

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

C. S. JACKSON, Proprietor. JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Proprietors. THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL, 29 Yamhill St., Between Fourth and Fifth Portland, Oregon.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, for transmission through the mails as second-class matter. Postage for single copies—For an 8, 10 or 12-page paper, 1 cent; 16 to 28 pages, 2 cents; over 28 pages, 3 cents.

Telephone: Business Office: Oregon Main, 500; Columbia, 116. Editorial Rooms: Oregon Main, 500. City Editor: Oregon Main, 250.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. The Daily, by Carrier, \$5.00 per year. The Journal, six months, \$2.50. The Journal, three months, \$1.30. The Journal, by mail, one year, \$4.00. The Journal, by mail, six months, \$2.00. The Journal, by mail, three months, \$1.00.

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NEW FRANCHISES. On last Wednesday, as heretofore reported in The Journal, seven ordinances were introduced in the Council to grant valuable franchises to the Portland Railway Company covering a number of miles of streets in various parts of the city.

While The Journal understands that with the growth of manufacturing, the building of docks and warehouses, there must be grants for switches and connections, in order to avoid costly and useless delay, it is apparent to the dullest perception that these applications are made now to secure valuable privileges before the provisions of the new charter become effective, and this should not be permitted.

In all human probability, within ninety days or thereabouts, the charter will be in effect, and in the meantime no building could be done. In the first place, there are no rails, and in the second, excavating and grading is not usually done in the winter time.

Even where residents of a district desire the franchise granted, no harm is done by delay, and the city, as a whole, has a direct interest in these matters. As is usually the case, the company insists that a failure to grant its request will result in preventing the expenditure of large sums of money within the city. This is a game that has been worked to a finish here.

Some of the present Council and nearly all of the present Board of Public Works had an experience of this character with the Pacific States Telephone Company something more than one year ago. It wanted a franchise, wanted it very badly, but only for the purpose of expending some \$200,000 in building conduits and putting their wires underground. The officials of the city were assured by officers, agents and attorneys that the money was appropriated, that this vast sum needed but the revivifying touch of a new franchise to be put in circulation, and the wires in the center of the city, which deface the view and endanger life, would disappear like magic.

Up to this date, how many dollars of it has been spent, how many conduits built, how many wires placed underground? Not one. As a matter of principle, no new franchise should be granted except where necessary for switches and until the new charter goes into effect, and if those who are so anxious to burden the taxpayer by licensing vice will be as earnest in securing proper compensation for the city from this source and follow the provisions of the charter and the example of other cities all over the world, it is altogether possible we will have better streets and more revenue.

Under the new charter certain principles respecting the granting of franchises formed the base on which that chapter of the charter rests. It was accepted as a fact that the people were largely interested in all such grants; that they were of great and growing value, and that that value was largely created by the people as a whole.

It was further accepted as a fact that all public utilities must be in a manner controlled or owned by the public. The Journal feels safe in saying that so part of the charter appealed stronger to the people, or was more heartily endorsed by them than the provisions relating to the granting of franchises. The salient features are:

No grant of exclusive privileges: none longer than twenty-five years; and no longer than the longest period of any other franchise owned by the company applying for it. This provision is intended to bring all franchises to one company at an end at the same time, so as not to have a series of overlapping franchises.

No franchise can be granted without compensation to the city, and the city reserves the power to acquire the plant at the end of the franchise period.

Publicity is secured by requiring the publication of the ordinance, and the public are protected against extortion and excessive charges by requiring publicity of accounts, with the right of examination.

The repairing of streets and kindred subjects are carefully guarded. Other features relating to various methods of control are covered, and finally the people can, by vote, nullify any grant if done within a certain time.

This charter was adopted by a vote of nearly two to one, and if that vote meant anything, it means the people of this city want no more franchises granted except under its provisions.

The great and growing value of these franchises, the necessity for limitation in time, control of operation in the interest of the public is apparent to everyone, and where no harm can result it seems but the course of wisdom to wait but a little while, until the charter becomes law.

THE REMEDIES. The President's idea of changing the Constitution so that the General Government would have the power to deal with trusts is a good enough theoretically, provided it has not that power already. The trouble with the plan is that by the time the Constitution had been amended there would be nothing left to arbitrate; the trusts would have it all.

Then, suppose in the course of two or three years, the Constitution were amended. It would take years before the constitutionality of the amendment could be settled in the courts, and the remedy would be still huddled down below the horizon, long after the present generation had passed away.

