading it noney paid for the flour is spent in gain made by Portland has been in look at it." country that was untouched when the Williamette Valley was giving Portland her first prestige as a shipping port.

The wheat business of the Valley has gradually given way to diversified farming, and has dwindled to a point ness of the port shows a heavy gain in spite of the loss of the Willamette Valbe accomplished without investment of ther proof that the Portland exporters and Portland dealers handled over 70 inmette Vailey. Hundreds of carloads these costly necessities and luxuries,

> wheat-growing. Diversified farming in this state years yet before the limit of wheat pro-

mirably adapted to fruit, dairying and small farming after wheat is abandoned as unprofitable, is vastly greater of capital coming hither for investment. In this territory than in that on which great transportation combinations will the Puget Sound cities can draw. For strive to serve this field, we shall reap a this reason. Portland can view with harvest of abiding prosperity from the pleasure the steady growth of her wheat business, knowing that when the limit has been reached, the fruitgrower, dairyman and small farmer, who have followed in the wake of the wheatgrower, will be placing in circulation a larger amount of money than now in its present mammoth proportions.

The question of an increase in teachers' salaries will no doubt receive the careful consideration of the members of the School Board, and the pro rata of increase, since it seems to be decided done we shall not need to fret about that an increase will be allowed, justly "it was turned in upon the market, apportioned. The suggestion made at the taxpayers' meeting, that the salaries in the primary grades, being the so small that the matter would not be lowest, and the work of the teachers therein the more exacting and arduous, receive the first consideration, is one worthy of attention. The taxpayers, as the initiative, have, as proven by their vote, full confidence in the School Board in the capacity of referendum, and there is every reason to believe that this | no other product. High quality, freedom confidence will be fustified by results. Patrons of the schools generally feel, however, that the question of paramount importance at this time in regard to the schools is the building, and shall be no change in the conditions, must not the salary, question. If pupils have not proper seating accommodations, ventilation, light, and what in old-fashloned phrase is termed "elbow room," much of the teacher's work is lost in the confusion and discomfort resulting. above to raise a doubt about the Oregon It is the building committee of the product which will work steadily against board, therefore, and not the committee to whom the adjustment of salaries is now enjoy. referred, that has the most difficult task to perform, since the clamor for more room seems to come from almost every quarter of the district, and \$40,000 is not a large sum with which to meet it.

> There are local politicians, we are told, who are deeply concerned for the safety of the gold standard. Some, or most of them, it was hard enough years ago to work up to the support of the gold standard. The Oregonian put in about fifteen years on that work. It finally got the help of numbers who drifted in because they had nowhere else to go. It proved a winning cause, and they were carried into office and into places of consideration in the Republican party, upon it. But now they are full of alarm; The Oregonian they fear has deserted the gold standard, and free coinage of silver will, after all, carry the day, unless these people can again proclaim the gold standard for a cry, as a means of controlling the party and winning the offices. Men who wavered, who didn't see the importance of the gold standard when it was an issue; who wanted to keep an anchor to windward in the silver sea; are terribly concerned now, when the gold standard is firmly fixed as the roots of Mount Hood. The gold standard will be disputed no more, and there are no more politics in it now than eggs in ancient birds'-nests.

The cancellation of usurlous contracts in the interest of people who are struggling to secure homes, and who in point of fact have paid in full principal, legal interest and something more on the fund borrowed to the party of the first part-the building and loan associations -appears, from evidence adduced in many cases to be just and equitable. Of course, no man should agree to pay usurious interest, or to subscribe to any years ago. It is just past a third of a contract the full purport and possibilities of which he does not understand. of wheat was dispatched from a North | But it is well to remember that the law seed since the first small shipments the unsophisticated from the sharp of flour sought a market in the Orient. practices of those who have made the methods of loan associations and kin-Valley supplied practically all of the dred money-making schemes a close cargoes that were shipped from the and careful study. No one can be Columbia River, and it was nearly ten greatly wronged when the borrower has years after the first cargoes were paid to the lender the principal and legal interest accruing from a loan. of Washington cut much of a figure in Business methods that are not conductthe business, with its famous Walla ed upon this basis are at best but questionable enterprises, which the tyro in Northern Pacific Railroad to Puget finance would do well to avoid, in his Sound less than twenty years ago, carnest desire to turn his labor into opened up a vast country through Cen- property, or, more specifically, into a

