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PORTLAND, MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1965.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE. Separation of church and state in France, a connection which has existed from the time of Clovis-that is, for 1400 years-seems now to be decreed. Within this long period relations of church and state have, of course, undergone many changes, but -except in the period of the Revolution, when the church, under the fury of the people, was wholly eliminatedthe church and the state have had close relations with each other; and down to a period of about three centuries ago, the church was wholly the superior power. The fury of the Revolution aimed at the total destruction of Christianity, and the total destruction of the church, its organic expression. But Napoleon, on his accession to power, saw with the eye of genius that the church, revived and restored on a modified basis, might be made a powerful auxiliary of his plans and of his system. In the height of his power his mind reverted to the time of Constantine and to the time of Charlemagne, when the state convoked had large direction of ecclesiastical policy. to his political system. This and state in France have subsisted for more than one hundred years on the basis of his concordat. Now the proposition is to separate church and state ment by which church and state are to live on terms of agreement with action in each being defined as closely as possible. Such agreements are among the landmarks of old history. The most notable one of all times was the and Plus VII, by which the Christian which had been formally abolished by the Revolutionary leaders, was re-established in France. The literature of this subject is immense. Not even an outline can be attempted here. It is enough to say that the church in France was obliged it places upon human activity. to abandon its ancient pretensions, which, indeed, it was glad to do-for it was in extremity-on any conditions that would give it any sort of chance Napoleon, therefore, took the church under the wing of his power. He entered into a concordat with the Pope, whereby the Consul-soon to become Emperor-nominated and the Pope appointed the bishops, who were all required to swear allegiance to the Republic. Friction arose out of this cheme; but Napoleon, in his characteristic way, took the proceedings in his own hands, held the Pope virtually as a prisoner, and enforced his purpose which made priests, bishops and cardinals both officials of the government and officers of the church. Support of the church, to an extent, defined as clearly as possible, was guaranteed by the state. Without much modification, this has continued to the presept day, amid all shifts and changes of government in France, though there has been friction at all times It is probable now that the system established by the Napoleonic concordat will at last be abolished. The draft of the new bill, now pending, for senaration of church and state in France, embodies these essentials, to- should be paid to the common schools wit: First, abolition of the concordat whereby the relations of the church and state were established; second, ter- by Senator Haines for the relief of mination of all government aid and Lewis Verhang, who purchased land subsidies to religious sects or functionaries; third, formation of church asso miations into civil corporations amenable to the same laws as other organizations Adoption of this scheme will put France in line with other nations whose polity is based on principles of civil and religious freedom, which cannot exist in perfection so long as church and state have official relations with each other, and, therefore, are interdependent. Napoleon said at St. Hel-OD. ena that one of the great mistakes of his life was that of entering the government into agreement with the church. Having mastered the Revolution and quelled its fury, he should have left religion free-simply allowing the church opportunity to restore itself. The agitation for separation now comes from a double source-first, the the title falls, state complains of the interference of

church is reative under the frequent checks it receives from the political state. On its side, the church could not avoid the inclination to become a political propaganda; on the other, the state was restive under ecclesiastical intrigue and interference. Sep aration of church and state in France will mark a new ers in the life and history of that great country, to which the world owes so much for lessons in science, art and freedom.

#### SMITH'S RAILROAD BILL.

The Oregonian, never has favored state railway commissions. One reason is that the men who compose them cannot be expected to have the neces sary knowledge. Another reason is that they force the railways into politics for protection of their interests; and then politicians make terms with the railways, and the railways with them. Direct legislation on rates is better than a rate-making commissi for a state.

A bill is now before the Legislature of Oregon, to create a Railroad Com mission. The bill is to be considered today. It is one of those drastic measures which, under cover of the plea that the people ought to be protected are really intended to oppress the railroads. This bill authorizes the Commission to make all rates, and th rates it may make can be changed only by suit before the Commission It is just such a bill as that offered in the Legislature of Washington at the beginning of the session, but which has been modified through the discussion to which it has been subjected, on the ground that the railroads, so important a part of the life of a

state, have the right to live. Power is to be given to the Com mission by this bill to make all railway rates in Oregon. This power is to be placed in the hands of three men, who may have no knowledge whatever of railroad business It would mean virtual deprivation of the railroads of the right of control over their traffic departments-a very different thing from a condition under which the traffic departments would

fix rates, subject to control of a com-There are no conditions in Oregon to use an old expression, "rail and sail which require such drastic regulation meet." and control. Modification of rate meet local and special demands, is in constant progress. Since August last one of the leading roads has issued no less than eighteen supplements,

modifying rates-for every road wants to make such terms as will make most itles. business in its territory. But it is not fair to place the traffic of the railroads of the state in the hands of three men who may know nothing about the service. Conditions vary, moreover; so that a proper rate in one part of the state may not be a proper rate in another. The arteries of circulation in a modern state are its railroads. No commission with the powers of strangulation which this bill would confer ought to be established in a state which still looks to its development through raliroad activity.

