TOO BIG FOR PROFIT

Shawmut's Expensive Experience in Oriental Trade.

NEARLY FIVE MONTHS ON A TRIP

Unable to Enter Small Ports in the Orient-Great Size Causes Delay in Loading and Unlonding.

The timid people who have been led to believe that the mammoth 30,000-ton steamships which Mr. Hill is building for the Griental trade would put all of the smaller craft out of business, will prob ably revise their opinions, now that Mr. Hill has been experimenting with some vessels only half as large. The expensive experience of the Boston Steamship Commny with the malden voyage of the Showmut on the Oriental route out of Seattle has caused some of the best-posted shipping men on the Pacific Coast to ven ture the opinion that Mr. Hill's recordbreaking liners will not reach Seattle for many a year, in fact, may never ply in the trade for which they were built. The experimental voyage of the Shawmut has also substanliated the belief that wherever there is business generating in a port, steamers of a size to fit the port can be operated at a profit, while abnor-mally large ones in the same trade will

The Shawmut arrived in Seattle July 22 and commenced loading outward a day later for the Orient, She salled from Seattle for Tacoma July 25, and at the latter port received the greater part of the cargo. Most of this cargo was lumber from Ballard, a port which the Shawmut could not enter on account of her great size. She also received contributions from other Puget Sound ports, and some heavy consignments of flour from Portland, be-fore she figally filled all of the space on board. Naturally, considerable time was lost in securing cargo for such a big ship, and it was August 22 before she sailed for Tacoma. She called at Seattle the same day, and proceeded to sea that night. Being nothing but an overgrown freighter, she made a slow trip across the Freighter, she made a slow trip across the Pacific, reaching Yokohama September 12. She had only a small amount of freight for that pert, and proceeded to Shanghal, arriving there September 20. Her big consignment of lumber was nearly all for Shanghal, and owing to the great size of the vessel she was unable to reach the docks, but instead was forced to anchor in the stream and discharge her lum-ber cargo on lighters.

This was slow work for a steamship in which over a million good Boston dollars were invested, and it was October 13 before she weighed anchor for Hong Kong. This port, which was the Oriental termi-nus of the line, was reached October 18, and by shifting from dock to dock and losing a great amount of time, she finally succeeded in getting rid of all of her outward cargo except a small consignment for Manila. She also loaded a small amount of freight for this coast, and on November 8 headed for home by way of Manila. Having but a small amount of freight to discharge or load, she did not meet with much delay in the Philippines, and on November 22 had worked back up to Yekohama, where she took final departure from the Orient November 23. She made a better run coming this way, and arrived at Seattle December 8, exactly 138 days after she commenced loading for the outward voyage. She brought about 2560 tons of inward cargo, and three days after her arrival was again ready to load, her actual time for the round trip, including loading for the outward and unloading

from the inward trip being 142 days.

The Shawmut is one of the largest American steamers affeat. She cost over her is in keeping with her size s Her daily running expenses are said to be \$450, exclusive of insurance, depreciation and interest on the money invested. Depreclation on a steamship is never figured at less than 5 per cent, and the owners must accordingly write of \$137 per day for this item. Insurance at 4 per cent, which is a low rate, adds another \$100 per day to the expense. The interest on \$1,000,000 is worth considerable per day, even at a low rate, but so many Boston investments in the West have failed to return any interest that this item is not considered at this time. Taking the others running expenses, insurance and deintion, and the actual cost of the maiden trip of the Shawmut from Seattle to the Orient and return was \$98,818. On her outward trip she carried a record-breaking cargo of 15,000 tons of freight, and on the return trip brought about 2500 tons, a total for the round trip of 15,500 tons. This at a \$5 rate produced returns of \$77,500, leaving a deficit of \$31,318 for

This is all of the deficit that is appoint ent on the face of the statement, but tails of which are not so easily ob The Shawmut carried considerable freight from Portland on which the local rate of \$1.50 to Tacoma was absorbed. Out of earnings must also come office and salary expenses for a large force of men on both sides of the Pacific, pliotage in half a dozen ports, advertising, and nu-merous other expenses. Were it possible to get at the exact figures, including the interest on the money invested at a very low rate, it would undoubtedly be shown that the Boston Steamship Company lost fully \$40,000 on the first trip of their big steamer in the trade where she was ex-pected to cut such a wide swath.

