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WHY GORE IS SCARCE.

Only a portion of the public attends prizefights, while practically the entire public displays an interest in war news The part and the whole are alike in one respect, however-they want blood and lots of it. Because Japan and Russia don't "mix it" from the tap of the gong, they are regarded much as two fighters that prefer feinting and sidestepping to boring in and punching. The public forgets that the Oriental field is not a twenty-four-foot ring, and that prep arations must precede an effective blow It is improbable that any action be tween considerable forces will be fough: land for some time. Though the Japanese army corps is said to be "built like a watch," even clockwork precision cannot make instantaneous the dispatch of large bodies of troops to a foreign soil, and it is one of Japan's strongest characteristics to delay strikuntil she can strike effectively erefore, Japan will undoubtedly land her forces at the chosen points in Corea and establish bases before proceeding in great force against the Russians

The latest information indicates that 60,996 Japanese have been landed at Won Sow, on the northeast coast of This port is distant from the nearest point on the Yalu River 159 miles as the crow files, and there are three intervening ranges of hills, so that we troops cannot at once come into Other Japanese troops are reaction. ported from Chemulpo, on the west coast within easy distance of Seoul, the Corean capital. From 30,000 to 50,000 troops are reported to be on the point of sailing for an unknown destination. The force in which the Japanese are already present in Corea prohibits a Russian advance into that country, espesinily in view of the fact that Int land men on either coast at convenient points for cutting the enemy's line of communications, should a force be thrust down the Corean Peninsula. It is practically assured on this account that Russia will assume a defensive attitude on the northern side of the Yalu River. The fact that Russian troops are notoriously stubborn fighters be hind breastworks would, no doubt, further influence such a decision on the part of their commanders.

Taking it for granted that Russia will await the brunt of battle at the Yalu, the Japanese will probably advance it force and severe fighting may be expected when the armies clash. Exclu sive of raids on the railway, there is no likely to be much fighting on land until a decisive battle takes place between large bodies of troops. With Japan in command of the sen, her capture of Port Arthur would be more important in moral effect than in material. The a exhausting efforts of the British to relieve Ladysmith were strategically wrong, the central advance into the enemy's country being the true way to accomplish the result. So with the Japanese position. Merely to threaten Port Arthur is to tie up its large force of defenders, who are debarred from an excursion against the Japanese lines, both by geographical considerations and by the fact that Japan is able to land a force to capture the place imme diately the garrison should be moved out. With Japanese victories over the main army, Port Arthur will fall without a long and arduous siege.

Indications all point to an intentior on the part of the Japanese to carry the war into Manchuria. Their insistence upon rights in that province during the negotiations before the war. ir exclusion of Manchuria from the administrative entity" referred to by Mr. Hay, and their vigorous prepara-tions for an aggressive land campaign. all indicate a strong desire to obtain more spoils of war than Corea alone. To drive the Russians from the Yalu will be a difficult task; and even if that is accomplished, to carry the war into Manchuria will be almost as difficult. The Japanese, therefore, are making careful preparation, the Russians are apparently biding the attack, and their respective attitudes account for the present inck of slugging, which is, in the mind of the newspaper reader, so

With the Mississippi River frozen to the bottom at La Crosse, Wis., two men igladiatorial turbulence of the House frozen to death at Pittsburg, Pa., and snowed in over night at Cape Cod, not to mention similar reports from other sections of the cold East, it is refreshing to read in the same of The Oregonian containing the news that the stockmen in the Wallows ey, Oregon, have experienced one

and the feed that was laid in for the expected cold snap would be carried over for use next year. We are still in one of the Winter months, but the royal chloook salmon which comes with Springtime is already entering the river and is in no danger of finding any of the streams frozen to the bottom, even to the top. Throughout many of the best wheat districts of the upp country wheat has continued to grow all the Winter, and the snow that has fallen was not accompanied by cold weather. We are still a little shy on rain in some of the logging districts, but there will probably be enough float out the logs when Spring sets in in dead earnest.

TRADE EMBARGO IMPROBABLE.

Eastern newspaper comment on the commercial aspects of the war in the Far East indicates unwarranted concern over the disturbance of trade with the Orient. This anxiety is reflected in an interview with United States Consul John Fowler, of Chefoo, print-ed in the San Francisco Chronicle. According to the gloomy view taken by Mr. Fowler, American trade with North China to the value of \$20,000,000 a year will be practically lost for a ar to come, "and the normal trade in flour, canned goods and other commodities that will now be considered contra-band of war will also be lost to Ameriican exporters during the period of hos tilities.

