# THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL, PORTLAND. THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1903.



Address THE OBEGON DAILY JOURNAL, 289 Yamhill Street, Between Fourth and Fifth, Portland, Oregon.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PAPER OF OREGON. Entered at the Postoffice of Portland, Oregon, for transmission through the

stils 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.

Telephones:

Business Office-Oregon, Main 500; Columbia, 705. Editorial Room-Oregon, Main 500. City Editor-Oregon, Main 250.

### Terms by Carrier:

a second s	~	10
THE JOURNAL, by mail, per year		\$4.00

# OREGON OWES RECIPROCITY TO ST. LOUIS.

It is as plain as an axiom that, if Oregon secure co-operation by other states, Oregon must appropriate liberally for the Lewis and Clark Fair.

Equally axiomatic in character is the proposition that Oregon must do something for St. Louis, if St. Louis do something for Oregon, in support of the Exposition planned for this city in 1905.

The Journal believes that discussion of the \$500,000 appromitation by our Legislature has proceeded to a point that justifies expectation of acquiesence in the fair directors' request for half a million dollars from the state. The matter has been bruited from one end of the state to the other. Newspapers have presented the issue. Prominent men have expressed their opinions. Bodies of representative citizens, composed of tax-payers, have gone upon record in favor of the appropriation. And sentiment is now so powerfully favorable to the support of the enterprise that we may consider it as almost finally settled. The Exposition will receive \$500,000 from the state by Legislative appropriation at the coming session.

But, this is not all of the duty of the Legislature in the premises. Our exposition might be aliminated from the discussion, and there would remain abundant reason for the appropriation of a liberal sum for the representation of Oregon at the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition, next year. This state has been rather derelict in duty in the matter of advertising itself at Eastern expositions, derelict in that it has not taken advantage of the possible benefits that would have accrued had a policy of liberality been pursued. There has been much good result from the representation that we have had. Enterprising citizens have gone to several expositions, and have worked, with insufficient funds, but efficiently as to personal effort, to bring this state before the notice of theworld.

Much of the present forward movement is due to the exposition advertising. Oregon is beginning to become fixed in the minds of people of other states as more than a mere geographical point upon the map. They are learning of the wonderful resources provided by nature, and as they learn they experience a desire to come here and participate in the benefits incident to the development of those resources.

However, our duty is only begun. We owe to ourselves to go further. We should take to St. Louis next year an exhibit such as will convince the world that here are possibilities unexcelled. And the world is going to be at St. Louis, too, pessimists to the contrary, notwithstanding.

In other words, Oregon should appropriate money, appropriate liberally, for that exhibit. As a cool-blooded business proposition, we should take advantage of the St. Louis Exposition to call the world's attention to the state we are striving to build up.

Furthermore, even if there were not these considerations-in themselves sufficient to argue an appropriation for a St. Louis exhibit-the claims of reciprocity would suffice. We expect the managers of the St. Louis Exposition to advance the interests of the Lewis and Clark Fair. They have already done it. They have manifested a liberal disposition towards our enterprise, doing nothing to place obstacles, and all that they could do to further its good fortunes. Oregon has already received substantial aid from the St. Louis people who are responsible for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Therefore, both from the claims of equity and from the desire for a continuance of those favors, Oregon must do something for the St. Louis Exposition.

Parsimony pays no dividends. False economy is not economy. We may "save at the spigot, and waste at the bung-hole" of opportunity. And, with Oregon at the most critical point in its history, when the goal towards which she has pressed is within sight, this commonwealth cannot afford to overlook so fine opportunity as that offered by the St. Louis Exposition.

The Journal counsels the Oregon Legislature to view this question as any one of its members would view it were it his private business. He would spend money to advertise at St. Louis the great State of Oregon.

First must there be susceptible Legislators in Common Council or Legislature. Else the corporation briber would have no subject upon which to work,

Profits of the steel trust during 1902 were \$132.662.000. This is at the rate of 10 per cent on a capitalization of \$1,326,620,000, or five per cent on a total capitalization of \$2,653,240,000. And it is enough to constitute a fair profit for

large investments on as much as \$3,-000,000,000. It is claimed by financial experts that much of the capitalization of the steel trust is watered stock. Some place the water at at least one third. Presume it to be one fourth, and the profits appounced by the steel trust is then upon no more than \$800,-000,000 of the professed capital stock of the trust, and the profit then at four per cent-good return for so immense investments-is something like 12 or 15 per cent per annum.