Every disadvantage suffered by the Shawmut on account of her great size would be intensified in the case of the big steamers which Mr. Hill is building osten-sibly for the Oriental trade, and it is the ral belief among shipping men that the astute Mr. Hill will never try the ex-periment of placing any larger steamers on the route than can be handled to advantage at other ports besides the big terminals on each side of the Pacific. It argued that if his intention to place his big steamers on this route had been a certainty, he would never have permitted another company to enter the field. It is believed that in securing the Boston Steamship Company for the experiment he was merely "trying it on the dog." and up to date he can hardly be pleased with the result. The Shawmut is now outward bound again, and on her second trip got away with less than three weeks' delay at the two ports. Seattle and Ta-coma. Her second effort will be watched with interest, and while it is hardly within the range of possibility for her to make more than actual running expenses, she may make a little better showing than was made on the first trip. It will, however, require quite an improvement in the running time to offset the reduction in the freight rate which has since been made on

Government freight to Manlia.

The owners of the Shawmut have cut the rate from \$5 per ton to \$4.25, and it is more expensive carrying freight to Ma-nila than to Japan and China ports. There is also a strong probability that shippers who have freight for every steamer and offer it without any speci-fications and red tape such as accomparies Government freight, will insist on being granted the same rate as is paid by the Government. A \$4 25 rate on a full cargo of the Shawmut would not ber own-ers nearly \$16,000 less than the rate they received on the maiden trip of the vessel. when she showed a loss of from \$20,000 to \$40,000. Portland supplies more business for an Oriental line than is supplied by

any other port in the Northwest, and with the proper number of steamers about half the size of the Shawmut, will enable owners to show a profit where abnormally large steamers can show only loss. ...

COALMINERS' EARNINGS. Statistics For Strike Commission From Lackawanna Company.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 1.-Statistics on hours and wages of employes for 1901 have been forwarded to the Anthracite Comi Strike Commission by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, Among the items of the summary are

Number of collieries, 19, Number of colheries, 18.

Number of employes, 11,222.

Average earnings of miners, \$625.82.

Average earnings of laborers, \$562.72.

Percentage of cars docked, 2.

Average number of 19-hour days the breakers worked, 200.

Average number of days breaker start-Average number of hours breaker worked per day, 78-10.

Average number of hours contract min-

ers worked per 10-hour day, 6:52. Number of company hands, 2006. Average earnings of company hands, \$514 53.

Herbert W. Bowen, the Minister from this country to Venezuela, who is playmany, is much more of a strenuous per-

MINISTER BOWEN HAD A HARD

TIME IN COLLEGE,

Has Led a Strenuous

Life-His History.

ing such a prominent part in the present imbroglio with Great Britain and Gernality than the world at large knows. says the Philadelphia North American Bowen was virtually put out of Yale College 25 years ago because he snow-balled one of the professors. The story has not been told in print before this, and

way, and as he was afraid of nothing, he usually managed to arrange matters At the last five-year reunion of the pretty much as he would have them. For class of 78, held in 1898, W. 'A. Van Buren

his clothes and bric-a-brac except his un-derwear, a pair of trousers and an ulster. He buttoned his ulster to the top to cover s underwear, and in this dress he went his classes. At the end of the year his father relented. How he ever got through the year is difficult to understand. He had a fine collection of brie-a-brac, that brought him in a good sum. He didn't

sell his plane, though,
"Bowen was as bright a man as there The Man of the Honr in Venezuela was in the class, but he stood near the bottom. He just managed to pass his ex-aminations without conditions. He devoted his time to music, languages and fun. He was already a fine linguist when he entered Yale. He had been prepared for college partly in France, where he studied the modern languages and music. He was the most eccentric man I ever knew. He always went off on some new shoot. He was not friendly with many of the class. They did not understand him."

Classmates Who Are Famous.

In Bowen's class were Baron Tajiri, Minister of Finance of Japan, who introduced the gold standard in Japan; Govit is worth reading.

Bowen was not a doclie student at any time. He was fond of having his own son Porter, private secretary under Presi-

him the faculty had no terrors. If he did relates that Porter told a story of Bow-

night received a telegram from Baton Rouge, La., that Governor Heard had ap-pointed F. G. Lee, Charles Schuler, H. F. Gueydan and Edle Ross as commission-ers to the World's Fair, under the recent act of the Legislature authorizing an appropriation of \$190,600. They will elect an sonal charge of the work. The commi sioners will meet and organize on Janu-

ANOTHER ALLEGED REPLY

Which Fails, However, to Show How Banks Profit From Panies.