This disturbing forecast is hardly warranted by the situation. It is unreasonable, of course, to expect that the remarkable traffic in certain lines of staples which Japan and Russia have been importing in anticipation of the war will continue. America has had all of the benefits arising from the unnatural trade conditions which preceded the actual commencement of hostilities, and this increase should not be mis taken for a normal condition of trade that might be expected to continue In breadstuffs alone Japan has bought so heavily in anticipation of war that her demands for many months will be met with stocks on hand for which Americans have already received the money.

In a strenuous fight the exact defini tion of "contraband of war" is interpreted by the parties engaged with good deal of latitude, and there is no ard-and-fast international rule or law that can hind any of the contestants to respect precedents in such cases. present case noncombatants in both Japan and Russia are in need of American goods which are going for-ward on neutral vessels. Later, when present stocks are exhausted by the actual combatants, they also may need these goods, and would have a mutual interest in inducing neutral vessels to ontinue in the trade.

In assuming that flour, canned goods tc., are contraband of war, Consu Fowler falls to note that they become so only under certain conditions which need not necessarily exist in the Orient In a manner the position of Japan at the present time is similar to that of Great Britain during the Boer War, and at that time a number of cargoes of American flour and provisions were selzed by the British on the ground that they were contraband of war. The American Government contended that as the goods were for the use of nonombatants and were carried in neutral vessels, they were not subject to seizure. The British acquiesced in this view, and the vessels were released.

There was, of course, nothing binding in the act so far as affecting the presnt situation is concerned, but the sim liarity of the cases is so great that there is every reason to believe that Japan would gracefully heed a request from the American Government to follow a similar course. The Japanese and the Russians, who have been our good customers in the past, will not stop eating American flour, bacon, canned goods, etc., simply because a portion of their people are engaged in conflict. The latter will secure their rations from the heavy surplus which has been piling up in anticipation of the event. The noncombatants, not having access to this surplus, must continue to import as they need it, and if the war is pro longed the actual combatants them selves will need more supplies, which they can secure nowhere else to as good advantage as from America.

We have received more than a norma mount of trade from the Far East, due to the preparation for war, and shall again profit by the increased trade after peace is restored. Meanwhile there is nothing to indicate that business will be seriously interrupted in any of the great lines of staples that are no clearly contraband of war. The wors njury that American trade can suffer under existing circumstances through the advance in insurance rates due partly to the fact that even neutral vessels are subject to search by the fighting forces, and expensive delays may be encountered. There is also danger of neutral vessels getting in the line of fire or encountering torpedoes in some of the harbors where they have a perfect right to go, if their owners are villing to assume or pay for the natural risks attendant on war. Aside from this comparatively slight obstruction the interruption to trade with the Orient will not be serious for neutral pow ers.

DEATHS IN THE SENATE. The list of leading men who have died members of the United States Senate is long one, and includes Calhoun, Clay, Stephen A. Douglas, Andrew Johnson Stephen A. Dougais, Andrew Johnson, Charles Sumner, "Zack" Chandler of Michigan, Henry Wilson, William Pitt Fessenden, Matt H. Carpenter, Henry B. Anthony, William Upham of Ver-mont, Jacob Collamer, Solomon Foot, John A. Logan, Oliver P. Morton, Henry Winter Davis, Justin S. Morrill, Cush man K. Davis, David Broderick of California, E. D. Baker of Oregon, and

Senator Plumb of Kunsas. The length of the list is easily ac ounted for; few dle prematurely, non resign, and none are translated becauof surpassing merit, like Enoch and El jah. There have been a few men wh have served many years in the House and at a venerable age died there is the harness; such a man was ex-Presi dent John Quincy Adams, who served seventeen years in the House and died in his 81st year. Thad Stevens served fourteen years and died at 75. Ex-Speaker Grow has just voluntarily retired from Congress at \$1. But men of this age are seldom found in the Hous They are either promoted to the Senate or they get weary of the noise and

and leave public life.

The United States Senate is a she tered political nook for aged, if not de cayed, statesmen. Senator Pettus, of Alabama, is 83; his colleague, Senator Morgan, is about 80; Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, is in his 79th year; Sen-ator Culiom is 75, and so is Senator Alli-

Frye and Proctor are 73; Senator Quay 72; Senator Platt, of New York, is 71; Senator Depew is 70; Senator Alger is 68, Senator Bacon is 66, Senator Gorman is 65 Senator Aldrich is 62 Sena for Daniel is 62, and Senators Sp Dillingham and Nelson are 61. Elkins of West Virginia, is an old man; Haw ley, of Connecticut, is about 76; Stewart, of Nevada, is about 76; Platt of Connecticut is 76 and Cockrell of Missouri and Hale of Maine are old men The only men in the Senate of eminence and influence who are under 60 are For aker of Ohio, Lodge of Massachusetts, Dolliver of Iowa and Balley of Texas. The Speaker of the House is 68.

