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B WEATHER-Genalenal rain, with oth to southwest winds

YESTERIAT'S WEATHER Maximum te persitive, 40, minimum pemperature, 35, rectnot more for her own interest than for

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, FEB. 8, 1902.

PORTLAND'S ATTITUDE

If there be one reason above all oth ers why Portland exists as a commer cial city, it is its relationship to the Columbia River. Its whole future rests upon the maintenance of the Columbia River as a commercial highway. Dry up the river or fill up its channels and Portland would be a mere local town. In two ways, the fortunes of Portland rest upon the great river-first, it gives to her commune access to the cen, and second, it brings to her-through its water-level route through the Cascade Mountains-the traffic of the great in terior basin. Who will say which of these conditions is the more important to Portland? Both are vitally related to her interests; both, in truth, are escential to her commercial character and to her very life. Nothing could be plainer than that any betterment of the conditions of the river, either above or below Portland, will make for the advantage of Portland. Take the upper river for example: Frenavigation, by breaking the monopoly of the railroads, would assure the traffic of the great basin to Portland for all time. It would probably make cheaper railroad rates, thereby stimulating production, increasing the population of the country, extending and intensify ing agriculture and all other forms of industry, and increasing the general prosperity. And these things could not is with the enemy. fail to finil reflection in the greater pros perity of Portland. No reasonable man doubts it; no Portland man of common mense but hopes the day of an open river may soon come.

But, the whole purpose of an upper river is related vitally to the condition at the river's mouth. A forty-foot channel of calm water from Astoria to Lew

Government in the matter of the river channels below Portland is precisely what it is in the matter of the upper mont. steamboat channel improvement between her wharves and our own. But in consideration of the urgency of the anditions at the bar and of the impossibility of getting more than a limited that the whole sum to be appropriated for the Columbia River he devoted to

value of the river depends. And this means that Portland will reer of flitting and of failing." take upon herself the maintenance of the ship channels between her harbo and the river's mouth. Possibly it may

not be known generally in the interior that Portland has largely done this work for many years past-that the ern ships pass from the river's mouth to her wharves are largely of her own reation, the product of her own energy and bounty. It is now ten years since Portland took this duty upon herself, money on river account through her "Port of Portland" corporation has aggregated (up to October last) the large sum of \$839,629 69, of which \$76,068 3 was expended last year. In view of Portland's prompt and liberal dealing with her own immediate part of the river problem, and of all the facts and considerations above discussed, there

could seem no reason why anybody should fail to see her attitude in its true light, or fall to see that in urging improvement at the bar before all other projects, including her own, she is pursuing a reasonable and wise policythe interest of the interior bash.

BOW TO PACIFY THE PHILIPPINES.

For a little time on Thursday the Senate departed from its beaten path of tralevant recriminations into the unfamiliar ground of constructive legisla tion. For an hour of two was evinced an adumbration of perceptive capacity. ome measurable apprehension of a bill that was pending, and that might possibly in time, despite the Senate rules and in contravention of Senatorial dignity and courtesy, become law. Fo a few brief moments it dimly dawned on one or two of the least dignified and courteous men there that the Payne tariff biil, instead of arraigning Noyes or South Carolina horrors, or the War of the Revolution, or Daniels of Arizona, or Bell's orders or Dewey's promises or Wheaton's early struggies, really pertained to commerce and tariffs in the Philippine Islands. In the desert of vapidity and discrace through which the Senate has moved since it received the Payne bill from the House, it accordingly found on Thursday, and dallled there, a tiny casis of human intelligence, where figures of duties and actual names of such things as ships and merchandise woke unfamiliar echoes in the Senate chamber and speedily died away to make room for the regular order-partly Hoar's appli-

cation of Tom Corwin's character to tonnage dues and Tillman's superfluous allegation, enforced by blows upon his desk that, his country being at war, he What little was done seems to be good