Among the Army retirements that will take place during the year are Major-Generals Otis, Brooke and Wheaton, Surgeon-General Sternberg, Colonel Guenther, Fourth Artillery; Colonel bushels. Of this amount 9,232,000 Hooton, Seventh Infantry; Colonel bushels of wheat and 541,499 barrels of Auman, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and Colonel Spurgle, Fourth Infantry. The 7,538,384 bushels of wheat and 746,659 age retirements last year were 25 in barrels of flour from Puget Sound. all; the age retirements this year will be 22; in 1903 there will be 32, and in ords from either port, and refute the 1904 there will be 41, as the list stands

The Department of State has been notified, through Minister Buck, of Tocient facilities, but the only actual loss | klo, that the Central Sanitary Council to Portland, aside from the prestige, is has resolved not to permit the practice of homeopathy in Japan. This is pruon board steamers, as the Puget Sound dence or prejudice, according to the progress, she may rest upon the North- lines have absorbed the local rate from special or particular school of medicine points in Portland territory, and the to which one belongs, or in the practice of which he has confidence. Briefly this city or state. All of this enormous stated, it is "all owing to the way you

let him rest, the public, as well as the stricken man, would have cause for gratitude. A brave and loyal man, who served his country long and faithfully. Northwest. Her position is one of the where the shipment of a Valley cargo his work is now done. The attempt to is something unusual, and out of the revise his record or to embellish it with enormous totals for the present season, reflected glory is to be deplored. As it advantages to the point of practical re-alization, or she will decay, perish from 250,000 bushels. That the wheat busi-At present the shipping entered a

Hamburg is just over one-half of that entered into London; that of Antwerp is 44.5 per cent; that of Rotterdam is 41.1 per cent. In 1890 the proportion of the shipping of Hamburg to that of London was only 39.6 per cent; that of Antwerp 34.4 per cent, and that of Rotterdan 22.2 per cent. These are all river ports, The wife of Admiral Schley is a

she pulls him down. Here is "the per-fect woman, nobly planned, to warn, to comfort and command." Here is a helpmate, who also is a helpmeet for a too talkative man.

Here is a Our pulseant aid we gladly lent And smote the oppressor where he stoo But now the Cuban kicks-beshrew him!she pulls him down. Here is "the pertoo talkative man.

It is edifying to find the newspapers of Louisiana making a stiff fight against protective tariff in general, but putting up an equalty stiff fight for see the protection of the control protection of sugar. The tariff is a local question.

Judge Taft's is the proper answer to President Schurman. Talk of Philippine independence is premature,

A MENACE TO APPLE INTERESTS

The Oregonian has received from W. N. White, wholesale fruit merchant, of 10 arriving at German ports in January were one case 600 boxes alleged to have been "grown by Weeks & Orr," of Medford. were denied admission to the German comes from the wheat business, even markets, and in another a shipment-number of cars not specified-"packed by T. R. Whitman, of the same district," was thrown out. In each case the fault found with the fruit was that it was infected good specialty-comedy.
with San Jose scale. This rejected fruit. The Norwoods, comedy acrobats, start so Mr. White writes, was sent to England, where, there being no inspection