There is a simple remedy at hand. From those trusts fattening from the benefits of the tariff, take the duties off. From those robbing the people by controlling a product, such as coal or oil, take possession of them, under the law of eminent domain, as public necessities, and operate them under Government control.

Enforce the laws forbidding railroad or transportation companies to own mines, and from these corporations holding-up the people through patent rights, amend the patent laws so that no more than a certain per cent could be made from the manufacture of patent-protected articles.

These remedies are all within the power either of the states or of Congress, and can be easily and quickly applied.

THE GRAND JURY "COME TO THE BAT." Mr. Fred T. Merrill, Councilman from the Third Ward, appears to be somewhat disturbed to find his remarks about the "graff" taken so seriously. He seems to think that civic virtue is at such a low ebb in Portland that a man occupying the official position he does can publicly proclaim his personal knowledge of

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THE CHARTER AND THE SITUATION.

There is unquestionably something going on behind the scenes which bodes no good to the new charter. Bearing in mind that so far as it could be done under a Republican form of government, many opportunities for choice pickings have been eliminated. Enough of reason is found to cause those who thrive on this sort of food to want to defeat or destroy it if possible. There is no fear of an open contest. There is no doubt but that our members will stand for it, unless they are deceived or tricked into voting for something different from that they intend.

The people of this city have not forgotten the surreptitious attempt at the last session of the Legislature to take from the Water Committee all power over the city lighting. Only the insistence of Senator Joseph in having the charter read exposed the scheme, and when thus brought to light, every member of the delegation denied any knowledge of the change and its modest and retiring author was never discovered.

We repeat, if it had not been for Senator Joseph, the charter with this provision emasculated would have passed, and not a member would have known until too late to have remedied it. Already good citizens who did not take interest even in the deliberations of the Charter Board to make even a suggestion, are quietly throwing out hints to members that this feature and that need amendment. Such unselfish devotion to the public interest deserves notice, if not reward, and The Journal will see they get the former, if not the latter.

This is the danger that confronts the charter. It is the "innocent" amendment or omission that should be looked out for. Eternal vigilance will be required. The charter makers, whether they succeeded or not, tried to make a logical, harmonious whole, and nothing will reduce it to a patch work quicker than will a series of "innocent" amendments. The charter was framed under an act passed by the last Legislature creating a board of thirty-three, composed of representative citizens. More than nine months' labor was put on it. The meetings of the board were public, and the newspapers gave an unusual amount of space to its deliberations.

On its final adoption, there were but two negative votes, and but four members refused to sign it. It was then published in pamphlet form and distributed gratuitously from a number of public places. The conventions of parties solemnly pledged their nominees for the Legislature to vote for its adoption, without alteration or amendment if approved by the people. On this pledge the members-elect went before the people.

It was then submitted to the vote of the electors of the city, and received 10,497 affirmative votes, as against 1,353 negative, or nearly ten to one. If ever the people spoke deliberately on a public question, if ever a delegation received a mandate, it was done in this instance. It would be an insult to the honor and integrity of the members of the Legislature to even discuss the question as to whether they would vote for or against it.

But it is equally absurd to even think of any members outside of Multnomah County taking the slightest interest in it, unless they were "induced" to do so by interested parties. One might as well suggest that our members will spend their time considering a charter for Pendleton, Tillamook or some other place where their own representatives had agreed on what they wanted. No. The danger is in the surreptitious amendment, the fatal omission. This, however, cannot occur with the slightest degree of care. An official copy is on file with the Secretary of State, and the Mayor and hundreds of printed copies are in existence.

Mr. Sanderson Reed, the Clerk of the Board, is a member of the Legislature; so is Mr. Dan. J. Malarkey, who was also a member of the Charter Board, and a number of other members, both holdover and those elected last June, took a deep interest in the Board's proceedings and made many valuable suggestions. It is well known there are those, a small minority, however, who would like to see it defeated, and there are certain large interests who are constantly seeking to obtain valuable rights and franchises from the city for nothing, who would, if they could, kill it by amendment or otherwise.

This charter, however, was made for the city, not to subvert some private interest. It was framed in the open; it was drawn without regard to the effect its provisions might have on any political boss. It is the only charter ever proposed for the city the provisions of which were made public in advance of its submission to the Legislature. It is the only charter on which those who are to live under it had a vote, and a determinative one on its adoption, and we are a poor judge of the temper of the people of this city if they will sit idly by and see the fruits of their work destroyed.

