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THEY MUST RETIRE.

Grover Cleveland must give way to some new man. William J. Bryan must yield to the leadership of another who more nearly represents the views of the members of the Democratic party. Both must retire to private ranks, there to excreise the same rights to hold and express opinions as in the case of any other

Anyone who reads correctly the signs of the times may see this written upon the political skies and emblazoned upon every device that presages what is to be. It is in the air. It is apparent in every corner of the country.

It is probably true, too, that David Bennett Hill must stand aside and retain only a position as a private citizen without chances for recognition for the realisation of his ambition to be President of the United States,

New men must take the reins of power Younger men in point of national proms must determine that the Democratto party shall not again be torn with n over endorsement of this or that platform, or weakened by diversions over whether or not some former policy shall or shall not be again enunciated.

Those who hold to the Democracy must, as The Journal frequently has said, turn their faces towards the future, must sider what is just now before us. Dead issues may bury their own dead issues. The Democratic party must not expend its time and energies any longer in deciding whether or not this corpse or that corpse shall remain in its grave, or be given a pretended resurrection. The Democratic party must learn that

a political party possesses not the power to animate dead things; that it is not a creator; that it has not power to make tssues to order. Parties that win represent the present needs of people, consistent with close guesses as to what will be demanded in the future. Political parties that lose wrangle over past matters and expend most of their resources in fighting among themselves.

These are lessons that must be learned by the members of the Democratic party. They are words of counsel from a Democratic source, from a newspaer that hopes much from true Democracy, but that cares little for a mere organization that amounts to nothing but an archeological

SENSIBLE LABOR PROPAGANDA In Pendleton, the local association of retail clerks are making efforts to establish early closing as a permanent thing. They are succeeding, too, for they are proceeding along sensible lines. They went at the work in a spirit of friendliness towards their employers, and asked sothing that was not within the limits of

The Pendleton clerks did not ask revolu-Honary measures, but adjusted their demands to the obvious possibilities, keeping in mind all of the time the interests of the owners of the stores.

This sort of labor work is calculated to strengthen the labor union in the public estimation. It appeals to people as a just move, and has no element of unreasonableness in it.

Regarding the requests of the clerks for early closing, few will fail to admit the justice of their position. No class of employes work longer hours, nor perform duties more exacting. They are required to be in doors all of the time, and have no opportunity to get out into the fresh air, excepting on Sunday, which is theirs

AHYWRY. No person can be healthy who remains behind a counter from 8 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night. It is a life of slavery, and holds little of cheer for the one who is compelled to submit to

such a regime. Labor, under such conditions, becomes yne weary round of drudgery. It is nothme more inviting than the tramping of the ox in the treadmill. It precludes all appertunity to see aught of life but the do of a store. Nature is denied, with alf of the refreshing views and walks and brives. Books remain closed, for one canset stand if hours selling goods and ro- man too often to his beer.

tain sufficient of physical vigor to render reading enjoyable after the long working day has ended. Literature, music, art, out-of-door pleasures, all that goes to embellish life, these are denied the man or woman who has to spend every hour of daylight and part of those after sunset in the soul-deadening task of measuring flannels or showing goods to customers.

The employers will lose nothing in the long run, either, for with shorter hours the clerks will possess better physical and mental vigor, and more effectually conserve the interests of those for whom they work.

HICH PROTECTION FETICH.

The strength of the high protection fetich is illustrated in the manner in which Eastern publications are beginning to cartoon and caricature the idea of revision of the tariff schedules, as demanded by the present conditions. There is apparently a concerted effort to ridicule the revision of the tariff into disfavor. It is obvious that the current is running towards the revision idea, An immense number of Republicans are imperatively demanding that that party take ground such as was advocated by Babcock, of Wisconsin, before he made his recent surprising change of front, and became ardent in support of the pollcy of the ultra-conservatives.

The American Protective Tariff League are sending out literature to educate public sentiment to their way of thinking, and in every conceivable manner the beneficiaries of the high protective tariff are striving to retain their present hold upon the economic control of the nation.

They do not unwillingly yield to the rational arguments of those who believe that there are many industries that have grown strong enough to stand alone, without further assistance of the kind that was given upon the "infant" plea.