The loss to a shipper or two growing out of these incidents is a small thing, worth mentioning if there were not connected with it a general reflection upon the character and commercial reputation of Oregon apples. This is, indeed, serious The Oregon apple now stands in all murkets at the top of the list. It finds first sale in all competitions at prices paid for from infections and careful packing have made for the output of our orehards a reputation which is yielding us a multitude of advantages and which, if there soon multiply our orchards and add vastly to our general income from foreign sources. But everything depends upon keeping up our standards. It will not take many incidents like that reported us and soon destroy the advantage we

it would be unfair to assume without investigation that the Medford people named in Mr. White's letter were intentionally at fault in the cases reported, Possibly-even probably-the shipments vere made in perfect good faith; but good faith does not excuse a serious offense against a great and growing productive industry. Nobody has a right to send into the markets where our reputation stands high, any goods which by any chance can damage that reputation. It is as easy to inspect apples before they leave Medford as after they arrive at Hamburg, and far more important for the interests of Oregon; and it is the duty of prano and contralto, are phenomenal every shipper to know precisely the character of the goods he is sending out, There is no fair excuse for carelessness in a matter of such importance,

The apple-growers, it would seem, the persons in direct interest, ought to establish a system of inspection adequate to the general protection. It might be done upon a basis of moderate cost, and this cost would be returned ten fold to each grower in the form of higher prices for his product. We regard some system of inspection as an absolute and pressing necessity. Without it the high reputation which has been made for our fruit will not stand, for there will always be unscrupulous or careless persons, willing to make an illegitimate profit by loading off had goods under false pretenses. If the apple men of Oregon have anything like a due and proper regard for their indelay-to safeguard the reputation they have built up in the general markets.

JEWELS OF AMERICAN WOMEN. Thirty - four Names Representing Gems of \$22,250,000 Value. Ainsiee's Magazine.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, third, quently were \$750,000 worth of jewels at an ordinary reception, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt fully \$6,000 at a mere garden party. Pearl necklaces alone worth \$70,000 to \$100,000 are not uncommon that cost \$72,000 being occasionally Pacific port, and not two decades have in regard to usury is framed to protect and more than one woman has \$1,000,000 ems from which to che tabulate the value of the jewelry owned by comparatively a small number of New

Mrs. William Astor ... Mrs. John Jacob Amor.
Mrs. John Jacob Amor.
Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr.
Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.
Mrs. John W. Mackay.
Mrs. Fradley-Martin Fradley-Martin
Petry Belmont
Petry Belmont
Herman Ostrichs
Orme Wilson
Ogden Goelet
Clarence H. Mackay
Levi P. Morton
Affred Gwynne Vanderbilt
James A. Burden
William Starr Miller
Frederick Vanderbilt
George Vanderbilt
W. Seward Webb
William D. Sloane
Ellist F. Stepard
Harry Payne Whitney
George Jay Gould
Charles M. Ostrichs
Philip Rhinelander
Charles T. Yerkes
ii. McKay Twombly
Stuyvesant Fish
Ernewto Fabbri.
David Heonen Morris Stuyvesant Fish. Ernesto Fabbri. David Heanen Morris, Edwin Gould. Oliver Harriman, Jr...

Here are the names of only 34 women, hosen almost at random, whose preious stones and jewelry are valued at \$13,250,000. It can easily be shown that the figures are not unreasonable. The average annual importation of precious stones into the United States has for a ng time been about \$15,000,000. during only the past 10 years we have received \$150,000,000 in gems. Mr. Leopoid Stern, the diamond importer, informed me that of this amount one-half is held by dealers throughout the country have been sold to families and individuals in New York. This means that in the past 10 years New Yorkers have bought \$50,000,000 worth of precious stones, If Admiral Sampson's friends could this sum not including the cost of their setting. Mr. George F. Kunz, the gem expert of the Tiffany Company, says that in the entire country the diamonds alone are valued at \$500,000,000, and that of this amount \$170,000,000 worth are owned in New York.

"Supported by the Government." Salt Lake Tribune.

Senator Dubols refers to General Wheaton speeringly as a charity boy sent to West Point, and since supported by the Government. We had supposed from his career that the Senator regarded this state of being supported as the highest form of existence

Oxnard's Prayer. Joseph B. Gilder in New York Times.

