# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum perature, 46; minimum temperature, 40; pre-elphanies, 6.25 inch.

PORTLAND, THUESDAY, FEB. 13.

THERE WILL BE TWO CANALS.

Committee hearings on the Panama project do not tend to strengthen its claims on popular favor. Mr. Haupt frankly favors Nicaragua, and the promises of General Reyes are worthless. The whole procedure of Colombia and the guarded representations of the Frenchmen point almost uemistakably toward an interminable series of negotiations, both on the Isthmus and in France, before the necessary concessions can be secured. European interests and complications at Panama, and the activity in Panama's behalf of all who are at heart opposed to any canal at all cast a very unfavorable light upon the French enterprise, compared with the readiness and good will that have marked the course of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

There is just one point in the interview of General Reyes that is of moment. He says if we build the Nicaragua Canal Colombia will strain every nerve to complete the Panama Canal. This is doubtless no empty threat. If The world is never ready to believe in doomed to failure will be repeated in and bitterly opposed by Great Britain, Pacific Coast on one hand, and Europe and our Atlantic Coast on the other if it is not, indeed, undertaken before the first is completed.

There will be two canals, and the question for us is, Which of the two, if but one, should the United States build or control? Every consideration of speed, preximity, development of trade and of prosperous communities on the isthmus points to the Nicaragua route. It would be worse for us to have an independent, rival canal at Nicaragua with ours at Panama, than to have ours at Nicaragua and the other farther south. This consideration alone is sufficlent cause for Congress to prefer the Nicaragua route.

# WOOD PAVEMENTS.

According to the New York Evening Post, wooden block payements are preferred in all the great cities of Europe, both for durability and comfort, Boston they have been found entirely satisfactory. In London and Paris they have been found to be nelseless, sanitary, and of longer life than asphalt, and far cheaper in the matter of repair. Woods of moderately good quality wear ten or twelve years, under great traffic They are not slippery, are easily cleaned and are at once tough and elastic. The best wooden pavement laid in the United States is the creosoted block of selected heart-pine, creosoted with at least ten pounds of dead oil to the cubic foot, laid on a thin sand cushion spread upon a concrete bed. This kind of pavement has been laid extensively in Terre Haute, Galveston, New Orleans and In dianapolis. In the last-named city more than 50,000 square yards were contracted for last year. That city has had seven years' experience with wood pave

ments. For more than thirty years London has used wooden paving, and there are teday in London about 4,000,000 square of a wooden pavement in London is about twelve years. In Paris the extent years. The European wooden pave- the dairymen to the oleo interests. ments are laid by setting the blocks on a carefully built foundation of concrete

or on the concrete itself.

ments are properly constructed they ought easily to last twenty years, if they can be made to stand the traffic of squarely conducted, is as legitimate as London and Paris twelve years,

### A SETRACK FOR RUSSIA.

After long quiet, the Orient again occupies a front place on the stage of diplomacy, Evacuation of Wei Hal Wei, the British treaty with Japan and the new deal between Russia and the United States, are events of significance and moment. Great Britain's gain through the Jap-

anese convention and its indirect bear ing on China itself is the fruit of the death of Li Hung Chang, through whos powerful personality Russia was enabled to maintain secret hold upon China. It was a wonderful thing that the crafty old Chancellor was able to hold in check the tremendous Chinese national spirit so that in Russia's behalf the desires of Great Britain, Japan and the United States for the integrity of the Chinese Empire were frustrated The result is a most decided setback for Russian designs upon Corea and Manchuria, and British diplomacy will undoubtedly find ways to ingratiate it elf further into the governmental circles of Chica, through its espousal of the principle of the empire's integrity. Incidentally, the interests of the United States will be subserved by the trade iberality of which the British-Japanese onvention is an earnest.

How intimately our welfare in Oriental diplomacy is bound up with the British cause is farther shown in the Manchuria negotiations. The while professing most sincere friendship for the United States, Russia has pursued purposes relative to Manchuria which are directly antagonistic to American Interests. These unfriendly moves have been seen and resisted by our State Department, which is still engaged with the negotiations. It ought to afford Secre tary Hay and his assistants at home and in China a good deal of encouragement to see how British persistence has been rewarded. With both American and British exertions so intelligent ly directed toward Russian encreach ents upon China, the Russianization of China should receive a shock of considerable force.