#### MISS BARTON HAS BEEN RETIRED. The National Red Cross Society is at

last to be reorganized with Miss Clara Barton left out. The elimination of Miss Barton from the control of this great organization is not a measure as harsh as it seems. Miss Barton is no longer young, is feeble in body and frail ister. in health. An efficient factor in the work of the society for many years she the assemblies of the church and is no longer able, for these reasons, not one of which reflects discredit upon Napoleon proposed to revive her, to manage the business affairs of and to re-establish the prostrate a great organization. She has reached church, but to make it subordinate, the limit of usefulness, the common Hart wrote as follows: fixed by Nature, and must give The more I see of the waterways of Europe, he did, and the relations of church place to a more active, far-sighted and the more I am amazed at the neglect of our own. On the Clyde at Glasgiow are famiched some of the greatest ships that call the zess, yet the Clyde once was nothing but a muddy energetic leader. This condition or fact in common life a matter of sympathy and regret estuary. It has been dredged deep enough to permit of deep-sea vessels floating there, but even now it is so narrow they are forced to iaunch big ships broadside on. Think of these chiefly when a futile plea is put up entirely. A concordat is an agree- against a universal decree, and the man or woman, outdated by time, refuses to recognize the fact. Miss Barlittle creeks and sloughs here bearing millions of tons yearly, and then remember that our two fine rivers, the Sacramento and the San each other-the limits of authority and ton is said to be a broken-hearted woman, chafing in her age against oaguin, roll almost usclessly to the sea. These what she conceives to be the ingratistrange contrasts make a Californian wonde tude of those who insisted upon her what California may do after this present gen-eration-and perhaps one or two others-have been gathered to their fathers. retirement from the presidency of the concordat of 1801 between Nanoleon Red Cross Society. This if true is lamentable, inasmuch as she carned The trade possibilities which await through the endeavor of her effective the improvement of the streams are small indeed in comparison years, a peaceful and happy old age. Into this heritage she might have glidwith those which will follow when the mighty Columbia River receives the ated easily and graciously, had she not revolted against the decree of Nature, tention to which it is entitled. At only a small fraction of the cost of the im which is inexorable in the limit that provements on the river Elbe, the Co-The happy and honored old person lumbia River could be provided with a channel of sufficient depth to admit he or she who without repining or comment of any kind glides serenely of the easy passage of much larger into the place ordered by Nature, past ships than can ever reach Hamburg the indeterminate boundary that di-A moderate expenditure would also vides middle life from old age, finding open to water navigation an immense mileage of internal waterways which easily, and keeping without strife of will, the place assigned to all who surwould bring to deep water a vast comvive the heat and burden of the day. merce at a much smaller freight rate than would ever prove profitable to It is a pleasure to think of Clara Barton in the full force of her endeavor rail lines. This country has much to learn in the way of river and harbor directing the full hand that came to the relief of the suffering and the disimprovement, and when our statesmen tressed. It would be a pleasure to think of her, gentle, frail, worn with come more familiar with the merits or advantages of water transportation, the strife of the long day, sitting rest-Portland will begin showing a growth fully and happily in life's evening in keeping with that which has made shadows. And it can scarcely be less Hamburg the wonder of the maritime than painful to think of her as resentworld. ful and unhappy because the limit of her long day of usefulness is ended. The Agricultural Department, which has been imposed on by some of the

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1905.