God of our Fathers, known of old, Lord of our high-built tariff wall, Beneath whose awful hand we hold Dominion over free and thraliwoman of discretion. She tells the Be with us yet, lest we forbear To strip the Cuban, hide and hair Admiral he is talking too much, and

Why should she rail against it now?

God of our Fathers, known of old, Lord of our Chinese tariff wall, liqueath whose awful hand we hold Dominion over free and thrall— He with us yet, lest we forbear To strip the Cuban, hide and hair.

AMUSEMENTS.

Vandeville, in its most pleasing and entertaining form, was introduced to focus Jay street, New York, copies of German play-goors at the Baker Theater yester market catalogues, which indicate that day, and, judging by the estimatestic considerable quantities of Oregen apples welcome which two crowded houses extended it. It is destined to become a popcondemned by the official inspectors of ular amusement feature in Portland. At fruits and not permitted to be sold. In both matinee and evening performance the house was filled to the doors, and

with representative cheater-goets, Mr. Baker promitted a good show, and be has it. In the programme are all-corts of things in the way of entertainment and they really entertain. The "turns are bright, clean and original, most of them would be easily the feature of

Their remarkable frats on the bars have been unequaled in Portfaul and their eccentric make-up and manus of doing their stunts arouse plenty of interest. All of the star feats of the athlete are in their list, and they do every one of them without any apparent t. Reouble Simo, tramp carters follows the Norwoods, begins effort. part of the programme by singing a top ical song in a catchy fushion, and then turns to hard work, which consists of drawing all sorts of queer figures will colored crayon on an easel, while the or chestra plays slow music. He so please the spectators that he was recalled, and

added several sketches to his list.

A bright comedy sketch is contributed by Weston and Herbert, the former taking the part of an old farmer, in which he proves himself as elever a character actor as has ever been seen here. The skill is full of beight lines, and bristins with a abundance of new jokes. The team make its b'agest hit, however, later in the programme, when it appears in a musical act which is, which question, the deverest and stappies; which has been seen in Portland this sensor. Each members of the team are accomplished musicians, and their selections are of a character which please every one in the house.

Coleman and Mexis, rifle and pistol shots, did some things with direarms which most people would believe imposible. Breaking two swinging balls a they come together, emptying the magn zine of a rifle into a target held on a woman's breast, shooting balls from one others heads, and lighting matches held in the hand with a rifle ball, are some of their most difficult feats, but their shots are so many and varied that it w stble to enumerate all of them in a limited space,

Perhaps the best thing on the bill is the Their selections are just the kind light all sorts of people who music. music. Five encores to'd of the impres-sion they made on the house.

The act of Topping, mindrender, was not up to Mr. Baker's expectations, and was promptly closed last evening, due allowance for poor condition having been made by allowing him to go on after an indifferent performance in the aftern Altogether the show is the best of its kind ever given in Portland at popular prices, and will undoubtedly fill the ater all the week.

"FOR HER SAKE," AT CORDRAY'S. Russian Melodrama Enthuses "Standing-Room Only" Audience.

The S. R. O. sign was out early at lordray's last night. The bill was Carpenter's "For Her Sake," a scenic melo drama, of Russia and Siberia, and the production was far shead of that of last teresis they will undertake-and without | year, both as regards company and scen-The latter is unusually sumptuous beautiful, every act being mounted elaborately, while one or two of the stage pictures have not been equaled in the

The story of the play is one of the kind which arouses plenty of "hearty interest" and keeps it from the rise of the first curtain to the fall of the last. The fortunes of Prince Vladimir Walanoff, a captain in the Russian army who falls in to turn an ordinary person's hair white a Siberian penal colony, and the Prince privations which are well nigh unendurable, and the servant, glorying in his triumph, piles oppression on oppres till they are ready to die rather than bear his persecutions. A ray of hope shines through the gloom all the while however, and is heightened by an English Lord and an American girl, who cor tribute a needful thread of comedy, an with inspiring independence.