It is apparent, then, that a prelim nary engagement of no small importance has been won in that great world conflict which ethnology loves to contemplate, between the Cossack and the Anglo-Saxon. It is the great drama on the international stage to which all civ llization looks forward. Lion and Eagle and Bear are apt to be involved some day in a grand mix-up. It is evident that the day of any serious advance by Russia at the expense of English-speak ing peoples is long deferred. Her diplomacy can never far outrun her seriou state of unpreparedness for war.

### SUGGESTIONS THAT ARE TIMELY. The proposal to erect a monument to

the soldiers of the Second Oregon Regiment who went to the Philippines in the Summer of 1898 and came not back again is a matter of more than local interest. The dead of this gallant regiment called Oregon "home." No special section of the state claimed them living, or mourned them dead. The whole we build one canal, somebody will build state glowed with pride and patriotism the other. No one need doubt the en- when the regiment went out, and upon tire truth of the Reyes proposition and its return the common joy was only its converse. There will be two canals. tempered by a common sorrow for those Men of mature years today can recall who had fallen upon the rough edge almost universal skepticism with of battle or dropped from the ranks which the transcontinental railroad through disease and exhaustion incident projects were received forty years ago. to the heroic party they bore in the campaign. While it may not be possiits future. The same development that | ble to arouse popular enthusiasm to the has given us six or seven prosperous point that it reached when the regi-railroads where one was thought forement was expected home, it should still possible, and doubtless will be to the case of the first canal built across arouse to a considerable extent the in the isthmus. The Sucz Canal was long terest in the soldiers' monument that has been sleeping, so to speak, for some to whose commerce it is now a powerful months. The question that confronts aid and adjunct. The trade that will the committee having the matter in be built up between the Orient and our charge is now not so much one of funds as of suitable design and appropriate location. These are matters that rehand, will make a recond canal certain quire the exercise of careful judgment as well as of some artistic talent. There are those to whom a monument is a monument, providing the hill is sufficiently high and the figure surmounting it is herole in proportions and poised in belligerent attitude. There are others to whom strained effort at display and incongruity of sculpture and surround ings destroy the effect of a memoria statue, and make them wish that a tree were there instead of the memorial pile. Every cemetery in the land contains evidences of monumental folly and or tentation, as well as of true art overbrooded by tender reverence. The mistake of erecting and lettering a monument for the present is a common one Hence the incongruities that bring smiles unbidden to reverent faces that scan old monuments and slabs in ceme teries, and the tender glow that suc ceeds these unseemly smiles as the eyes, cking something more appropriate light upon a grassgrown grave with

roses blooming at head and foot. This monument-our monumentshould, first of all, be of suitable mould and simple inscription. Its location should be selected with the double view to its accessibility and its imposing presence. A slip in either of these particulars would be a matter of regret There is, however, little reason to fear that a mistake in location or design will cast a blight upon the patriotic endeavor of which this monument will be the fruit, since careful men and women have these matters under considera tion, but it may be submitted, in de fense of these suggestions, if it is held that they need defense, that they are at least timely; this being true, they can scarcely be deemed impertment.

BETTER TAKE IT EASY. Advocates of a just and beneficial oleomargarine law will not do their yards of wooden pavement. The ma. cause any good by pursuing a course jority of the pavements now being laid calculated to prevent the manufacturare of Swedish deal. The ordinary life ers of animal fat from doing any business whatever. The subterfuges of the oleo men are pitiful, but they will not of wood paving is four times that of be properly rebuked by dairymen if asphalt. The woods used are teak, the latter suffer the matter to descend pitch pine and native pine, laid, as in to a desperate and undignified struggle London, in five-inch creosoted blocks. of two rival industries to destroy each The traffic in the principal thorough- other. Unreasoning hostility is certain fares of Paris amounts to 65,000 teams to produce just what we see today in a day. The Paris pavements, despite the House of Representatives, namely this enormous traffic, have a life of ten a rapid change in sentiment away from

It is undesirable, both industrially and morally, for countenance to b from four to six inches deep. The given in Congress to dishonest attempts blocks may be laid either on a thin to pass animai fat off as butter. To this sand cushion spread on the foundation, extent the dairymen have the approval of all but the packers and cattlemen. It is clear from these facts that there But to pursue the animal fat industry is no reason why Portland could not with desire to destroy it as a public evil have as good wooden pavements as is to engender certain opposition of fairthere are in the world. We have better | minded men. Colored oleo is as honest

great City of Paris, and if the pave- for what it is, no complaint can lie. The objection arises when one industry

any other. which the House passed the ridiculous amendment requiring renovated or process butter to be stamped as such should prove sufficient warning to the dairymen against undue zeal. It would be a fine demonstration in the folly of reckless persecution if the entirely just defeated through the injudicious course of its advocates.

