The Oregonian

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St. Louis, Mn.—E. T. Jett Book & News empany, 806 Olive street. Washington, D. C.—Ebbit House News PORTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1905.

PROBABILITIES OF PEACE.

Russia finds it not only expedient, but practically necessary, to seek peace, Never was a nation more unprepared for a great struggle than she was; was a nation more surprised at the unexpected and unknown strength of an adversary. Russia blundered into this war. It was herself, not Japan, that made the conditions of itthough Japan actually began the war, to the amazement of Russia who had no thought that Japan would hazard it. Russia, however, has put forth stu-pendous efforts. Powerful as she is, these efforts have weakened, and, for the present, practically exhausted her. She finds it impossible, therefore, to go on with the war, on a scale and with a vigor that could promise success. If the war should continue, all she could do is to retire from Eastern Asia and withdraw so far that the armies of Japan could not follow her. This would be confession that she was beaten completely out of her game.

Russia's claims and pretensions therein. It was Russia's position in that great remain and to make it her own, together with her menace to the autonomy of Corea and consequent exclusion of the influence of Japan from the continent, that gave her cause of war; and having beaten Russia terribly, both by land and sea, and driven her far from the Manchurian seacoast, she certainly will not permit Russia to retain or to recover any kind of hold there. The first condition of peace. therefore, must be the consent of Russia to quit the country. If, moreover the war should go on till Japan has taken Vladivostok, Russia may lose that port also forever; for Japan, completely victorious, will be disposed to protect herself against recurrence of so terrible a conflict as she has been passing through during more than a

Security for Japan requires removal of the menace to her future safety. caused by the presence of Russia in Manchuria and by her pressure on Corea. Japan may go further and demand a heavy money indemnity. Here is a condition to which Russia would be likely to demur-preferring, since she can't have Manchuria, to lose Vladivostok also and withdraw to the west and north of the Amur River, rather than meet a demand for indemnity in money, which would be most humiliating to her on the one hand and extremely difficult-in the present state of her finances-on the other, Russia always has this immense advantage, namely, she can retire into the realm of her own immense distances, beyond the reach of an enemy. She has, however, made mighty exertion to plant her empire on the Pacific, and seemed to have succeeded. But it is certain now she has been defeated in her broad and ambitious scheme, and now she will be fortunate if she retains on the Pacific what she had before her meddlesome intrusion in the affairs of Japan and China, at the close of the war between those countries some ten

years ago. After making peace Japan will put her main energy into the expansion of her navy. Having beaten Russia out of the field, no other power can ever send armies against her, by land; but a powerful navy will be essential, as a guaranty of her security in her islands and of the position she has won on the

mainland. Niagara divert 29 per cent of the water from the natural channel. When the plants under construction or projected shall get at work, 41 per cent of the the falls. The first effect will be to stretches of water, a portage at Cellio dry up the channel on the American and lockage at the Cascades. A writer in Cassier's Engineering "Ningara Falls will

yet walk dryshod from the mamland of Nisgara River." The flow of the river that in flood times in the streams above average volume is less than that of the river, but the field for the steambo three times the volume that plunges over Niagara Falls, and is much greater than the Lower Mississippi-though the whole drainage basin is less. No water without breaking bulk. river, save the Amazon, sends to the sea so large a volume as the St. Law-

THE OLD AND ONLY WAY.

"Probitas laudatur et alget." Virtue is praised and yet freezes. It is commended, yet starves. Thus Juvenal, the Roman satirist, a long time ago. Very little there is that's new, in this world we live in. Ideals are necessary though they who maintain them usually sacrifice themselves in the work, and with small thanks. In a recent address on 'The Problems of a Modern University," Professor J. H. Penniman, dean of the academic department of the University of Pennsylvania, declared "that the supreme alm of a great university was-or should be -absolute fidelity to truth for truth's sake, apart from personal opinion or personal gain." Certainly there could be no higher purpose in the training of youth for the struggles and duties of life; for, as the speaker said, one of the purposes of an instituton of learning is, first, to conserve knowledge; secondly, to disseminate knowledge; and thirdly, to impart knowledge. But none of these three functions can be successfully performed without fidelity to unbiased by individual preferences or individual feelings. This devotion to truth goes hand in hand with a devotion to duty which itself finds application in three important objects in the acquisition of knowledge, and these are, as Professor Penniman stated, to interpret the past, to measure the present to foretell the future. All of these are useless if not honestly done. In a word, it may be said that the

