The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or as second-class matter. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. (By Mail or Express.)

and Sunday, per year, and Sunday, six months, and Sunday, three months, and Sunday, per month, without Sunday, per year Daily without Sunday, six m without Sunday, three months without Sunday, per month . BY CARRIER. Daily without Sunday, per week Daily per week, Sunday included THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN. (Issued Every Thursday.) Weekly, per year ... Weekly, six months

your local bank. Stamps, coin or current are at the sender's risk. EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency-Rooms 53-50 Tribune building. Rooms 510-512 Tribune building

HOW TO REMIT-Send postoffice in

order, express order or personal check

The Oregonian does not buy poems cories from individuals and cannot under take to return any manuscript sent to without solicitation. No stamps should

KEPT ON SALE. Annex; Postoffic Chicago Auditorium Annex; Postoffici News Co., 178 Dearborn street. Denver-Julius Black, Hamilton & Kend. ick, 906-912 Seventeenth street, and Frue-uff Bron. 605 Sixteenth street. Kansas City, Mo.—Bicksecker Cigar Co.,

Inth and Walnut.
Les Angeles-Harry Drapkin; B. E. Ames, 16 West Seventh street; Oliver & Haines. Gakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnston, Four teenth and Franklin streets.

Minneapolis—M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South

Third: L. Regeisburger, 217 First avenu-New York City-L. Jones & Co., Astor

Ogden-F. R. Godard and Meyers & Har-Omaha-Barkalow Broz., 1612 Farnham Magouth Stationery Co., 1308 Farnham. Salt Lake Salt Lake News Co., 77 West

treet South San Francisco-J. K. Cooper & Co., 746 Market street; Foster & Crear, Ferry News Market street: Foster & Croar, Serry News Stand; Goldsmith Bros., 256 Sutter; L. E. Lee, Palare Hotel News Stand; F. W. Pitte, 1008 Market; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis; N. Wheatley, 83 Stevenson; Hotel St. Francis

Washington, D. C .- Eibit Bours News. Des Moines, In .- Moses Jacobs, 309 Fifth St. Louis, Mo .- E. T. Jett Book & News

Dallas, Tex.-Globe News Depot, 260 Main Sacramento, Cal.-Sacramento News Co. Phoenix, Ariz.-The Berryhill News Co.

Santa Barbara, Cal.-

San Diego, Cal.-J. Dillard.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, FEB. 20, 1908.

LIMITS TO RIGHT OF COMBINATION. So far as capital is concerned, the Nation has spoken through its laws, interpreted by its courts, and has declared that when combinations are unjust, op-pressive and restrict the operation of natural laws, they shall be restrained or put out of existence. The common sense of the average man assents to this. Wherein lies the force and essence of these definitions-unjust, oppressive and restrictive? Unjust signifies that a balance is unfairly held, or power irregularly and arbitrarily applied. Oppressive means that power, however obtained, is used to keep down, to prevent fair play, to keep in bondage. To restrict the working of National laws in these directions assumes that there are natural laws of general application which form part of the people's birthright, and that such laws can be restriction is to require such natural law to be given play. One of such laws, emphasized in the anti-Beef Trust decision the other day, is that each man has the right in modern society to carry his wares to an open market governed by the ordinary rules of supply and is true, to sell or buy or forbear from selling or buying, where, when and how he pleases, but this right shall not be so used as to prevent his neighbor from the exercise of that right also. Therefore the right to combine for such forbidden practices is also denied. The open market is so maintained for the general good. It is not implied that there shall be no rise or fall in prices. But by the give and take of open sale and purchase a market price is arrived at by which, by common consent, men govern themselves, and is an agreed basis for dealing. Such a process establishes what is to be paid for pro-

material. The rise and fall of the market price is regulated in the case of mechanical labor by other considerations. The first is the available supply-too many and convincing manner by persons who men competing for work infallibly reduces the average price. The second is and who have but one immediate end the quality of the labor-governed by to accomplish-to get the money. These the cost of the training the worker has had to pass through, and the earning for they have so long viewed the mer power of such labor to the employer. A its of their claims that there can be no third factor is the force of associated labor-when an injury to one is resented by the other workers in his trade. A fourth consideration is the need of the employer, bound by contract or by pressure of other circumstances-in other words, the emergency of the case.