#### nature of a quitclaim. The state doe not undertake to warrant title to lands it sells. In this respect it pursues the same policy as the. Federal Government, leaving the applicant for land to investigate the title and purchase upon his own judgment. The Government pays back neither principal nor interest where its titles fail. Neither does an individual who sells land by quit-

claim deed. The purchaser by such a conveyance takes at his own risk, and neither the individual, the state, not the Government should be held liable for repayment of the money. The state, bowever, has been generous, and has

paid back the purchase price, and, in too many instances, has also paid interest. In this manner, speculators have been encouraged to buy state land in violation of law, knowing that, even if the title falls, they will be repaid their money, perhaps with interest, thereby rewarding them for their lilegal practices. It is altogether probable that the

peneficiary of Haines' bill was ignorant of public land affairs and assumed that his title would be good, if he had a deed from the state. Scores of thousands of homesteaders, miners, timbe land buyers and other purchasers of Government lands have acted upon a similar assumption, only to find that a patent from the United States is not always good. The state cannot 'and should not undertake to reimburse every man who acts in business affairs without knowledge which should be common to all men by this time. If the state pays back the purchase price, that is more than should be expected of it, but to ask that interest also should be paid is wrong.

WATER TRANSPORTATION CREAPEST. From the earliest days of maritime commerce, deep-water shipping in search of cargoes has always endeavored to reach the nearest point where such cargoes originate. Water transportation per ton per mile costs less in big ocean carriers than any other known method for moving freight. For this reason in all parts of the world, we Bnd large ocean steamships going in some cases hundreds of miles inland to reach large distributing ports, where

A recent illustration of the growth of ports of this nature is shown sheets by the railroads of the state, to in Hamburg. That port, situated on a small, narrow stream, more than seventy miles from the sea, has built up an enormous sea trade within less than thirty years, and today stands second only to London in point of narbor facil-

Short-sighted statesmen, arguing against river and harbor appropriations, can learn something to their advantage by a perusal of some figures recently complied by Jerome Hart, of the San Francisco Argonaut, who spent many months examining the seaports. of the Old World. Mr. Hart has discovered that, while Hamburg, an inland seaport, in 1870 had but 240,000 in habitants, Baltimore, situated on an arm of the sea, had a population of 267,854, and Boston, another seaport right at tide water, 240,000 population Thirty years later, the inland seaport had a population of 705.738, compared with census returns of 508,957 for Baltimore, and 560,892 for Boston. Over this shallow, sluggish river Elbe, which carries seaward a much smaller volume of water than that which rolls out of the Columbia, there were handled last year 14,000 vessels of 9,000,000 tons reg-

Their inward cargoes, some of which contained Oregon and Washington products, amounted in value to 950,000,000 marks, while the value of exports was \$25,000,000 marks. Small

subsidized fakers who "make" wheat

been carried at times to a scandalous extreme. Men have often certified for others whom they did not know, and persons other than those designated could easily vote and it is believed. often have done so, on such certification. The Huntley bill is a bill against a dishonest practice in elections, and

it ought to pass. Mr. MacMahan, who attacks the man

agement of the Penitentiary at Salem. proves that a lot of officials and their families are living in luxury at expense of the state. Their apartments are furnished gorgeously at state expense, their tables are loaded at expense of the state with luxuries to them hitherto unknown, which they could not provide for themselves at their own expense, and which they will have to do without as soon as they get out of official place. Governor Chamberlalu seems to think this is all right. Perhaps it is-and then perhaps it is not. One question is, Why should MacMahan worry? Nobody else seems to, Even the Legislature appears to be indifferent. There is steady growth of the great sac of pus that marks the increase of the imposthumer of the state.

After thirteen months, presumably devoted to investigation, the Cook County (Illinois) courts have apparently decided that no one was to blame for the Iroquois Theater horror which cost the lives of more than 600 people The indictments, which were found against the principal offenders whose culpable negligence was responsible for the awful disaster, have all been quashed. If some of these men who have escaped the law have hearts softer than stone, they are undoubtedly suffering a punishment under an indictment that no law on earth can quash As an example to others whose greed of gain might produce another such charnel house, it would seem that some legal punishment should be meted out to the offenders, but Chicago-is Chi-

Much light is thrown upon coudi tions in Santo Domingo by Judge Abbott, the American financial agent who has been stationed at Puerto Plata. He explains the opposition offered to Lieutenant-Commander Leiper at Monte Cristi by showing that the place is inhabited by so many revolutionaries that what passes as Dominican government has no control over affairs in he port. "We call Monte Cristo 'the Independent Republic' in Santo Do mingo," says Judge Abbott. With the exception of Hayti, Santo Domingo is probably the greatest caricature of a epublic in the world, and the soone the pax Americana is established there the better it will be for the natives and for all who have dealings with them.

cago.