fully to the pupil. For the strongly endowed university this should be easy. Its strength in teaching, in character, in finance, should lift it above the shifting moods of the time. Thus it may impart a strength to all who come under its influence. And yet, the alumnus, who goes forth into the world, finds that

great purpose of the teacher should be

to find out the truth and tell it truth-

Nevertheless, the only security one has, or can have, when he enters the world of activity and of strife and struggles with it, is in keeping faith with his ideals. Starvation, with virtue, after all, is not likely to happen. But shame, fallure, vexation, disappointment, remorse and death, are the proper consequences of life without ideals of virtue and duty. There are resources in decency and virtue and right living, that are sure. To these resources loose, idle and vicious lives permit the matter to go by default." by no chart, is lost on shoals or reefsusually the first that it encounters. If he straight way is not the primrose path, it certainly is the only safe one.

UPPER COLUMBIA STEAMBOATS

The portage raffrond at Cellio will be ready for business in a few months. The rolling stock and motive power have been purchased, and the roadbed and other equipment will be in readiness by the time the 1905 wheat crop is Japan can accept nothing less than available. As yet no effort has been total withdrawal of Russia from Manmade to secure transportation facilities on the river above Cellio. The fact that boats to be used on that portion of the river must necessarily be constructed province, with her evident intention to at a point quite remote from regularly established shipyards and machine shops, and that all of the material must be taken in by rail, makes it unreasor able to expect a steamer service to be in readiness when the road is completed. This unpleasant situation is causing some uneasiness among friends of the open river who had apparently expected to see keen rivalry among steamboatmen for first place on the

new route now open for them. Oregon steamboatmen have plenty of boats and plenty of capital with which to build more whenever they are satisfied that returns commensurate the risk will be forthcoming. Were it ossible for them to transfer some of their boats from the lower or middle river to that stretch of water between Cellio and Wallula, they would undoubtedly hasten to give the upper river traffic a trial. But there are no boats on the upper river, and, to get into the trade, it is necessary to build and equip new ones complete from keel to pliothouse, and steamboatmen seem to be deliberating very carefully as to whether the immediate returns will

warrant the investment necessary. When R. R. Thompson and E. F. Coe. built the steamer Colonel Wright above Celilo in the late '50s, they saw before them a rapidly increasing traffic that was paying \$100 per ton freight between Cellio and Wallula. They reduced this rate to \$80 per ton and piled up col fortunes at the latter figure. Their successor, the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, made still greater fortunes with three or four larger steamers carrying freight at \$40 per ton, and even less. The steamer Spray, which entered the field as an independent boat, earned her cost three times over in five months before she was gathered in by the O. S. N., and the Cascadilla another opposition venture, met with similar success. There was such enormous leeway between the maximum charge and the actual cost of the service that capital in unlimited sums was

available for up-river steamboats, But there has been a great change in since the day of high freights. Wheat is now carried by rail from points in Umatilla and Walla Walls, the two big wheat counties of the Northwest, to Most of these travelers probably seek Portland or Puget Sound, at \$3.15 per ton. From Biggs, which is the river the rate to Portland is \$2.05 per ton. It would cost the Umatilla or Walla Walla wheatgrower from 50 cents to \$1 per ton, and perhaps more, to get ms where the boats could reach it. This went to Southern California wet would accordingly leave the boats \$2.15 the Winter, "but find it almost as wet would accordingly leave the boats \$2.15 as Oregon." In view of the lamentamean a diminution by two-fifths of the over nearly 250 miles of river, included volume that hitherto has passed over in which distance are a number of bad

> All of the steamboats now running out of Portland are securing from 11 to

miles of easily navigated river, where the New York State reservation to Gost fuel of all kinds is cheap and easy of Island across the present bed of the access. Upstream freights, while materially higher than the downstream is remarkably uniform-due to the fact | rate on wheat, can never appeal to the steamboatmen so long as the railroads the water is held in the Great Lakes; so retain the power to grant distributive there is not much difference in the flow rates to interior points. The portage at the falls, one time or another. The road is a good move toward an open Columbia River at the Cascades. The | will not be materially widened until the Lower St. Lawrence carries more than | obstructions between Wallula and Riparis are removed and the canal at Celilo completed, so that the boats can get in the long haul from Lewiston to tide-

WISCONSIN AND OUR PAIR

The Milwaukee Sentinei of March 22 has an editorial on the Lewis and Clark Exposition, based on suggestions made by Charles W. Mott, of that city. The Sentinel says: "It is unfortunate that the bill appropriating money for the state exhibit at the Portland Exposition was killed, but this need not deprive Wisconsin of the advantage such a representation would gain. The money can be raised by private subscription to pay the costs that should have been by the state."