PROPESSOR ANDREWS AGAIN. Professor E. Benjamin Andrews ose peculiar views upon public mat

ters have been buried for a few years past under the duties of chancellor in the University of Nebraska, has broken out again with a radical opinion. In a recent address before the students of that university we find these words: Society, as it becomes more enlightened, will spuff out the lives of sickly and deformed in-fants, to prevent their becoming at maturity a burden to it and to themselves. As with the cradle, so it will be with other cases. A com-mittee of skilled physicians, I firmly believe. entually will determine the fate of the who are sickly, or whose recovery from diease is impossible. Such persons, if the phys

clans agree, will mercifully be put to death. This theory is not new. Physicians have advanced it more than once, be fore medical societies, and it is impos sible to tell how often some of the more courageous and humane in the ranks of the medical profession have reduced it to practice. Yet as a theory does not meet public approval, and, indeed, it can scarcely be said to be growing in favor. It may be conceded that it would be better for the world and better for the individual against whom the decree of idiocy of hopeless disease or of hideous bodily deformity passed by Nature, if all thus afflicted or deformed could die; but the belief is general that no human agency can be trusted or should be trusted to carry out in silence and secrecy the death sentence upon those thus unforunate. The instinctive protest that arises against the proposal, as set out in plain words by Professor Andrews, is based upon a knowledge of human fallibility from which not even the skilled physician or the man of science

is exempt. It is well in this connection to re nember that some of the world's greatest men and its most useful women were frail and feeble infants-"sickly. as Dr. Andrews has it. The late Her bert Spencer was a puny, weak child and during all of his long life he was compelled to be very careful of his heath. The same may be said of Ruskin and of Mrs. Browning, and coming across the water, of Horace Greeley and Whittier The deprivation to world would have been great, indeed, ad a committee of skilled physicians passed the death sentence upon any one of these in infancy.

While demurring to the theory of Dr. Andrews so far as it pertains to sickly children or to persons whose recovery from disease is regarded as imessible, it is easy to indorse his view as applied to physical monstrosities or congenital idiots. In the case of such persons it is manifest that no mistake uld be made in passing a sentence of painless death upon them, and no doubt time humanity will come to the aid of social science and political economy ordering that such as these be me cifully released from the bondage of existence that is not life. The lives of such unfortunates are an expression of t-not of cause. When, to use the words of Dr. Andrews, "society become more enlightened" we may well believe that the cause will be dealt with and the effect thus eradicated.

HENRY W. OLIVER.

The death of Henry W. Oliver, the loneer manufacturer of iron and steel of Pittsburg, which occurred a few days ago, marked the close of a life of great industry and persistent and successful effort. One of the sturdy citizens that nd has given to the United States Mr. Oliver left the mark of his enter prise upon one of our greatest indus-From the "Oliver chilled plow," which the farmers of a generation have followed, to the more pretentious but not more useful implements and instruments of steel that have met the de mands of agriculture, of commerce and of general development, his effort has long stood for utility and energy throughout the civilized world. During forty-one of his sixty-four years activity and constant application to busiess distinguished him.

The early advantages of Henry W Oliver consisted in an inherited stock of energy and determination and the training of the common schools. After a few years' work as a clerk he found himself at the age of 23 a partner in w small manufacturing firm. From this beginning grew the great establishments which he eventually directed. It is proper to admire the energy and extol the industry which were leading factors in Mr. Oliver's business career. It is idle, however, to think that men will grow to prominence in the business and commercial world of today-as he did-without specific training. Conditions forty years ago invited to and made possible his evolution from a poor intrained youth to a millionaire steel manufacturer. The conditions of today do not favor such development; those of forty years ago demanded it, and, though they did not make the way smooth, they made it possible and in-deed inviting to young men of robust health and abounding energy. The co ditions of today do not seem to call for the type of men who fight their way from the bottom to the very top of the adder of industrial fame and fortun-The resources of the human mind-of human energy-have filled, in the busy years of the past third of a century the wide space between hand and ma-chine labor—between the beginnings of mechanical skill and its present treendous development. Mechanical in dustry has been carried beyond the ploeer stage, and skill rather than the sheer force of energy is now required to move and keep in motion the wheels