With the possible exception of Joseph Jefferson, no actor on the American stage is so universally loved and revered as J. H. Stoddart, He is now \$1 years old. He is yet in reasonably vigorous health, but he is now mak ing his last tour, and his present engagement in Portland will be the last. Mr. Stoddart seems to have struck the highest note of achievement during his long career in the stern and unvielding admirable character of Lachian Campbell, in "The Bonnie Brier Bush." It is a clean, beautiful and touching play. It is a pity there are not more like it, but, since there are not, "The Bonnie Brier Bush" ought to be seen as often as possible.

The United States Steel Corporation will divide a cash bonus of \$1,000,000 wonder is it that, after viewing this among 5000 of its employes. The money colossal sea trade at an inland port, will be distributed on a pro rata basis ing to the size of the salarie The American public will be gratified to learn that someone besides the stockholders of this trust will share in the enormous profits. It is difficult to forget, however, that the \$1,000,000 distributed among these employes is a mere bagatelle compared with the amount that is annually given the foreign steel-buyer in the way of lower prices than will be quoted in protected America.

#### SHORT STORIES OF REAL LIFE. N ONE particular topic a great and U insting silence has come over W. A. Mears. The subject in question la his bull terrier.

There was a time, not so very long ago, when Mr. Mears thought his particular terrier was the most perfect specimen of canine in existence. He may think so yet. You can never tell what one is thinking when he is silent.

The terrier had taken a number of prizes at dog shows. It had also taken various and sundry vagrants by the bosom of the trousers and ushered them from Mr. Mears' premises. For alertness the dog seemed absolutely without parallel. This fact was appreciated by Mr. Mears, who had the terrier sleep on the foot of his bed to watch for unscrupulous prowlers who might chance into the house in search of plunder. One night, recently, a prowler came. He got in through a window. Cautiously he stepped through the dark nall-

ways and rooms, ransacking bureaus, nooks and craonles. Finally he came to Mr. Mears' sleeping-room, Little thought he of the danger, of the alert and ferocious terrier guarding its master and ready to sink its fangs in anyone who might seek to trespass upon

the sacred domain. Cautiously the burgiar crept into the room and flashed his dark lantern about in the darkness until he located a pair of ample trousers on the foot of the bed. The fellow took the trousers and, not wishing to disturb the sleeping dog, which looked so deliciously comfortable on its master's feet, went into a nearby bathroom and extracted Mr. Mears' coin therefrom, After which the intruder left the place by the way he had entered.

Thus Mr. Mears lost his confidence in his dog, and his pocketbook, at one fell swoon. And while he still thinks it is a pretty tolerable sort of a pup he is not in the least averse to nalling down the windows, bolting the doors, and taking other precautions against burglars.

S ERGEANT SLOVER, of the Police Department, has learned something new about human nature. The lesson ame in the most uncomfortable and most forcible way imaginable, and it has caused the Sergeant and other members of the Police Department to determine on considerable more discrimination in the arrest of vagrants.

Three evenings ago, the one we all remember as the coldest of the season. the Sergeant with one or two officers, went'in search of vagrants. Now these derelicts are not so easily caught even when the thermometer is lingering well down toward the zero mark, for there is something about going to jail that does not seem to appeal to anyone. Therefore the officers disguised themselves in old clothes to look like

tramps, and sailied forth, acting on the principle that it takes a thief to eatch a thief. It was the plan of the officers to find

which of the saloon and street loungers were without means and arrest them in order that they might be removed from the temptation to commit robbery. For when a' man gets cold and hungry and is playing a losing hand in the game of life he sometimes beomes desperate, even if his previous moral standing has been good-and thus many of the robberies we read about over the morning meal

Shortly before midnight the officers saw a disconsolate person standing at the corner of Second and Burnstde streets. He had no overcoat on and the wintry blasts had doubled him into a knot. When Sergeant Slover approached, the fellow was engaged in looking up

## GREAT ACTORS AND ACTRESSES MOLIERE By Arrangement with the Chicago Tribun-

vorite, protected him, had him play at court, appointed him to the office his

father had formerly held, and gave all his

players sinceures as servants in the royal household. Molicre seems to have lived on berny almost of intimacy with the

King. The huntaman was not among the

ready the nonteman was not among the persons identical when "Fachoux" was first played at court. "There's one you've forgotten," said Louis. Twenty-four hours have, when the piece was green again, there was a boor of a huntsman of the state of the same set.

in it, who is to this day one of the most

acting was as much admired by populace

The reasons for Moliere's popularity

as a playwright are sufficiently evinced by his plays. He attacks uil the follies

and vices of the age-avarice, prodigni-ity, coquetry, would-be gentility, van-

ity, hypocrisy, misanthropy, affectation

ways without exaggeration and with

great good sense. "The Misanthrope," "Tartuffe," and "The Learned Ladies

he greatest literary productions of any

Mollere was much envied by other

"Les Femmes Savantes") are

as by Prince. When he essayed tragedy however, it was liked by neither.

hidicrous, of stage characters.