fessional, mechanical and untrained

service, and is also the foundation of

the price for all distribution and pur-

chase of both raw and manufactured

It is argued that in this age and to the public sense of right and justice. the strength to win a labor cause has only one side. not turned on this satisfaction of the public conscience in favor of the trade demonstrated in any struggle. And necessities. If capital is depending on injustice, so may be labor. If capital given alone show that labor may be in o better case. If capital is impeached for restrictive conditions of its operations, labor may be shown to merit simany controversy, let us remember that in behalf of the taxpayers with mes opinion carry far more weight than court or jury. All depends, then, on capital or labor are submitted which oss, offend, aye, outrage the sense of | tial information that the sovereign neo justice of the average citizen, let us ple of Oregon, the real bosses of the by way of Galveston than by way of not waver, led by impulse only. Let great governmental machine, want this New York. Not only this new section us settle to our own satisfaction how the scales of justice should hang. Pos- priation cut out entirely. sibly some of the thoughts now sug-

gested may serve to guide to a right No man no class of men, has the of good fellows; when representatives not fliegitimale competition for these

utterly selfish basis. And all questions between capital and labor more or less closely touch the interest of that public to which both employers and employed belong. In many cases it might well be that a temporary gain to either side would react disastrously on them from the public damage resulting.

KEEP AT IT, MR. M'CUSKER.

Mr. McCusker is discouraged; but the

reformer who is inspired by the true spirit must accept the objurgations of a hostile public with philosophical calm. The public Mr. McCusker has been contending with prefers dirty streets to clean, unattractive buildings to sightly, and a defiled landscape to an undisturbed vista of green shrubbery, shapely trees and close-cropped grass. When a great blank space is found on the unoccupied wall of a brick building, Mr. McCusker's public hunts around for ome enterprising tobacconist who will pay a dollar a month to be permitted to inscribe thereon a huge sign of the Buzzard cigar. When a vacant lot is found between two stately dwellings, the McCusker opposition erects thereon an ugly board fence and decorates it with illuminative posters advertising the gastric virtues of Beanman's Chewing Gum, or the persevering industry of Kaskanets, which work while you sleep. The proud citizen who seeks to impress a visitor with the beauties of our growing city does very well when he takes him to Council Crest, or The Oregonian tower, where distance lends enchantment; but so surely as he boards a street-car and escorts his guest around the town he finds not a little trouble in directing his vision away from the things he should not be permitted to see. Gullies filled with illsmelling debris, sidewalks blocked with store boxes, signs menacing the pedestrian, building litter left in the streets, pavements torn up by careless conractors-these and others like them are all offenses which the Civic Improvement League (composed once of numerous, now of only a few, McCuskers) wants to get rid of.

Civic improvement is a noble purpose. Rome was not built in a day and, when it was built, there is credible testimony that all its buildings were not fireproof. It is discouraging to think that Mr. McCusker is discouraged, even when he says he intends to turn the great labor of reform over to so public-spirited a body as the Chamber of Commerce, of which the president is Mr. Wheelwright, a citizen of nany good ideas, and the will and ability to carry them out. What the pubic wants-that part of the public which wants the rest of the public to tidy up -is for Mr. McCusker to keep at it and keep Mr. Wheelwright at it, and everybody else who can in any degree ontribute to the general renovation When you stop to think of it, there are clean streets, fine yards, beautiful parks, stately buildings, smooth side walks, and even attractive signs, in Portland; but there would not have been except for Mr. McCusker and his kind

HOW THEY GET THE MONEY. Those who wonder why the Legisla ture makes such heavy appropriations immediately after going to Salem from constituencies that are clamoring for conomy or retrenchment, may perhaps understand the reason if they will practice the old rule to "put yourself in his Most of the members of the Legislature have an earnest purpose to decrease rather than increase the rate of taxation. They perhaps expect that the appropriations will grow as the state grows, but they have no intention robbed of their force. To forbid such to swell the burden of maintaining the Legislature takes some precautions to state government more rapidly than the taxable wealth creases. They believe in spending money when it is needed in some useful public service, but they have no desire

to waste the people's money. But consider the situation that con demand. Every man has the right, it fronts them as soon as they reach the State House. From the opening of the session until its close, there are scores of men and women urging appropria tions for this purpose and that. Investigating committees are sent to the several institutions and the Legis lators are cordially received and royally treated by the officials in charge. The good work the institutions are doing is demonstrated in a most convincing manner, and the utter inadequacy of the buildings and furnishings is shown No room is left for doubt that the in stitutions are admirably conducted upon a miserably small pittance from the state. The investigating con mittee returns to the legislative halls blushing for shame that the great State of Oregon should be so niggardly in the support of its institutions, and a

report is made accordingly. Before the ways and means commit tee each demand upon the State Treas ury is presented in a most plausible are familiar with the matter in hand persons are honest in their arguments, question in their minds that the state is in honor and duty bound to give what is asked. These arguments are all that the committee hears. Upon this showing the appropriation bills are made up, and when any member on the floor of either house has the temerity time the success of any uprising of and means committee stand ready to

to fight a single dollar of the bill as submitted, the members of the ways labor for higher pay and better condi- repeat the arguments they have heard tions depends for success on the appeal in support of the several items. It is up to the Legislature to decide a ques A case can hardly be recalled wherein tion after hearing full arguments upon