Henry W. Oliver was one of the pio ers in this development; Andrew Carnegie was another, and Ericsson was another but adjoining field, still an other. But the opportunity with which each of these men closed so valiantly and successfully is a thing of a past generation; the triumphs which the energetic young men of today will score the coming years will come to them through such training of mind and hand as will enable them to grapple with new conditions and forces. Mr. Oliver ras one of the self-made men of the country. But he was fashioned in the cold of conditions that no longer exist;

ompliance becomes a factor in industrial, mechanical or professional life will not be less a self-made man than was he who attained to prominence and wealth by closing with the opportuni ties that presented themselves forty

years ago. The Astorian becomes unduly excited ver the alleged "evil designing of those selfish Portland people who demand a ear that will fit the Portland channel." It may not have occurred to the Asorian that until the bar at the m of the river does "fit the Portland chanel" there will be a repetition of such delays as were encountered by the Inha, with her \$300,000 cargo, last week, not to mention similar experience by other vessels which preceded her. Of course Portifud, with a jobbing trade of \$150,000,000 per annum, which is in no small measure dependent on a good channel to sea, may be expected to do what she can to block up that hannel below Astoria, and prevent ships entering or leaving the river, and the Astorian is to be commended for its vigilance in sounding the warning. Now that it has demonstrated to its own satisfaction that Portland intends to block up the channel below Astoria, the guardian angel of the Columbia River should advocate retaliatory neasures. A fund should be raised by popular subscription for the purchase powder with which to blow Point over into the channel and effectually bar the progress of any ship that dares to go above Astoria, Sydney Dell has left Astoria, but his methods building up seaports seem to live after

No other organization for obtainm and transmission of news can equal the Associated Press, which includes nine tenths of the leading newspapers of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Money is used unaparingly, every effort is employed, trained newspaper men are everywhere in the field; and especially in the work of collecting the news as to the war in the Orient be tween Russia and Japan there is no possibility of competition with the en ergy and efficiency of the Associated Press. Whenever news can be had the Associated Press will have it. It is its ousiness to get the news, and no newspaper that does not have connection with the Associated Press can be sure of getting the news. The newspapers of the country that have no connection with the Associated Press or mem-bership in it depend on obtainment of their news from early editions of Assoclated Press newspapers. They may pretend to have this "service" or that, out such matter as they have is not news, but consists merely of stories based on opinion or conjecture. Keeping these facts in view, the article entitled "Gathering War News," published in other columns of this paper today, will be found to contain information that every seeker of the news will desire.

The coalminers of the United States are a power in the land. Next to bread itself, coal is the prime necessity of life, both in an individual and a National In this great army of labor more than 485,000 men are enrolled, and they produced in round numbers 200,-966,900 tons of coal last year. Of these workers nearly 380,000, producing about two-thirds of this vast bulk, are members of the organization known as the United Mineworkers of America. Fully 85 per cent of the entire army of coal workers are governed by the union's scale of wages, and work under its conditions of employment. The tremendous scope of its power is shown in the asseveration that fully 90 per cent of all mine employes in the United States would go out on a strike if the United Mineworkers found or deemed it necessary to order a suspension of coal mining in the country. A power to

and the Militia to be held this Fall in the Atlantic and the Paclific divisions will cost \$1.245.366. In 1905 the troops in the Northern and in the Southwestern divisions will take the field, and the expense to the Government will be \$1,255,446. Next Fall's exercises are to be in the Conewago Valley, in Pennsylvania, for the Atlantic division, and in Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, California, for the Pacific division, The plans adopted by the War Deeach of the four divisions every other year. General Chaffee points out that as each state's troops will participate in these maneuvers in alternate years only, it will be necessary for the state instruction camps to be held in the intervening years. It is proposed to prolong the field service of the Militia from 12 days to 15 each year, and to increase from about 10,000 to about 40,000 the number of men employed.

Why, one of the fine sayings that were never said is the alleged exchangation of Wellington: "Oh, for night-or Buchert" You see, the frop Duke recognized the importance of Blucher, but as an alternative, nightfall would baye beer all right. As a matter of fact, Blucher came mear being as lost to the hour at Waterlee as General Lew Wallace did at Shinth.—Springfield Republican.

Blucher did far better than Lew Wallace, for Wallace did not reach Shiloh until after dark, when the battle was over, while Blucher's advance corps under Bulow struck Napoleon's right and rear about 4 P. M., and the Prussian losses between that hour and 8 P. M. were quite half of the loss of the al lies at Waterloo. If Lew Wallace had struck the Confederates at Shiloh with his 7000 men at 4 P. M. he would have done the best service of his military career. At Waterloo Blucher came four hours before nightfall, while in Grant's case night came first followed by Lev Wallace.