THE CAREERS of Shakespeare and with his coat buttons. But Louis XIV. Moliere, the two greatest playwrights with whom Moliere rapidly becan that ever lived, present certain features of resemblance. Both were actors and managers, as well as dramatists, and presented their own plays. Shakespeare sur passes Mollere in tragedy, as he does all other writers. But the Frenchman equals, If he does not excel, the Englishman in the field of comedy.

Mollere has a further claim to furme that Shakespeare has not. Shakespeare was but an indifferent actor. Moliere was, perhaps, the greatest comedian that ever graced the French stage. His comedies have never been so well played as by their author. No doubt the transcendant qualof the dramas of Shakespeare Mollere are largely due to the fact that they were written by experienced actors primarily intended, not to

read, but to be acted. Mollere's father, whose name, by the way, was not Mollere, but Poquelln, was a well-to-do tradesman in Paris, and also held a small office at the French court. He wanted his son to be a lawyer, and Jean Baptiste studied for that profession. But the passion for the stuge was strong within him, and when 21 years old hi joined a company of actors who called themselves "L'Illustre Theatre." A ten

A tenage Moliere had a had stage voice, a disnis court in Paris was their first theater. The Duke of Guise presented them his castoff clothes. But the castoff clothes agreeable cough, and harsh inflections. but "he was, nevertaciess," says Mile. Poisson, who saw him. "a comedian of even a duke did not suffice to draw crowds. Empty benches and clamo creditors drove "L'Illustre Theatre, from head to foot; he seemed to have several voices, everything about him which Mollere was now manager, to take spoke, and by a caper, by a smile, by refuge in the provinces. wink of the eye and a shake of the A dozen strolling companies of players ead, he conveyed more than the

were then touring the rural districts of greatest speaker could have done by talking an hour." His failure as a tra-gedian seems to have been mainly be-France. Scarron and Perrault have given amusing pictures of their adventures and France. misadventures, successes and failures ause he persisted in speaking and act-Sometimes, when these humble followers of Roscius were "flush," they traveled in ing naturally, whereas the public de-mand of the Ume was for turgid. rumbling coaches. Oftener they rode in lumbering carts. Not infrequently, after a season of bad luck, they tramped in the bawling tragedians who tore a passion to tatters. mud behind the heavy, clumsy vehicles or which their scanty wardrobes and crude Parisian actors and managers, and way

the object of their incessant lampoproperties were dragged along. Arriving and libels. They even asserted that his wife, Armande Herve, was his own at the town where they intended to play they rented a tennis court and improvise laughter by his former mistress, Made a theater with their own experienced and expert hands. The provincial theater of that day in France was a quite different leine Herve. As a matter of fact the women were sisters. He was also con-stantly persecuted by powerful nobles place from the theater of our time. Tap estries were hung around the stage, and entrances and exits were made by pulling and hypocritical churchmen, who had felt the sting of his satire. His friends, heavy curtains, which aside the ofte who include all the great writers and knocked off the comedian's hat or tripped up the heels of the leading woman and philosophers of France, urged him to quit the stage. "It is a point of not ent her sprawling. The lights were can that prevents me," Mollere told Boidies stuck in tin candiesticks around the stage. The performance began at 3 leau, meaning he could not bear to de stage. The performanc o'clock in the afternoon. prive the members of his company of employment. "What!" exclaimed Boileau, "to smear your face, with a mus-tache as Sganarelle, and come on the

Moliere led the happy-go-lucky life of a strolling player for 15 years. He was seen in almost every large town in France. Like other stroilers, he not infrequently was stoned and egged by disgusted audiences, and often had no money pocket. But his art grew apace. brought out at Lyons "L'Etourdi," the first play of his own writing he presented. His "Le Depit Amoureux" followed in 1656. Emboldened by success and growing His fame, Mollere, two years later, returned to Paris, and in 1650 gave in his own the-ater there his latest play. "Les Precieuses Ridicules.

