

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

A REAL CHANCE FOR THE LEAGUE.

THE State Development league meets in Portland on the 26th of this month for a two days' session. It seems perfectly reasonable to ask, is it to be solely a gathering of horticulturists or is it to be a sewing circle with its innocuous, fine spun theories or are vital practical questions to be met face to face, looked squarely in the eye and dispassionately discussed in all their practical bearings?

There are many live topics now before the people of the state, in some of which their interest is or should be paramount. They reach down into the very fundamentals of the practical conditions which confront us. Shall the proceedings be confined to "sane and safe" grounds, to a cut and dried program of no interest to the general public and of little consequence to the state, or shall there be taken up those intimate questions which are close to the hearts of the people and there given sober and rational discussion with the sole purpose of reaching conclusions that are likely to benefit all sections of the state?

A BIG FRUIT CROP IN PROSPECT.

REPORTS from different parts of the state strongly support the expectation that Oregon will produce a bumper fruit crop this year. The frosts about two weeks ago did some damage, but not enough, it is generally believed, to prevent this result. The blooms were killed so as to render the crop short in only a few localities, while generally, even if some blooms were killed, there were more than enough uninjured left. In portions of Grant and Baker counties, where the elevation is high, the fruit crop may be light, but unless some further disaster occurs most of the state will probably turn off the biggest and best fruit crop in its history.

If we are not disappointed in this, it will be an especially valuable crop this year not only because of the increased home demand which the thousands of fair visitors will create, but also as one of the very best and most attractive and convincing advertisements of Oregon's desirability as a place of residence that can be shown to eastern people.

Oregon can be made one of the best fruit states, if not the very best one, in the Union. Its winter apples are unexcelled, and some of them unequalled, by any raised in eastern states, its plums, cherries and berries are the perfection of their kinds, its prunes are among the best in the world's markets and southern Oregon at least can produce peaches superior in flavor to those of the Atlantic coast. The east can beat us on grapes, as to flavor, and California as to size; but we have enough else to make such a showing next summer, if present crop prospects be realized, as will astonish many of our visitors who suppose fruit is a rare luxury with us up here in this corner of the country.

It is important, if the fruit crop shall be abundant and excellent, that it be placed on view and for sale in the most approved manner, and that care be taken not to disappoint beholders and consumers in its quality any more than its appearance.

The board of horticulture has an important work to do in this respect, through moral suasion if not by authority, and we doubt not that it will attend to that duty well. If we are to have a great, fine crop of fruit, let us make the most of it, for Oregon's benefit.

WHY THE PRESIDENT IS HAPPY.

IT IS SHREWDLY HINTED in a Washington, D. C. paper that the principal impelling cause of the president's departure into western wilds for a vacation at this time, when game is not fat and Washington climate is tolerable, was his desire to escape from the members of congress who have been hanging on there ever since March 4 in order to secure appointments for their particular friends and vote-getting lieutenants.

It was commonly supposed that when the president began his new term, the one to which he had been elected, and so was free from obligations to the late President McKinley's appointees, he would make a great many changes, and that there would be good positions for a multitude of hungry and thirsting patriots. But the president announced soon after his inauguration that not many changes would be made, only such as the good of the service required. This damped the ardor of the congressmen who wanted plums to hand out, yet more than 100 of them staid on at Washington until the president's departure for the south and west, and then, most of them in a greater or less degree disappointed, packed their grips and started for their several districts, to placate or explain as best they might.

An Indiana congressman, for example, had a trusted and vigorous lieutenant who, at first wanted a good foreign appointment, but it could not be secured. He kept falling in his demand, until he sent word that "anything would be acceptable," and his congressman sought a forest ranger's position for him, but was told that the president had just covered the forest rangers into the

civil service. "I shudder to think what the effect will be on the party in my state," said the congressman. "The boys are sore. It's getting to be pretty hard sledding for an ordinary congressman when he can't get jobs for the men who elected him. I don't know what is to become of us if the thing keeps tightening."