What Mr. Mott proposes is "that a building be erected at moderate costsay \$2000 to \$2500-consisting of a lobby, or reception-room, and an auditorius in which moving pictures can be shown representing Wisconsin industries. These pictures can be taken in factories and shops, and can be made to illustrate the processes through which achinery and other products of Wisconsin industries pass while in the course of manufacture. Other pictures may be thrown upon the screen show ing Wisconsin's prosperous cities, and with an explanation of the different As to Wisconsin's trade in the West, and particularly in Oregon, Mr. Mott says:

A large part of the machinery output of Milwaukee goes to the Pacific Coast, and particularly to Oregon. The wagon output of Racine has a large market there. In fact, a certain type of wide-fired, mountain-climbing wagon is manufactured in Racine exactally for pecially for that trade. The thrashing machinery for which Racine is noted also goes to this section extensively. Milwaukee prod-ucts in the line of knit goods, clothing, and boots and shoes are strongly represented in the trade of Oregon and neighboring states. The list of important Wisconsin Interests represented there could be extended indefinitely. Many of these firms have their own representatives on the Coast, with local igents in Portland. Others reach the trade through the jobbers of St. Paul, Minneapoils and other cities. I travel frequently to and from the Coast and come in contact with commercial and business men generally. The fluence. And yet, the alumnus, who guestions I have asked these men as to guestions forth into the world, finds that where they obtain their goods have revealed virtue is praised, but freezes and to me a business connection between Wisconsin and the North Pacific Coast that tate. To all these people, and to those who but goods of them, a practical exposition of the methods of manufacture followed in turning out the principal Wisconsin prod-ucts would be of the greatest interest. Opnerunity for the extension of the trade by steresting others would be great.

The Sentinel expresses a hope that the Legislature of Wisconsin may yet act; but if it should not, the Sentine urges private subscription for a fund, "there is too much at stake to saying

THE MAYOR'S BIRTHDAY.

If Mayor Williams paused enough in the midst of the felicitations of his friends on his eighty-second birthday, it must have occurred to him that it is, after all, a fine thing to be Mayor of a city where he has lived nearly all his active life. He has his roubles, but it is the business Mayor to have trouble; and if he is the happy possessor of a serene mind, a lear conscience and a fund of good humor, they need not cause him to lie awake nights. Besides, they are mostly other people's troubles. When he looks tious industry of the public-spirited citzens who know how to ron the city better than he does, the Mayor has but to con the familiar axiom that the man who has an office never serves the pub-

lic so well as the man who wants one When he is reminded that Portland is not all it should be, and that Seattle for example, is a paragon of all civic virtue, the Mayor can reply by showing that its municipal finances are in a terrible tangle; that a contractors' poo has milked the taxpayers of thousands of unearned dollars; that its Councilmen have been publicly accused of systematic graft; that its state legislative delegation not long ago "sold out the city"; that its City Engineer proposes to go on a three months' European junker at the nublic expense; that the City Attorney is in difficulties over non-enforcement of the fire-escape ordinance and that the Mayor has had to purge himself of contempt of court for mak ing unfounded charges against a Superior Judge. If a comparison is sought to be instituted between Portland and the moral and intellectual City of Taoma, he can respond by showing that it is the only open town on the Pacific Coast, and its gambling-houses yield a monthly revenue of \$4000 to the city treasury. If San Francisco and its reform Mayor are mentioned favorably, a few instructive incidents in the process there of making bad citizens got good citizens better may be cited. The chairman of the Board of Public Works has just been indicted for subornation of perjury committed in an effort to shield ballot-box stuffers; the Chief of Police has been dismissed from office for grafting, and a widespread condition of rottenness is being slowly un-

It is significant that in each of these cities the old regime was turned out and the new established. The San Francisco Mayor "busted the machine"; the Scattle Mayor "closed the town"; the Tacoma Mayor "smashed the ring." What Portland is going to do remains to be seen. In any event there is no need to call in Dr. Osier.