The proposed charter is not a perfect instrument; but, judging the future by the past, it requires no prophetic gift to foretell that a Legislative charter in the very nature of things will be far less satisfactory than one framed and prepared as was the one now ready for submission to the Legislature.

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But Mr. Merrill has a duty, possibly an unpleasant one, to perform. He has to appear before the grand jury and under oath tell what he knows. This he should be glad to do, for he wants to break up the "private graft" which he hates with all the ardor of his being, and nothing will tend to bring this about so quickly as for Mr. Merrill to recognize that the time for the "show down" is at hand and make good his statement in which he said:

"I know just exactly who collected the money and who received it, and am ready to prove my statements."

JOHN WHITEAKER. Yesterday, at Eugene, the body of Oregon's first Governor, after admission as a State, John Whiteaker, was laid away to be seen of men no more forever. He passed away in the fullness of years, surrounded by relatives and friends, and sincerely mourned by all those who passed through the trials and vicissitudes of Oregon's pioneer days.

He came to Oregon in 1853, and from the first became a leader in the councils

TWO VIEWS OF MONEY ARISTOCRACY.

HARRY THURSTON PECK'S. American society has at last been definitely established upon a monetary basis. We may deplore the fact, or we may ignore it; but it is a fact, and it is very much the wisest thing to admit it with dispassionate frankness. For if we assume our social standards and conditions to be different from what they really are, how are we going to study them and understand them and get at their philosophy? From the point of view of a scientific observer, the classification of everybody and everything according to a financial principle of division, is a good thing; for it greatly simplifies the whole subject.

Formerly there was no classification of any kind. American life was a chaos, socially, full of all sorts of anomalies and incongruities. Every section of the country had its own standard of distinction, and this standard was recognized and respected nowhere else. Thus, in New England, literary, scholastic, or theological eminence was held to confer a certain cachet upon those who had obtained it. In the microcosm of which Philadelphia used to be the center, ancestry counted most of all. This was also true to some extent of the South; yet there, as in the West, political prominence carried with it social leadership. New York—always more or less impossible to formulate—was a place where there existed social wheels within wheels, and social planes that never touched; though, on the whole, perhaps the combination of ancestry and money meant in those days what money alone means at the present time.

of his party, and upon the admission of the State was elected to the highest office in the gift of the people. He was a plain, every-day, old-fashioned man of great energy and of strong political faith. His private life was without blemish. Kind, genial, neighborly, abounding in love for his fellow-man, he was a good citizen, a staunch friend, and a sympathetic counsellor.

In public life he was firm, radical, of strong convictions, and with the will and energy to undertake any and all things he thought for the public good. His ride across the continent in 1873, when his vote was necessary to elect a Democratic Speaker of the House, gave him, for the time, a national prominence, and it might be said that in that ride, as in all his undertakings, he put all his energies into winning, and he got there on time.

Upright, honest, forceful, his name fills an honored page in the State's history, and his kindly acts and genial disposition will keep his memory green, with those who knew him, until they in turn shall follow him.

CLAIM TO BE GOOD CITIZENS. We often talk of grafters, forgetting that in our own city and among those who claim to be our best citizens are those to whom should be applied this appellation. The executive committee of the fair and the citizens at large have been greatly incensed to find that some grafting has been going on in The Dalles since the fair began in regard to renting out rooms to our guests, for those who come to us at this time are our "guests," whether we treat them as such or not. Exorbitant prices have been charged for accommodations, and by those who, it is said, subscribed little on nothing to the fair, while those who gave generously have adhered to their former prices. We mention no names; the guilty ones know to whom we refer. One man said this morning: "I paid \$1 for a bed with no sheets and little covering." This should cease. It is a disgrace to our city, and should not be tolerated.—Dalles Chronicle.

LET US BE BOSS. If we are going to run the Philippines, let us run them in our own way. Let us say to the Pope that the friars in the islands are withdrawn, if they are detrimental to American interests. We have had enough palaver. Let us get down to business. If we are going to pacify that people and prepare that country to pay back to us in revenues a portion of its swart cost to us, let us remove every inconceivable seed which might grow into future trouble.

"We are going to see that American institutions are set up, wherever American soldiers blazed the trails. We want free schools, free pulpits, free speech, free press and free worship in LUSON, as well as in Missouri, and nothing short of it will be justice to those whose lives have been sacrificed in the name of these institutions.—East Oregonian.