There will be a state election in Louiana on April 19, and a state election o Oregon June 6. On September there will be a state-election in Arka sas, overwhelmingly Democratic, and on September 6 an election in Vermoni, overwhelmingly Republican, On September 12 Maine, always Republican, efects a Governor, and on October Georgia, ulways Democratic, holds its state election. The other states of the country hold their elections this year on November 8, the date of the Presi-

No love songs in the English tongue surpass, either in beauty of words or in beauty of music, those that Scotland has produced. It seems that when the stern characteristics of the race melt into sentiment the resultant expression is a melody that appeals to the It is this quality of genuine feeling that gives Scottish music its

VIOLA ALLEN IN TWELFTH NIGHT William Winter in New York Tribune

ender and merry comedy of "Twelfth Night" was made at the Enickerbooker Theater last night, and Miss Allen appeared in it as Viola. The play, as every student of it is aware, provides a funcionat-ing picture of the way of the world-artfully blending, in a flexible fabric of acti and dialogue, many romantic incidents, many diversified characters, and many sparkling strands of fancy, sentiment, mor, wisdom and tender emotion. In no one of his comedies does the genius of Shakespeare show a loveller spirit or a more absolute command of the free and wandering style of the consummate drustist. The predominant note is that of poetry; but the note of prose is also nded, and each is made, by the force of contrast, to deepen the significance of the other. The opposition of Dan Quixote to Sancho Panza is not more abrupt and striking than the opposition of Viola to Str Toby Belch. Viola is ideal and spir-itual; Sir Toby actual, material and much of the earth. Other contrasts are entwined with this one, and so, while touching actual life at many points, the comedy is one that allures its auditor into a realm of dream and fancy, far from all pain and trouble, and above all that is common and mean. The romance of Viola, the and mean. The remance of Viola, the perturbation of Oliva, the passion of Orsino, the phantasy of Maivôlio, the regulsh merriment of Maria, the rubicund humor of Sir Toby, and the ludicrous fatuity of silly Sir Andrew-all are elements of a delirious medley, enjoyable to contemplate and dear to remember. There cannot fail to be some renson for public satisfaction, accordingly, as often as "Twelfth Night" is revived. There was but very little however on this occasion. but very little, however, on this occasion, for in almost every particular the comedy

was simply butchered.

The character of Viola, outwardly man-The character of Viola, outwardly manifesting joy, buoyancy, and blithe humor, combines, passion, romanes, meiancholy, wistful patience, and a delicious quality of sweet and sensuous temperament. Viola is not like Rosalind, potential and triumphant; she does not subdue, she wins. The part typifies adorable womanhood, made lovely by self-abnegation, and—considering both its essence and the conditions under which it is manifested nditions under which it is manifestedit is one that can be fully impersonated only by a woman, who, proficient in art, superadds spiritual charm to physical faccination. Miss Allen's embodiment of it is notable for executive faculty; and will be remembered as the expert, txpe-ditious, commonplace achievement of an experienced actress. Miss Allen, of course, possesses earnestness, gentleness, archces, refiniment; but there is in her demeanor as Viola a certain trim quality, and there is in her articulation and delivery a certain metallic pardness and artifice, and these attriutes, which are not harmonious with the character, operate to make the perform-ance unsympathetic. The wires are visible, Indeed, the prevailing characteristic of the representation, obvious in all the per-

formers, is professional mechanism—the absence of glamour being conspicuous. The sprightly duel scene, however, caused some Jaughter; the rollicking revel was merrily though very coarsely sped; and the interlude of the snare and the yellow stockings, cross-gartered, promoted the public mirth. Such passages as "Make me a willow cabin," "She never told her love," and "I am all the daughters of my father's house" must be spoken from the soul, not merely from the memory. The voice that spoke them best has long been stilled in death. Miss Allen gave them in a kind of staccato, that presently swelled a kind of staccato, that presently swelled into a melodious bellow; and with no feeling at all. Her Viola is a jaunty, modern malden, full of dash and "brass"—in fact, the perky little chorus girl of comic opera; and it would be no compliment to her intelligence to think her really capable of believing that any such ideal can be found in Shakespeure. All of her stage business was queer, and much of it devoid of all meaning.

It ought not to be said that the play much of it devoid of all meaning.

It ought not to be said that the play was, in any respect, really acted. Mr. Handyside may know something about Sir Toby Belch, but, if he does, he managed to conceal it. There was not the least incorration in his drunken scene, though to him.

he continually fell over everything and everybedy, and though Sir Toby and Sir Andrew did the old Toodles business, with coal mining in the country. A power to be reckeded with truly, and one that it will pay capital to regard as its most potent auxiliary, whatever the line of its investment.

The War Department estimates that the joint field maneuvers of the Army and the Militia to be held this Fall in the circus ring, and sometimes Nadab in the Music Hall.

Mr. Curie made in the rumored alliance between business is the rumored alliance between the and surjects with a pair of candles. Mr. Craig's idea of Orsino is to be muscular and vociferous. Orsino is a lover, melancholy, despondent, man the has not hesitated to present the harmy and the Militia to be held this Fall in the circus ring, and sometimes Nadab in the Music Hall.

Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan is supposed to be an unusually frank and outposed to be an unusually frank and Aqueeneek a to Aquecneek a toothless, sentle, pottering, scarce audible Pantaloon, Malvollo-a sad, grave, austere, ruminant man-was con verted, by John Blair, into an imagof fantastic, clattering, skipping bur-lesque, must of the text being intoned in a high, hollow, bleating voice, as of a be-goat, while some of it was sharp; and the whole of it might as well have been whistled, for all the meaning it was made to convey, through this abominable delivery. James Young's wretched elocu-tion and completely inane behavior made Sebastian ridiculous. Miss Elliston, as Olivia, made it clear that she known nothing about the part and does not even understand the meaning of the words. Miss Tillbury, though coarse in style, did suggest the rampant mischief of Maria.

The characters in "Twelfth Night" are

so clearly defined that it would be diffi-cult for a judicious, trained actor to mis-apprehend any one of them. Sir Toby, apprehend any one of them. Sir Toby, born a gentleman, has been marred by gross living and is a coarse animal, but he remains a masterful person, rosy, festive, shrewd, sagacious, woridly, and full of rough, jovial humor. Sir Andrew is a vain simpleton, vacquus, silly, gelf-important. The Clown, Feste, is both wise and droll-veiling his wisdom with coater, falls. It is notable that white quaint foily. It is notable that while Shakespeare derived Viola, Olivia, and Or-sino from an old romans. sino from an old romance, making them finer in the process of transmutation, the eccentric and comic characters and the humorous interiode were his original in-ventions. Malvolio, of course-for pur-poses of humor, satire, philosophy and thought, is the central character of the play, and one of the most essentially seri-

ous and formidable characters over drawn, typifying the madness of egotism and exciting pity scarcely less than derision.

A special triumph of the late Augustin Daly was gained when he produced "Twelfth Night" at his theater. II years ago this very month (Pebruary El, 1830), in a scene that remarkably well exemplified dramatic method, as contrast-ed with that of literary expedient. Miss Allen, in her stage management, has to some extent profited by that good exam-ple, though, in an idle effort to scen orig-inal, she deprives the picture of all essential meaning by making Viola ile down and go to sleep in the middle of it. The scene, as Mr. Daly managed it, and as now bungled by Miss Allen, is Olivia's garden. The time is evening. Viola, dis-guised as the minstrei Cecario, having reguised as the minstrel Cecario, having re-ceived an intimation that perhaps her brother, Sebastian, has been drowned, has spoken a joyous sollioquy upon that auspicious thought, and has sunk into a seat in meditation. The moon is rising over the distant sea, and in the fancied freshness of the baliny rising breeze the listener can almost hear the ripple of the leaves. The lovelorn Orsino enters, with musicians and these minatels sing a seremusicians, and these minatrels sing a ser nade, beneath the window of Olivia's pal-ace. The proud beauty comes forth upon her balcony, and, parting her well, looks down upon Viola-whom she loves, supdown upon Violo-whom she loves, sup-posing her to be a man. Meantime. Orsino is gazing up at Oilvia, whom he worships, while Viola is musing on Orsino, whom she adores. Not a word is spoken; not a word is needed. The garden is all in mocnlight; the delicious music flows on; and over that picture-entirely dramatic, crysallising into a diamond point the whole meaning of the comedy, the curtain slowly falls.

MEETING THE EMERGENCY.

etion with the Br

In conjunction with the Baltimore News, the American has completed arrangements whereby, within the course of a few days, it will be printing its paper from a complete plant in Baltimore.

The News building was the first newspaper office to be destroyed by Sunday's fire. When it was a ruin Charies H. Grasty, general manager, displayed exceptional spirit and enterprise, taking a train at midnight for Philadeiphia and shortly after daylight Monday morning he purchased a complete printing plant. This plant will be shared by the American and News will be established as follows: Business offices for the two papers will be openeds at the northeast corner of Calvert and Suratoga streets, in the building vert and Saratoga streets, in the building occupied by the Carriage & Toy Com-pany, with a branch office in Stewart & Co.'s department store, corner of How-ard and Lexington streets.

Editorial and reportorial departments Editorial and reportorial departments for the American and News will be opened in the building Sil-Sil North street, between Saratogn and Pleasant streets. The plant purchased by the Ealtimore News will, immediately upon its arrival here, be installed in the foundry building formerly occupied by the Henry McShane Company, corner of Holliday and Center streets, arrangements having been made with the Peansylvania Raifroad Company to extend the tracks from its freight sheds to reach this building, and to locate thereon two locomotives to pro-

to locate thereon two locomotives to provide steam power.

These arrangements will be perfected within the next few days, and the American will utilize the News facilities pend ing the rebuilding of its own but As soon as the American's home have been rebuilt the Baltimore New ecupy it and use the American's med ical facilities pending the erection of its own building.

own building.

Work will begin at once toward re-building the American's home.