DODGING THE RAINDROPS. "Pleasure never is at home," says the poet and his words seem to be borne out by the long list of Oregonians who are sojourning in Southern California sunnier skies than those they picture as peculiar to Oregon in March, but the sest-inid schemes for getting to windward of the weather are always gang

ing agler. A paragraph in the San Bernardin understatement of the facts. The Los Angeles Times tells a fish story that only the heavy rains rendered possible. Two different men, on their way home disappear. Children aircady born may il per ton on routes of from 40 to 160 by moonlight, are reported by the ergetic a press agent,

Times to have caught fine, fat carp which were flopping about in the mid-dle of the street. Here in Portland the most daring spinner of yarns would hardly venture upon such a tail one as this; the amount of water in the streets would not justify it. Again, we read of a party, which included a Portland woman, going for a trip on Santa Catalina Island. "The party went over the trail," says the report, "and was caught in the rain. There was an inch of precipitation before the visitors got back to their hotel. They were thoroughly soaked." And again: "Mr. and Mrs. William P. Swope, of Portland, Or. spent a few days at Santa Monica. They arrived in time to see the heavy storm at sea, when the pleasure pleas

of the beach were wrecked, entailing a loss of fully \$200,000." These instances lead one to the conclusion that if pleasure never is at home it very frequently is not abroad either. Those in search of a climate never are blessed, but always deem themselves about to be blessed with an absolutely flawless combination of sun and shadow, heat and cold, dryness and welness. Needless to say, the perfectly satisfactory climate is not to be found this side of Paradise, but Oregonians at home will regret that Oregonians in California are not having as good a time:

John D. Rockefeller has sent to Chicago a prayer for Dr. Harper's recovery, together with the implication that Boss Tweed in the zenith of his power would bestow his ill-gotten gains on some worthy or unworthy institution, Thomas Nast as the illustrating inquisitor of the people, would "Where did he get the money?" Chi-cago, with its record of 17 murders, 40 assaults, 73 burgiaries and 129 hold-ups since January 1, and none of the criminals apprehended, apparently does not care where the money comes from so long as the piratical John Dough hands it over. It is even a matter of ques-tion whether the Rockefeller prayer could not have been dispensed with, had he sent the money instead.

Executive ability in its highest form has always been credited to American railroad men, and they have earned the reputation they enjoy. When Horace G. Burt gave up the management of the Union Pacific he was offered \$100,000 per year to take charge of the great Trans-Siberian Railroad. This offer was refused, and now comes the news from Omaha that a similar salary has been offered him to take charge of the Panama Canal. It is a man ability that can refuse a \$100,000 position. In this connection it is interesting to note that Portland's good friend, A. L. Mohler, is winning new laurels by the excellence of his administration of the office vacated by Mr. Burt.

D. J. Crowley, of Tacoma, who died last Friday, was for years a law partner of the late John B. Allen, in Walla Walla. He was a man of keen mind, high integrity and great personal geniality. He occupied a conspicuous po-sition in the affairs of Washington up to about six years ago, when he withdrew from law practice. As a member of the state constitutional convention he was active and influential and probably had more to do in framing the polley of the constitution than any other on. It is singular that both he and ex-Senator Allen should have expired without previous warning at the maturity of their intellectual powers.

The Washington State building at the World's Fair in St. Louis was typical of the state it represented. All other building last Saturday it toppled over and burst into print all over the United States by nearly killing three men. the package. It contained a sheet of pa-States may come and states may go, but Washington is always "there."

Resenting the proposal that it is the duty of Canada to take British goods instead of American, the Montreal Gazette says: "Great Britain does not buy a dollar's worth of produce from Canada for any other reason than that she can procure it here better and cheaper. She buys in every one of the world's markets on the same conditions. When we buy we should be entitled to the same privilege"

The Steel Trust will distribute \$9,000, 000 in increased wages among its employes this year. If stock market reare correct, the directors and stockholders have already distributed good many times \$9,000,000 among themselves since United States Steel commenced its upward climb

"Greater Pittsburg," to include Allegheny City and other suburbs, is at last to be accomplished. It will be a city of more than 600,000 inhabitants, and possibly may go beyond Boston and Baltimore-with only New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis leading it.