A BRILLIANT STATESMAN. In the death of the Marquis Dufferin Great Britain loses a very able diplomat and brilliant statesman. He was not only a distinguished diplomat, but he was a man of wit and learning and an admirable public speaker. He came of famous lineage, for his mother, who was the grand-daughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, orator, wit and dramatist, was herself possessed of superior literary talents. She was the author of "The Irish Emigrant's Liament," popularly known by its first lines, "I'm sitting on the stile, Mary." His mother's sister was Mrs. Norton, author of "Bingen on the Rhine." With such a lineage, it is not surprising that the Marquis of Dufferin rose rapidly to distinction in public life. He was educated at Eton College, went to Oxford, but left it without taking his degree. Before he was 30 years of age he was diplomatic secretary to Lord John Russell at Vienna. In 1860 Lord Palmerston sent him to Syria to settle the diplomatic difficulties that grew out of the massacre of Christians at Damascus. In 1866 he became Under Secretary for India. In 1872 the Marquis of Dufferin was appointed Governor-General of Canada, where he remained until 1878. It is safe to say that he was not only the ablest, but by far the most popular English statesman that ever filled this

Lord Durham, who secured Canada home rule after the insurrection of 1837-38, was an exceptionally able man, and Lord Elgin was both able and popular, but neither of these men ever obtained a tithe of the personal popularity and influence enjoyed by Lord Dufferin. He was a most brilliant and persuasive orator; he was thoroughly simple and democratic in his manners. which was due largely to his cosmopolitan experience as a diplomat. He greatly interested in the cause of education, and was a man of abundant information and the highest order of public intelligence upon all subjects relating to popular government. He had a solid, vigorous mind; he had learning. and, above all, he had wit, humor and eloquence as a public speaker; and he had the unfalling tact and perfect command of his temper under the most trying circumstances that are part of the necessary equipment of a successful diplomat. It is not too much to say that the people of Canada not only admired, but loved Lord Dufferin. During his administration he made a visit to British Columbia at a time when considerable political discontent prevalled in that province, and in a short time he smoothed away all the difficul ties which had grown out of the terms of the Dominion act and restored the people to a state of perfect harmony

with the government. Lord Dufferin was a frequent visitor to the United States, where his great talents and public accomplishments attracted universal attention and respect He spoke on several public occasions of non-political consequence, like the commencement exercises of our leading colleges, with great force and eloquence, and in the whole history of our country no English statesman has made so fine impression upon our people as Lord Dufferin. He had a fine mind, a charming temper, and a warm, generous heart. On his return to England he was made Ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1879, was soon transferred to Constantinople, and was sent to Cairo after Arabi Pasha's revolt was defeated in 1882. In 1884 Lord Dufferin was appointed Viceroy of India, where he made the same admirable impression through his remarkable public talents and his charming personality that he had upon the people of Canada, None of his predecessors in India ever equaled Lord Dufferin in practical wisdom and executive skill; and his successors have not been his peers. His latter years have been saddened by financial disasters and by the death of his son, Lord Ava, who was killed while serving as an officer with a British regiment before Ladysmith under General Buller.

Something of Marquis Dufferin's so cial success in his career was due to his charming wife, who, like himself, came of a distinguished Irish family. In wit, humor and charming courtesy they were a well-matched pair. At a military ball once in Montreal an American visitor of humble antecedents, mistaking Lord Dufferin in his uniform for one of the floor managers, asked if he would be kind enough to point out Lord Dufferin. Dufferin took him by the arm and led him up to Lady Dufferin and said: "Here is an American who wishes to see Lord Dufferin; will you please point out His Lordship?" The American apologized for his mistake, but Dufferin laughed heartily and said: "You are Irish, and so are Lady Dufferin and myself, and we are bound to keep up the reputation of our countrymen for making delightful blunders! We do not have statesmen of such composite and versatile gifts in America because in our country few men deliberately embrace a diplomatic career in youth with the intention of making it a life calling. Our ablest diplomats have been selected from the ranks of the legal profession, and are changed, of ourse, with every change of party. Ministers to Great Britain of quality of E. J. Phelps and Joseph H. Choate, given the cosmopolitan life training of Lord Dufferin, would probably equal him, but our foreign representatives do not have this lifelong world-wide diplomatic training and experience, and so, of course, men of the peculiar public quality of Lord Dufferin are not found in America.