The Salem Statesman hits Charlie Fulton on the caput with the remark that the latter has some atoning to do, as well as Mr. Geer. The Statesman cites the fact that Clatsop County, Mr. Fulton's home, gave the Republican state ticket 600 majority last June, excepting to Furnish, who got only 100. Mr. Fulton received 150 popular votes in June for United States Senator, while Mr. Geer received 45,000. Ergo, according to the logic of the Statesman, Mr. Geer's claims upon the office are exactly 300 times more forceful than the claims of Mr. Fulton; quod erat demonstrandum.

Senator Vest burnt into the brains of the upper House members some pertienent words spent the continuation of the Dingley tariff upon coal with the country freezing in the midst of a severe winter. Senator Vest represents the old school regulars in the national legislative machine shop, while Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts trains with the government homeopathists who would administer a three-months release from the Dingley

coal tariff to cure the disease. \_\_\_\_ Perhaps after all our Uncle Samuel should be allowed more spending money than he used to have when he was kept at home and never went out much to visit the neighbors. And therefore, perhaps the country should reconcile itself to permanent billiondollar Congresses. At any rate, billion-dollar Congresses have apparently come to stay and may no longer be used as campaign thunder by the party that is out of power.

Something has operated to eliminate Jack Matthews from the talk of political combinations, excepting as an echo of former machinations. Who says that the demand made by The Journal in his case has had no effect? For all that the public know of him during the days, he might as well be in the labyrinthan depths of an Egyptian pyramid, or immersed in the gloom of a Roman catacomb:

The government is going to buy \$25,-000,000 worth of new warships. A few purchases like that and the Monroe

Doctrine will not smell so musty to

# NEW TRUST LAW SUGGESTION

# One of the most extraordinary deliverances of the period upon the subject of trusts and their treatment by Federal enactment is by Judge Peter S. Gross-

cup, of the United States Circuit Court of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, compris-ing Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. It was delivered at the University of Nebraska recently. Judge Grosscup declares that the Sherman Law, if enforced logically and impartially, would prevent the union of two grocery houses by two individuals for the purp se of reducing expenses. The Sherman Law has been operative for an 13 years, says Judge Grosscup, and adds; interpreted by the Supreme Court, that act

"As interpreted by the Supreme Court, that act embodied a public purpose, unwisely formed, I think, to deal with the so-called trusts on no basis other than that of extermination—to cut them out root and branch—to sweep the land with a decree like Herod's, that no child of consolidation should be found to have

"We are now well into the 13th year since the passage of the Sherman Act. In its means of enforcement, as well as in its purpose, the act was as comprehensive as language could make it. It withheld no power, civil or criminal, that the lawmakers thought would contribute to the complete eradication of the posed evil. It had been preceded, in Texas, Kansas, Michigan, and Maine, by state laws directed to the same end, and was quickly followed by like laws in one half the other states, including New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the West generally. Thus, so far as enactments make law, the law, both and the West generally. national and state, has, for a period three times longer than it took to put down the Rebellion, been in battle line against the so-called trusts. "Have these organizations been extinguished? Has the trust idea abated?

Let me answer by calling but a partial roll of those organized since the Sherman Law went into effect. There is the American Window Glass Company, created in 1895, five years after the Sherman Act. There, too, is the Continental Tobacco Company, 1898; the Tin Plate Company, 1898; the Amalgamated Copper Company, 1899; the American Radiator, 1899; the National Salt, 1899; the International Plate Glass, 1900; the International Salt, 1901; the Consolidated Tobacco, 1901; the United States Steel, 1801; the Corn Products, 1901, and many others that come readily to mind. An inspection made for me of a list of 112 of the leading socalled trusts in the United States show that all but 13 have been created since the passage of the Sherman Act."