The last act occurs in a suiphur mine in Siberia. Vladimir, driven to despera-Just as the Governor is about to lash the girl into compliance with his will, a Russian general arrives and puts him out of office, the burned servant gets up and shoot him, his accompiles are seized, and the Prince and Olga are at inst united, at the end of a course of Walwin Woods makes a flery Prince

and does some excellent work in one or two scenes. Jessie Cunniagton is a good Oiga, Billy Marbie, one of the oidest Russian General; Millicent dainty comedience with an exceedingly pretty face, typides the American girl as she should be typided; Elwin Stevens Thus, part of a Russian princess acceptably, and the remainder of the company is all that is necessary

The house was enthusiastic. The hero and heroine were cheered whenever they triumphed over their oppressors, and the villians, of whom there were two, were violently hissed whenever they had the temerity to look toward the gallery. The play will run all the week, will without doubt prove one of season's record breakers.

Why We Shall Keep Them. Brooklyn Eagle, Ind. Dem.

But we shall keep the Philippines, not merely because we realize that in their productiveness it will be selfishly wise to do so, but because to the sober sense of the American people the annexation has been justified in its promise of moral results. We are not to sit back contentedly allowing the rest of the world to push civ-tlization into the darkened corners of the earth. The Philippines need civilization,

"There Go the Ships." (Psalms civ:26.) There go the ships o'er liquid knotls and hot-

I know not whither bound, nor whence, nor why; Afar a white sail shines, a smeke-scarf fol-Printing a slender cloud along the sky. Far fields bequeathed the sails; the coals lay

Through countless years within the earth's dark caves; .

Soth waited long the imperious call, unbidden,
Yet ready for their summens to the waves. The sea stself is fed from distant foundation: Its servant ships more only by the power Caught in the spindle's woof or chained mountains,

Biding in patience some predestined hour. There go the ships, the slient ships, I love The sight of them is peace and faith and

With winds behind and bluest skiles above

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The snow still continues to linger in the lap of Winter.

Perhans if Prince Henry likes this country his brother will buy it for him. The Downger Empress seems to be anz-

lous to be called the Senator Teller of The past week in Parliament was very

dull. Have the Irish members become

nhentees?

ddent.

If Mrs. Schley keeps on advising her husband when to stop talking, he may be President yet.

Both Carnegle and Rockefeller are getting rid of money almost half as fast as they are making it. Automobiles are to be installed in Yel-

levisione Park. Thus the primeval forest is occurred as Nature left it. Governor Taft believes that the Fill-

pinos can be pacified. He is getting careless of his reputation in Boston. Miss Stone has not decided yet whether she will go on the stage or run for the

Presidency after she has been released. As long as the Interior Department is

enforcing civilization, why not make a regulation prohibiting the college yell. Just at present it seems to be a difficult matter to make Presidential ap-

pointments without consulting the Pres-

King Edward saw "Sherlock Holmes" the other night, but the report neglects to state whether or not he hissed the

As Marconi stands to make about \$10 .-600,000 on his invention, he will not need to hunt very far to find a substitute for the Indianapolis girl.

The Emperor's brother will have to be a mighty good fellow if he expects to keep the pace set for visiting foreigners by Sir Thomas Lipton.

If Commissioner Jones will just allow the different tribes of Indians to cut each others hair, he will have no difficulty in accomplishing his desires.

There was just one case before the recent session of the Cumberland Quarter Sessions Court, in England, the other day, that of an old woman who was charged with stealing sixpence. But no departure was made from the regular procedure. A grand jury, 36 common jurymen, an array of constables and clerks, a bench of justices, under the presidency of the Right, Hon, James Lowther, Mem. ber of Parliament, dealt with the matter.

A Flemish artist has produced what is said to be the smallest painting in the world. It is a picture of a miller mounting the stairs of his mill and carrying a sack of grain on his back. The mill is depicted as standing near a terrace. Close at hand are a horse and cart, with a few groups of peasants idling in the road near by. All this is painted on the smooth side of a grain of ordinary white corn. It is necessary to examine it under a microscope, and it is drawn with perfect accuracy.