Lodge perpetuated the Massachusetts tradition, original perhaps with Sumner, of perfecting phraseology, for Massachusetts beats the world on grammar. He was also wise and firm enough to press to its adoption an amendment which indefinitely defers extension of the coastwise laws to the Philippir trade-a provision as compatible with justice as it is inimical to our railroad against the brave young army of sciencombinations. The exact purport of tific discovereries and historical demon some of the Lodge amendments is obscured by evident errors in transmission, but their effect is plainly in the Interests of the islands, with due regard to the ultimate Americanization of their commerce. Philippine and American vessels will have increasing preferences there as time goes on, but restrictions will not be allowed meanwhile to ham per business. Evidence accumulates that the archipelago stands in most urgent need of prompt and remedial legislation. Judge Field. Taft's testimony is very impressive to this effect, and so is the argument of AN EXPEDIENT DESPERATE BUT Representative Cooper, printed in another column this morning. The Amer-The managers of the Simon machine leavization of the islands seems to b at Portland, stung to fury by exposure less a military or a Government probthrough The Oregonian of some of their lem than it is an industrial problem practices, on the County Treasury, ni-Not concentration camps or trial by tempt to retaliate by issuing a circular jury will do so much for peace and in which they allege that The Orego-nian Publishing Company has drawn, prosperity as will opportunity for Amercans to go there and do business and corruptly or unjustly, large sums for help the Filipinos to do business. If public advertising during seven or eight our capitalists and laborers, farmers, miners and lumbermen can get in there years past. During this period The Oregonian has and go to work, they will soon make the done a large amount of county, and The Islands so busy and prosperous that no-Evening Telegram a large amount of body will be bothered taking to city, advertising. The rate charged by guerrilla trail or passing incendiary The Oregonian has been merely a fair resolutions. Liberal tariff and currency rate; the rate paid to the Telegram schemes put into operation at once lands opened for settlement, franchise has been a very low rate-a rate below that which any newspaper, going it let for mines and sawmills, licenses isalone and depending on its own resued for all kinds of productive busisources-could afford to take. That the ness-these are what the Philippines sum paid during this period has been, in need and need at once. Congress seems to hesitate about granting leave for business to go ahead the aggregate, a considerable one, is true; but the amount of advertising done was large. In the case of The in the Philippines, because it fears that Oregonian the service was worth all the corporations will make money. It is money paid it; in the case of the Teleeasy to err in these matters on the side of conservatism. Nobody will promote industry and trade in the Philippines unless he has a chance to make money. Or anywhere else. Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, who now receives a pension of \$2000 a year from the Government, writes John B. Colton, of Kansas City, Mo., from Los Angeles 000, and that if it is paid she proposes placing upon her husband's grave "a simple slab with "The Pathfinder, born The pension enjoyed by Mrs. Fremont is not too large, not because she was and paid by the County Board; and The the wife of John C. Fremont, who was a charlatan and an adventurer, but because she is the daughter of Thomas H. Benton, a great statesman, who ren-

mouth would seen become unnavigable McClellan confronting Lee was always for deep ships. The obligation of the Sir Forcible Feeble. "When Lincoln removed me I was on the eve of a great "When Lincoln relieved me I rivers. Portland has a claim for ship- was about to deliver a great blow upon channel improvement between her the enemy," said McClellan. The foundwharves and the mouth of the river, ers of Oregon were wont to laugh at precisely the same as Lewiston has for Fremont's title of "The Pathfinder" and say that the only paths he ever found were those that were never lost. His wife, in her doting loyalty to the memhistory by writing "The Pathfinder" on appropriation for the river, Portland his tomb; but Mr. Royce correctly sumterm aside, walves her claim and asks | marized the man as "bearing every mark of being a fictitious character, a purely literary figment in politics, busiwork at the bar-to the work upon ness or warfare, a man of vague and which the whole commercial utility and ghostly industry, touching and beginning a thousand things during his ca-

PEARSON'S BATTLE. A terrible battle is raging at Evan-

ton and in the Chicago papers and throughout the Methodist denomination over the case of Professor Pearson, of the Northwestern University. He is an able man, devout, consecrated and learned. But his studies have led him to doubt the infailibility of the Bible. He has learned about the discrepancies and interpolations of the text. He has learned its human history, the origin of some of its passages and the perversions it has suffered at the hands of ignorance, misguided zeal and time. Being an honest man, he has spoken out. Being attached to his church and his university, he would fain cling to both, We do not refer to the case of Pearon in order to pass judgment upon it That judgment has been rendered with approximate uniformity by countless

trained observers and disinterested crit ics, hostile alike to church, Bible and professor. From them we learn that the church is entirely wrong in clinging to the Bible and the Bible is entirely wrong in its statements of fact. Were Mr. Pearson a hundred times more violent in his attacks upon the Bible, nev-

ertheless the church and the university would be clearly guilty of all and more that he might charge against it. Not that Pearson is right. Bless you

no! In so far as he makes things un-comfortable for Bible, church and school, those institutions are to be berated; but nothing said on his side of the controversy should carry the impression that he himself is deserving either of praise or condonation. Pearson, we learn from the uniform voice of the same unprejudiced critics, is as wrong as he could possibly be, because he still clings to his Bible, church and school. Give them all up, professor, and you will be strictly in harmony with our Christian civilization. Otherwise you are at fault in exact propertion to your loyalty and devotion. There

is only one thing more objectionable ! the truly infallible and inspired critic than a consistent defender of the old Bible and the old church, and that is the man who would purge each of its errors in order to make it more effective. It is somewhat permissible for a man to swallow the creed whole, impossibilities and all; but for him to acopt its truth and reject its errors this is the unpardonable offense which if not stamped out might in time give the world an acceptable Bible and a

livable doctrine. Not to pass judgment on Pearson then, or on his opponents, is the present purpose, but only to say that the hattle

in the church and school, newspapers and church periodicals is a tame affair. ompared with the battle that has raged in the man's own breast. One does not need to see the troubled face with temstruggle that has been behind it. What legions of childhood memories and old