Housekeepers who have for some time been diligently engaged in experiments the object of which has been to get the most nourishing stew possible out of the smallest amount of meat, will be aghast at the announcement that retail butch ers are going to combine to push the price of meat still higher. It seems from the statement accompanying this announcement, that there are too many retail butchers in the business for the profits to be satisfactory; that these, our bloodletting fellow-citizens, have been cutting each other's throats, metawood at hand than that used in the as colored butter, and if each is sold phorically speaking, for years in the

vain attempt to crush competition; that falling in this, they have seized upon seeks to destroy another which, when the "merger" as a means of relief, and will make common cause against the meat-eating public by an increase of The promptness and enthusiasm with prices at the rate of 21/2 cents per pound for meat all round and hereafter dwell together in harmony and grow opulent. We suggest in this emergency that the cooking school give a brief course of instruction on soup, hash and Irish stew for the benefit of perplexed housewives who would fain provide a nourishing and salutary Tawney bill should be diet for their families without keeping the financial head of the household constantly trembling upon the verge of bankruptcy.

> "In the whole history of the world," says Senator Teller, "no nation ever has elevated the people of another race or nation against the protest of the people it was attempting to elevate. If the people are ever elevated, they must elevate themselves by their own efforts." This is a confusion of ideas. A superior people cannot elevate an inferior people in capacity, but it can elevate them in all their conditions of life. The Mexicans are better off under the Spanish conquest than if left to their own devices, though how much, if any, their capacity has been enlarged is open to question. The Philippines are to be made productive, prosperous and peaceful. It is a matter of minor consequence whether the Tagals rise to the dignity of this good work or whether it is done by others from America and elsewhere. The history of Great Britain shows how invading conquerors may elevate native races. The history of the United States shows what becomes of the land where native races refuse to be elevated. No people ever gets forward-without an influence from the outside. Left to themselves, they stagnute and rot, as the Chinese do.

One of the speakers at the convention of the Northwestern Woolgrowers' Association, recently held in Helena, Mont., centured the prediction that the time is not far distant when the average holdings of individual sheepmen will be down to 3000 head and less, and that sheep husbandry will be run on a less area than is now occupied, with a large increase in the number of sheep. He bases this prediction on the reclamation of the arid lands of the West by irrigation, declaring that with the grazing area reduced to cultivation it will be possible to feed and care for more sheep. There is sound reason in this estimate, and it might have been added that much of the hostility that is felt toward sheepmen whose immense flocks graze over wide areas will be dispelled by the smaller holdings, which will enable each sheepraiser to care for his

own on his own land. There should not, and probably will not, be any pronounced objection to the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution slipping the date of inauguration day from March 4 to the last Thursday in April. The climate of Washington, and the pranks that it has played with bareheaded hosts and shivample justification for the proposed change. Unless something now wholly unforeseen changes the public temper. there will be no objection to extending the term of President Roosevelt from March 4 to the April day designated in 1905, as provided in the measure now before the United States Senate. 15 looks, therefore, like the bill would have easy salling through Congress and subsequently through the Legislatures of the sovereign states of the American

Union. The figurehead of the new cruiser from a photograph is both rints made suggestive and artistic. Winged Victory supporting upon uplifted hands an eagle and flanked by exquisite scroil work, makes the prow of this magnificent cruiser a thing of beauty unsur passed in naval architecture. Objection may be made to this costly adornment of a fighting machine as wholly unnecessary, and as adding greatly only to the first cost of the vessel, but to the labor of keeping her "shipshape." Such objection would be well taken on the ground of bald economy, but it may be urged in reply that nothing that tends to increase the Nation's pride in its Navy is vain expenditure.

Since Kipling's recovery from an exceptionally severe attack of pneumonia in New York a few years ago, it has been held that recovery from this disease is possible, even though the patient may for hours be in a state bordering upon collapse. If memory serves correctly, the specialist who brought Kipling through has been called to the bedside of young Theodore Roosevelt, and if the lad has as much vitality as his parentage leads, one to expect, he will doubtless pull through, and, having learned wisdom from experience, will wear his cap well pulled down over his ears when he goes out in midwinter storms hereafter.

It may be suspected that the commercial interests of the great Columbia Basin which center at Portland know better what would conduce to the welfare and prosperity of this great region than any newspaper of Puget Sound. which naturally desires to dwarf the commercial importance of the Columbia Basin. Scattle Post-Intelligencer please copy.