Too bad. Terrible, in fact. Probably half the congressmen or more still have no higher or better idea of their office or the president's than this. No wonder the president wanted to get out awhile among the coyotes and wildcats.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

THE CHINESE will be an interesting nation for students to watch during the next 25 or 50 years. What Japan has accomplished, or something like it, may not the Chinese accomplish in the same space of time—less than half a century? The Chinese, though not so closely united, though so far lacking the Japanese national spirit, are twenty times as numerous as the Japs, and have an incomparably greater and more resourceful country as a base. With Russia's hands tied, and with China's autonomy guaranteed by Japan, England and the United States, why should not China become a world power of great strength and importance? Or will Japan take measures to prevent this? And can Japan do so, even if seconded by England?

There are many indications that a new era is dawning for China, that for so many centuries has lain dormant, stagnant. The Chinese are not an unintelligent nor even an illiterate people, but the trouble is that they have been brought up for centuries to believe that their ancestors knew it all, and that nothing more fit to learn and act upon was to be learned. But many of the more influential of them are awakening from that dream. They are now perforce taking notice of the wonderful achievements of the western world, and more particularly of the achievements of Japan which has adopted and even bettered western methods. The war ten years ago between little Japan and big China jolted the great celestial empire; this war between Japan and Russia has stirred them into activities that mean a transformation.

China is now following the example of Japan in sending its most competent youth abroad to study. There are now over 100 such Chinese students in England, nearly as many in France and Germany, and 300 in Belgium, which latter country is favored because its people speak English, French and German with equal fluency. These students are supported by the Chinese government, and are doubtless the advance guard of many others, who for years will embrace with avidity the opportunity, which for ages China has scorned, to learn of newer and more progressive nations.

Watch China, for if it be given a chance for a generation or two, it is likely to become a nation that the world will have to recognize and respect as it never yet has done.

CONVERSION OF WEEDS.

LUTHER BURBANK, the plant life "wizard," says: "Weeds are weeds because they are jostled, crowded, cramped, trampled on, scorched by fierce heat, starved, or perhaps suffering with cold, wet feet, tortured by insect pests, or lack of nourishing food and sunshine. There is not a weed alive that will not, sooner or later, respond liberally to good cultivation and persistent selection."

If Burbank had not done what he has done, we might suppose this to be the verbal efflorescence of a vegetable and floricultural enthusiast, but with his triumphs in view we are fain to give even this extreme statement respectful attention if not immediate and full credence.

Burbank has produced the white blackberry, the stoneless prune, the thornless cactus, the plumcot—plum crossed with apricot—the crimson poppy from the yellow, the fadeless flower, and many other wonders in plant life. David Starr Jordan says Burbank is a more useful man than the mechanical inventor—Edison, for instance. He has added and is adding to the practical wealth as well as beauty of the vegetable and floral kingdom.

But, as is gathered from the remarks quoted above, he knows he has made only a beginning. He sees vast possibilities of development and reformation along this line—in better grains, nuts, fruits, vegetables, and plants of all kinds. He says it is not difficult to breed new varieties of wheat, barley, oats, corn, rye, potatoes and rice, which will produce more grains, kernels or tubers to the head, ear or hill, thus adding immensely to the volume of such products, and to their quality as well. He would destroy weeds as they now exist, of course, yet he believes that with proper cultivation, nourishment, care and propagation even all the weeds might be developed into valuable plants.

If this be true in the vegetable kingdom, may it not be also true in the realm of morals? Sins and follies and faults are only weeds, that cannot or will not be exterminated, but may they not, during the centuries to come, be transformed into virtues and useful deeds?

SOMETHING DONE BUT MORE NEEDED.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT is not yet on full duty in the city. There have been many citizens enlisted in the work, and parts of the city show wonderful progress, but we might say with Cecil Rhodes when the final summons came, "So much to do, so little done." Frowning billboards are not alone in unsightliness, in fact would be welcomed in some sections as a pleasing screen to more crude vistas. Parts of Grand avenue are lined with cords and cords of slabwood. Dilapidated Chinese washhouses with their "roof garden" of flannel-wear and skirts, border the Sixteenth street line en route to the fair. Piles of rubbish mar premises in good residence districts. Industrious housewives seeking to adorn suburban yards with dainty flowers, must stand guard daily to prevent chickens ruining their floral beds. Complaint was made yesterday by a citizen owning a handsome home that a neighbor had been wont to stake a cow in an unused street adjoining his grounds, giving the beast just enough rope to reach the edge of his sidewalk, and yet relief was not to be had from city officials.

Civic pride must be more aggressive than this state of affairs indicates, else Portland's visitors will find many things requiring apologies.