Warsaw's Chief of Police would be coolish to conclude that an attempt to blow him up with a bomb reflects in any way upon his personal character or reputation. It is merely an indication that some persons consider his office is better unfilled.

Boodle is the principal topic just now in San Francisco, Omaha, Milwaukee and New York. In some of the towns that come between, all that's needed to produce a similar state of affairs is an investigation.

Mrs. Chadwick got \$517,000 on her sans and her paper read \$750,000. The difference of \$268,000 was a very reasonable commission-considering the kind of bankers she dealt with.

The Panama Canal Commiss hreaten to quit if their pay for attendance at meetings is stopped. what? When did they ever do anything except meet and draw pay?

Rojestvensky's squadron having sailed from Nossi Be, the Madagascar champagne market resumes its normal duliness.

General Oyama talks a little for pubcation. He does less-for publication, But he never has any explaining to do. High finance will have something to ts credit if it brings about the end of

the Russo-Japanese War. Maxim Gorky must begin to think that the Russian government is too en-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Counters of Tackars de Kisjoka, rmerly Miss Hart, of Cleveland, has obtained a divorce from her Hungarian hus-band. What a relief it will be to abandon "Tackaca de Kiajoka" for plain "Hart."

It doesn't take much to make a hero is New York Robert Goelet has acquired the title by pulling a burning hat from the head of a young woman with whom he was dining when a candle set fire to the

A resident in Pittsburg writes to a New York paper denying that such an abbreviation as "Pts." is used to designate the city. He says that in Pennsylvania he ought to have done it long before. Pgh." is siways used.

It is beginning to be known editorially as the "Panama muddle."

A boy in Everett hypnotises his schoolmates into thinking that chips of wood the Beef Trust for a job

Rockefeller is about to give \$50,000,000 a university-in Chicago, not Kansas.

Just because the World says that New York is getting most of its fresh eggs from Kentucky, the Louisville Courier-Journal makes itself ridiculous-to Oregon egg-caters only-with a panegyric upon Kentucky eggs: "Artstocratic eggs from the Bluegram nestle fondly amid the inner recesses of the apple ples that he intended to present the University languish temptingly upon the tables of the of Chicago with \$50,000,000. Whenever Four Hundred," says the Courier-Journal. They do their heroic part in lightening the wheaten biscuits that brown in the vense of Fifth avenue and cheer the beart of the Gotham invalids whose physician limits his diet to poached eggs on judgment if they can toast. They swim in Broadway eggnogs and egg-phosphates, they decorate the bridal cakes of happy couples and give their substance to many an omiet that sizzles on the skillet." Then the writer calls upon some poet to go it about the Kentucky egg. How much more inspiring is the Oregon egg, which it would be superfluous to label "fresh egg," as the World does with the others. It's enough to make anyone break into an omelette of poetry-

The Oregon egg, the Oregon egg-But we leave the continuation to one of the poultry journals.

If Russia's sallors have done nothing else, they have established a criterion of ebriety. Counsel for the defendant in a recent case before an English court urged that the prisoner had been "very drunk" when he committed the offense. "Do you mean so drunk that he would not know a torpedo-boat from a trawler?" asked the

The editor of the Mansfield (O.) News s a flowery writer, and when a wedding is pulled off in Manafield he is there with the goods in the dope-slinging line. Here is a feeble specimen of his style when he lets loose on the "fragrant maiden": "Rival lovers should not let young, fragrant naidens' allurements attr their hearts with such fierce emotions of love and jealous wrath that they will utter words that will cause fear and sorrow to rankle in maidens' tender, shrinking hearts. They should have more consideration for the feelings of the timid maiden at whose shrine of beauty and grace they want to

Revelations of an International Spy.

(Editor's Nots. These revelations are of so sartling a nature that Monsieur "Q. T." owing to his infinate friendship with the crowned heads and uncrowned feet mentioned the same and the same than the street of the same than th therein, is unable to disclose his identity. Another thing is that "Q. T.," for reasons of his own, does not wish his former laundry driver to obtain his address.)

it came away in my grasp. It was artificial! Placing it in my pocket, I opened per bearing the single word, "Come."