How different it would be if the taxpayers should send a lobby to Salem. or men involved. No less for labor than Just imagine for a moment a statefor capital is it essential that right be wide organization of property-owners sending to the capital a chosen band labor and capital alike are bound, in the of men informed upon public questions eye of the general world, by parallel and instructed to keep every appropriation down as low as possible. Thes lobbyists could secure petitions enough relies on oppression, the definitions against appropriations to cover the walls of both Senate and House of Representatives, and enough more to bury every member under a mass of protes tations direct from the dear people. llar condemnation. In judging, then, in | Picture if you can an organized lobby an instructed public conscience and senger boys sushing hither and you delivering telegrams from home against this appropriation and that, and warm which side of the disputed matter has bearted, glad-hand experts embracing the clean hands. When claims of either | Senators and Representatives while whispering in their ears the confiden-

> When lobbyists for the taxpayers go to Salem and hand out Hayanas, give claborase suppers and perform the part | to Galveston and New Orleans. It is

appropriation reduced and that appro-

right to ask for public support on an of the people who bear the burden mingle in legislative halls to threaten political death if the wishes of the people be not observed; when arguments for an appropriation shall be met with well-drawn arguments against—then shall we have smaller appropriations, or, at most, expenditures increased only in proportion to the increase in taxable property

FOREST PROTECTION NEEDED.

Frank H. Lamb, a prominent timberman in Washington, is at Olympia endeavoring to secure the passage of a law for the protection of timber from forest fires. Among a large number of measures of questionable merit which ambitious lawmakers are endeavoring to place on the statute-books this muchneeded law stands out clear and bright In advocacy of the measure which he desires to have enacted. Mr. Lamb presents to the Legislature some interesting statements regarding the lm portance of the industry which he seeks to protect. He shows by authentic figures that the forestry products of the state exceed in value annually those of any other of the state's industries, and yet he points out the fact that, while the Legislature appropriates large sums of money for agricultural, fisheries mining and other industries, no protective measure carrying an appropria tion has ever been passed for the benefit of the great timber industry.

The State of Washington has a won derful heritage in her school and granted lands. There has been no such criminal waste of this heritage as has marked the disposal of Oregon's granted lands, and today there remains in the state more than \$40,000 acres of land, nearly all of it being timbered. This land is conservatively estimated to be worth today approximately \$12. 000,000, hence it is easy to understand necessity for some protection against fire. In the blg forest fires which swept over the state in 1903, more than \$1,000,000 worth of timber was destroyed, and in the counties of Clark and Cowlitz alone the state lost \$200,000 worth of timber. The passing of such large areas of timber into the possession of big holders like the Weyer hacusers, and other milling syndicates. is in many respects a matter of so gret, but were it not for the personal interest which these big concerns have in Washington timber, the loss by fire

yould be much greater than it now is It is reported that one of these timber syndicates last year spent more than \$10,000 in the State of Washington in protecting its holdings from forest fires. and that the expenditure thus made included no small sum that was used in extinguishing fires and patrolling adjacent state lands. The fact that individual owners in protecting their own imber boldings are forced in a degree to extend protection to the lands of the state does not discharge the state from the duty of aiding in this protection and some kind of a law to check this ruthless destruction of Washington forest wealth should be placed in operation

at the earliest possible moment This is a matter in which Oregon has nore than passing interest, partly because our capitalists and millmen are heavily interested in Washington tim ber, and partly because, no matter how careful our own forest rangers may be, they cannot prevent our landscape being smudged over with a pall of smoke for several months in the Summer and Fall if there are no like precautions taken by the State of Wash ngton to prevent forest fires. Washington's state lands are worth many millions more than those of this state, but thus far there has been no expenditure whatever with a view to preserving the timber, and unless the Olympia prevent a repetition of the destructive work of former years, visitors who come out to the Lewis and Clark Fair will have no better opportunity for viewing the snowclad mountains of Oregon and Washington than would

have been given them at home. GROWING PRESTIGE OF GULF PORTS. The Gulf ports continue to show enornous increases in export trade, while New York, which by long years of supremacy in oversea shipping had grown careless, now sees her trade slipping away at an alarming rate. This tradis not getting away without a protest. A conference of some of the largest representatives of the greatest, mercial interests in the city was held in New York last week, and it was pretty generally admitted by the frightened New Yorkers in attendance that continuation of present conditions would result in withdrawal of the large boats of the regular lines of the Atlantic ports and the transfer of export business to the Gulf for shipment by tramp steamers. The steamship men present at the meeting stated that, if the tramp steamers were to secure such a large proportion of the grain that is exported. it would be impossible for the companies operating the large passenger craft to continue to do business, as it