MORGAN'S INFLUENCE NEGATIVE. If anything were needed to add to President Roosevelt's strength with the people the declared opposition of J. Pierpont Morgan would have that effect to an exceptional degree. Mr. Morgan is singularly obtuse not to know that his influence in general politics is decidedly negative. He controls an immense amount of capital, but his support of a political measure or a candidate for office has no weight with the people of the United States. As a money-broker Mr. Morgan is a phenomenon. As a politician he would be a Jonah in any cause. Mr. Morgan's outbreak against Roosevelt, and suggestion that the Democrats should nominate a safe man like Grover Cleveland, strengthens the report that the trusts are putting up Democratic campaign money for the present year and for 1903.—Albany Herald.

ALIVE AT LAST ACCOUNTS. Roosevelt gets a mighty rustle on. He made a great speech for Cuban reciprocity one day bareheaded in the big rain storm. Next day he had his leg operated on. The third day he rode a thousand miles back to Washington. The fourth he had a conference with the leading New York Republicans, and helped break Tom Platt's slate. He was alive at last accounts.—Salem Journal.

FROM OTHER VIEWPOINTS. SPEAKER HENDERSON. Speaker Henderson's declining to run has fallen flat. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat declares that "this is the result of the spurious Republicanism that has been cultivated in Iowa by academic cranks and secret enemies of the Republican party." The only crank, it seems, was Henderson himself, who exaggerated a little neighborhood difficulty in his own district into a serious split in the ranks of the party. The fact is that, everybody with any sense recognizes the necessity for tariff reform, except the fellows who are directly benefited, and they are yelling "Let well enough alone." The only chance for argument is how far the reduction must proceed. Speaker Henderson saw that Governor Boies would beat him and that he was a gone coon. In order to soften the blow he attempted to make it appear that his failure was national and not local, but nobody cares particularly.—Peoria News.

PROGRESS IN ARBITRATION. It is with the utmost satisfaction the public contemplates the progress that is being made in the adoption by employers and employees alike of arbitration for the settlement of their differences. Both sides are learning that when disputes arise neither the right nor the wrong are wholly on one side, after that an unprejudiced board can settle the question more equitably than it can be settled in any other way.

We believe that when the labor unions come to realize that their just rights can be fully protected by arbitration, they will adopt it as a principle in all their contracts and make it a condition that all future adjustments of hours and wages when they can not be made by mutual agreement shall be left to arbitrators. We think it would be wise for the unions to insist upon this, and thus show that they do not fear to leave their demands to the decision of an unbiased tribunal.

By taking the initiative in this policy the unions can obtain a great advantage at the very start. They have already made decided progress in winning the approval of the world for their organizations. They will establish themselves still more firmly in public opinion if they make arbitration their cornerstone.—Chicago Journal.

A REMARKABLE MAN. That Hon. Tom L. Johnson, Mayor of Cleveland, is a remarkable man, none will deny. That he is a man of convictions can not be disputed. That he is financially able to exploit his ideas goes without saying. The fact that he does it is what is remarkable of the man. He is not following it up solely because it is a hobby, nor has he political ambitions that he hopes to realize thereby. Neither does he care for the notoriety consequent thereto. It seems to be an educational work that he has undertaken and one which he has a tenacious desire to have triumph for the betterment, as he believes, of mankind. Most moneyed men situated as Mr. Johnson is, would be quietly seeking recreation from the cares of a business life and taking things easy at some attractive resort where the surroundings were congenial. But it appears that Tom L. is not built that way. His ideas on taxation will become more popular as time goes on and the fact that he discommodates himself and works hard while campaigning should convince the most skeptical of his sincerity.—Postoria, Ohio, Times.

DISTANCING THE NORTH. We are quite unable to understand why the people of New York can not give the children of their cities all the education that they require. They are perpetually attacking the South upon this self-same subject while we are excelling them in every respect.—New Orleans News.

TOM L. JOHNSON. Tom L. Johnson has scored another triumph in Ohio. The Ohio Senate, by a strict party vote, has eliminated from the Nash municipal code the four sections bearing upon the franchise question. An amendment embodying Tom L. Johnson's ideas upon this question and providing for the referendum was ruled out. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment by the Governor of a by-partisan commission of four members to investigate the laws regulating the granting of franchises, to report to the next general assembly. This is so much material for Tom L. Johnson in his canvass through the state, and the result will be watched with deep solicitude.—Peoria (Illinois) Star.