So much for the situation. Judge Grosscup thus gives his views as to the remed

The first thing to do is to abandon the present policy of outlawry and extermination. That policy has failed. It has failed through conditions that can not be removed by law. Replace the old policy by a new, under which industrial corporations, subjected to restraint against artificial prices, will be made, in organization and management, to invite, and worthily invite, the confidence and copartnership of all the people of the country.

To suggest concrete legislation is perhaps more difficult. It should include the repeal of the Sherman Act. Logically and impartially enforced, that act for-bids two grocers, on opposite corners of the street, from forming a copartnership to save expenses; partially enforced, it puts the industries of the land at the mercy the law, but of the officers of the law.

"The legislation that replaces it should provide against artificial prices, brought about either by a cornering of the supply, or by conspiracy; and also against dis-crimination in prices as to either buyers or places, except as affected by actual crimination in prices as to either buyers or places, except as anched by actual transportation rates. There should be a provision for open books; for stated ex-aminations by some department of the government, and for periodical statements to the public, as in the case of national banks, and many of the railway companies. "The new legislation should forbid the issue of primary stock in excess of the

cash paid in, or the real value of property contributed, to make up the company's assets. Some department of the government should be charged-as between the company and the public-with the duty to see that this limitation was enforced. Provision should, of course, be made for further issues of stock as the

par value of the property increases; but such issues as is based not on subsequently acquired property, but upon increased value due to management and operation, should be secondary, always, to the first, and should be put out only after judgment by the appropriate department, that it was justified by the earnings and standing of the company.

To the extent that such subsequent issues represent increased value, due to management and operation, I would encourage, by every feasible method, its ion in fair proportions between those who have furnished the capital and those who have done the work. I would embody the basis of such division in the contract of incorporation, so that it would operate as a contract right, and not as a mere bonus. Experience has shown that there is no way to so satisfactorily mitigate the struggle between capital and labor, and none so just as a fair division of the harvest after both the reapers-capital and labor-have each had their

easonable hire." NECKLACE \*

JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES. BY K. K. K. -----THE DRAMATIC CLUB.

A dramatic club of nine members was Splendid Indian Curio in the Hands organized last fall for study and so-ciability. While they have never fixed on a definite name for the organization,

they rather favor "The Esmerelda Dramatic Club," because of the play of that name being rehearsed. It. is, of course, a dramatized version of Frances Hodgson Burnett's charming little story, Esmer elda. They expect to be ready to stage it in about four weeks. The holidays it in about four weeks. put back the work, but now they are devoting two nights a week. Miss Vesta Townsend is directress and coach. She akes the leading part of Esmerelda, and Miss Lois McCoy has the second femi-nine role. Ray Steel and Henry Coffee take the principal male parts. The entire personnel is: Misses Vesta Town-send, Lois McCoy, Ruby Kellogg, Ada Doernbecker; Mesari, Ray Steel, Henry Coffee, Norrie Parka, Will Bennett and George Lesberg George Leaberg.

Idaho country. "In a short time," said Colonel Parker The Council of Jewish Women opened today to a reporter for The Journal, "I

covered during a recent trip into the

of Col. F. J. Parker.



# 

(Lewis and Clark Interviews.) about five sixths of the people. The publicity which should have been ours by constant advertising in the East during the past 26 years, will be attained. Twenty years ago Seattle was better known to the people east of Chicago than Portland is today. They mispronounced the name, but they knew there was such a place. Strike the familiar couplet of Bryant's out of literature and Oregon would

literally be an unknown quantity, either in name or fact, to fully five sixths of the people of the country. We may say that if this is true, it marks the people who are thus ignorant of their own country as very provincial. Very well, it condemns us as much by letting them remain ignorant, if by enlightening them we had literally be an unknown everything to make. To my mind the one thing necessary to develop Oregon's resources is to let the people generally know what those resources are, and the Lewis and Clark Exposition will do that most effectively. The greatest advertisement Oregon ever had, and that which got us before the people of the East, was the famous election contest in 1876, when Cronin, a Democratic presidential elector, was either counted in or elected to vote for Tilden. In the second place the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition would do more

than perhaps anything else to make the Oregonians, native and adopted, acquainted with the possibilities of Oregon in agriculture, mining and lumbering. We, in large measure, either belittle or despise our own birthright. We are provinc o a degree and have looked with contempt on every part of the state except the small area about our own dooryard.