When Mr. Hoar gets up in the United States Senate to make fun of the efforts of American teachers among the Filipinos, he descredits himself and his state. He also shows how dense is the blindness which the anti-imperialist fixed idea has cast over his vision.

The O. R. & N. could do nothing better for Portland than to pursue its announced colonization schemes for getting desirable settlers into Oregon and Washington. Fill the country up with people and manufacturing and the Oriental trade will take care of itself.

The Connecticut constitutional convention has before it a proposition for woman suffrage. This request has been made without avail to other constitutional conventions, and the woman suffragists have small hope of a favorable consideration,

The primary election which will determine who the candidates are to be will be of more real importance than the general election. For this primary election you must register before March 22, else you will not be in the politics of

this year. Buffalo made a bad mistake in putting up prices during the Exposition. The error is one that should not be repeated here, especially three years beforehand.

## COLUMBIA RIVER DEVELOPMENT

CLARKSTON, Wash., Feb. 10.-(To the

Editor.)-Your editorial of the 8th, entitled "Portland's Attitude," deals with a very interesting and important subject. You rightly urge the deepening of the channel at the mouth of the Columbia River; but while this is import. ant, it seems to me you have failed to realize the extent to which Port-land would be benefited by a river "commercial highway" from Lewiston to Portland, else you would not so easily content yourself with a half loaf from Congress, or, if compelled, at last, to accept only part provision, would not apply it, as you now suggest, to the mouth of the river. You say "Free navigation . . . would assure the traffic of the great basin to Portland for all time"-n true statement, we think, and of tremendous finan cinl with the present rapid development of this great Columbia basin will show to any observer that, by reason of railroad developments, the large increase in the traffic of this district goes largely to other cities, instead of to Portland. Once you open the river and let this traffic which you are now losing, plus the great in-crease that is bound to follow free navigation, be added to your present volume of business, and we think you would find an easy matter to continue your very theral contribution for the mouth of the river till Congress should come to your relief. The then astonishing volume of your traffic would be a prevailing argument even with Congress

But why so easily be content with a part appropriation? Let the railying y be: "The open river for the Lewis and lark Exposition." What could be more fitting than that one number of the programme for the exposition should be a grand celebration of the formal opening of the river from the two cities of Lewis ton and Clarkston to the ocean? Then, because of the cheap transportation and the interior railroad development, the traf-fic of this basin would be doubled, and all of this great burden, collected from Eastern Washington and Oregon from Idaho and from the best part of Montana, would down this "natural highway" to your door. A pull for this such as Port-land can make if you once arouse her, aided by Lewiston, would, in all likelihood. bring the appropriation. Is it not worth more of a struggle!

### A TRAVELING MAN. All that this writer says about the im

portance of an open upper river is true, Free navigation would, beyond doubt, increase the prosperity of the Columbia River basin, multiply its industries and bring into it new capital and new blood, Portland, beyond a doubt, would be a large gainer through all this. What this writer does not understand, apparently is this: (1) That there is an emergency at the mouth of the river which calls for a large immediate expenditure if its com mercial character is to be maintained: (2) that the amount which may be got from the Government at this time is limited and that if all of it is put upon the work at the river's mouth it will hardly suffice to do the work necessary to be done; and (3) that unless the mouth of the river shall be kept open, river development at any other point will be of small value, since on open river without an open bar would imply little or no advantage to the Columbia basin. The fundamental condition in connection with the development of the Columbia River-the thing without which all other things would be useless ering Presidents in times past, furnish is an open bar. This we must maintain if we would hold the advantage we have and make a basis for future and larger development up stream; and we cannot maintain it if we split the relatively small allowance for the Columbia into many parts and waste them in divided operations. Division of the bounty of the Gov ernment at this time is precisely the way to accomplish nothing at all, to permit the river's mouth to go to ruin, to destroy the great advantage which the country enjoys through the facilities afforded by the Columbia River.

A free channel at the river's mouth will be the greatest possible help in the appear Cincinnati, as shown by the half-tone for the upper reaches of the stream, There will then be some reason for itlationship of the development desired with a development already accomplished. The surest and quickest way to get from Congress the money necessary to open the upper rivers is for all now to join in promotion of the work needed at the bar. This is the common sense of the situation. Portland supports this plan not be cause she has more interest in it than the interior country, but because her interest, like that of the interior, is a vital thing. Portland recognizes the mainte nance of the channels at the river's mouth as the first and essential condition in the maintenance of the Columbia River as a commercial port, and to the end that the bounty of the Government shall be bestowed where it will do most good she walves her natural claim for work on the channels which connect her docks with the mouth of the river and takes this costly responsibility upon herself.