There is an old suburban inn near Phil. adelphia kept by a Quaker who, amid the acongruous surroundings of his bar, still clings to the plain language of his faith. Occasionally he even dispenses liquid refreshments with his own hands, and it seems queer to hear his mild voice asking, "What will thee have?" love with a serf girl, Olga Petoski, form a day there was a crowd in the bar, and theme around which the dramatist has one of the men had already been imbibling woven a series of adventures calculated too freely. Nevertheless, he lined up at one of the men had already been imbibing the bar with the others, and loudly called in a single act. A former servant in Walaness's family is made governor of for whisky. The old man looked at him because of his love for the girl, is sent there think thee has had enough of the thither, as is also the girl. Both endure strong stuff? Thee had better take a 'parilla." There was no appeal, and James drank a glass of sarsaparilla.

Spanish annals declare that between 1600 and 1700 the Tapaya mines in Mexico produced \$90,000,000, and that after that the Indian slaves employed in them murdered the Spanish owners and the mines snap their fingers in the viilian's face were lost. On old Spanish maps they appear in Northwestern Mexico, about 50 leagues from the sea, and near the town of Dos Pilates. They have now town of Dos Pilates. They have now throws them about the stage, but they, in his absence, burn the back of an old servant of his with a red hot from to force him to reveni a secret, and other works belonging to them, with all the holes in the ground still in good running order. As a basis to float a new company on the "find" is not so bad, but it might be worth more if the Spaniards had not taken so much out of it.

A Russian officer, hunting through some oid family papers, came on what seemed to him evidence that certain Russian families, now extinct, and some monks of the monastery of Potchajowska, not timers on the boards is a fine figure of a far from Kieff, during the Napoleonic wars, buried in that institution a sum of \$1,000,000, to keep it out of "Bony's" clutches. Included among the papers was a diagram showing exactly where the treasure was deposited. The officer is quite sure it is there yet, and has gone to Kleff and made a bargain with the present generation of monks in the institution to give them two-thirds when it turns up. The bishop has not yet given his sanction to the enterprise, but is being labored with to that end, and may be fool enough to countenance it, in which case the diocese would be better off under the direction of a less credulous and imaginative prelate.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Teacher-What is the meaning of to de-impitate; Willie? Willie-To head off, ma'am,

Yonkers Statesman. Glad When He Stops,—"I admire that plan at's finish. Don't you?" "Yes; but I alway "Yes; but I always dread his beginning."-Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Hostess-What, going already, professor? And must you take your dear little wife away with you? Professor-Indeed, madam, I am sorry to say I must.-Tit-Bits. Correct to the Last.—"Anyhow," chuckled the somewhat fastidious horse-thief, as the

regulators adjusted the noose about his neck, "it isn't a ready-made tie."—Chicago Tribune. Dolliver-"Make it thy business to know thyself," says Cervantes. Denning-Yes; but it doesn't follow that a man should tell all he knows about himself.—Baston Transcript. Edith-Marone, didn't the missionary say savages don't wear any clothes? Mother-Yes, dearle. Edith-Then why did papa put

butten in the mirstonary box?-San F Letting Him Down Easy.-She-Now, dear, break the news of our engagement gently to pape. He—How shall I start in? She—Oh! You might begin by saying that I have just

The Wallflower .- "Cholly Chalk isn't a bit of me," specied the girl who danced. "Indeed he is, then," said the hosters; "he has been sitting there hiding the tear in the sofa all the evening."—Chicago Daily News.

Teacher-Some one has been throwing paper With winds behind and bluest sales above behind my back. James, do you know who it is? James (who is the culprit himself)—
Their buoyant flight brings all my harbors Yes, sir, but I hardly like to tell. Teacher—

very honorable feeling. James, you may