If we catch a man in the Valley who thinks of going into the Wallowa country we ask him by our actions if a commission in lunacy ought not to sit on his case; if a map has determined to try his hand at prospecting for mineral in Baker or Grant Counties, unless driven by force of circumstances out of former occurate his friends and acquaintances say or think that a fool and his money are soon parted.

The Willamette Valley has been Oregon too long, and the Fair will do more to enlighten our own people to the value of all parts of our territory than will anything else. It goes without saying that the possibilities of our commerce will more readily be seen and realized by strangers visiting us than they seem to be by a majority of our own people. There is only one Columbia River on the Pacific Coast and there is nothing to equal it on any other coast. The trivialities that seemingly occupy our own energies as the realistic importance of Portland or Astoria as the chief shipping center will not distort the view of the open-eyed stranger who sees for the first time the mighty possibilities of the Columbia as a commercial base of operations.

It seems to me, therefore, that one of the chief values of the exposition will be the broadening of knowledge as to the country, not only of Eastern people, but of ourselves,

ascinating. 7



The Baker-"Alabama." Cordray's-"Sandy Bottom."

Fredericksburg-Vaudeville COMING ATTRACTIONS.

The Marquam Grand-"Princess Chic," norrow night; "The Wrong Mr. Wright," Saturday. The Baker-"Alabama" for the week. Cordray's-"Sandy Bottom" for the

Fredericksburg - Vaudeville every lght

# MANAGERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### "Down by the Sea." OF A CHIEF The successful playwright is one who can properly blend the element of pathos and comedy. The author of "Down by the Sea" has done his work successfully and a more pleasing dramatic entertainment has not been seen on the stage for a long time. It is a play full of human interest, tender sentiment, manly spirit and wholesome comedy, Those who fancy "Down by the Sea" a sort of "blood and thunder" melodrama One of the finest Indian relics ever will find themselves agreeably deceived exhibited in Portland is being shown by a series of stage pictures as unique about the hotel lobbies by Col. Frank J. and delightful as those in "Way Down Parker, head of the Lewis and Clark East" and "Shore Acres." The acting Commission for the State of Washingcompany comprises the best talent of ton, who has been in this city for some the theatrical profession, most of whom have been previously seen here in leadtime. It is a necklace made from bears claws, seals' teeth, ciks' teeth, the finest and companies. The attraction will be seen here next work at Cordray's, comof beads and pretty colored pebbles. The necklace is valued at \$50 by Mr. mencing Sunday matinee, January 11, with no advance in prices. Special scen-Parker, but he would not part with it for many times that amount. He found ery is carried for every act and new and up-to-date specialties will add to the it in an open Indian grave which he dis-

"Madeleine," "The Jolly Musketeer," "The Wedding Day," "and Dolly Var-den." "The Princess Chief," den." "The Princess Chic," however, is conceded to be his most successful effort. Some critics have gone so far as to assert that its quality as a dignified work has not been surpassed this side of the Atlantic, and one thing beyond question is, that its engagement in this city will be one of the biggest events of the current theatrical, season. "Wrong Mr. Wright." Henry Beresford, in a merry farce, with