The New York Journal of Commercial says that present conditions have bee brought about by "a rate-cutting which was based upon no legitimate economi or traffic principle, but had for its deliberate purpose the 'grabbing' of all that could be selzed of the transportation of grain intended for export and carrying it away to the Gulf ports." This is probably an accurate reflection of New York sentiment regarding the Gulf ports or any other ports that would have the audacity to divert traffic away from the big port. Journal of Commerce suggests that the Eastern railroads and the business organizations of the Atlantic seaports have the remedy in their own hands. "They only need to work together, says the Journal, "to drain the current eastward by low charges until that flowing South shall dwindle to an insignificant stream, unless the railroads in that section shall be content with their legitimate share and adopt civilized methods for securing and main-

was the grain traffic which formed a

foundation for the cargo that enabled

them to operate steamers for the high-

taining It.' But New York is only partly right on this great question. The view taken is strictly a Manhattan Island view which on all topics is somewhat restricted. The Gulf ports have outstripped New York in grain shipments for a number of reasons besides railroad discrimination. They are drawing traffic from a new and rapidly develop ing section of the great Southwest which is much nearer to the high seas but a large area of country lying far ther north, which formerly depended on the North Atlantic ports for an outlet, is now shipping by a downhill haul

roads to divert this traffic to new router having an economic advantage, and it will continue until the New Yorkers can devise some method for offsetting

It is not of the slightest concern to

the advantage of a downhill haul.

the Kansas farmer whether his grain goes to Europe on a palatial liner out New York or an ancient tramp freighter out of Galveston, so long as he receives full market value for it. New York has been protesting for many months against the growth of the shipping business of the Southern ports while her own shipping has been de clining. And yet never a protest was uttered without the accompanying assurance that her roads were in a posttion to make lower rates than those serving the Gulf ports. It would seem that the time was ripe for the arrogant Borough of Manhattan to make some tangible demonstration of her merits by winning back some of her lost trade. Falling to do this, it will become more apparent than ever that the Southern ports and the roads by which they are served possess economic advantages which are not overcome by the adoption of resolutions.

Practical considerations are upsetting octical, even in the Mediterranean With reference to the sale of American agricultural machinery in Cyprus, Consul Ravndal forwards the annual report of the Agricultural Department of the Cyprus government. The author of the report wisely says:

I must confess that from a poetical point of view the dulcet sound of the bells of the soythe of the Cypriot reaper cannot be comsared with the continu of the thrashing machine, and that the suffi-cating atmosphere which surrounds the thrashing machine and the whirling and dizzying otion of its parts cannot inspire the actist as the view of the oxen drowstly moving and the thrashing floor and dragging the thrashing boards over the corn. But the post and the arrist will agree with me that by pletures and poetry the granaries of the farmer and the Government are not filled.

Mr. Armour is said to have secured the services of some of the men who aided him in the overthrow of Joe Leiter's great wheat deal, and has them rustling wheat to be used in bursting the boom which John W. Gates has started in the cereal. Mr. Armour may repeat his Leiter success in the present deal, but if he should, it will be unfair o award too much of the credit to the en who aided him in his Leiter deal. Conditions are vastly different this year from those in existence seven years A weak foreign market will ald the Armour campaign, but John W. Gates as a daring fighter, with practidally unlimited capital behind him, is more dangerous adversary than Joe Lefter ever was.

The State Senate insisted upon having four days to devote exclusively to the consideration of House bills, and yet was not able to dispose of the mass of work thrown upon it by the House Had the Senate yielded to the request from the House that the old limit of two days be restored, there would have been fifty or more House bills left without final action thereon. When the Legislature meets in 1907, the hold-over Senators and such of the Representatives as may be re-elected should see to it that a stringent rule is adopted to prevent crowding too much work into the last week of the session.

An order for seventy-five locomotives has just been placed in Philadelphia by the Japanese government, which will expend \$1,000,000 for these alone. The ocomotives are to be shipped as rapidly as possible to Corea, where the Japanese are busy on the construction Yalu River and south to Pusan. A and inquired for the "Jedge." line running east to Gensan, where several skirmishes with the Russians took place early in the war, is also being constructed. This will be a purely strategic road for some time but the other lines will have plenty of commercial traffic from the start.

Mrs. Jennie Michel, the aged Indian woman who died at Clatsop Saturday, was nearly as interesting and picturesque a character for the Portlanders who annually flock to the senshore as was the late Princess Angeline to the Seattleites. The old woman clung so closely to the traditions of her race that she mingled but little with the whites, but she was never on unfriendly terms with them, and a large number of her Summer acquaintances from all over the Pacific Northwest will hope that the Great Spirit has carried her soul to hunting grounds as happy as any that await "white folks."