And the fight over this issue is the one fight that will engross the attention of the country, unless the Democrats are foolish enough to attempt to maintain views hostile to the retention of the Philippines and the reasonable strengthening of the army and the navy.

The time has come when the people are ready to correct the fadical weaknesses of our protective system, and those who receive undeserved benefits are anxious to retain their position, if possible,

There will be from this time on to the sext campaign persistent opposition to ariff revision, and readers of many of the "funny" papers will observe it. It will be an attempt to preserve the wor ship of high protection as a fetich before which the American people shall continue to bow down in abject subjec-

STOPPING FOREST FIRES.

The Interior Department has deternined to put forth efforts to stop forest fires on the Pacific coast. The effort is timely. It has been needed for some time.

Vast areas of timber lands are annually devastated by fires, and the resources of the Pacific Coast are being reduced by just that much Every citizen should co-operate with the Interior Department to its commendable efforts.

There have been some who attributed o carelessness the setting of fires by ocomotives engines. Many fires that raged this season were set by sparks from engines on the various roads, and there has been a disposition to blame the railroad company.

The Journal has investigated the subect somewhat, and is quite convinced that the raolroad companies have not been neglectful in this respect. They, indeed, desire to realize conditions that would prevent the setting of fires, desire it more than do others.

The one great difficulty under which they labor is the lack of coal of a kind to render it feasible to obviate the pouring forth of sparks from the engines There are practical difficulties that prevent such perfection in spark arresting as would be agreeable to the railroad managers.

As a matter of fact, coal that has the highest percentage of combustion and herefore the minimum of uncombustible matter to pour from the stacks is the coal that is always sought by the railroad because it gives the highest quantity of power for a given quantity of fuel. So that it is probably true that the emitting of sparks from engines under the forced drafts that must be turned on if high speed is to be attained is not due to fault of the railroad, but to limitation placed by the nature of the coal

This is but one phase of the question of the setting of forest fires, albeit it is important. There are others-carelessness by campers, timber rangers and stockmen being prominent. Probably the last named are the causes of the major portion of the fires.

The Chicago police have a new Bartholin clew; but then, they are accumulating a stack of clews at the rate of about 'steen a week.

H. W. S. owes The Journal one for that picture, but he has evidently taken the other side of the proposition.

Anybody can recognize a German. He is always "Schooner" rigged.

Drinking habits, says Saxe,

THF TABASCO COLUMN.

Anyone would know that this is Phil Meschan, the popular boniface of the Imperial Hotel. He and his fellow landlords are certainly the "men of the hour."



and hence the proprietors are happy. To be a hotel man in Portland just now is greater than to be a First Nationa Banker at other times.

With the latest and up-to-date new machinery, which is coming, The Journal is going to be a newspaper. The Journal is insured in the strongest insurance company in the world-that of Uncle Sam's dollars-against filling a corner in Portland's newspaper graveyard. The Journal has no toes to turn up.

Lady Ragian made a show of herself few days ago by putting on all the riad rags she were at the Corenation. and permitting the plebians and rabble to gaze at her at six cents per look. The crowd was immense and the gate recelpts went to charity,

Mary MacLane left her native hearth, Butte, Mont., and went to New York City, as she claims to seek the d-1. How Little Mary knew where the gentleman of the cloven hoof and barb-wire tail made his headquarters is a mystery.

Lawyer Thomas in discussing a propo sition with Lawyer Lamb, in New York City the other day, gave the latter the lie direct. This mixes the old proverb somewhat and leaves the lie and the Lamb lyin' down together.

Mr. Dooley, writing of the "Millionaire's toil," says: "Wurruk is wurruk, if ye're paid to do it, an' it's pleasure if ye pay to be allowed to do it." There is decidedly more solid thought than good English in that sentence.

The late Pierre Lorrillard said it was impossible to live like a gentleman for less than \$1000 a day. It is hard, but literary pursuits seldom permit a man to squander more than \$750 per day, or say

The detectives in Chicago are advertising Bartholin as a smooth-shaved man. Have they forgotten he has been gone long enough to grow a Mary-Helen-Lease-Carrie-Nation- set of crimson "donegals?"