FUTILE.

its charges were only its usual charges, just and fair. And, though the money was paid by warrant on the County victory over General Price," said Fre- Treasury, the larger part of it has come back, or is coming back, to the treasury through collection of penalties imposed by law on delinquents. This, however, is not the point, or is merely collateral. The point is and the fact is that The Oregonian did a piece of business, just as it does all business, in a way at once fair and honorable ory of her husband, will doubtless mock | It printed advertisements at a fair rate and got its pay for the service. Everything was open and above board. So with the city advertisements, printed by the Evening Telegram. Contract rates have been made with the city, through the Common Council, for this service and as the Telegram has steadily com peted with persons who were printing so-called newspapers that were mere travesties of journalism, the rates paid

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 8, 1902.

It have always been far below what any newspaper having the Telegram's range and variety of news, and large circulation, should receive.

Here, then, are the facts, in answer o this circular issued by the managers of the Simon machine. No unjust of excessive charge for public advertising has ever been made by The Oregonian Nothing has been done in a corner, The service has been rendered on terms made known in advance; and the rate was paid without protest or objection by these same officials, in whose pres ent interest, and for whose defense against their recent unlawful and corrupt proceedings, a transaction in which they formerly participated and which they approved without question, is now attacked. It is a desperate but futile expedient.

The custom or courtesy of sending American representatives to foreign court functions is a growing one. In evidence of this is the appointment by President Rocsevelt of Dr. J. L. M. Curry, of Virginia, as special representative of the United States to attend the celebration of the 16th birthday of King Alfonso XIII of Spain, on the 17th of next May. Dr. Curry was Minister to Spain during the first administralon of President Cleveland, reaching Madrid on the very day that King Alfonso XII died. He was present at the birth of the posthumous heir to the

throne, in accordance with a Spanish court custom which assembles diplomats and members of the court in the royal bedchamber upon such occasions His acquaintance with the Spanish court qualifies him for the mission to which he has been delegated. In view of the events of a few years ago, it may be considered a delicate and tactful bit of courtesy for our Government to pend to Spain an envoy to congratulate the young King upon the attainment of his legal majority and the Spanish people upon the end of a long regency.

An Army Chaplain some months ago wrote The Oregonian a letter disputing its accuracy in stating that the Ninth United States Infantry fought at Lundy's Lane in the last war with Great Britain, and recited the fact that the Ninth regular infantry was not authorized by Congress until 1855. The truth is that the regular Army has changed its organization a good many times since the formation of the Union. The United States Army has varied greatly

in its numbers at different times. It was 50,000 strong kn 1812-14; it was not more than 12,000 strong in 1861. There was a Ninth United States Infantry at Lundy's Lane, for there is a bill now before Congress asking for "the erection of a monument to the memory of Cap tain Abraham F. Hall, of the Ninth United States Infantry, at Lundy's ples streaked with gray, to know the Lane." This regiment disappeared in subsequent changes in the organization of the Army made necessary by its rebeliefs soaked in at mother's knee and duction at various times. The Ninth try demanded, are still at work; and the

IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.

Chicago Tribune,

Was the old Hebrew "resurrection," meaning the persistence of the nation, the truer notion, or are we individually to live again in another world? Was the Christian doctrine of immortality chiefly a resource of optimism in the face of desperate worldly distress, or does it register the highest and most significant self-assertion of the individual mind?

Has that doctrine been seized upon elaborated, and utilized for ecclesiastical ends, or has it simply been sympathetic ally preserved and enforced by institutional Christianity? Has it excused the death of the infant from preventable causes, condoned the sacrifices of war, and palliated the ills of this world in general, through confidence in the re-wards of the next? Or has it simply administered legitimate comfort? Is there apt to be an inverse ratio between zeal for social betterment and expectation of a kingdom in heaven? Or does hope it

the latter stimulate effort for the former? And whatever be the answers to these nquirics, are men's minds undergoing deep change of attitude toward the of immortality? Is it ceasing for Is it ceasing for many to be a necessary basis for cheerfulness and even for the most optimistic and oyful neal in life? Or is its relative imortance suffering no conscious decline? Dr. Parkhurst's discussion of this doc-trine in New York last Sunday naturally suggests all these questions, though it does not directly raise them. He did, however, distinctly challenge the idea that the soul is inherently immortal. "There is nothing in Scripture or in things," he says, "that encourages us to feel that a soul can be kept from dying any more than a body, unless it is taken any more care of." It carries no "pollcy of insurance against its own eventual oblitera-