TWO VIEWS OF MONEY ARISTOCRACY.

HENRY WATTERSON'S. Henry Watterson has written another reply to those who have criticized his denunciation of New York's "Four Hundred." He says: "Taking no account of these would-be organs of the smart set, which live and thrive by pandering to the vices of the rich; oracles of wantonness, made by wantons; there is yet, apart from these, in the general press enough of perversity and vanity to mislead some well intentioned writers into the conceit that by a policy of affected deliberation, seasoned with a modifying adjective here and a qualifying adverb there, equally unjust to us and unworthy a question—they display an enlightened conservatism."

"Meanwhile, it is true now as it was springing up on every side, and that, if wealth got, the end will be the erection of unhealthy got by class prescription; that the vulgar rich everywhere are fired and inspired by the vulgar rich nicknamed the smart set; that a little 'four hundred' responsible to the big 'four hundred' is springing on every side, and that, if unchecked, the end will be the erection of money, already the sole standard in commerce, as the sole standard in what is called polite society—nor honest money, either."

"This is the very antithesis of the American system as it is devised and created. It was to get rid of the fine qualities of primogeniture and entail, the wrongs and abuses of church and state, the conceptions of the divine right of kings and nobles, that our incomparable Constitution was framed and our free institutions were established. We had better remain a portion of the British fabric."

ward caucuses in the metropolis every time he appeared on the stage. Mr. Southard, as the convict, was effective and satisfactory. The stage settings were splendid and every detail as to properties, etc., was complete. It can be truthfully said that no better appearing and finished stage equipment than that seen at the Baker has been put on in any theater in the Northwest in years, and the Nell Stool Company, individually and collectively, is without doubt at the head of the list of stock companies in the entire West.

"The District Attorney" will pack the theater every performance this week. "Down Mobile," at Corday's. Lincoln J. Carter's latest melodrama, "Down Mobile," which opened for a week's engagement at Corday's yesterday, is of the usual Carter variety.

The action of the play runs through the South, the story being as follows: Harry Edgerly, a young and wealthy Southerner, leaves his home on account of a family quarrel. He sets sail for a foreign country in company with Jim Blackford, a mulatto. Harry helps his friend in great many bad scrapes, but to no avail. Both of the young men finally start back for home on a vessel, which is wrecked while nearing his home port, Blackford is saved, but his friend is seen no more.

On returning home Blackford finds that with the death of his friend Harry, that Josephine Edgerly, his sister, becomes the possessor of a valuable estate. Being in love with the girl, he undertakes at first to disguise as her brother. The deception is easily practiced as young Edgerly has been absent over ten years. A number of plots and counter plots are necessary, and the author has smoothly blended them together.

A. B. Sydnor, as both Jim Blackford and Harry Edgerly, was well received last evening by the audience. Francis Campbell, as Colonel Harper, and Clyde Hess, his son, deserve special mention. Josephine Edgerly, as portrayed by Blanche Shirley, and Sallie Harper, as Emille Lansing, are both good. The entire company are above the average. Will Wolf made a big hit in the song "In the Golden Summer Time." "Down Mobile" runs for the remainder of the week.

MANAGER'S ANNOUNCEMENT. Warde and James. There are few names which in themselves are more synonymous with the dignity and achievement of the classic stage in America than Louis James and Frederick Warde, whose joint appearance is announced for tonight, Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Wednesday matinee at the Marquam Grand. Each of these famous artists has a very large personal following, and therefore the inducements offered by their managers, Messrs. Wagenhals and Kemper, must have been of a substantial nature to bring them together in one organization.

Sousa and Band. John Philip Sousa and the Sousa Band are such distinctively American institutions that they have come to be accepted rather as a matter of course at home without perhaps adequate acknowledgment of their manifold merits.

Mr. Sousa is at present engaged upon an extended concert tour of the United States prior to taking his band abroad for the third time, and will be heard here in concert at the Marquam Grand Theatre next Friday afternoon and night. Miss Estelle Lieblich, soprano; Miss Grace Jenkins, violinist, and Mr. Arthur Fryor, trombone, are the special soloists of the tour. The sale of seats will open next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Neil Burgess. The advance sale of seats for "The County Fair" will open tomorrow morning at the Marquam Grand Theatre. There has never been seen anything more legitimately amusing than the hymn singing episode in "The County Fair," which is to be produced at the above theatre one night only, Thursday, October 9.