Col. Jack Chinn, of Kentucky, wants women taught the use of fire-arms. Yet, the good old broom, the stove-hook and the rolling-pin have not forgotten their cunning-nor their usefulness.

Buffalo Bill brought the Wild West show out of the effete East, just to show us denizens of the Wild West how the Wild West ought to Wild West. Thanks, awfully, Bison William.

Uneasy is the man who tackles the

hurricane deck of a Wild West broncho.

He can learn more of the ups and downs of the world in less time than anywhere else in the world. Schwab was born with a beer appetite, and acquired a champagne income. Re-

other troubles that make a bad liver for General Alger will not seek office, but if the seantorial job goes gunning for him, he will always be at home, or leave

sult, cirrhosis, hydratids, and all the

a card on the door telling when he can be found. Schwab is said to be suffering from a case of too much salary. However, there are thousands who would take the chance of being inocculated with the dis-

Four more men have been killed in an effort to climb the Matterhorn. Their deaths were due to accident, and yet they happened on account of the "climb

With the horseless carriage and the wireless message, hope springs again that, in time we may reach the wordless lecture, and the soundless plano.

The automobile, if it once become common, will make the horse fly a gaunt in the flanks as a wasp, and it may make him an extinct species.

J. Pierpont wouldn't have his picture taken for \$5,000,000. That's the difference between J. P. and the pretty actresses.

Many a New Englander visits his old home, but none of them volunteer to money." stay.

NEVADA MEMORIES.

HOW KERR WAS HANGED. The first legal execution in what is now the state of Nevada took place at Carson City in the summer of 1860. A gentleman named Kerr furnished the subject, and bade farewell to the world and its' worldly troubles in a somewhat spectacular manner. Kerr halled from Missouri, and was probably hated from there. He was built on lines of length, rather than on those of beauty, and was four inches to the good on a six-foot

theasure.

The crime for which he was hanged was the murder of two young immigrants, who had just crossed the plains from Michigan, on Wisconsin. Kerr, pretending he owned a ranch back of town, hired one of the young fellows, took him about a half mile out in the sage brush, and killed him. He got 40 cents for the job, went down town, spent the money for drink-and then hunted up his victim's partner. He took him to where the body of his recent victim lay, and shot him. This time he got a trifle over a dollar, the young fellows having struck the town practically

Kerr was arrested, taken before Judge Cradlebough for trial, and convicted. The jury brought in its verdict Wednesday afternoon, and Kerr was sentenced to be hanged next day, between the hours of 10 and 12. A gallows was bastily constructed near the scene of the murdet and at 10:30 Thursday morning Kerr mounted the platform. Kerr was long, the rope was unstretched, and when he dropped, his feet struck the ground. A black rag tied over his eyes, was pulled up by the rope, and standing on tip-toe he swung round and round, being unable to maintain his bal-

He couldn't speak, of course, but his eyes kept seeking Blackburn, the U. S. marshal in charge of the job, and seemed full of reproaches. His tongue could not utter. Blackburn, who was smoking a short stemmed T. D. pipe, walked deliberately to one side where a shovel had been thrown down, picked it up, and, coming back, proceeded calmly and leisurely to give Kerr more room by digging a hole under him. It was a simple remedy and entirely successful.

AGAINST BIG NAVY.

Citizens of Boston and vicinity, without reference to party relations, have united in this remonstrance against the proposed vast increase of naval expenditures:

To the President, the Secretary of the Navy and the Memmers of Congress-We regret to learn that the estimates for the navy for the fiscal years aggregate nearly \$100,000,000. This is about five times the amount expended only 10 years ago. The new estimates amount to an average cost of over \$6 for every family n the country. Had this sum applied in education would support 5000 manual training schools at nearly \$10,000 apiece throughout the United States.

We believe that it is a needless extravagance to take for this purpose anything like \$100,000,000 out of the pockets of the people

We hold that the maintenance of a vast machinery of war is not only a serious burden upon the people, but a posi-For more than a hundred years th

tive menace to the peace of the world. United States has borne the honorable tradition of a nation which had no need of great armaments. We urge all who believe in justice, good will and humanity as the great safeguards of the interests of the nation, to exert their influence to maintain this high distinction. This petition has the name of Edward Everett Hale at the head of it.