tic story that is at once coherent and

In addition to this the atmosphere of

he romantic days of the medieval period

in which the story was written has been excellently preserved. Mr. Edwards, the

composer, has, it is said, succeeded ad-

that carries out the romantic ideas and

atmosphere of the story. Mr. Edwards

is well known to the opera-going public

as the composer of many of the most

mirably in the task of writing music

happy turns of never-ceasing flow of fun, will be the attraction at the Maryuam Grand Theatre next Saturday night. January 16. This odd fellow, with good spirits, will give to us a second edition of George H. Brondhurst's best effort, The Wrong Mr. Wright," in which he this year serves his second apprenticeship as a star in the theatrical firmament. As all who have ever seen this play know, the plot is ingenuous, comprehensible and as full of fun as a beef full of meat. Its story, briefly summarized, relates how one Seymore Sites, the victim of a scoundrelly employe. starts in pursuit of the latter under the pseudonym of Adolphus Wright, which name was also adopted by the real thief. A female detective, overcome by the desire to obtain the liberal reward offered for the capture, learns of this fact, and, Sites for the robber, causes mistaking him no end of complications, which leads ing roles with the most prominent stars | to a bewildering game of cross purposes that are not unfolded until the final There is a merry counterplot, ' in which love and intrigue form an important part. These put fogether make one of the most interesting, ludicrous and enjoyable evening's performances that will be seen here this year. Seats

are now selling.

completeness of the production. Usual

ladies' and children's matinee Saturday.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives-you will have wrought well if you appropriate liberally for the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and also for the representation of Oregon at the St. Louis Exposition.

# A VIGOROUS MINORITY.

-

A number of Democrats are to meet tonight to get better acquainted and do honor to Andrew Jackson. It will be appropriate if they talk over matters of interest just now to the people of the state and express views one to another regarding what would be wise action for the Democratic minority in the coming Legislative Assembly.

A vigorous minority, united and actuated by proper motives, may always accomplish much in a law-making body. The minority may not be able to force action positively upon many measures, but it may always influence strongly and compel alteration in the trend of matters.

It is therefore wise to counsel our minority to get together and determine that they will be the mouthpiece of the interests of the people of Oregon. Despised as ordinary political talkers may be, they have a function to perform in the Legislature, a function that is important. They may point out undue extravagances, indicate dangers in proposed laws, protect others from improper repeal, and, in the present instance, they may utilize their combined power to uphold the administration of the incoming governor, George E. Chamberlain.

To the hints of machinations against his legitimate prerogatives, as defined in the Constitution and interpreted by the courts, let the minority answer bravely and courageously that they are there to see justice done to the governor and to the people who elected him. There may be no occasion for such action. But, if there be, let the minority realize that they have a power to wield that is not to be despised. Only about a score of the members of the Legislature are Democrats. But, that many men, united and courageous, may be a powerful element in the proceedings.

Going over the list of Democratic members, it appears that excellent men have been elected. They are representatives of their communities, and are able to conduct themselves in a manner to compliment their constituents and their party. C

proposed by a corporation and there-

fore may be made to appear as not

These mercenary Legislators are ob-

comes from the primary evil of pur-

the primary causes that lead up to the,

Not all of the sins of lobbies are

# LOBBIES AND LOBBIES.

The Spokesman-Review and the pelling them to pay for support to Walla Walla Union have engaged in a discussion of Legislative lobbies, with excellent and in the public interest but the former speaking for the McBride that may be opposed because they are interests, the latter for Mr. Ankeny. Really, the issue of the lobby was what precipitated the McBride and desirable. railroad fight in the State of Washington. Governor McBride came out structions that must often be removed in an interview a year or two ago, in by the representative of the corporawhich he declared war upon the lobby tion who would prefer to accomplish me, if I don't look out." and announced that what power he pos- his ends in some other manner. So sessed would go against the continued that the evil of the lobby of that sort existence of the third house.

Apropos, there are lobbies and lob- chasable Legislators, who have no conbles. There have been lobbies that ac- science and who trade upon the authcomplished good. Of course, there ority vested in them by their constithave been other sorts of lobbies, and it | uents. There is no doubt that most must be confessed that most lobbies representatives of corporations would are not desirable, not even respectable. prefer to indulge in no bribery, and Usually, a lobby is composed of strik- that, were it not for men who get era hired to go to the state or national themselves elected to Legislatures or capital and employ any means neces- Congresses for the purpose of securing sary to the passage or killing of some bribes, the evil would be reduced to a there in the evening. measure, as some monied concern may minimum. And this is not to excuse desire. Such lobbies are reprehensible. the corporation bribers. It is merely They have no excuse for existence, ex- to analyze the situation and discover cepting this:

In every Legislature are men who existence of lobbies. are purchasable, who secure election for the sole purpose of holding up committed by the corporation agents.