We may be immortal," but it will be "because we have succeeded in being such. . . . If-and there is noth-ing to disprove it-it is the intention of anture that soul should reach that spiritual longevity expressed by the word 'eternal,' the soul will have to pay for the superb prerogative by fulfilling the conditions and taking good care of its spiritual health. . . . The question wheth-er you personally be immortal is going

to be settled by you." This is certainly bracing doctrine, al-though the lack of dogmatic assertion as to the reality of immortality-"we may be immortal," and "there is nothing to rove it"-is almost as conspicupositive denial of its realization save

by those who shall have won it. A score of years ago Mr. Beecher was indignantly characterizing eternal punishment as morally monstrous. His words created consternation in many religious quarters, but it is remarkable to what extent that doctrine has within two decades lost force not only in popular conviction but also in pulpit utterance. The docbut also in pulpit utterance. The doc-trine that this world is mainly a decisive preparation for the next is one which, though often heard today, is nowhere urged with the abandonment and power selltting such a tremendous truth. To have its loose and unconditional assertion challenged, as it was by Dr. Parkhurst, will at least make for the clarification of the real truth within it.

Where Reform Is Needed

New York Journal of Commerce Bank circulation figures given by our Washington correspondent will surprise no one who has watched the effect of bond prices upon bank notes. The act of March 14, 1906, made two provisions for small increases in the volume of the currency; one was the creation of small banks and the other was the increase of circulation from 90 per cent to par of the bonds. Of course the latter had the expected effect, but it was a very moderate one. Although the small banks are in rural communities, where circulation is heavy advance sale relatively a more important source of in come than other branches of the business yet these small banks have taken out only small part of the circulation they were ntitled to. The law of March 14, made no radical change in the bank not law and, therefore, it could have no great effect. The influences that caused con-traction for many years and then retarded the increase, which was only a part of what the increasing business of the coun-

AMUSEMENTS.

a wildly demonstrative audience, not overly critical, applauding to the echo. encoring every number several over, whether mazurka or sonata, s mental love song or martial poionals

American audiences. He is, moreover, an adept in programme-making. The roman tic and sentimental, therefore, predomi nated, with a plentiful sprinkling of the bravura, particularly toward the when a matinee audience is likely to los whatever coolness and discrimination it may have had in the beginning.

Even General Alger's approach to death this absence of the critical faculty in the audience upon Hofmann himself. It was did not seem to be successful in booming

It will be of no use to tell Miss Stone that she has been released. She will not believe it now.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

crushing straw,

The burnened Portland citizen Goes ploiding o'er the road, Nor fails to rmile a petient smile, No matter what his bad,

He's stood for streets of every sort,

He's show for sirvers of every sort, From larged rock to sund; He's borne with grafts of namy kinds, And never raised his hand, But now he pitcously walls And asks the headsman's ax

The Empress Dowager has wept, Sen-

To prune away that extra straw, The galling carpet tax.

But even he, poor, juded clave, The gentle spirit lacks

To bear that last but cru The galling carpet tax.

ator Teller phase copy.

Kipling has turned out enough poetry to win ten wars, but his series still lacks a pacan of victory.

General Eagan has been challenged to fight. But the challenger knew he was secure before he spoke.

There are yet a few cities which have not been half blown to pieces by explosions, but returns are not all in.

The British Army seems to be reduced to nothing but Major-Generals, but then we have only Admirals in our Navy.

The New York doctor who has offered himself to be vivisected probably wants to see how some of his patients feel,

J. P. Morgan has falled to get control of the coal mines. Too bad, when he needs them to run the rest of the world.

The Kansas City Journal says the ground hog is a fraud. That settles it. He doesn't get into this column with any of his poetry.

Admiral Sampson sends word to the President that he was in command of the fleet at Santiago. It was the fleet that did the business, however.

Out of 23 golf clubs in Philadelphia, 17 clubs with a membership of 4166 permit play on Sunday and six with a membership of 2046 do not play Sunday golf.

Paderewski has returned to the United States with all his hair. He had better keep out of range when Commissioner Jones happens in on one of his performances.

Prince Henry has announced that he is not going to be difficult to please. This should be taken as an intimation that a couple of frankfurters, a plate of sauerkraut and a stein will be all that is necessary at the White House luncheon

lyn, N. Y., with Frank S. Sandford at

its head. Meetings have begun in Brook-

lyn "to pave the way for the evangeliza.

in his honor.