Boston Herald. The Manila Freeman, referring to the fact that the Filipino question continues to occupy the minds of people in the United States, declares for our benefit that "there is no Filipino question; it is simply a question of time," and that the Ameri-cans in the island are "groping about in the dark," feeling their way. They came there with the idea that American insti tutions would appeal to the Filipinos at once. They thought they knew something, and, after a while, discovered that they knew nothing, and had to start over again, with the advantage of some experience gained. So it will continue to be. "The only hope is in honesty. If corruption is kept from government, the end must be what we desire. If we become corrupt, we are lost." The Freeman expects that with an honest government and an h policy based on equity and justice, "tak ing into consideration the combined in-fantile and devilish character of our new acquisitions," we will win in the end. It does not give any notion of how long a job it will be. It puts its faith in the military, because "their religion is discipline." There must, it asserts, be disci-pline in the civil department, also, "If we are to continue with the civil," of which a doubt is suggested. It asserts the judgment of the military to be that civil government has been "devoid of re-

### Addenda. Washington Star.

Owing to the dazed condition of the telegraph wires during the transmission of the details of the Hay-Whitney golden donation party at Washington yesterday, the following contributions to the cargo of unostentatious offerings were omitted from the list:

A hand-curved oil barrel filled with dia

monds, each exactly one inch in diameter. One gross of hand paintings by Hem-brandt, etc., none less than 35x50 inches. The German imperial yacht Hohen zollern and crew. Palaces in Paris, Vienna and St. Peters.

250 pounds rubies, none less than 11/4 inches thick, and some large hand paint-

ing by old masters.
The British crown jewels. The Calumet-Hecla copper mines. A complete set of automobiles, in solid

Afternoon tea set, hand carved from a single pearl. llaneous jewels, roughly estimate at \$1,873,000.

Ten blocks of stock in the United States Steel Corporation. A complete library in moroeco and gold,

### AMUSEMENTS.

Madame Modjeska and Mr. James appeared at the Marquam last night in roduction of "The Merchant of Venice, which was in all respects more enjoyable than "Henry VIII," the bill the previous evening. Not only are the characters of Portis and Shylock, which of course are assumed by the stars, such as to afford opportunity for original interpretation, but the comedy gives all the company a Tuesday night appeared to be poor, proved far better than is enlisted by the ordinary

twin-star aggregation. Madame Modjeska's spirit still possesse the secret of eternal youth. She entered into the delightful love scenes with all the eagerness and sest of a maiden of "bashful" 16, and her every movement and action was full of life and energy Her greatest opportunity came in the cour scene, and she rose to it greatly, as she always does. Modjeska looks and acts 10 years younger than she did during her last visit to Portland, and certainly younger woman could more gracefully enact the wonderful role which she so well interpreted last night.

Mr. James is not a ranting, shouting Shylock; neither does he cringe and fawn and abase himself when the Christians appear to have the advantage. His fine presence rather tends to make him seem the dominating character of the play, in bad luck or good, but he lends to the often caricatured part a sympathy and feeling that was beyond question the in-tent of the great dramatist. Norman Brackett well improves a limited opportunity as Gratiano, Thomas Coffin Cook does some fine comedy in the part of Liuncelot Gobbo, Wadsworth Harris is a good Bassinio, and most of the other embers of the company do exceedingly

## COMING ATTRACTIONS.

"Rupert of Hentinu."

Friday night and Saturday matinee Rupert of Hentzdu" will be the bill at the Marquam Grand Theater, Saturday night "The Prisoner of Zenda." The elaborate production of "Rupert of Hentzau" is said to equal anything which has been produced under the auspices of Mr. Dan-iel Frohman. The entire complement of scenery and accessories are duplicates of that used in the original Lyceum Theater presentation, and include two of the best examples of Unitt's skill as a scene paint examples of Chitt's skill as a scene paint-er—the scene in the cellar of 19 Konig-strasse, Strelsau, where the famous duel takes place, and the throneroom of the royal palace at Strelsau. The company said to be a strong one. It is headed by Mr. Harry Leighton as King Rudolph and Miss Charlotte Tittell as Queen Fla-via. The sale of seats opened yesterday morning.