There appears to be no way to require the trunk lines of Oregon to exchange traffic with small independent lines or equitable terms except by legislation. To that end the Legislature has passed the Killingsworth bill. There was trouble in getting the measure through, because the great Oregon railroad system objected to it; but largely through the urgency of its author it passed the House, and it was effectively championed in the Senate by Mr. Malarkey, It is a proper bill, and it will help, perhaps, in the necessary work of building small railroads throughout the state.

The trans-Pacific steamship rate has been cut to \$4 by tramp steamers offering space for March loading. As there is an unusually large amount of tonnage in Pacific waters, it is not improbable that the idle tramps now, as often in the past, will make the rates, which must be met by the regular liners. The law of supply and demand, whether it is applied to ships or the cargoes which they carry, is bound to make its presence felt sooner or later, wherever the highway is open to carriers of all nations.

The local-option people regard their law as the Republicans do the tariffthey admit that it should be revised but they want it revised by its friends. And, like the Republican majority in Congress, they will not revise it if they can help it.

Accumulating interest should largely ncrease Mrs. Chadwick's hidden milllon before she gets a chance to use it As New York worries more about her

police than about her crooks, why not abolish the force?

Across the Styx. Houston Chroniele. "Who's that big, pompous fellow with chin whiskers and the protuberant bris-

"That's a Napoleon of Finance "And that theatrical-looking chap?"
"A prominent Napoleon of Mahagers,"
"And that noisy, low-browed individ-

"A Napoleon of Pugilists."
"And who's the little, quiet fellow in "Oh, him? That's Napoleon."

NOTE AND COMMENT

Tsi An has presented her portrait to this country, and the President never blinked when he referred to it as a token of

New York has been reformed so often that there can be little left of the original form.

Colonel Cody's wife refused to be buf-

The Grand Duke Sergius was killed or his way to a bath. Verb. Sap. Guatemala is about to have a bit of a

ebellion. Costa Rica is worrying over ser boundaries. Venezuela is cutting didos, and Colombia is still sulky. to hand out Spring medicine below Can-Referring to the war situation in Russia,

several exchanges say that "peace is in the air." The Nthitisis are doing their best to keep pieces in the air.

The Spanish bomb-thrower who was muilated by the explosion of his own device in Paris, was an engineer hoist by his own petard to the satisfaction of everyone but himself.

And look at the advertising Kansas is

The Janesville correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel tells a great story of woman's devotion. He says: "Miss Mamie Harris slipped on the sldewalk while on her way to the Opera-House last night and dislocated her arm. Rather than interfere with the pleasure of her escort. she attended the performance, sitting through the show without making complaint, and did not inform any one of the accident until she reached home, three hours later." We confess to a faint suspicion-unworthy, perhaps-that Misa Mamie wasn't so desirous of making her escort happy as of sceing the show.

Here is a Missouri problem set by the Kansas City Star: A man wanted a ticket | into a seat in a dark corner of the house to Olathe and only had a & bill. It required \$3 to get the ticket. He took the \$2 bill to a pawnshop and pawned it for \$1.50. On his way back to the depot he met a friend to whom he sold the pawn ticket for \$1.50. That gave him \$2. Now, who's out that dollar?

Mrs. Chadwick has salted away a comillion, even if she's in a cooler

General Ma is causing trouble again. In this case Kuropatkin represents Pa.

The Atlanta Constitution says that Dr Wiley is not yet prepared to say whether pink salmon made of Michigan carp dyed with cochineal is superior to pink salmon made of Florida catfish dyed with ani

Says the Washington Post: California has the tallest trees in the world ut Oregon certainly has the tallest Hars. Praise from a connoisseur.

"Of the three brides now offered to King Alfonso," says a European paper, "the daughter of the Archduke Frederick is approved by the Queen mother, Princess Maria of Mecklenburg is preferred by the Kalser and the Princess Patricia of Connaught is favored by the Spanish Cabinet." The poor fellow's own preference doesn't seem worth mentioning.

The spotted vells which are to be the fashion this Spring are said to injure the wearers' eyes. That' won't affect the fashion, however; woman would rather lose her sight than be a sight,

Says the Kansas City Star: A corpu lent negro woman came into the office of Judge George I. Griffith, of the South City of the railroad from Seoul north to the Court, in Kansas City, Kan., this morning

"What can I do for you?" asked the

asked.

"Yes. I'm trying to get the nomination," the Judge replied. "What's the 'sideration foh votes dis clist. yeah?"

"What!" almost yelled the Judge, beginning to understand the drift of the

otes wuth one dollah or two dollahs dis lection?"