European powers that occasionally have to witness the uncovering of the venerable old document of President Monroe in his message to the 1823 Congress. The suggestion of those battleships will be in need of no interpreter.

The state of the s Senator Hoar some time ago deprecated anti-trust legislation, and now offers an anti-trust bill. Can it be that it is a case of the seige of Troy and the wooden horse and the famed saving of the Trojans that they feared the Greeks bringing gifts?

Imagine Binger Hermann being elected Senator, and then going back to Washington with a sharp stick for Secretary Hitchcock. Wouldn't he do things to the head of the Interior Department who kicked him out from the Land Commissionership!

Let the Republican party in Congress do the right thing to permit a substitution of "the full coal scuttle" for "the full dinner pail." If they don't, their political dinner pail will not be overfull in 1904.

Major Glenn says that General Chaffee ordered the water cure in the Philippines, but he does not say whether it was the Kneipp water cure or some other sort.

The Senatorial candidates are keepmonied people or concerns and coming very good natured in this fight. In fact, it doesn't look much like an Oremeasures, often to measures that are gon fight, when one remembers the strenuosity of former contests.

> We will wager 30 cents that Charlie Fulton wishes he had attended the Legislative caucus the last time. the second s

Jack Matthews was heard singing. the other day-"and the goblins"I get

### the second se Shuns the Daylight.

Among the many human curios to be Monte Carlo this season none attracts more attention than M. Tturbide an eccentric millionaire, who shuns daylight as he would a plague. In his splendid villa he has placed an enormous elevator, into which his cur-tained and shuttered carriage is driven and raised to his heavily-draped apart-ment when he wishes to take a drive. His rooms are always kept at a Turkish bath temperature, and as conditions in the gambling rooms of the Casino are about the same, he sometimes ventures

In Tenement Bow.

"Miss Mahcole got so proud that that she bought a gasoline shtove ruther then go after coal." -"Phwat's th' difference? Don't she

have to carry th' can av gasoline? "Yis, but she ses people moight think she owns an automobile."

their meeting Wedn the Selling-Hirsch Building with verbal reports from the superintendents of the different schools carried on by the Council in South Portland. Mrs. Ben Selling's account of the Sewing School was especially interesting, for she told of the first graduating exercises ever

COUNCIL MEETING.

held by the school. In taking up the regular program of the day, Miss Carrie May sang "The Sweetest Flower that Ever Blows," with "The Serenade" for an encore. Mrs. -M. Turnbull then read, the paper of the Turnbuil then read, the paper of the afternoon. With "Our New Duty," as a subject, she told of the different bills coming before the Legislature this ses-sion that should have the hearty sup-

port of the women of Oregon. She dwelt with special emphasis upon the child labor bill, reading extracts from Eastern and Southern papers showing the tersible conditions existing where there are no such laws, or where they are not enforced. She had with her a collection of needle work and basket weaving made by the feeble-minded children in Iowa, showing how much can he done for them if they are placed in an institution of their own with trained teachers about them. A bill urging such a school in Oregon is to be intro-

duced. Dr. Stephen S. Wise was called on for

a few words at the close of the paper, and he also urged the combined effort of the women to pass the bills. He re-

minded his hearers of the herculean task the South has found it to correct child labor there, and foretells the same condition of affairs in Oregon, unless the matter is settled before the factories are established that exist on child labor. Portland is not free from it, as it is. Dr. Eliot read portions of the pro-posed bill, explaining and enlarging upon

it. In his work as president of the State Conference of Charities and Correction he has exceptional opportunities to know of conditions in Oregon along the lines discussed. Before Dr. Ellot's remarks, Miss Selling of Boise read Mrs. Browning's "The Cry of the Children." It came home to everyone present with new meaning. The children were no longer the little factory hands in Eng-lish cities, but America's little ones who

need her care. MRS. COLE-BETHEL.

# Mrs. Cole-Bethel slipped quietly into Portland for the holiday season. She has been working so stremuously since leaving Portland that the brief rest was very refreshing. Last Monday afternoon she opened a private class at the home of Mrs. Charles E. Sitton. Meet-

ings are being held every afternoon this week for the ladies feel it will be their last opportunity to have Mrs. Bethel with them for a long time. Wednesday afternoon the class was omitted because so many of the members are interested in the Council of Jewish Women. Mrs. Bethel was a guest of the Council and made a few interesting remarks about woman's work in general.