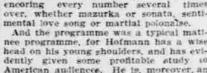
Carpenter's lavish production of a stir ring Russian melodrama, will be the bill. The play is one of the best seen at the theater this season, and the scenery is tion of the greater city and for great

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

gramme which has been so successful as tribulation and the coming of the Lord. a drawing card all the week will be pre sented. There are seven numbers on the

"It seems to me that stage-struck girls programme, each one of which is a good show in itself. There has been a very who think life behind the follights is one round of pleasure, might learn some thing from studying the photographs of

celebrated actresses," said a noted Eastern photographer, who caters to the the-"Whose Baby Are You!" at Cordray's atrical profession. "The actresses who Few modern farce-comedies have been are always smiling and looking frivolous o successful as Mark E. Swan's "Whose in their pictures are almost invariably of Baby Are You?" which will be seen at minor importance. Even Lillian Russell, Cordray's Theater the week beginning Sunday night. The plot is so complicated who has for years posed as a profesas to keep the audience continually guess- sional beauty, is seldom photographed ing what is going to happen next, and a smiling. There is a sadness in the ex-constant series of surprises affords plenty pression of most of the great actresses



It was interesting to note the effect o

his book. nowhere more noticeable than in the Polish Song (G major) of Chepin's, which was played carclessly, and had little of

none of the witching airiness and grac which it had Monday night, when he played it by way of encore. Hofmann was at his best in the first

numbers on the programme. The opening tinct, and with a well-defined individu ality of its own. There was intellectua as well as technical mastery of Bach.

Weber's beautiful sonata in A flat majo which, by the way, is an ideal "big num r" for a matinee programme), has nev been better rendered in Portland. It charming freshness and romanticism, its grace and fire, were enough to carry any audience by storm, and were sufficient

excuse for the demonstration that folowed, selection of the Mendelssohn The

Scherzo a Cappriccio was another dence of Hofmann's good judgment. ovi for his own compositions, they were played to an audience that was wholly sympathetic and ready to yield him every shred of honor that he descrived, The proved plensant enough in the hearing but without any unusual originality of force. The rendering of the Caprice Espagnole (Moszowski), on the other hand was a thing to be remembered, as was

also, the Chopin polonaise, for by this time Hofmann had been warmed up to the right pitch of excitement to give them with the necessary fervor. The polonaise had the true martial spirit and ring of

victory. Then came the reaction. There was more or less carelessness and slovenilness in the remaining numbers; and the Ru-

benstein barcarolle and Liszt rhapsodie were plainly concessions to an uncritical audience. There was a redeeming feature in the pretty idea of closing with a Cho pin nocturne for encore, which was b harmony with the approach of nightfall

and well suited to quiet hysterical enthu siasts MATINEES TODAY. Attractive Bills at All Three The-

aters. Willson's Juvenile Minstrels, which have

een pleasing audiences at the Marquam for the last two nights, will be seen at special children's matinee this after-oon, and the house will no doubt be crowded with little people, who are al-ways eager to see other children on the stage.

A bag of candy will be given to each child who attends. At Cordray's, "For Her Sake," E. J "The Holy Ghost and Us" Society, from Shiloh, Me., has settled in Brook-

At the Baker the fine vaudeville pro

iston and to the British Columbia line would be of little or no commercial advaninge if there were no means of get ting in and out-octween the river and the open sea. The reason is plain. The products of the interior basin come down the Columbia because the river is a highway to the sea; and if access to the rea were destroyed, there would be to point in bringing merchandise this way. It is true in a very positive sense that the value of the upper river-of every part of it above Astoria-is de pendent upon the condition at the river's mouth. Portland recognizes this fact; and this is why she is willing that the whole bounty of the Government at this time, in so far as it may be given to the Columbia River, shall be spent at the river's mouth-where in the present emergency it will do most good.