"Are you aware that it is a serious ofence for a person to well his vote?" sternly demanded the Judge.

"Ah don't 'sactly undahstan' yoh langwidge, Jedge, but of yoh means yoh ain't buyin' 'em, dat's all right. Ah belleves you'se no politishun, nohow." And with this contemptuous parting shot she left the office.

CULPRIT NOT TO BLAME. 'I'd Kiss Her Again," He Said to the Judge.

PITTSBURG, Pa. Feb. ouldn't blame you so much!" Judge Marshall Brown, of the Allegheny County Criminal Court, this afternoon made this remark to Ollie Reagan, young Pittsburg business man, who stood before him, charged with the hentous rime of kissing Blanche Charles, a neat and buxom blonde miss of the fashionable East End district, and Annie M. Winter, a fetching brunette. The remark of the ourt was brought about by an answer which Reagan had just made to the court.
"Let's settle this." the court said.

"Did you, or did you not kiss Miss harles, as she alleges?"
Reagan gave one look at the beautiful Miss Charles, then rose and said: Honor, I did kiss her; and it wasn't the first time, either, that..."

'You never did before!" shouted the blonde member of society, blazing up.
"I surely did kies her before, Judge.
One night when I took her home I kissed "Don't you feel sorry for the way you treated the young lady?" asked Judge

frown, who was young once himself, and not so long ago, at that. "No. Judge, pardon me; but I'm not sorry, and I think I would-"Do it again, I suppose you meant to

say?" said the court, glaring at the crim-

Your Honor, I would do it again, if I got the chance. "Well, I don't know that I would blame you so much" said the court, as he glanced at Miss Charles and Miss Winter,

and discharged the case, putting two-thirds of the costs on the two young women and one-third on Reagan. The kissing had taken place at the home of one of the young women, and in the presence of a malden aunt.

Most Popular Names. Kansas City Journal. census reports

names give in England and Wales 232,006 Smiths, 242,100 Joneses, with Williams, Taylor, Davis and Brown fol-200: O'Neil, 25,100, and Reilly, 29,000. I inches above the ground.

GREAT ACTORS AND ACTRESSES EDWIN BOOTH

miringly and so affectionately by Americans as that of Edwin Booth. In the naturalness, versatility and power of his acting, Booth recalled the traditions of David Garrick and raised the standard of features laughed with the merrim ever held before or since. Besides being a great actor, he was a simple, sincere, modest, charming gentleman. And then, although brother of the man who com-mitted one of the most terrible crimes in the country's history, he was through and hrough a patriotic American. Small wonder American theatergoers atmost ed him living and continue to admire and love him dead.

Junius Brutus Booth, Edwin's father, was, although en able actor, haif crazy throughout his life and almost wholly so toward the end of it. Among other ec-centricities he had a fondness for wandering off into obscure streets or woods of king himself in his room when in the midst of important engagements and being seen for days or weeks. Edwin small and great, who have irreted that being seen for days or weeks. Edwin small and great, who have irreted that was but a boy when he began to travel little hour upon the stage, probably he was but a boy when he began to restrain was the greatest. His conception of Hamhis freaks and keep him in order. One let, says William Winter, was that of iight, in 1831, when Junius Brutus Booth was stepping into his carriage to drive to the National Theater, in New York, the mest part with a patient sweetness which is deadly nathers. where he was billed to play "Richard he stopped abruptly and said to Edwin: "I can't go; I'm too ill to play Edwin begged him to go on, but he ob-stinately refused. "Play Richard yourself." he said Edwin had already done every line of the play at his tongue's end. But he naturally hesitated to become substitute for so great a Richard as his ather. However, when he reached the heater the manager also urged him to try the part, and, arrayed in his father's costume, the 18-year-old boy was soon spouting his father's lines. Meanwhile Junius Brutus Booth had slipped and was enjoying the play. The youth must have played with some of the intelligence and fire which distinguished him ater, for the crowd applauded and gave him a curtain call.

But Edwin Booth was yet to have many severe struggles and conquer many dif-ficulties before he should become the first of American actors. He played for awhile in Baltimore for \$6 a week. Then he went West and roughed it among the ers of California, trying-usually with indifferent success-to get them to exchange their gold for his "Richard III." and often "Belvidera Preserved." He was often "broke" and sometimes near starvation. Once he tramped 50 miles across the mountains to reach the place of his next engagement. From California he went to Australia. In Hawall, on his way back, he played 'Richard III' before King Kamehameha IV.