To Mr. Post, manager of Stewart & Co., the American expresses its thanks for business office facilities, so kindly

Baltimore News. The News has been wonferfully fortunate in being able to secure immediat possession of so admirable a newspape plant as that of the Philadelphia Times plant as that of the Philadeiphia Times The prompt and generous manner is which Mr. Ochs met the proposition of the News to acquire that plant was in the exemplification of the liberality and breadth characteristic of the American spirit. By securing this excellent equi-ment, which served until a few years a for the publication of one of the me for the publication of one of the mo workmanlike newspapers in the Units States, the News has been put in a pos tion to utilize at once-that is, as so they can be put in place-presses, lino-types, stereotyping plant, and miscel-laneous adjuncts of a newspaper which are not in the nature of an emergency supply, but are such as any newspaper office might be glad to possess for its permanent outilt. Some day next week the new plant will be in operation at quarters in a portion of the McShane foundry, which his been rented for the Newz, and which may for many months be made to serve its uses. The printing facilities of the News will be placed at the disposal of the American as long as the emergency requires it.

Bryan and Hearst. Indianapolis News.

In recent Washington dispatches to the News it has been said that the Democratic leaders are becoming somewhat alarmed over the extent of the Hearst They do not seem to fear that this extraordinary young man will be nominated, but they do fear that there is a combination between him and Mr. Bryan, and that this combination may be powerful enough to do great harm at the St. Louis convention. This is indeed a remarkable situation, to the present time the Hearst of has been looked on as a mere joke. ourselves are even yet inclined to con sider it in that light. It is true that

to him.

But the interesting thing about the isiness is the rumored alliance between them will throw light on Bryan's character and purposes.

Losses by Fire.

Springfield Republican Fifty-six fire insurance companies were bankrupted by the Chicago fire of 1871, whose losses aggregated about \$200,000. 600, and only about \$5,000,000 of the nearly \$100,000,000 insurance due on ac-count of that fire was ever paid. There were few companies jeft in the country able in after years to boast that they went through that disaster without su-pending payments, and among them was our own Springfield Fire and Marine company. This corporation not only stood up under the one disaster, but met the Boston fire of the succeeding year with equal sturdiness, though the Chicago conflagration cost the stock-holders an assessment of 65 per cent

and the Beston 30 per cent.
Even should the Ballimore disaster involve the insurance companies to the extent of \$100.000,000, the amount will all extent of \$100,000,000, the amount will all be paid over, except possibly in the case of the smaller and weaker concerns. The practice of widely distributing fire risks will prevent any of the larger companies from being hit for more than from \$100,000 to \$500,000, and they will be able to handle these losses without serious embarrassment. Meantime, the growing agitation among property-owners for a reduction in fire insurance rates, which have been advancing for some time until have been advancing for some time until they were deemed unreasonable, has been given a decided check.

The Destroyer.

Edward Sydney Tylee in New York Mail and Express. A dwarfish thing of steel and fire; My iron nerves obey The bidding of my crafty sire, Who drew me out of ciny, And sent me forth, on paths untrod, To slay his puny class; A stave of hell, a scourge of God; For I was made by Man.

When foul fog curtains droop and mest When foul tog curtains stroop and Athwart an oily sea; My rhythmic pulse begins to beat; 'Tis hunting itme for me. A breathing swell is hurdly seen To silt the emerald deep, As through that ocean jungle green I, veiver-footed, creep.

And lot my prey, a palace reared Above an arsenal, Above an greens,
By lighting's viewless finger steered,
Comes on, majestical.
The mists before her hows dispart;
And 'neath that Traiter's Gate
The royal vessel, high of Meart,
Sweeps queenlike to her fate.

Too confident of strength to head The menacing faint sound.

As from their leash, like bloodkounds freed,
The snub torpedoca bound; She does not note them quartering wide Nor guess what itp is this That process on her stately side Its biting Jedne kies

Till with a year that fright the stare, Her cracking timbers rend, And lurid smoke and flaming spars In one red storm ascend:
In one red storm ascend:
Whose booming thunder drowns the cries
Of myriad souls in pain:
Where toused on turbid waters lies
My quarry, torn in twain. NOTE AND COMMENT.

Brains: Where to Find Them. It is reported to the editor that Mr. Momosh threatened to come over and best the
liter's brains out with a club. We don't
ow just where he would start in on the
liter to perform a miracle of that kind. In
it we don't know that the editor has any
ains; but what is it all about, anyway?
hat on earth is Mr. wrathy about?—Tillsck Independent.
Just think of the nearby

Just think of the trouble, friend Mc. In knowing the right place to whe You might waste all your palma In locating my benine. By neglecting a cre. at my bo.