This play marked a new era in the French drama. Moliere in it broke with imitation of Italian and Spanish plays, and took off to the life the affected and ulgar in the manners of the French higher classes of his own time. It was an instant success. "Bravo! Mollere." brawled an old man in the pit; "this is "The powerful persons ridi-umbrage. One great lord real comedy. cuied took umbrage. One great lord "His glory lacks naught; ours did rubbed the skin from the actor's face lack him." S. O. D.

# ODD BITS OF NORTHWEST LIFE.

But Why Not Ask the Goat? Paisley Corr. Lakeview Herald E. P. Mathews and Jim Wakefield, two gentlemen, who had some experience with a "goat" last Saturday evening, absolute-ly refuse to tell just where the goat

relating to the supposed discovery of the burial place of John Paul Jones, I wish to state that I have many times seen his grave.

JOHN PAUL JONES. The Oregonian has received the follow. ing note, dated Portland, February 12: Having read the article in The Orggonian

That is a pretty point of honor for a philosopher like you!" But Moliere continued in spite of his friends' pleas, ill health, increasing age, and the attacks of his cuemies to play on. The ight of February 17, 1673, the third performance of "Le Malado Imaginaire," a satire on physicians. He had been feeling badly, and near the

end of the performance he fell in a fit on the stage. He was carried to his room and his wife was called, but before she reached his side the great comedian was dead. The animosity of the clergy towards him denied him : aristian burlal. A hundred years later

stage to be whipped with a stick"

or for a

gave

the academy, which had shut its doors against him because of his profession raised him a bust beneath which was engraved:

#### POLICY IS WRONG.

The Legislature should consider well statistics for foreign ship brokers, says its action before it passes a bill grantthat the wheat crop of Oregon, Washington and Idaho for 1904 was in exing to purchasers of state land interest cess of 53,000,000 bushels. As the total upon the money paid by them to the shipments for the season (flour includstate. Though the particular case presented may seem meritorious, a preceed), by rail and water, to all points, have not exceeded 23,000,000 bushels, dent may be established which will cost and seed and home consumption rethe state thousands of dollars, every quirements until July 1 will not exceed dollar coming out of the fund which 11,000,000 bushels, the Government still has a matter of 19,000,000 bushels to of the state. The House committee on claims has under consideration a bill come forward. The learned statisticians who are responsible for such figures will confer a great favor on millfrom the state fourteen years ago, but ers, wheat-buyers and railroads if they will kindly disclose the present where now finds that he has no title, for the abouts of the missing 190 shiploads, or reason that the land has hot been surveyed, and is not likely to be soon. He 19,000 carloads, of wheat. not only asks that his money be re-A bill is before the Legislature, inturned, but wants interest and repayment of money paid by him to Douglas troduced by Huntley of Clackamas, to

put a check upon the common abuse County as taxes on the land, The State Land Board has offered to of manufacturing affidavits as to qualpay back the money received from Verification of electors, in lieu of regishaag, but refuses to pay interest theretration. It proposes to require the ap-When the bill was discussed in the pearance of the six freeholders at the polls, before the judges of election, for Senate, it was argued that the same standard of business honor should be attestation of the qualifications of the unregistered voter, instead of allowing required of the state as of men, and chiefly upon that argument the bill persons to vote on certificates manufactured anywhere, for the purpose passed the upper branch of the Legisisture. Let it be granted that this rule This bill ought to be put through. It would not require all six persons to be should prevail, and it still does not appear that the state should pay interest present at once or together, but would require them to appear before the upon money paid by purchasers where judges, to make and sign the necessary

affidavits. The business of manufac-The state does not give warranty ecclesiastics in affairs; second, the deeds, but rather a conveyance in the turing affidavits for all comers has and what it means,

There are men who have resource in indurated sensibility, and there are men who find resources in stubborn audacity of denial. And a great crim California inal, in fiction, who found one and another and all quitting him, still was actuated by a fierce and obdurate courage. For it was his last resource. So he exclaimed:

Let them fly all: mind I sway by and the heart I bear Shall never sag with doubt nor shake with fear The bearing of which observation, as of many more, lies in the application

Russian experts estimate the numbers of Kuropatkin's army to exceed by 50,000 Oyama's forces, giving the Russian commander 410,000 men and the Japanese 360,000. These figures although merely estimates, are probably close to the mark, and show the vast scale on which operations are being conducted at a point thousands of miles from the Russian seat of government and hundreds of miles from the Japanese capital.