"Human Hearts." Manager Nankeville, of the "Human Hearts" Company, billed at Cordray's next week, announces a virtually new production of the play. He has procured special new scenery to adequately stage it and a company of competent players. He has omitted nothing in the details. A good performance is promised. After five continuous seasons throughout the country the play has lost none of its magnet "The Old Homestead," and kindred dramas, it appeals forcibly to the human heart. The villainy, incidents pathos and sensational inci-blended with spirited comedy.

## "The Princess Chic."

sale of seats for "Princess Chic," which comes to the Marquam Grand The ater next Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday matinee and night, will open tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The plece is said to be notable for not only the quantity but the quality of its music, as well as the dash and swing of its lyric lines and the genuinely romantic atmosphere of its The opera is rather unique libretto. among contemporary comic opera. In that the plot is really consistent. The chief characters in the romance are the Princess Chic. of Normandy, and Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. Other characters in the opera are King Louis XI, of France; the of the Duke and Princess; Lorraine, the page of the Princess, and a couple scalawags who profess to be soldiers of fortune.

# London Times

To the Editor of the Times-Sir: Mr. Kipling is not the first poet to attack the worship of sport. I happened today to light uon a passage in one of the fragments of Euripides-the few lines which are practically all that remain of his saturic play "Autolycus"—which anticipates rather curiously Mr. Kipling's diatribes against "flanneled fools and nuddled oafs." I fancy that the passage has never been put into English before, so I am compelled to append a version of my own, which, however lacking in elegance, represents, I hope, the spirit of the original with tolerable accuracy:

Of all the myriad plagues that harass Greece
'Tis sure the tribe of athletes is the worst!
They learn not how to make a livelihood,
And would not if they could; for how should

Slaves to a gullet, panders to a paunch, Add even a stiver to their fathers store? Nor can they suffer poverty, nor suit Their ways to varying fates, for being used To no wise habits, hardly can they change In adverse fortune. While their bright yout They walk admired, the darlings of the crowd

But when the bitterness of age is come, Like worn-out garments, they are cast aside And much I blame the custom of the Greeks, Who gather from afar to see these men. Honoring their useless sports, which do but To whet the appetite of greedy folk,

For grant a man has wrestled well, or won A foot race deftly pitched a quoit, or struck A ringing blow, how has he served the state?
Why do ye crown him? Will he, quoit in hand,
Do battle for his country, or go forth
To box with foes who come in armor clad?
When swords are drawn we put these follies

from us, But wise and good men, these 'tis well to With crowns of laurel, they who rule the state Calm tumults and avert the woes of war. Yours obediently, R. A. STREATFIELD.

A Decanter of Madeira 86, to George Bancroft, aged 86, gr

Good master, you and I were born In "Teacup days" of hoop and hood, And when the silver queue hung down, And toasts were drunk, and wine was good

When kin of mine (a jolly brood)
From sideboards looked, and knew full well
What courage they had given the beau, How generous made the blushing bells. Ah, me! what gossip could I prat Of days when doors were locked at dinners! Believe me, I have kissed the lips

Of many pretty saints-or sinners. Lip service have I done, alack! I don't repent, but come what may, What ready lips, sir, I have kissed, Be sure at least I shall not say.

Two honest gentlemen are we-I Demi John, whole George are you: When Nature grew us one in years She meant to make a generous brew.

She bade me store for featal hours The sun our southside vineyard knew; To sterner tasks she set your life,

As statesman, writer, scholar, grew. Years eighty-six have come and gone

At last we meet. Your health tonight, Take from this Soard of friendly hearts The memory of a proud delight. The days that went have made you wise,

There's wisdom in my rare bouquet. I'm rather paler than I was: And, on my soul, you're growing gray. I like to think, when Toper Time

Has drained the last of me and you Some here shall say. They both were The wine we drank, the man we kne

wuzzy. I seen you batten your eye. Git prop per. Git propper."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

But possibly you don't care to vote

The weather-but say it yourself, in your own inimitable way.

Admiral Schley, also, is creeping around under a single-line head on an inside

page People who are fond of roast beef are anxiously awaiting the perfection of the

airship. St. Valentine is another myth who has been obliged to go way back and sit down

in recent years. The Government will probably soon issue bonds to raise funds with which to

entertain Prince Henry, John L. Sullivan may give a smooth performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but he also has many a rough house.

The British Army has become involved in a big horse scandal. The courts have not yet determined whom the horse is on,

An effort will be made to get Jeffries to Portland, and another effort will be made to get a man to put him out as soon as he comes in.

The daughter of General Wheaton has been married. Her husband's first duty should be to seek out Senator Dubois and make his take it back.