Wrapped in this extraordinary letter was a small piece of steel. I turned it over in my hand, but could make nothing of it, until I noticed a small blue stain on one angle. Then I remembered. It was the identical piece of an exploded bomb that I had dug with my penknife out of the leg of the Grand Duke Twirlyvitch, when his life was last attempted by the Internal Circle of the Infernal Reds. His blood was the bluest in Europe. and I could not be mistaken.

Conscious that I might be watched, I ordered the cabman to drive to Euston, where I bought a ticket for Galway. Next day I was in Ireland, followed as I had expected, by a score of secret ser-

vice men. How to outwit them? Speaking the Irish dialect perfectly, thanks to a six-months' visit to Boston I had no difficulty in persuading the Galwegians that I was a United Irishman and that the Russian spice were from the

Needless to say, the Russians were not the men for Galway, and when they began to recover their senses I was approaching the gates of the Winter Palace. Just as I was about to enter by a seeret door of which I had the combina tion, a heavily-veiled woman of superi figure laid her hand upon my shoulder and whispered:

Benny on the Ornithornynchus. Chicago Tribune.

Chicago Tribune.

The ornithorhynchus is a small animal you read about in books. You have to use a dictionary when you spell its name. They do not keep it on axhibition in menageries or in parks. It lives in Australia, and has a bill like a duck, also web feet with which it can propel itself through the water with great ease. If the ornithorhynchus had fewer legs and a pair of wings it would be a bird. It is a lonely animal, and not much given to society. The reason for this is that it has nobody to associate with but ornithorhynchuses, and that is enough to make any animal tired. Australia is a wonderful country. Besides the ornithorhynchus it produces bushmen, kangaroos, and boomerangs, but I would rather live in my own country, where we have the blessings of civilization. Let us ever strive to do good and to obey our parents it takes me a long time to write an essay on the ornithorhynchus.

English the World Language.

New York Independent.

**The do it, if you'il wait till I hitch up."

In a few minutes the team was ready, and the cobbler and his passenger were on the west.

"Pretty quiet life you lead up here in the hills." observed the photographer.

"Yes, pretty quiet—not much doing. like there is down in town. But I manage to make a living."

"Shoemaking profitable, is it?"

"No. not very, I 'spose I'll average 80 cents a week at that. But I do other things, you see. I carry the papers, and that's good for a dollar every week, sure. Then I drive the mail twice a week, and that's another dollar. And I do barbering, too. Some weeks I make \$\frac{1}{2}\$ clear, but generally not more than three-fifty. We get along somehow, me and my family, and we sin't gone hungry yet. Once in a long time to write an essay on the ornithorhynchus.

English the World Language.

New York Independent.

HENNY.

Benglish the World Language.

New York Independent.

New York Independent.

English in an international language.
The negotiations between the Russian and The negotiations between the Russian and Japanese for the surrender of Port Arthur were conducted, not in French, but in English. The Japanese generals who took part and their associates talk English, and one of them Russian, one the Russian side they brought a young midshipman who had to act as interpreter, because the English of the officers was imperfect. In Russia and Turkey the officials still prefer to use French, but the rest of the world, in the East as well as the West, turns to English. West, surns to English

Is Castro Another Diaz?

A New View of the Venezuelan Autocrat.—The New York Asphalt Company and Its Effort to involve the United States With the South American Republic.

Richard Weightman, in Chicago Tribune

In his capacity as an alleged persecutor

of that virtuous and greatly wronged concern, the New York Asphalt Company. I took little interest in him. What he did to the asphalt people was so obviously just and proper that it verged upon the humdrum and the commonplace. Besides,

Imagine what would happen to a for-eign corporation doing business in this country under a Government franchise after it became known that the company had not only defaulted on its charter obligations but actually financed an insurrection. And ask yourself whether it are good to eat. He should apply to would happen next day or after two

years of humming and hawing At all events, that is what the asphalt crowd did in Venezuela, and yet only a few days ago did the Venezuelan court finally ferfeit their charter. The proper criticism of Castro in this matter is not that he has sat down on the New York Asphalt Company, but that he didn't do It in 1903. . . .

The United States has no legitimate grievance. The alleged oppression of the New York Asphalt Company will not bear a moment's impartial inquiry. Mr. Hay himself said to an intimate friend, not three months ago, that the whole squab-

For the rest, Venezuela is standing squarely by The Hague award. There has been no proof to the contrary, and so far as I know no authoritative asser-Castro has shown tion to such effect. that he can manage domestic tumuit and dissensions if not harrassed by foreign encroachments.