Possibly the emergency here referred to is not fully understood, though we see no reason why anybody should fail to understand it. The facts are that under influences still in operation the bar has of late grown shallower than it has been in recent years. It is, thanks to the work done by the Government some years back, vastly better than it was originally; but it is not what i ought to be or might be made to be by a liberal expenditure of money. At the same time, the fashion in ships is growing larger. Twenty years ago a 3000-ton ship was accounted a monster, while a 4000-ton ship was a marine wonder. Today vessels of 7000 and 5000 tons come and go to and from this port. We have, therefore, the embarrassing conjunction of a decreasing depth at the Columbia River bar and an increasing tendency toward the making of large ships. It is an emergency, indeed, one in which every interest related to the commercial usage of the Columbia River has vital concern. Portland has her interest in the matter, and a profound interest it is; but it is not more profound-not more vital-than the interest of those who

live by the upper reaches of the river. Deep water at the mouth of the Columbin River is the condition which makes available to the products of the interior country the relatively cheap water-level Cal., that the Government owes her \$50,route to the sea. Allow the sands to fill up the channels at the bar, and all this traffic would be compelled to find its way to the sea over high mountain January 21, 1813, died June 13, 1890." ranges. The result would be that rates, already high, would be sharply advanced. This is truth beyond doubt. The level route down the Columbia - River is the controlling factor in transportation rates from the interior basin, competing mountain route meets this rate because it must. But destroy the level route-or destroy the Columbia River as a commercial port, which Shortly after the death of General Frecomes to the same thing-remove it as a factor in the situation, and the moun tain route will speedily re-establish it-self upon another and higher basis. Monthly, and, among other things, said of him: "General Fremont possessed

And now a word as to the attitude of Portland: Her situation, as all the ity." Lincoln found him hopelessly inworld knows, is a very considerable distance up the stream. Her relationship to the river is in kind precisely similar of McClellan, save that he lacked Mcto that of the interior basin. Left to Cielian's amiable, urbane temper. care of nature, the ship channels which connect Portiand with the river's Jackson was Sir Fretful Plagiary, while

gram it was worth much more Delinquent tax lists had to be published. The law required it. They came to The Oregonian for publication, because it was the only medium through which the publication could attain any adequate or serviceable circulation. The Oregonian made it known, in advance, that its charge for the service would be 10 cents a line. It was a fair and reasonable charge. For large part of the advertisements that run in its columns daily, and throughout the year, The Oregonian receives a higher rate Its bills for the service were audited Oregonian most solemnly assures the public that it paid no member of the

County Board anything for it, or allowed any member a rake-off. In view of recent developments, the public may dered most important services to his country, and especially to that portion of think this statement necessary. it now represented by the Pacific States. Oregonian does business fairly and on principle, and in no other way. How is mont, in 1830, Josiah Royce, of Califorit, if 'The Oregonian's charges were unnla, reviewed his career in the Atlanti just or excessive, that this same virtuous County Board that now tries to set a "back fire" against exposure of some all the qualities of genius except abilof its recent practices, certified and allowed a large proportion of these same effective in action and utterly shallow bills-especially since The Oregonias emphatically assures the public that in judgment. Fremont was the double there was no private dealing between any member of the board and itself, in Fremont trying to pursue .Stonewall order to get the blils passed and naid?

in college days and seminary training | Infantry of today is not the Ninth Inmarshaled themselves in serried ranks [fantry of 1812-14.

Since there was an "official graft" in stration! Through what stormy midthe matter of the comparatively small night hours has conscience wrestled with doubts, and truth with duty! There was a battle for you! Perhaps a expenditure necessary for purchase of part of the furniture for the new addi-Shakespeare will arise some day to put next inquiry is, How large was the offithese twentieth century tragedies into cial graft in building it? Did the conliving verse, for they are worthy to stand alongside the struggle of Hamlet tractors "divvy" with the County Commissioners, in this larger matter? And ver suicide and Macbeth's losing batwhat now is the inference as to the "official graft" on all the enormous tle with temptation and poor old Lear's bootless conflict with insanity and Richsums expended through the County ard's desperate night before Bosworth Board, on roads, bridges, lumber, fuel

and whatever else the county buys of pays for? Cannot the management of

the county's affairs be put in honest hands? Is it not worth a trial? Whose "machine" it is that is doing this business everybody knows. The master of it is directly before the people of Oregon for re-election to the United States Senate. Commissioner Mack, one of his most active workers, is said to be on his slate for the office of Sheriff

While the woolgrowers in session at Helena are undoubtedly within justice in their attack upon Statistician North, for his activity in behalf of free wool it is to be regretted, perhaps, that they did not improve the opportunity to go on record in favor of moderation in wool tariffs. Oregon woolmen have been commendably fair in their attitude on this question, have asked for moderate protection, and have opposed extreme tariffs. At a time when tariff re form is widely urged on behalf of the people and against the protected corporations, it does not become any of us to insist upon prohibitive duties.

Bishop Andrews, of the Methodist Church, in a recent address entirely approves of Mayor Low's position on the Sunday closing of saloons in New York City, saying that the Mayor is doing as well as he can; that in the matter of Sunday liquor law enforcement it is futile to establish unattainable standards.

Professor W. O. Atwater, of the Wes leyan University, who holds that alcohol In limited quantities is "food," is th son of a Methodist minister who all his days was an untiring, uncompromising advocate of the prohibitory liquor law. Which might, perhaps, have been expected.