Small Change

Clean up and paint up. Next, Vladivostok, probably. Will Teddy kill something? Register your politics this week. Who has told the biggest fish story? Now let us stay as good as we can. Keep everything moving forward and up. No fishing trawlers this time, Rejstevsky. Didn't the revivallists forget to pray for rain? John W. Gates is up against it again and nobody sorry. An anti-graft machine is about the only machine needed. The paint shops and painters should be even better patronized. "An ideal" and a square deal ought to make a strong combination. The president is doubtless having one of the busiest times of his life. Still a Panama hat might turn out to be rather a premature purchase now. A 30-cent man with a \$100,000 income can make a lot of trouble—vide Hyde. A portion will not remain converted very long. 'Tis the way of the world. Business in Warsaw and some other Polish cities seems to be bombing most of the time. The eighth pair of twins has arrived in an Iowa family and the parents are not worrying about race suicide. Judge Dunne will find that being mayor of a 2,000,000 municipal ownership town is a different job from sitting on the bench. The Russians won—in Chicago last Tuesday. One Republican was elected for city attorney—and his name is Smulski. Commissioner Garfield is investigating the Standard Oil company in Kansas and is expected to report that it is losing money and being persecuted. There will be no lack of Republican candidates for mayor, and it appears that it will be a case of the "grand old man" against the field in the primaries. Somebody claims to have discovered that a woman can dress on \$6 a year. But nobody has discovered that she would do so except on compulsion. Our old friend Beer has been talking again about the Almagier's plan and purpose in giving a fewavorous fellows a monopoly of the anthracite of the country. Perhaps the good Lord has a plentiful store of heat making material laid up down below for Beer et al.

Now arises a professor who has invented or discovered a spring fever antitoxin, a serum that will banish that tired feeling and act as an antidote to lassitude. But a good many people desire no such stuff. They can be happy only when so lazy as to be tired. Every time an Italian is killed or assaulted by one of his countrymen a lot of talk about the "Mafia" and the "Black Hand Society" arises, mostly based, probably, on imagination and baseless rumors. Just such crimes are committed by people of other nationalities also.

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A List of New Oregon Laws

Each legislature of this state enacts many laws, some amendatory of existing measures and others new in their operation. That the readers of The Journal may know what new restrictions and privileges have been imposed and granted, an epitome of each enactment of the last legislature, which received the governor's signature, will be published in this column. The referendum power of the people on bills enacted by the legislature may be exercised if petitions containing the necessary signatures are filed with the secretary of state within 30 days after the passage. Some laws go into effect under the emergency clause of the constitution immediately, while others are not effective under 90 days. In summarizing the recent enactments, the time when they go into effect will be indicated. As the work of the last session of the legislature was voluminous, the time required for summarizing it will be 15 days. An effort will be made to express the substance of each act so that it will be readily comprehended by the public interested in it. The order of publication will be as the laws were enacted.

County School Superintendents. H. B. 48.—In counties having 20,000 or more school children, the county school superintendent is given special powers and paid \$3,000 a year. He may act with the county court or board of commissioners as a boundary commission for districts where petitions are filed for change, must apportion on given principles the school fund, hold examinations of teachers, and perform many duties. In furtherance of school work, this measure was enacted by the legislature in 1903, and vetoed by the governor. The last session passed it over the governor's veto.

Slitshop Special Tax. H. B. 5.—The Clatsop county court is authorized to levy a tax not exceeding 1/1000 on all taxable property to erect a county court house. The emergency clause is attached.

Swamp Reclamation Land. H. B. 1.—The government is authorized to utilize Upper Klamath, Lower or Little Klamath, Kibet or Tule lake and Goose lake for reclamation work, and the state cedes all land affected which was owned by it under the swamp grant of the government, back to the government to carry out the irrigation project. Approved January 20.

School Tax Writings. S. B. 67.—School districts and incorporated cities must notify the county clerk of the rate of the school tax decided upon, on or before January 1 of each year. It is immediate force through emergency clause.