EVERLASTINGLY AT IT.

If you toot your little tooter and then lay aside your horn, there's not a soul in ten short days will know that you were born. The man who gathers pumpkins is the man who plows all day, and the man who keeps it humping is the one who makes it pay. The man who advertises with a short, a sudden jark is the man who blames the editor be cause it didn't work. The man who gets the business takes a long and steady pull and keeps the local paper from year to year quite full. He plans his advertising in a careful, thoughtful way, and keeps forever at it until he makes it pay. He has faith in all the future and can withstand a sudden shock, sud like the man of scripture, bas his business on a rock.-Western Advertiser.

POEMS WORTH READING.

SONG OF CALCHAS. BY JAMES-SHIRLEY.

James Shirley was born in London September 18, 1596, and died there Optober 29, 1666. He was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School, London, and at ooth Oxford and Cambridge. He taught school for a time, and from about 1625 wrote from 30 to 50 plays. He also finished and fitted for the stage a number of Fletcher's plays.

The glories of our blood and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armor against fate;
Death lays his icy hand on kings:
Scotter and crown

Scepter and crown Must tumble down, And in the dust be equal made With the poor crooked scythe and spade Some men with words may reap the field,
And plant fresh laurels where they kill.
But their strong nerves at last must yield;
They tame but one another still:
Early or late,
They stoop to fate,
And must give up their murmuring breath,
When they real county.

When they, pale captives, creep to death The garlands wither on your brow, Then boast no more your mighty deeds Upon Death's purple altar now, See, where the victor-victim bleeds:

See, where the victor-victim bleeds:
. Your heads must come
To the cold tomb;
Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in their dust.

"And that is the girl Gayboy married. eh? They say, he married her for her "He must have."

THROUGH AN OPERA GLASS.

President Roosevelt, during his Oyster Bay outing, has been no less the stren-uous Roosevelt than he was when a Rough Rider or as a plainsman of the great West. He has been most remarkably active and exemplified the bounding physical nature by the manner in which he indulges in constant exercise, as well as illustrating how constant physical exercise will induce a bounding physical nature.

ROOSEVELT'S VACATION.

Here is a schedule showing the manne in which Mr. Roosevelt has spent his vacation: Arrived Oyster Bay.....

July

Left Osyter Bay for Sea Girt July 24 Returned to Oyster BayJuly 25 Left Oyster Bay for Gardiner's IslandAug. Visited Hartford, ConnAug. 23 Miles walked Miles ridden Miles rowed Hours given to sleep..... Hours devoted to official business .. Hours devoted to semi-official business Number of callers Times he has shaken hands...... Entertainments Special dinners

Special luncheons Speeches Trees cut down Cords of wood cut Shooting at target Sets of tennis played Wrestling matches with children ... Times beaten Cigars smoked Glasses of sherry drunk Few SAMPLE ROOSEVELT DAY.

Here is a sample day for the President

at Oyster Bay: Rose at 7 o'clock and took cold bath. Walked 15 minutes through the woods for an "appetizer."

Breakfast at 8 o'clock-Ate oatmeal, steak, potatoes, hot muffins and one cup of coffee.

Read morning papers, personal mail, and worked with his secretary for one hour and a half Went horseback riding with "Young Teddy," Archie and Kermit at 10:30

o'clock-returned at 2 p. m. for a light lunneheon. Shot at target with "Teddy, Jr." and

Went rowing with Ethel and followed

this with a swim with the boys-Returned home at 6:30 p. m. Took rub and leisurely donned his evening clothes, which he invariably wears for dinner.

Kermit for a half hour.

Dined and spent an hour with his wife on the big veranda. Went to his library and spent an hour reading.

Retired for the night at 11:15 o'clock. ROOSEVELT AND THE SUPREME

COURT. The selection of Oliver Wendall Holmes to succeed Mr. Justice Gray of the Uinted States Supreme Court is a happy one. The new incumbent is a man of many parts, excellent lineage, and a judge of ine attainments. In this, his first selection to the highest court of the country, the President has made no mistake.