Descriptions of the prison in which the Russian author, Maxim Gorky, is confined sound like the advertisement of a modern hotel, with the exception that "cell" is substituted for "root Of course, the commandant of the fort ress may be carried away by enthusiasm when he describes the comforts of home life in Fort St. Peter and St. Paul, but, as Gorky cannot communicate with the outside world, the word of General Ellis must be taken

The woman who comes whimpering into court for a divorce from a second husband on the ground that she mar ried him too soon after the divorce from her first, is entitled to no sympathy, though her act has branded her for what she is. It seems necessary to grant her the legal redress she asks

for, even though the proceeding is in a sense a farce. Marrying on probation is not divested of indecency by a decree of the court.

"I do plainly and ingenuously con feas that I am guilty of corruption, and do renounce all defense. I beseech Your Lordships to be merciful to a broken reed."-Francis Bacon, to the House of Lords.

It will now be everywhere agreed that United States District Attorney Heney and Secret Service Agent Burns know their business, and attend to it.

great author wrote; "Corruption A. wins not more than honesty." The universal reader knows who wrote

d down the streets at the signs as if struck them. in search of some place. The policeman put on his most sloven

ly air and slouched up. He was sure he had a victim.

"I say, pard." began the disguised officer, "you couldn't give a fellow something if he was hungry, could you?"

The disheveled, overcoatless, halfstarved person on the corner eyed the shamming policeman for half a minute. "Say, mister, are you really very hun

gry?" he asked between his chatter ing teeth. "Yes, I could cat pretty near any thing." said the officer, who was ready to place the fellow under arrest as a vagrant, as soon as he said he had nothing.

"And you maven't got a single cent to buy nothin' with," went on the sus-

pect. "Not a cent, pard," answered the disguised officer.

The vagrant, with a pitiful effort of his benumbed hands began feeling around in the pockets of a pair of thin trousers three sizes too large for him. in a moment he brought out a coin and held it towards Slover.

"I only got 15 cents, pard," he said, "but here is a nickel of it. I'm going to get a bed with the other dime and was intendin' to use the other for my break-

fast in the morning, but you're welcome to it." Two policemen who were waiting in the background were somewhat puzzled to see their Sergeant walk away with a disreputable-looking person and disappear

into a restaurant. They were even more surprised when they looked through the window of the restaurant a few minutes later to see the Sergeant and the stranger laughing and talking together over a big meal. Their surprise grew still more when the couple came out of the restaurant later and the officers were ordered back to their beats for ordinary duty.

And now, after an elapse of three days, the freezing man, who was willo another whom he thought in need.

has been rewarded with a good job in the street department, and a new suit of clothes, while the Sergeant in question has a new confidence in human

# Point of View.

Lippincott's Senator Penrose says that a friend of his residing in Wilkesbarre recently en-

gaged as nurse a Scotch girl just come any longer. to this country.

It appears that one Sunday the lady in duced the nurse, who is the strictest sort of Presbyterian, to attend a beautifut church just erected in Wilkesbarre.

When the girl returned her mistress asked her if she had not found the church a fine one.

"Yes, Ma'am." responded the girl, "It is very beautiful." "And the singing." said the lady,

'wasn't that lovely?" "Oh, yes," replied the nurse, "it was

very lovely, Ma'am, but don't you think it's an awful way to spend the Sabbath?" | tootholeks,

Somethin' Doin'.

Monument Enterprise This morning the sweet slumber of our eaceful and quiet town was aroused by

oting affray was taking place in some part of town. Oases in a Prohibition Desert.

bang, bang, bang, like the report of fire

arms, about 3 o'clock, indicating

Tillamook Independent If our prohibition friends could have ex-

amined all the packages that came in on the Elmore Thursday, their contents would have been a revelation to them, a

great many of them bearing the addres of well-known prohibitionists.

Mayor Kingsley's Tired Feeling.

Lakeview Herald. The Herald's devil and fighting editor Major Kingsley, grew tired of work after holding down a case for three weeks, and accordingly failed to make his appearance at the office Monday morning. The warm weather attracted our devil, and kind eather attracted words, chewing tobacco and eigarettes could not keep him at work.

Hard Luck.