In the later '50s he returned East, and on May 4, 1857, made in Soston his first great hit. His part was Sir Giles Overess, a zest and an energy which at once established his reputation as a great ac-tor. He next filled a successful engage-ment in New York. Then he wept to Philadelphia, where he and Charlotte Cushman increased both their reputations by appearing together in Shakespearean

Booth was now 25 years old, but he had begun now to display those brilliant qualwhich were to afford almost constant entertainment to American theatergoers for more than 30 years. To those into who first saw him after his fame was purp established his personal appearance usu- was animated.

A DICKENS BALL FOR LONDON.

A "Dickens ball," with a group of the scendants of the famous novelist repreenting some of his most noted characters is to be held at the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, under the auspices of Princess Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein.

Every one attending will rep "Is voh runnin' foh Judge ag'in?" she Dickens character, but the chief interest will center in the party headed by Mrs. Henry Dickens, wife of the eminent King's Counselor,, who is a son of the nov-This party, numbering a will be made up entirely of those bearing the name Dickens, all of them being de-

scendants of the author.

The grandchildren of Charles Dicken onversation.

"Ah means," explained the negress, "is Old Curiosity Shop," including Little Nell, Mrs. Jarley and the Little Marchioness. The Dickens family group will dance a

Sir Roger'de Coverley together. The ball promises to be one of the most striking noveltles of the year, and promment London hostesses are now making up parties in which the characters from ne novel will be chosen

One hostess has already arranged large party to represent the characters in "The Tale of Two Cities"; another numbering 30, will appear in the charac-ters contained in "Nicholas Nickelby." while a third party is taking its costume rom "Martin Chuzzlewit."

The most popular character at the bal will be the fat boy from "Pickwick." There are numerous Sam Wellers, Dolly Vardens, Mrs. Gamps, Mrs. Bardells and Micawbers.

One lady will wear the costume of Little Dorrit, the original of which character is, the way, still alive, being 90 years old. Old prints and drawings are serving as fashion plates, and every effort is being made to have the costumes accurate. The proceeds of the ball are to be devoted to one of the London hospitals.

A Century of Great Men.

Truth. From 1730 to 1830 is the most memorable od in modern histry. Six great men period in modern mistry. Six great men made their marks—Napolbon, whose chief feature was ambition; Nelson, courage; Washington, Independence; Weilington, thoroughness; Pitt, statesmanship, and George Stephenson, ingenuity. Washington and Stephenson have done the most for mankind. Wellington enjoys the re-spect of all. Pitt has our admiration and Napoleon will forever excite the wonder of the world. Napoleon endeavored to remodel Europe; George Stephenson suc ceeded in doing so: Washington and Ste-phenson together had independence, ob-servation and ingenuity—the three qualwhich are of the most service to

Pope Leo XIII's Barber.

ew Romans have been so often inter viewed as Plo Centra, who died the other day. He was for some years a hatter paironized by the cardinals; his unusua skill as a barber at the same time com fidence he gained more and more he was appointed as his chamberlain and adviser-alutante di camera. He knew all the physical frailties of the Pope, and provided for his comfort as no one else could. In this position he acquired wealth and fame. After Leo's death he was re-tained in the Vatican, but in a subordinate position.

Church Built by Government, One of the most interesting buildings

now under construction in this country is the chapel of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolls. In its general plan the building is something like a Greek cross. The main floor is a circle 33 feet 4 inches in diameter, with tran-Williams, Taylor, towing in order. For Scotland, Smith towing in order. For Scotland, Smith towing in order. For Scotland, Smith 33 feet 4 inches in diameter, with transcribed in the septs increasing the clear width on the main axes of the building to 116 feet 5 inches. The outside diameter is 120 feets the septiment of the sep Campbell. Marsay is alread in freight.

Incre ucing 62,600 of them; then come inches. The outside diameter is 120 feets feely, 59,300; Sullivan, 43,600; Waish.

The main building is 64 feet high, and is 41,700; Smith, 17,000; O'Brien, 22,400; Connor, 31,
Byrne, 32,000; Byan, 32,000; Connor, 31,
lantern rising to a total height of 192 feet

N the history of the stage there is no ally caused surprise. He was short; his manner while graceful, was extremely miringly and so affectionately by American department of the stage there is no ally caused surprise. He was short; his manner, while graceful, was extremely quiet and reserved, and his eyes had had bitually a dreamy look. His features were quietly intellectual-his face, in fact, was that of a poet-and there seemed no fire or dash in him. But when his calm the American stage higher than it was Benedick or bespoke the hate and subtle cunning of lago, or darkened with the jealous rage of Othelie he became a wholly different man, and the quiet, imaginative, unobtrusive actor was lost in the comical, the vindictive or the furious character which he so realistically nortrayed, it is doubtful if since Garries there has been an actor who surpassed Booth in easy naturalness that greatest of all histrionic qualities or in versatility. He was, perhaps, a trifle small to play Othello, but he seemed almost equally admirable as Benedick or Lear, as Petruchio or Iago, as Romeo or Shylock, He ran the gamut of human comicalities, folbles, foilies and passions.