The selection brings to mind the fact hat most of the members of the court are well along in years, and if the President shall, as is generally expected, serve a second term, it seems likely that with one, or possibly two, exceptions, he will absolutely reconstitute the personnel of the supreme bench. of onte that there is not a single itving member of the court which participated in the extra-judicial proceedings of the Hayes-Tilden contest.-Philadelphia Inquirer.

WHAT ROYALTY SMOKES.

Making cigars for princes and potentates and crowned heads is a great business in Havana, and incidentally, I may emark, from what well-posted men have told me, that they turn there royal contracts to good use in more than one way. You see, it is a good advertising feature. It gives the cigarmakers a prestige which they cannot get in any other way, King Edward of England has his cigars, specialy made. By the way, that reminds me of the fact that we frequently find cigars in this country which are labeled with the English coat-ofarms, just as the cigars are labeled which are made especially for his majesty the King of England. Of course they the not the same cigar. It is simply a catch system. All the cigars that are made for crowned heads by Cuban manufacturers are bought by the men they are made for, and scrupulous care is exercised in the matter. The only men who ever get any of these cigars either get them on orders from royal personages, or they get them as guests of the royalty. A particular kind of tobacco is used in the manufacture of these cigars. Take the case, for instance, of the Czar of Russia. Cigars that are made for him Sun. are branded with the Russian coat of arms, and he buys all the cigars the factory can make out of the material and in the way specified in his order.

FROM PAGE TO PREMIER.

The career of Apolo Kagwa, Prime Minister of Uganda, who is in London to attend the coronation, has been remarksble and romantic. When very young he was a page in the court of King M'tesa, and after that ruler's death rose to the rank of steward under the notorious M'wanga. He always held aloof from the barbarities prevalent at that time, and was in consequence more than once beaten and wounded by M'wanga.

Twenty years ago Apolo came under the influence of the Church Missionary Society and has since remained a loyal and staunch friend of the missionaries, often at great personal cost. Though speaking but little English, he is no mean scholar in his own tongue and has written three books on the history and folklore of his

It was owing to the strong representations of Apolo, says the London Express, that M'wanga in 1890 signed the treaty with Captain Lugard by which Ugands became a British protectorate. He was head of the forces in 1892, and ruled the country with conspicuous ability during M'wanga's flight. Had it not been for his influence the chiefs would have rebelled and the country would have had to be reconquered .- Philadelphia Record

THE SOUTH'S COTTON INTERESTS

The manufacturing activity in South led to a great therease in the production of cotton. In 1880 the cotton product was 5,708,942 bales, valued at \$280,-266,000. In 1897, the first year of McKinley's administration, the product was 11,~ 200,000 bales, valued at \$20,552,000. Last year the 10,383,000 bales had a value of \$494,567,000. In the year 1897 our exports of cotton cloth to China increased from 73,261,000 yards to 140,131,000 yards. In 1899 China took 221,068,000 yards of cotton cloth. In 1900 she took 182,023,090 yards, and in 1901, exactly 83,859,000 yards.

In 1897 our exports of unmanufactured cotton to Japan increased from 20,191,000 pounds to 82,011,000 pounds, and went up in 1898 to 111,200,000 pounds, and in 1908 to 161,601,000 pounds, though they dropped Returned from Gardiner's Island. Aug. 5 in 1901, for a special reason, to 39,279,000

These figures show why the South is in. terested in the development of our Aslatic trade. While China was taking great quantities of cotton manufacture, Japan was constantly increasing her purchase of unmanufactured cotton. The South furnished all of the raw produce for Japan and a fair part of the manufactured product for China.

There were other heavy purchasers of cotton and cotton products in Asiatic countries, but the largest customer was China, and the Boxer rebellion, which cut down the Chinese demand for cotton manufactures more than one-half, also cut down the demand for raw cotton from Japan. The South, therefore, felt the Boxer rebellion more severely than any other part of the country, and it is more interested in the re-opening of trade in China and peace in the Philippines than any other part.

WHY NOT A WOMAN'S FACE?