Judge Cake is not attending to official business, or he would be able to put some sort of check upon the "graft." He is away from home and from his post of duty a good deal, and many The complaints about it reach The Oregonian.

Occasion for Tellerian Indignation.

Senator Teller, who became so indig-mant when Senator Boveridge corrected his statement that the Associated Press dispatches are consored at Manila, is the same gentleman who introduced a resolution last week calling on the President to prevent the execution of a Boer prisoner three days after the pris-oner had been executed. Senator Teller's information is not always beyond correct The Oregonian, then, did the work; tion.

circulation which is not in process of be ing retired, decreased nearly \$4,000,000 during the last three months of 1991. Such extensive retirements have been anthat it is estimated that by March 10 the circulation secured by bonds will be more than \$10,000,000 less than on September 20. Now and for a few weeks there is a decreasing demand for money, but from September 30 to the end of the year is about the busiest time of the year, and yet the deposit of lawful money to retire circulation increased nearly \$5,000,000 in that time. The bank circulation must be separated from Gov ernment bonds.

cured by bonds, that is, the

irculation set

The Peril of Cubn. Louisville Courier-Journal,

It is currently said by people who fear that reciprocity might cause some small relief to American taxpayers, which, how ever, is not the object of the proposed concessions to Cuba, that the impending distress there is fictitious, and that the American people are deceived as to the real situation. In this connection atten-tion is invited to the following statement of what may be expected if reciprocity

If it fails, we may expect that the fields will If it tails, we may expect that the heads will again become waste, the mills will again be dismantled, the great body of laborers will be thrown out of employment, and that poverty and starvation, disorder and anarchy will en-us; that the charities and the schools that we have been building up will find no money for their support and will be discontinued; that their support and will be discontinued; that the sanitary precautions which have mades Cuba no longer a dreaded source of pestilence, but one of the most healthy islands in the world, will of necessity be abandoned, and our Atlantic seaboard must again suffer from the injury to commerce and the maintenance of quarantines at an annual cost of many millions, Perhaps the reader thinks this picture is from the hands of some Cuban sugar-grower, or other person who has a pe-cuniary interest in the matter. On the contrary, these lines were written by Sec-retary Root, the head of the War Department, which has been in control of Cuba since the war. They are indeped by Gov-ernor Wood and other officers in Cuba, who have had the best opportunities for obtaining reliable information as to the condition of the island. No reason is apparent why any of these men should mis represent the actual situation.

Constitutional Amendments.

San Francisco Call, According to a compilation made by the New York Sun within 30 days after th assembling of Congress, there were introduced no less than 41 bills and joint reso lutions proposing amendments to the Na-tional Constitution. Of course, some of these cover the same point, but they still make a goodly array when classified, for ey show no less than 18 distinct propo-As presented by the Sun, the list show-

ing the number of Mils or joint resolution introduced in support of each measure stands thus:

Flection of Senators by popular vote Federal regulation of corporations and co11 partnerahips manguration day in April Enxing power of Congress enlarged or re-stricted stricted scome tax sanctioned coman suffrage narchy a high crime freenth amendment repealed mann defined usion defined isounlified by Congress. supress to resultate marriage and divorce. marress to regulate factory hours. Pederal or state aid to sectarian institutions inform qualifications of electors in all states Arsaulting high Federal officers a special

erime Imited terms for Supreme Court Justices. oderal jurisdiction over use of water..... ix-year Presidential term.....

of opportunity for laughter. An excel lent company and an all-round good pro-duction is promised this year. After an interval of melodrama, a bright comedy will be particularly welcome to the pa- different countries, are never smiling in trons of the theater. The Valkyria Family at the Baker.

Among the star features of next week's vaudeville programme at the Baker is the Valkyria family, equilibrists, whose feats of balancing are said to be the most remarkable ever seen on the stage. Other features are the Carison Sisters, juvenile dancers and singers; Baby Wes-ton, and many other bright acts, includ-ing Weston and Herbert and the Paloma

Ladies' Quartet, whose success this week induced Mr. Baker to continue them for The new programme begins another. with the matinee Sunday afternoon,

Modjeska-James Combination.

A long line of people were waiting when the reserved seat sale opened for the Modjeska-James engagement at the Mar-

quam yesterday morning. In presenting "Henry VIII" the manage-ment has made every effort to make it as pictorially effective as the memorable production in which Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry appeared about 15 years ago, The company numbers 50 people. Two cars are utilized in transportation of the scenery and properties. "Henry VIII" scenery and properties. "Henry VIII" will be given on Monday and Tuesday nights and Wednesday matinee. On Wednesday night will occur the only performance of "The Merchant of Venice."