Italian Free Masonry is to cease as a secret society. Perhaps some of the members have been introducing the stilleto into the initiation ritual,

Colombia has a new. Cabinet. But as the cabinetmakers are not the only people who wield hammers down there, no one can tell how long it will last,

The manager of the Omaha smelter has found that there is little profit in foreign ore. Portland ore, however, still continues to be profitable for its managers,

The Filipines are stuffing ballot-boxes, And yet there are peoble who contended that they were not fit for self-government. Nevada has had a terrible sand storm,

ome of the people who have been producing "Under Two Flags" ought to go down there and see what a sand storm looks like, With 12 regiments permanently sta-

tioned at Vancouver, we ought to feel secure against the attacks of the Indians, even though there are many such among us. A Philadelphia lawyer was one of the

guests at the annual dinner of the Episcopalian Club in Boston the other evening, and bluntly told the assembled ministers that too much of the preaching heard in the pulpit nowadays is "dreary drivel," and that too many of the preachers seen to be in the business because they are "paid to holler." He said it all so goodnaturedly that the assembled ministers, who, perhaps, thought they were not or that kind, applauded him.

A Mexican exchange prints a specimen love letter, written by a native of the sixter republic to his inamorata, from which it would appear that the writer composed It with the aid of a dictionary. The letter is as follows: "Mme.-Most worthy of admiration! After long consideration and much meditation on the great reputation you possess in the nation, I have a strong inclination to become your relation. On your approbation of this declaration i shall make preparation to remove my situation to a more convenient station, to profess my admiration, and if such obligation is worthy of observation, and can obtain commiseration, it will be an aggrandizement beyond all calculation of the

joy and exultation of your "SANS DISSIMULATION."

Mrs. William McKinley, the widow of the late President, has taken an active interest in the appointment of a Postmaster in Ohio, and the indications are, a Washington correspondent says, she will succeed in her desire to have the man who was her husband's personal friend reappointed to the office he holds. The office is that of Wooster, which is the seat of one of the prominent institutions of learning in the Buckeye State. The present Postmaster is T. L. Flattery, who was a personal appointee of President McKinley, and his time is about to expire. The Republican politicians of the county have determined that one of their number should have the place which Mr. Flattery now holds, but Mrs. McKinley, having heard of the proposed change, wrote a personal letter to President Roosevelt in behalf of the present incumbent. She explained that he was the friend of her husband and sald she was sure if her husband had lived he would have reappointed Postmaster Flattery. She made a per-sonal request that President Roosevelt carry out the wishes of Mr. McKinley. She has also written to both her Senators, Woester is in a Democratic county, and under the practice followed out in Ohio the naming of the principal office for a county of the opposite political party belongs to the two Republican Senators. It is believed that this is a matter on which Senator Foraker and Senator Hanna will agree, and that Mrs. McKinley's wishes

An Interloper.

will be carried out.

"Now, then," cried the deep-voiced wo. what has made Female Suffrage wan, "wi possible?" "Male suffrance," replied the rude man who had no business to be there at all.

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Too Often the Way .- "I understand Bilkins made a great hit on the stage." "Somebody has misinformed you. The audience made the hit; Bilkins was the target."—Baltimore News. In the Nursery .- Matden Aunt-Yes, child. I have had love affairs. I have quafted the nec-tar of love-in my youth. Niece Lucille-But I say, auntle, wasn't it a long time between drinks?-Puck.

Making It Look Cozy.—"Isn't her 'den' com-pletely furnished yet?" "Not yet. You see, there is still room to turn around in it, and she is determined to make it look cozy before she gets through."--Chicago Post.

The Limit.—Johnny—Dat wur tough luck on poor Chinnny. He bruk troo de lee where de water wur forty feet deep, and—Patsy—Drowned? Johnny—Worser dan dat! He lost his skates and got licked when he got Grocery Repartec .- "If I had an engagement

with you," said the clerk, "It would be blis."
And he gently placed a date with a peach.
"No," answered the pretty cashler, "it would be like this." And she laid the date beside the canned lobsters—Baltimore American. The Trouble With Him - "What's the matter with that neighbor of yours? He's raging around like a crazy ilon, declaring he'll sinughter the whole family." "Oh, his children annoy him so that he can't keep his mind on the universal peace pamphlet he is working at."— Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Same Tongue.-"Hi, sy, you know," said the cockney, addressing the Bowery boy, "we cawn't be henemies, we are to be brothers. We speak the same lyansyndge, you know." "Wot t'ell. Holler fer an inturpreter. Tou're