Expense Appropriation. H. B. 174.—The sum of \$50,000 is appropriated for per diem of the legislature, and the following sums to meet deficiency in last year's appropriations: payment of salaries and expenses of school for deaf mutes, \$2,500; maintenance and general expenses of insane asylum, \$12,000; maintenance and general expenses of penitentiary, \$4,500; payment of salaries and expenses of judge and district attorney, \$1,548; transporting convicts to penitentiary, \$2,000; expense of public proclamations of the executive, \$1,250; expense of publishing the statutes, \$1,000; expenses of counties under bounty scalp law, \$35,581. Went into immediate effect through emergency clause.

Cottage Grove Tax. H. B. 263.—The time for Cottage Grove to notify the clerk of the county court of the rate of the school tax was extended. An emergency measure.

Agricultural Fair Districts. S. B. 7.—Umatilla and Morrow counties are set apart as the third Eastern Oregon District Agricultural society, the board of commissioners to be chosen from the county, five from Umatilla and two from Morrow, three by the governor and four by the counties. Approved February 3.

Reimbursing School Fund. S. B. 3.—Appropriating \$100,000 out of the general fund to reimburse the school for its mortgage and accrued interest on the state fair grounds at Salem. Effective 90 days from February 3.

Paying Board Bill. S. B. 21.—The sum of \$77,450 was appropriated to pay Mrs. Mary Miller for her services as a nurse, ordered after Tracey by Governor Geer. Effective 90 days from February 3.

Corporations Appropriating Land. S. B. 25.—Incorporated cities have the right to appropriate any private real property, water, water course and water, or any right to any public or municipal use, or to protect the town from overflow by freshets; provided, that in cities of less than 15,000 inhabitants, such action can be taken by the majority vote, even in cases of overflow. The legislature declared that this law specifically exempted it from the referendum vote of the people.

Transferring Guardianship Estates. S. B. 27.—The county judge of any court having jurisdiction of any guardianship matter, shall have the power, whenever the interest of the ward and the convenience of the guardian require, to transfer the estate to another county. Approved February 3.

Creating Boundary Commission. S. B. 42.—Within 30 days from the enactment of this law, the county judges of Umatilla, Union and Walla counties are required to appoint a commission, which body shall be empowered to determine the boundaries between Umatilla and Union counties, by study of old maps and without running surveys. If this commission fails to agree upon such lines, they may be discharged in 10 days and others appointed. The law became effective February 3 under the emergency clause.

Purchase Champoux Park. S. B. 48.—The governor, secretary of state and state treasurer are constituted a committee to purchase such lands in Marion county as are necessary to make a proper enclosure for the monument erected at old Champoux, 1800 being appropriated for this purpose. Approved February 3.

Needs by Executors. S. B. 5.—Administrators and executors are empowered to execute any deed for which the deceased was pledged in a bond at the time of death, in case of compliance with the terms of the bond, effective 90 days from February 3.

Penalizing Ticket Forgery. S. B. 65.—It is made a misdemeanor to forge or counterfeit a railroad ticket or railroad transportation, or restore same to its original appearance, the penalty being imprisonment of not less than 30 days nor more than a year, or fine not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000. Approved February 3.

Defining Note Terms. S. B. 61.—The code section covering theft of notes, bonds, tickets, bills of

Making Success for Husbands

(By Dorothy Dix.) Suppose, after a woman is married to a man, she does not see chances for the kind of people who are the "also rans" of life. He may be good and honest and kind, but he does not know how to get along in the world. He does not see chances until they have passed by. He lets opportunities slip through his fingers. He is like what people out in Indiana call "make his money, ambition and push and vim and energy."

If the woman is bright and quick and progressive and hustling—and there are plenty of mistakes of sex in which the woman is the victor—she wears the trousers ought to have on the petticoats, and the one who is doomed to petticoats ought to have the freedom of trousers—the situation is one that fills her with despair.

To such a woman, just to know that her husband cannot hold his own with other men is gail and wormwood. In addition she sees a future of poverty and a dreary disquieting before her, in which she will not be able to give her children the advantages and position she desires for them, and in which she will have to endure the mortification of always being asked by her friends with pitying patronage as "poor Mary" or "poor Sally."

This situation is far more common in real life than even most of us suspect, and different women meet it differently. The majority of wives simply succumb under it. Many it fills with a frantic rage that makes her bitter and disgruntled. There are wise and strong enough to see that in a measure they can supply their husbands' deficiencies and literally lift them into a success that they could not have achieved alone.