HOW TO KEEP YOUNG. One of the secrets of keeping young, vigorous and supple jointed is to continue to practice the activities of youth, and to refuse to allow the mind to stiffen the muscles by its suggestion of age limitations. If men like Peter Cooper and William E. Gladstone, who kept up the vitalizing exercises of robust manhood when far into the eighties, had succumbed at forty to the thought of approaching age, how much of their valuable life work would have been sacrificed.

TONIGHT'S ATTRACTIONS. Marquam—Wards and James in "The Tempest." The Baker—"The District Attorney," Nell Stool Company. Corday's—"Down Mobile," Lincoln J. Carter's best play.

COMING ATTRACTIONS. Marquam—"The Tempest," Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Wednesday matinee. Thursday night, Nell Burgess, in "County Fair." Friday night and matinee, Sousa's band. Saturday night, Hall Caine's "The Pentecost."

The Baker—"The District Attorney," for the week. Corday's—"Down Mobile," for the week.

"The District Attorney." The Baker was packed from pit to dome last night and standing room was at a premium. "The District Attorney" was the bill and the Nell Stool Company produced it in a way that gave the best of satisfaction, adding another link to the chain of popularity it has forged since the opening of the season. The admiration of the immense audience was complete and no hesitation was made in showing it by giving curtain calls on every act and heartily applauding the climax of each scene.

Mr. Wyngate was in his glory in the part of the brilliant and conscientious lawyer, John Stratton, who had recently been elected to the office of District Attorney in New York, and who was causing the political parties to "shake in their shoes." But the trouble of his position was, that in bringing the looters of the city's funds to justice, he was compelled to drop the noose around the neck of the father of the girl he loved and afterwards made his wife. Mr. Wyngate was master of the part in every particular and every scene was appreciated to the fullest extent. His manner of reading the lines was one which could be but very little improved upon, if at all.

By far the best work done by Mr. Bernard during his stay in this city was his portrayal of Matthew Brainerd, the father of the wife of the District Attorney. The part is a character study and requires great ability on the part of the actor to properly present it without overdoing, and it can be said without exaggeration that Mr. Bernard did it to the task. He succeeded in getting himself heartily disliked by the audience to such an extent that in some of his scenes he was the recipient of hisses, a mark of approval of his fine acting that few actors are successful in obtaining. His make-up was superb and in the climax of the third and his death scene in the last act he deserves the highest praise.

Miss Countess, although not having the opportunities to show her ability she has had in some of the former productions, made the most of the part of Grace Brainerd, afterwards the wife of the District Attorney. Miss Countess is charming and every week she adds new laurels to her record as an actress of sterling worth. Last night she wore some pretty gowns and was all that her part called for.

Miss Rhoads was delightful, and though her part was a small one, she took advantage of every opportunity to advance another step into the hearts of her many admirers. Her dresses were dreams of loveliness.

Miss Esmond, in a strictly emotional role, was good and should be complimented on her endeavors in a rather thankless part.

Mr. Mower, as General Ruggles, the editor of the newspaper that has been to some extent the cause of the investigation of the financial affairs of the city, was all that could be asked for and he with Mr. Russell, as Wellington Gridley, provided the most of the comedy of the piece, although in the first and second acts Mr. Dills, as Hoyt, a football player, and Mr. Biddle, as Williams, a "leading politician," were very funny. Mr. Dills also made the best of a small character bit in the third act. Mr. Morris, as Daniel McGrath, a grafting politician, did full justice to the part in manner and appearance, and was so perfect in his depicting of the character that it made one shudder to see it.

SECURITY SAVINGS & TRUST CO. 266 Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon.

STATEMENT At the Close of Business, October 1, 1902.

RESOURCES: Loans \$1,522,179.63 Bonds \$820,463.59 Premiums 16,630.62 Cash and due from correspondents 396,759.81 Real Estate 13,191.79 \$2,769,225.44 LIABILITIES: Capital \$250,000.00 Surplus and undivided profits 69,637.20 Deposits 2,449,588.24 \$2,769,225.44

This bank invites accounts from individuals, firms, banks, merchants and corporations, and will extend to its customers every accommodation consistent with good banking. Interest paid on savings accounts and on time certificates of deposit.

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