Unquestionably the role he placed beet, however, was Hamlet. Of all the Hamlets. the most part with a patient sweetness which is deeply pathers, but which sometimes drives him into delirium, and must inevitably cause his death." Beoth s dreamy, melancholy and imaginative nature singularly fitted him to interpret the character of such a person. He himurated with sadness"-a morbid tendency inherited from his erratic father and increased by the murder of President Lin-coin by his brother. John Wilkes Boothand the deep pathos and power with which he played Hamlet left an Ineffaceable impression upon the mind of every intelligent person who ever saw him in that part.

Once, when Booth was playing in Balti-more, he was stabbed with a dagger which, by mistake, had not been blunted, and had to play some time with his arm in a sling. When playing in Chicago one evening in April, 1829, a lunatic named Mark Gray, shot at him from the audi-torium. Gray was taken to an insuno asylum and Booth had the ball extracted from the place where it had lodged the scenery, and inscribed: "To Edv Booth from Mark Gray." A more serious Incident was the destruction, by fire, of the Winter Garden Theater in New York, of which he was a part lessee, and in which were all his costumes and many priceless relies. Booth's Theater, which was built on the old site of the Winter Garden Theater, bankrupted Booth went to England; and in later years he played successfully in that and other European countries. One of the most charming and characteristic of his life was the close and lasting friendship he formed with his bust ness partner, Lawrence Barrett. The great actor's last appearance took place in Brooklyn, on April 4, 1891. His

pa?" asked a little grandson, as he dying. "How are you, yourself, old fel-low?" was the faint response. Booth's influence on the Drama in Amer-

last sickness was long and he suffered

greatly. But he never ceased to be kindly and cheerful. "How are you, dear grand-

ica was wholly for good. There can be but few Booths. Genluses cannot rea-sonably be expected to appear oftener on the stage than elsewhere. It seems not wholly unreasonable, however, to regret that so few American players carry into their art the explied ideals and high ose by which this great actor always

ODD BITS OF OREGON LIFE.

Expert Opinion. Salem Journal.

Money may talk, but small change whis-

The Right of a Mayor. Paradise Corr. Aurora Borealis. We have all kinds of music in Paradisa

since the Mayor got his new organ. Promising?

Mitchell Sentinel. A. J. Chapman, one of the promising coung men of Richmond, was doing bustin town Saturday. He ordered the Sentinel sent him for a year.

Sounding a Note of Warning.

Myrtle Creek Mail. The City Marshal took care of a couple of cows that were violating the ordinance this week. There are more to be cared for unless done so by the owners.

Passersby Appreciate It, Anyway. Yaquina Bay News.

The repairing of the sidewalk leading up to the Episcopal Church was a muchseeded improvement and will be duly ap-

preciated by pedestrians passing that way.

More Observer. Benjamin M. Brown celebrated his 68th birthday Sunday at his home in Kent. The evening before, Mr. Brown received from his best girl a cigar about 12 inches long, made out of Oregon-grown tobacco, Brown smoked on this cigar all day Sunday and has also been smoking on through the week.

Men Smoke, Women Do the Work.

Prineville Review. A stag party long to be remembered was the smoker at the club Saturday evening. By 9 o'clock the rooms looked like a foggy day on the Antelope Hill. A scrumptious lunch had been provided by the ladies, and at about II this brought forth and promptly cleaned out. Every one smoked and smoked andsmoked, grunted with appreciation and amoked some more. Filnch was the principal game of the evening.

Maybe Jim Wasn't in a Hurry. Weston Leader

Jim Lieuallen has other talents besides seing a farmer and stockraiser. Noticeamong them is his ability to steer a toboggan. The other evening for a few hours he endeavored to guide a tobogtonded with Normal School lasses down the local slide. After upsetting number of times, plowing nearly all the snow off the hill and wearing out an extra heavy pair of gum boots, he managed to each the bottom of the hill with one

The Fire Demon in Our Midst. Ione Proclaimer.

The people of ione were alarmed last Sunday morning about 9 o'clock by the ringing of the firebelt. People were running in all directions, but finally the place was found, which proved to be the residence of John Cochran. Smoke was pouring from every crevice of story, and everybody thought surely the house was doomed. the heavy fire-engine a block over the frozen ground, and then others helped. Upon investigation it was found that a son of Mr. Cochran had thrown a pair of overalls against a stovepipe which entered from the room below, and that they had been consumed and the floor slightly charred.

Character of Plano.

Ohlo State Journal, The girl next door says her pinno is an upright, but it sounds as if it were dead to honor and lost to sname.