For more than 50 years our govern ment has been making postage stamps. The first issue, 1947, represented but two values, five and ten cents, and on each was printed the likeness of a prominent man-a policy ever since continued. The only exception to this rule was in 1809, when locomotives, steamboats, and eagles for a while disfigured our stamps. This issue was soon withdrawn and the more dignified has since prevailed,

Within the last ten years there have been three special series commemorating great events. But the regular issue now in general use came out in 1890, with reprints in '94 and '95. Franklin, Washing ton, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, and Garfield are respectively on the one, two three, four, five and six-cent stamps; new value the eight-cent, appeared, and Gen. W. A. Sherman's face adorns it; Webster is on the ten-cent, Clay on the fifteen-cent, Jefferson on the thirty-cent, and Berry on the ninety-cent stamp. There were also added two higher denominations, the two-dollar and the fivedollar, with Madison's and John Marshall's portraits.

Other men's faces have appeared at diferent times and been retired but never woman's face adorned a stamp of a regular issue. And this is a country where women are honored and revered as nowhere else.

Other nations have women's faces or their stamps. Why not the United States? Surely we have representative women enough.

LOATHE SIGHT OF GOLD.

"I have visited the mints of three countries," remarked a traveler, a medical man, "and I have found all the ofguides in the nerve and victims of insomnia. Every one of these officials is required to give bonds, not only for his honesty, but to cover theft by visitors whom he conducts over the place. It is customary to hand money about among the visitors to show the coins of their different stages of development. If the party be a numerous one the nerves of the guide are strung to such a pitch that at the Hotel de la Monnaie, in Paris, the man confessed that the sight of coined gold and silver was odlous to him, and that he had come to look upon everyone who visited the mint as a possible robber. Besides the effect upon the nerves, in nearly every case it has affected the eyesight. One of the guides told me that three years of continual gazing upon gold and silver had affected his sight so that he s unable to distinguish certain objects inless they possess peculiar fridescent qualities."-Chicago Tribune.

THE VERY THING.

She-"So you are writing me a poem?" The poet-"Yes; but I can't find anything to rhyme with 'Cupid' that will dequately express my state of mind." She-"Why not 'stupid?"

THEIR EFFORT.

Stella-"Mabel tries to keep it a secret that she is engaged." Bella-"Yes, and Clara tries to keep it a secret that she isn't."-New York

A SURE CURE.

"I've tried a hundred remedies for insomnia but without avail," complained Hojack. "Have you ever tried to keep awake?"

asked Tomdik.-Detroit Free Press.

SEND HIM TO THE SENATE. We don't know what on earth it is that's ailin' Uncle Jim:
It seems like summer weather has a fierce effect on him.
He expresses his opinions in a way that

rudely shocks An' dares us all to fight with guns or tomahaws or rocks. We thought the matter over an' con-

cluded mighty quick
That Uncle Jim's too strenuous for Pohick on the Crick. An' so we're canvassin' for votes; we're takin' all in sight.

We'll send him to the senate, 'cause he's spoilin' for a fight.

There ain't no use o' keepin' him se cluded here to home;
He has a soarin' nature an' his fancy's
boun' to roam.
An' every leadin' citizen is happy to be For a little contribution to the 'lection-eerin' fund.

'Cause we're gettin' apprehensive that unless he leaves the town'
He will be a-smashin' windows and stearin' buildin's down.
So we reckon we will put him where his chances ain' is selight.
We'll send him to the senate, 'cause he's spoilin' for a fight.

TONIGHTS ATTRACTIONS. Marquam-"Idol's Eye," Tivoli Opera Cordray's-"Tide of Life." Melodrama

Shield's Park-Vaudeville. COMING ATTRACTIONS. Marquam-"Toy Maker," Friday, Saturday nights, matines Saturday, with toy

souvenir presentation. Pollard Juvenile Opera Co, for Carnival week. Baker's-Neill Stock Company, "Social Highwaymen," week beginning Sunday, August 31.

Cordray's-"Tide of Life" for the week, Juvenile Specialty Company beginning Sunday night.

Shields' Park-Vaudeville coming week

BAKER'S HEAVY SALE.