The class is taking an advanced practice course. This is really the third ser-ies they have enjoyed. They were or-ganized by Mrs. Rose Hoyt and Mrs. Sitton when Mrs. Bethel first came to Portland last summer, and have been her most faithful students ever since.

Jim Hill, the great railroad man, says

there is another panic impending. Well. the old man's merger scheme is not exercising any appreciable influence toward averting such a calamity .- Boise News.

ntend making a trip down into Lincoln County where a friend of mine has just written me he has found a fine bunch of graves. We will search them for elles.

# A FINE COLLECTION.

"At my home in Walla Walla I have cabinet that I consider to be one of the finest, in existence. It is strictly a pioneer exhibit, and contains Indian trophies and relics as well as mineral specimens. I intend to have it on display at the Lewis and Clark Fair.' Speaking of the splendid necklace which he now has with him, the Colonel said:

course it was all in one grave, but the string on which it had been originally was rotten with age and the fine collection of beads and other pretty things was rather scattered. I got it together and have it de a wire now, so there is no danger of any of it being lost."

which it is composed alternate. Some of the teeth are carved in rude fashion to resemble sea lions, and age shows the whole.

lace say it is fit to be entered in the famous collection of Dr. R. E. Stewart, the Goldendale, Wash., curio collector.

### Dead Sea Evaporation.

Scientific observation justifies the esimate that a daily average of 6,500,000 tons of water is received into the Dead son the amount is very much greater; during the dry season it is, of course, id because of the intense heat, the dry and thunder storms sometimes rage tween the cliffs, even in the dry season. ing, and the atmosphere is as dry as a bone haif a mile from the shore. The mountains around the Dead Sea are

ind, as is often the case with particularly enthusiastic players, had had some remarkably close and exciting games. As they left for home, the old man remarked: "Hey, mon, but it's been a gran' day!" "It has," the youth assented. "Think ye ye could come again on the morrow, laddie?" "Well," the young man answered, reflectively. "I was to be married, but I can put it eff.'

# German Newspapers.

-inc

The number of daily newspapers pubished in Germany has reached 1,420 during the present year. Prussia leads with 760. Bavaria, with 218, is the only one of the other kingdoms or principalities in the empire which exceeds that has some excuse for being. "The 100. Princess Chic" tells a pretty and roman-

No.

tock Company would all next week, WANT OREGON Stock Company would all next week, starting with the usual Sunday matinee. at The Baker present that great play by J. M. Barrie, "The Little Minister," meets with the hearty approval of the amusement-loving public of Portland "The Little Minister" is a play that is conceded to be in the front ranks of dramatic gems. It abounds in sentiment of the highest order and never fails to elicit the hearty commendation of the

spectator. In the part of Babble, in which Maude Adams made one of her most distinct hits, Miss Countiss will be seen to splendid advantage. She will no doubt give an entirely new rendition of the character, and win new laurels for herself. "The Little Minister" will no doubt be one of the most brilliant successes produced at The Baker Theatre this season, and one can only predict that packed houses will be the rule for the entire week. The demand for seats is exceptionally large.

"The Tyranny of Tears."

One of the most enjoyable and success-ful plays ever staged will be seen at the Marquam Grand Theatre next Mon-day night, when Mr. Paul Gilmore and an excellent supporting company will present Haddon Chambers' delightful comedy, "The Tyranny of Tears." Mr. Faul Gilmore has long been known as a worthy successor to Alexander Salvini in

the romantic drama, and his supporting company has been chosen by Jules Murry with due regard to their physical and mental equipment. As a consequence, few companies on the road can boast of fairer women or handsomer men, Fur-

thermore, the play is a splendid vehicle on which they have ridden into popplar favor, and furnishes Mr. Paul Gilmore a stellar part with unlimited opportuni-ties to gain the good graces of the audience. The comedy is void of horse play and these are several tense dramatic scenes. The advance sale of seats will

be placed on sale tomorrow (Friday) morning. "Princess Chic." Tonight.