Ellis Island Scandals.

Philadelphia Bulletin Many complaints have been made reently regarding the existence of alleged gross abuses at the great immigrant re ceiving station on Ellis Island, in New York harbor. It is asserted that new-comers to the United States, ignorant of the English language and easily intimi-dated by uniformed officials in a strange land, have in many instances been mal

treated and subjected to extortion by Fed-eral employes, while it is hinted that swindlers and procurers have received direct ansistance from Government agents, hired to protect unwary foreigners,

How much of these charges is true and how much of these charges is the and how much is fiction can only be ascer-tained by a searching investigation, which, it is reported is to be initiated as soon as the new Secretary of the Treasury takes office. The subject is said

to have been fully discussed in a late conference between Secretary Cage and his successor, Mr. Shaw, and it has also been brought to the attention of the President In the absence of proof, it would be un-fair to assume that conditions are as bad as they have been depicted, but there seems to be sufficient ground for demand-ing a stringent and impartial inquiry into the facts. Ellis Island is an institution which is unique in its proportions and activities. It is the main gateway through which pours the huge tide of allen lite that helps to swell the population and build up the industries of the United States, and the dealings of its officials with the immigrants who are temporarily entrusted to their charge should be characterized by justice and humanity. Not fewer than 388,331 persons were re-ceived at this depot during the last fiscal

year-an average exceeding 1000 daily, and comprising people from every land, speak-ing a multitude of tongues, and absolutely unfamiliar, for the most part, with American regulations and customs. The opportunities for blackmail and kindred abuses in handling this vast mass of hu man beings are manifestly numerous, and if subordinate officials have taken advan-1 tage of them there should be no mistaker enity in the policy adopted toward the culprits.

that even the camera cannot Duse, Bernhardt and Ellen Terry, to mention three foreign artists from three their photographs. Julia Marlowe wears a perpetual frown, and Fanny Daven. port's mouth had a droop that suggested

weariness and care. I might also men tion Ada Rehan, Annie Rusell, Julia Arthur, Minnle Maddern Fiske and a host of others to illustrate my point that the famous women of the stage look fat from being happy."

"Yes," said Alexander J. Linn, in answer to a New York interviewer's question, "I acknowledge I am the man responsible for the 'redbeaded woman and white horse craze,' but I suppose that the time for running me down had gone by long ago. You see it was this way. I was sitting with a couple of friends at a window of the New York Union League Club, a good many years ago, when one of them said: 'See that coal wagon? By Jove, but there are three fine white horses hitched to it, in a row. You don't often see that.' 'No,' I answered. 'Nor do you often see three handsome redheaded girls like those on the sidewalk.' Then as a joke of the moment I added, 'But then you never see a redheaded woman without seeing a white horse near her.' The statement was unchallenged. We watched. Along came

an open carriage. One of the horses was white, and in the carriage was a woman with auburn tresses. The next white horse was attached to a Fifth-avenue stage. A red-haired girl was among the passengers. One of the editors of a New York newspaper came in just then, and we told him of the joke. He wrote a funny article about it, and in less than a week people all over the United States were engaged in picking out white horses and redheaded girls. There you have the true story, told by me for the first time." "Does it always hold out true?"

friend," said Mr. Linn, solemnly, "go read the history of America for the last 25 years."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

She-Have you never been tempted to give up literature? Author-No such luck-Fve always been compelled to stick to it!-Life.

In the Future.-First Plutocrat-You've known him a Jong time, bayen't you? Second Plutocrat-Yes; we were millionaires together. -Puck.

Patience-What lovely hats she wears! Pa trice-Tes; you know her husband is a land-scape gardener, and he designs them -Yonkers

An Important Point,-Mrs. Ascum-So you're going to send your daughter to Wellester, Why not to Vassar? Mrs. De Style-The Vassar colors don't become her at all.-Philadelphia Press.

"Ob!" said the poet, haughtily, "if you don't accept my verses it doesn't matter much. I have other irons in the fire." "Ah' Thep put these verses with them, by all menns," said the editor.-Philadelphia Record.

the editor.-Philadelphia Record. The Favorite Picture.-"There are plenty of candidates for the Secretaryship of Commerce and Labor." remarked Synkidiz. "Yes; quite a number of willing statesmen are having their photographs taken cabinet size." added Mc-Swilligen.-Pittaburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Wife-Do you think Tommy disturbs our neighbor with his drum? Husband-I'm afraid so; the man next door made him a present of a nice new knike today, and suggested that Tommy should cut open the drum and spend "the money that is inside."-Tit-Bits.

Louisville Courier-Journal.