As a matter of fact he managed the As a matter of fact he managed the Motos insurrection of three years ago pretty effectually, although the New York Asphalt Company people were alding it with money and advice. Who shall measure the future now open to Castro with Germany and England to protect and promote Venezuela's commerce, and with security at home in restoring tranguillity and elvilization? quillity and civilization?

If Castro is like the majority panish-American rulers, we shall soon spanish-American rulers, we shall soon hear of him in Paris enjoying his for-tune, while Venezueia has a new pres-ident—of course of Anglo-German se-lection. He will find quite a little company of congenial spirits there.

But they are not all that way. There

A BRITISH DIPLOMAT'S QUESTION Put to Gen. Woodford on His Way Home From Spain. L. Woodford, in the Sunday

Magazine, When I was recalled from the Spanish capital, the interests of all American citizens were placed in the care of the British Embassy. As a con-sequence of this fact, Str Henry Drummond Wolff had been directed to Hearing of my approach to Paris, he had awaited me there. His note was most gracious. He explained that he was suffering from the gout, and under any other circumstances would call upon me gladly; but he begged that I would waive cersmony and come to his hotel, as he wished to proceed to Madrid at the earliest moment. No possible reason existed why I should not accede to his suggestion. He was my superfor in years he outranked me in the diplomatic service in seniority and as an Ambassador. Therefore I went. proceed at once from London to his post.

tunity. But he remained silent. After I had much overstayed my time and felt that I could not remain donger, I rose to

leave, and said:
"T beg of you, Sir Henry, to convey to
the Queen Regent and to the Duke of the Queen Regent and to the Duke of Tetuan my sincere personal regard, and to her Majesty, the Queen Regent, the assurance of my personal good wishes for the health and long life of her son, the young King. You will know exactly how to convey these messages as the expression of sincere respect and grantitude for sion of sincere respect and gratitude for many courtesies, although they now co a private citizen of the United

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff was standing, and bowed with great dignity. k hands cordially; and as I turned to go the British diplomatist sudd "What will you do with the Philippines then you get them?" This was the first time I ever had heard

mentioned the possibility of our acquiring those faraway islands. It was the most startling interrogation ever put to me, foreshadowing as it did new responsibil-ity, new colonial policies, new army equip-ments, new naval stations—a new destiny

for my country. My reply, perhaps, is hardly worth repeating; but I had to make answer, and I retorted:
"What will you give us for them, Sir Henry, when we get them?"
Hardly had I reached Loudon before the cable finshed to all the world the anment of Cor modore Dewey's glorivictory in the Far East.

Simple Life in Jersey.

"How far is it to Sonerville?" asked the newspaper photographer. "Nigh on to six miles." replied the village shoemaker, looking up from his

'Can I get somebody here to drive me "I'll do it, if you'll wait till I hitch up."

"Well, you work for one of them big rich metropolitan papers, and I'm going to make you pay as much as—75 cents, by gum

Keeping Peace in the Family. Miller County, Mo., Antegram. The woman who can make good bu darn socks to a frazzle, cook a meal that tickies her husband clear to the waint-band and keep the children's nack and ears clean seidom figures in a divorce

O Castro, becomes exciting.

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Diaz when he was a fugitive from Mex-Diaz when he was a fugitive from Mexico, living in New Orleans, with a pricupon his head if he crossed the Rig Grande. He crossed though in 1876and ever since, with the exception of the four years between 1880 and 1884, he has been President of the Mexican

He has built up a prosperous and powerful nation, introduced peace, in-dustry, high civilization, established progressive institutions, I heard Gen-eral Phil Sheridan say in 1886 that, if he were ordered to march to the Mexlean capital, he would want 100,000 men-perhaps more. On the other hand, the wisest financiers in the world today are anxious to invest in Mexican securities.

Who knows that Castro may not have patriotic ambitions such an Diaz had? Who knows that he may not have it in him to be as a great a ruler? Certain-ly be is a brilliant and indomitable soldier. He has proved this over and over sgain. Porfirio Diaz was no more than a soldier when he made himself Presi-dent of Mexico, some 30 years ago. And see what he has done for himself and nobler position than that of a Spanish-American extled in Europe, no mat-

ter how many millions he may have taken with him in his flight. It is unlikely, as every one must admit, that Castro is another Diaz. the same time it is not impossible. We must remember, too, that Diaz might never have had his opportunity had not the United States Government guaranteed it. In 1877, before Diaz fairly knew his way about the palace at the capital, Escobedo—the man who de-feated Maximilian's army at Quaretaro and afterwards executed himself, together with two of his Generais-tried to cros the Rio

with arms, etc., for an army awaiting him on the Mexican side.