How can a woman married to an ordinary man make him over into something extraordinary? In the first place, she must study him and find out what he can really do. Everybody in the world outside of a home for the feeble-minded or a retreat for hopeless invalids can do some thing well. The man who is not a success and to attract attention in it if they only knew what that thing was. The trick is to find this out. All the failures are the result of the round pegs getting into square holes that they were never intended to fill. There are plenty of preachers trying to save souls that ought to be half-soling shoes. There are plenty of starving lawyers and doctors who are not successful because they are successes in business, and there are plenty of bankrupt business men who would be famous as professional men.

Sometimes a man's occupation has been thrust upon him by his parents, or has been an accident, and he has lacked the enterprise to change, and in such a case, when a man is unsuccessful in trying to do something that he can't do, it is his wife's part to get him out of it and into something for which he is fitted. Then she should hold him there, and keep him at it with all the might of her courage. It is fatal for a wife to nag her husband, or for her to complain, or for her to let him find out that she does not believe in his clever and capable as other men. Every man desires to be a hero in his wife's eyes. He believes that he is, and unless she is a born idiot she will believe it. It is his wife's duty in all of us to live up to our own bias and to do what a man expects of us.

If a man knows that his wife expects him to succeed, he will be successful. He will try to do something that he can't do, and she will think him a coward if he gives up his job because the work was unpleasant, or there was no money in it. It is his duty to foretell what the future of that man will be. Before he married he may have been one of the men who were always getting discouraged and giving up, but now he has a place trying to find some occupation that had good pay and no work in it, but when he finds out that his wife regards the man who is a quitter as a man who is a failure, he will give up the long, steady pull that in the end always brings success.

There are precious few men so lazy that they wouldn't rather work than know that their wives thought them cowards. Practically, if she has good business sense—and far more women are getting business sense—she can help her husband in close touch with his affairs. Personally, I think it a great misfortune that the French word for husband is "wife-beater." It is a husband's active business partner does not prevail in this country; but, independent of this, a clever woman can, if she will, do much to help her husband in his occupation. She can help him to take charge of his business, to talk shop at home, and in the discussion of situations this involves she can often clarify his views, point out to him opportunities that he has not seen, and even help him to take chances that he is too timid to venture alone. She took the risks that I wouldn't, and I followed your mother, but you see, sir, I'm not a quitter. In the poem, "No woman of sense ought to give up on her husband," the author of the great states last year, while the tact and diplomacy of other women have landed them into the same predicament, she says: "No woman of sense ought to give up on her husband. The genius she thought him to be. Rather she should emulate the tug and tow him into success if she cannot sail into it under her own canvas."

LEWIS AND CLARK

April 11.—We set out at daylight, and after passing bare and barren hills on the south, and a plain covered with timber on the north, breakfasted at five miles distant. Here we were met by a deer brought in by the hunters, which was very acceptable, as we had been for several days without fresh meat, the country between this and Fort Mandan being so frequently disturbed by hunters that the game had become scarce.

The Play

At the time Relans, the French comedienne, created a furore in "La Presse," there was a dearth of witty comedies in English, even as now. This condition led the husband of Marie Tempest, Gordon Lennox, to adapt the French piece for the use of his wife and himself. He gave it the title of "The Marriage of Kitty." The play opened in New York, and at the end of

at a certain time

his run was obtained by Jules Murry, who has sent it to the coast with Max Figman as its mainstay. The comedy is undeniably bright. Few clever things are before the public, in fact, when it comes to amusing situations, and the dialogue is brilliant, barring the talkiness of an unsatisfactory first act. Of course, the piece contains a liberal sprinkling of suggestiveness, which is as a digestive tablet to the patrons of Parisian theatricists. The story is that of a shallow, theoretical English baronet, whose uncle will prohibit him from marrying a French widow, but compels him to marry

ends as he runs away with her.

On the whole, it is a pretty story, as well as a ridiculous farce. There are two unusual people in the cast. The first is Mr. Figman, the Sir Reginald, who was formerly with Mrs. Fieke. He is doing the best thing of his career. By a short stretch of the imagination one could see Figman as Stuart Robson in his work. As Kitty, the buxom wife in name only, Della Niven made a dashing appearance, and her scenes with Figman were charmingly carried—much better than her first act. The piece calls for only seven people, and the house scenery is made to suffice. The comedy will be presented for the last time tonight.

RACE WHITNEY.