Hay Creek Corr. Madras Pioneer. Charile Parrish's wonderful four-horse sleigh looks rather lonesome sitting out there in the mud. Charlie is pining cause the snow has gone off. Never mind, old boy, if the old sign don't fail, we'll have some more snow before long, and then you can sleightide; perhaps take an other trip to Haystack.

> Let Us "Vindicate." Oregon State Journal (Eugene),

In order to be consistent-but that is no nger considered a virtue among politiciansthe Legislature should indome Hermann, Maye, Brownell, Meldrum and a number of others who have been indicted. And to be fair and impartial, some of "the best men in Oregon"-McKinley. Puter and others-who have already been convicted on the same or similar charges, all growing out of the same business, sh not be slighted. These convictions are no less objectionable than indictments. They give Oregon a "bad name," and should be vigorously denounced by the Legislature. What is Leigslature and a state government, mainta ing to give up one-third of his capital at considerable expense and some bother to electors, good for if they will not protect their own citizens against "centralization" and interference from outside powers. If the states, and the Legislatures have no longer any served rights," and if "carpetbaggers"

come in and run things, high-handed and red-eyed, then why not "go away back and elt down" among our "colonies," along with the Filipinos, and try "taxation without represen. tation" or any other old thing. These be troublesome days, and there does not seem to be much profit or encouragement in being good

#### Expositions and Toothpicks.

Philadelphia Record. The success or failure of the forth-

coming Lewis and Clark and Jamestown Expositions will hinge upon the activity or negligence of their respec-

tive publicity departments.. To focus the attention of a Nation and hold it is a gigantic task, without newspaper co-operation it would be impossible. With newspaper ald success is certain, whether tional exposition or the sale of wooden

which is in the old churchyard of Kirkheau in Kirkeudbrightshire, Scotland, two miles from Arbigiand, his birthplace. His gravestone is built into the old stone wall which encloses the churchyard. This old graveward is many centuries old, and is the only burying place for many miles around. I was born about 400 feet from it and lived there till I was 10 or eleven years of age, and John Paul Jones' grave and gravestone were familiar sights to me, as was also the he where he was born. It was called John Padi Jones' cottage, or oftener Paul Jones' cottage. It was a small house, built of stone, as were all the houses there, and I

have been in it many times. Arbigiand is on the shore of the Solway Frith, and is about 14 miles from the city of Dumfries. By writing to the minister of the parish church of Kirkbeau, I suppose, the record of his burial could be found, and also the exact inscription on the grave stone and other particulars.

It is certain that John Paul Jones was horn at Arbigland, Scotland, and enually certain that he died in Paris. Certain also it is that his name was John Paul-that of Jones having been assumed in afterlife. Since, also, it is certain that he died in Paris (July 18, 1792), in' poverty and neglect, there is no probability that his remains were taken to his native place for burial. What is called his gravestone, "built into the old stone wall which incloses the churchyard at Kirkbeau" is doubtless only a memorial, marking no tomb-merely a centaph. All accounts show that he was actually interred at Paris. The place is still pointed outthough possibly not with certainty.

## WHY JAPS FIGHT TO THE DEATH

In accounting for the determination of the Japanese as a nation of fighters, it interesting to note the reference of Lafcadlo Hearn in his "Gleanings in Buddha Fields." Referring to the rarity of quarrels among Japanese in their native land, he says: "Anywhere, as a general rule, Japanese fight only to kill; and when a ober man goes so far as to strike blow he virtually rejects communal protection and takes his life into his own hands with every probability of losing it." That the Japanese refrain from quar-reling among themselves is due not so much to existence of laws against it as to the prevailing customs of the land, which preserve peace and compel mutual heip and kindness. "Quarreling between men of the same community could not be tolerated, and the whole village would resent any meedless disturbance internal peace," said the author, and the ult was that when a Japanese decided to fight, he fought to kill and killed him-

elf afterward. It is not to be wondered, then, that the armies of Nogi fought with grim and peck-less determination in their attacks upon Port Arthur, and that the Japanese in their campaigning are very generally said to fight with desperation. Their armies advance silently. Absence of martial mu-sic and cheering of a coming host are posing them. Courage as a physical qual-fication is not so much theirs as com-plete training to the idea of fighting to kill.

# Bagpipes Again in Favor.

London World. That terrible instrument, the hagpipe, is winning favor in certain cir-cies. It is even whispered that there is a fair royal piper, and that, the daughters of Scotlish nobles are rapthe enterprise be the promotion of a Na- idly becoming proficient in the art of skirling the pipes is the hapless ex-

# nature.