If the expedition had succeeded, others would have followed. Lerdo de others would have followed. Lerdo de Tejada, the deposed President, was in New York with unlimited money at his disposal, and there were veteran com-manders to co-operate with Escobedo. But the United States said no! Thus Diaz had the chance which Castro never yet has had. It is not inconceiv-able that Castro may intend to do for able that Castro may intend to do for Venezuela what Porfirio Diaz has done for Mexico, and that he has entered into the arrangement with Germany and England in order to secure the opportunity with which the United States supplied Diaz some 30 years ago, and without which the latter might never have known the meaning of peace and order.

NO REACTION IS POSSIBLE. Visitors Will Come, Inspect the Country and, and Stay.

Morning Olympian. The Lewis and Clark Exposition is in some respects the most important ever given.

While falling short in magnitude of the Chicago and St. Louis Fairs, its location at once lifts it far above either of these in the matter of results prom-

The chief subject of our conversation is dreams of a homeseeker may conjure unimportant at this day, relating as it did to details concerning the responsibilion the plains and in the valleys; there on the plains and in the valleys; there are the valleys there are the valleys that the plains and in the valleys; there are the valleys with the valleys. states which participated in the big show reached the end of the advertising tether when the Fair closed. Not so with the Evergreen State, for when workmen were engaged in razing the my first impulse, I clutched the hand, but with the Evergreen State, for when workmen were engaged in razing the my first impulse, I clutched the hand, but my first m dairyman, farmer, orchardist, miner, timberman, fisherman, the capitalist seeking investment, and who not? It is the land that hundreds of thousands are looking for. For years the people of the Elast have been reading of and long-ing for the West. The Lewis and Clark Exposition has decided thousands. It is sufe to say that 50 per cent of those who come have in mind the country rather than the Fair, and herein is the great difference between Chicago-St. Louis and Portland. Many who come to the Portland Fair will come to stay, the railway rates offering them a welcome opportunity to get West. No one went to Chicago or St. Louis with thoughts of settling or looking for anything save the wonders to be seen in the booths. To Portland they come looking for the West and the wonders that they have been told are here. They will not be disappointed. And there is om for all who will come millions of res of rich soil awaiting them. We

> It makes an epoch, this Exposition in the wilderness.

> have but begun the development of our

Exports of Manufactures.

Ever since the Dingley bill became a law free-trade writers have been con tending that it would strangle the growth of our foreign trade and that it would make impossible the sale abroad of American manufactures. But under the Dingly tariff the value of our exports has risen from \$882,506,000 in 1895-96 to \$1,460,825,000 in 1903-04, and, strangely enough, exports of manufactures have expanded at a greater ratio than exports of raw materials. The percentage of manufactured articles sent abroad in 1890, was only 17.8. In 1900 it was 31.6 and for the seven months ending with January, 1905, it has risen to 34. There is nothing to indicate that this manufactured exports will not As our sales of raw materials de sales of manufactured articles will crease, until perhaps, the presentance between the two classificating reversed. If a Cohdentie is will admit the advantages of such a result. ment, why should he quarrel with the conditions under which that readjustment is being gradually worked out?

Booth's Murderous Pistol.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
The derringer platol used by John Wilkes Booth in assassinating President Lincoln is in a safe in the office of the Judge Advocate-General of the Army in Washington, having been in the custody of the Judge Advocate-General since the trial of Judge Advocate-General since the trial of the conspirators. This has been brought out by the recent sale in Philadelphia of a pistol with which the crime was said to have been committed. The purchaser wrote on to the War Department, and learned that he had been victimized.

In the Old Days.

San Francisco Argonaut.
The young man of today works comfortably until he meets a maid. Then
he discovers that before he can have her
he must double his earnings. And if he he must double his carnings. And it no succeeds in getting the necessary captual, he then has a series of murriaga customs to follow out, in the end wishing he lived in the old days when it was a dim trail at night with the girl panting in his arms and the old man threshing around in the gully below.