Tonight at the Marquam Grand Theatre the most charming of comic operas, "Princess Chic," will begin a two-nights' engagement. It will be an easy task for the music-loving people of this city to recall last season's triumph of the

beautiful opera. Among those who have big followings and are well known and popular with the theatre-going public may be men-tioned Messrs, Walter A. Lawrence, George Williams, Lyman Wheeler, For-

Floyd, Adele Stoneman, Beatrice Michel-ena and Vera Michelena. In producing this opera the management has spared neither money nor managerial skill in equipping it with sverything that could possibly add to its success. This year new costumes and scenery have been given the piece, and it is claimed that the production today is more elaborate and pretentious than it was when origin-ally produced in New York.

In writing this libratio it is stated that Mr. La Shelle ofdeavored to put forth a book that would be at once amusing and laughable, and still free from tomfoolery that seems to be almost the sole ingredient of most of our comthe sole ingression this ides in view he is operas. With this ides in view he has mustered into his libretto a plot that has some excuse for being. "The

# TO APPROPRIATE

# St. Louis Fair Committee Requests Influence of Prominent Citizens.

Charles M. Reeves, secretary of the committee on legislation of the St. Louis Fair, has written to various leading citizens in this city asking them to use influence towards paving the way to an appropriation by the Legislature of this state, to enable Oregon to be represent-ed at the Louisiana Purchase Esposi-

tion, to be held in St. Louis next year. In part, the communication reads: "The enterprising State of Oregon has always played a prominent part in the development of the Northwest, and in every line leading to the advancement of humanity. Her sons and daughters are among the best of every state and territory in the Union, and her social, commercial and civil influence extends

throughout the whole. "We ask you to do everything in your power to pave the way to a liberal appropriation by the Legislature to em-able Oregon to be so well represented that it will not be second to any other state.

"We are especially anxious to have Oregon do her full duty in this matter on account of the moral effect it will have on the Pacific Coast States.

"The estimated cost of the St. Louis World's Fair will be \$30,000,000. This, as a man of practical affairs, you know will mean \$40.000,000 by the time the work is completed."

Twelve Times Married.

Zerad Pomeroy of Mansfield, Conn., has just, at the age of 89, married his twelfth wife. He began his matimonial career in 1833, when he was 20 years old. In the early part of his career he not only married frequently, but rapidly. He had only been a husband a year when No. 1 died, and in a few months he married again, and when that wife died at sea his eye was speedily attracted to another. and a third marriage soon followed. In New York, where he settled for a time, he had six spouses, four of whom died, one disappeared and one he divorced. His last wife is the granddaughter of Mr. Pomeroy's first wife.

## Hot Water Well.

A good supply of naturally-heated water has been obtained from a deep boring at Budapest. The hole is 3,183 feet deep, and from it issues a constant supply of water of the temperature of 165 degrees Fah. It is estimated that the spring yields at least 300,000 gal-lons in 24 hours. There is an ample supply for a public bath in the city park, and jets are provided at the corners of the main thoroughfares leading

If Uncle George Dewey would only cut the cable again and get mixed up-well. not with little Venezuelan flatboats, the American people would forget all about his giving that old house away.-Boise

all and

# rest Huff, Albert Mahar, Fred Balley, J. R. Bartlett and the Misses Edna

The rarely seen with distinctness because Could Put It Off.

of this haze. A golf paper tells the following: An old man and a youth had spent the whole day on a golf links in Scotland

"I did not find it all together. Of

The necklace is about five feet in length and the different ornaments of on every article that goes to make up

Those who saw Colonel Parker's neck-

Sea from the Jordan and other sources during the year. During the rainy seavery much less; but this average will be maintained year after year. There is no outlet, and the level is kept down by evaporation only, which is very rapatmosphere and the dry winds which are constantly blowing down the gorges between the mountains. This evaporation causes a haze or mist to hang over the lake at all times, and, when it is more rapid than usual, heavy clouds form with great violence in the pocket beflood of rain often falls upon the surface of the sea when the sun is shin-