If the demand for seats yesterday, when the box office opened at the Baker Theatre, is any indication for the coming season, the Neill Stock Company will certainly do a phenomenal business. All day yesterday there was a steady stream of people buying seats for every night next week and an extra demand for Sunday afternoon and evening. Theatre-goers of Portland must be famliar with the different members of the company to know their true merit in advance

SOME ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Marquam-The sale of seats will open for the Pollard Juvenile Opera Company tomorrow (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock. This well known organization will be the Carnival attraction at the Marquam Grand Theatre for one week, beginning next Monday. "Paul Jones," Planquette's beautiful nautical opera, will be the opening bill. Poular prices will prevail during this engagement. piece abounds in tuneful numbers and is full of comedy which is celeverly handled by Master Willie Pollard as "Bouillabalse," and Little Daphen Pollard (seven years old) as "Petitte Pierre," the "Insect." A few of the musical gema that will linger in the memory of the music lovers, are "Hast Thou Forgotten That Vow in Days Gone By," with its refrain "Ever and Ever Mine," "A Plighted Troth no Change Can Know," and the plaintive solo "Oh, My Love Come Back to Me."

Cordray's-The Bolasco-George Juvenile Specialty Company, composed entirely of little folks, who are exceptionally talented in their several lines, in their performances compare favorably with any vaudeville show. Every number on the program receives an encore, and in some cases the performer individually are the recipients of two or more.

The feature of this fuvenile aggregation is the band made up entirely of the little members of the troupe, and it is wonderful the way in which they produce music from instruments nearly as large as themselves. Katherine, a little miss scarcely 12 years old, does a contortion act that equals anything ever attempted, and she ties herself into knots that are scemingly impossible

A vivacious young lady is Miss Agnes George when she sings and dances and when she sings "La Belle Perisienne" she fairly captivates the house.

Her elder sister, Marion George, plays several numbers on the violin with skill and tenderness, as though she were a finished musician. A small man in over-Join the Army" in an inimical way, and when he introduces an Irish jig on his toes he wins rounds of applause. The cornet solo work of Marion Stanley is

exceptional for a boy of his years.

One of the most attractive features of the show is the Florodora Octette with the girls arrayed in bright red gowns and the large black hats with waving plumes, while the boys have gray suits and silk hats. They sing "Tell Me, Pretty Maiden" with a vim, and at the last performance had to appear six times in answer to calls from the audience. This feature is very meritorious and deserving of all the praise it receives. Hobart Cavanaugh, the boy baritone, has a voice of wonderful power and sweetness. The smallest member of the troupe is a very cute in her picture dance, and the Adams sisters in their cake walk were encored. The performance closes with a little skit called "Our Prospective Step-father." in which there are specialties. The band gives concerts in front of the theates each evening at 7:45.

"THE IDOL'S EYE."

"The Idol's Eye" was the bill presented by the Tivoli Opera Company to a good house last night. The production was well handled and the comedy work of Ferris Hartman was clever, indeed. As Abel Conn, he kept the audience in splendid humor throughout the entire performance. Edward Webb, in the ridlculous character of James McSnuffy, proved an able asistant to Mr. Hartman. As for the rest of the cast, there is very little opportunity for them to show to any advantage in the piece, although Mis Frances Graham, in the second act, was compelled to respond to several encores to her solo. The chorus was good. The scenery and costumes, although not as extensive as those of the Frank Daniels production of the piece, were appropriate in almost every detail.

CORDRAY'S. "The Tide of Life," continues to play to good houses at this theatre. The plece runs the rest of the week.

CONVENIENT SLEEP.

"After all," said Mrs. Galleigh, "il isn't so bad to have a husband who sleeps in church. Mine dreamed all through the sermon last Sunday, and 1 can't help feeling glad every time I think

"Why, who ever heard of such i of it." thing?" her friend exclaimed. "You see, our minister preached s

horrid impertinent sermon against women paying so much for the clother they wear, and I just know that if Jonathan had been awake he'd never get through quoting it to me."-Chicago Record-Herald.

GREAT DIFFERENCE.

There is quite a difference between winning a smile from a girl and getting the laugh.-Philadelphia Record. -Washington Star.