If people will live in the East they must appet to frecese. A Mint hold-up is more popular in

Baker City than a mint julep. When an "Horstrylian" mob gets after

lm, Dowie must wish for a charlot of White kids must envy yellow kids the

xcitement of a second New Year's celebration. It is pretty tough luck to be deceived

into accepting a robber's protection against robbers. We notice that "Buster Brown" suits

are being advertised. What has "Happy Hooligan" done? A Portland paper maintains an office

where complaints and subscriptions will be received and remedled." Speaking of yellow journals, the Tilla-

monk Independent is printed on canarycolored paper this week. Even the minstrel troups of the local ption people wouldn't draw as big a

erowd as a whisper of "free beer." When Port Arthur really is captured those papers that have been taking it every day since the declaration of war

will have to make their assault upon St. Petersburg. Considerable indignation has been aroused in Germany by the Emperor's declaration that "impressionistic cut"

'gutter art." Gutters in Germany, it appears, are kept nice and clean, Issues of the Baltimore papers after the fire have been received in Portland. Fire insurance companies' ads, are the most prominent feature. A furniture firm advertises desks at "before-the-fire"

prices. Among the pearls of wisdom scattered before its readers by the New York Comnercial Adv-we mean Globe, is this: Much amusement is being caused in South frica by the adoption by ladies of young

Calf love is nothing new.

According to the New York Tribune, the Emperor of Corea is advertising for a lentist, to whom he offers a two-years' contract at \$350 a month, \$30 a month for rent, \$500) for the purchase of instruments, and transportation to Seoul and back, As things are at present it would be more advisable for the Emperor to advertise for a competent undertaker.

A curious fact is noted in the last numper of the London Speciator received here. The owner of the estate of Audley End has the right to present the man of his choice to the mastership of Magdaleneprenounced Maudlin', by the way-College, Cambridge. This would be an expellent opportunity for Rockefeller to put in a coal-oil man, for the cost of Audiey End would be a triffe compared with the demands of President Harper.

Captain Anderson, of the British steamship "Columbia," appears to have immortalized himself by calling, "Boy, bring me some cigarettes," while the Japanese and Russian shells were bursting round his vessel. The Columbia was in Port when the Japanese began their Arthur attack, and, not being desirous of playing the part of the innocent bystander, slipped out at once. As to "Cap" Anderson and his cigarettes, the Kansas City Star thinks that they will thunder down the with Nelson's DECEMBER 1 minster Abbey or victory." "Don't give up the ship," and Farragut's

"Damn the torpedoes, go ahead." An amateur minstrel show was to be given in West Cornwall, Conn., and the hall was packed with an eager crowd. Just before it was time for the curtain to rise, one of the end men appeared and announced that ex-Postmaster Stevens, who was one of the end men, had bought a pair of women's hose, but through some mistake only one stocking had been sent, and the performance could not proceed until he could get another. Every store in the village was closed, and finally, after a prolonged wait, a young woman in the audience tossed a long red stocking upon the stage. Great applause greeted Mr. Stevens when he appeared wearing one black stocking and one red. The only subject of speculation in this incident is. Did the young woman get a cold foot?

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Teacher-What Is the meaning of the word accilmated? Little Willie Hennypeck-Why erer that is when people have beer married so long that they don't mind it any

He—Did you make this bread, dearie? She
—Tes, love. "Well, I'd rather you wouldn't
do any more work like this, dearest." "Why
not, aweetheart." "It's too heavy, angel."
—Yonkers Statesman.

Smartley-I believe I can find the south pole. Dumbicy—How would you go about in South America until I reached the apex.— Butte luter-Mountain.

"James!" cried the busy merchant, "call a messanger boy, quick." "Sir," replied the bright office boy, "I wouldn't be guilty of a lie like that I was a messenger boy once myself."—Philadelphia Press.

myself."—Frilindelphia Press.
"I wonder why people say, 'As smart as a steel trap,'" asked the very young man. "I never noticed anything so remarkably smart about a steel trap,'" A steel trap, my box," replied the sage from Sageville, "Is smart because, like some people, it shuts up at the proper time."—Chicago Daily

The servant handed Mr. Highmore a let-ter. It has from Harold, the oldest son, who was in sollege. "Anything new in it?" usked Mrs. Highmore. "Yes," said the father of the family in an agitated voice, as he glanced hastly, over the letter. "He doesn't ask me for any means." Philaseletter.

Tribuns.

"Johnny is a very imaginative child." said the fond not "But Wille is more practical. When while decides that he wants anything he was out to get it." "I have noticed that difference," answered the unfeeling banhelor. "Johinny sings. I want to be an angel, but Wille smokes cigarettes and skates on this lee." "Washington Star. Brownjones must have had a hard time recently. All rix of his children have been very iff, I believe," and Smithers. "Why, I hain't heard a word of it." excisimed Withers. "When did he tell you?" "He didn't," replied Smithers. "He simply remarked that replied Smithers. "He simply remarked that all the tors he gave them for Christman are rill in good condition."-Cincinnati Times