ASTORIA, Dec. 29 .- (To the Editor.)-The Oregonian of the 2th came out with the following chip on its shoulder, and a challenge to any of the parties named to

We are waiting patiently for Milt Miller, H. B. Nicholas, W. Hampton Smith, J. B. Ziegler er some other of our voluminous publicists perenbouts to tear the mask of insincerity from the New York bankers' pool of \$50,000,000 in aid of the money market.

The otherwise staid Oregonian has been perpetrating some huge jokes lately, and it becomes a question whether an accept-ance of the challenge would be agreeable to it or whether a reply would find place in its columns, if made. To those who are posted on the question raised the appear-ance is that The Oregonian doesn't know just where it is at. Supposing it to be sincere, one of the parties named will essay to make answer, hoping that some of the facts will fall in good ground and bear fruit. The points involved are of universal interest. Will The Oregonian permit me to defend?

1 have seen no unfavorable criticism on

the \$9,00,000 syndicate organized to stave off a financial panic. On the contrary, every one ought to feel glad that there is a \$50,000,000 power to stand between the people and a very great danger along financial lines, but to those who are familiar with the finances of the land the proposition is not so roseate as might be or as appears on the face. That there is a necessity for such a relief cannot be disputed, or it would not have been or-gunized. All must feel regret at this concition of things. It is difficult, however, to see where the money is to come from to make the \$50,000,000 available in a way to help the masses. It is probable, yea, most certain, that it is an I. O. U. issue for use among those who by mutual agreement are willing to take it as money. Accord-ing to the bank statements of New York of the 12th and 20th of this month, such an amount of money is nowhere in sight. The report of the 13th, which is practically the same as that of the 20th, shows but \$8,000,000 (In round numbers) surplus that is available, for the trade reserve of \$218,-000,600, in round numbers, in lawful money is tied up by law to meet the claims of depositors. However, if this syndicate has the United States bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000 it can deposit them with the Treasurer, and Uncle Sam can set his big printing presses to work and strike it off by the million per day, and all our good Uncle Sam asks them for this paper is one-half of 1 per cent per annum. We certainly ought not to have hard times with such facilities as these to create oney; besides, it is "sound money," and not like the detested greenbacks and sliver dollars. If the syndicate does not ver dollars. have the bonds to deposit to get the bank notes, the new finance bills before Congress authorize the Treasurer to Issue an additional 50 per cent or thereabouts in excess of the face value of bonds already in soak for their face value. Why, the making of pienty of good, sound money by running the printing presses is just as easy! The syndicate ought to be able to raise in this way that amount of money and save the country from financial distress. The only thing that looks unfair about it is that the syndicate gets its dollars for the paying of the printer's bill, while we poor devils have to pay 100 cents on the dollar for them, besides bonus and brokerage, but that is a small affair, when by so doing we can keep possession of our farms a year or so longer. It is the im-perative duty of these great banks and syndicates to stand up like men and bear these heavy burdens in the interests of their fellowmen. They should shirk no duty, no sicrifice, for the good of hu-

In his annual ddress at New Orleans, some weeks ago, President Garrick, of the National Bankers' Association, said that business had so increased as to make the supply of money greatly inadequate t transact the business and meet the de-mands of the people, and that the supply must be radically increased at on really thought it was Bryan till I to the heading. The only di The only difference seemed to be that Bryan desired to in crease the supply with sliver dollars—un-sound sliver dollars—while the president of the National Banking Association de sired to increase the supply by means of the printing press and hot air, a much cheaper method. Another of the speak-ers (I think it was Fowler) remarked that the country was rapidly going to the bow wows; that foreign nations had us by the ear to the tune of \$200,000,000 and would make it hot for the Nation unless the whole matter of finance was turned over to the banks, with full power to issue notes in quantities to suit on any old assets. It looked somewhat funny to me, and I think it must have to The Ore gonlan, for at the same time the Secre-tary of the Treasury had deposited with the banks over \$150,000,000 of the people's money, without interest, to keep from going to the wall. Besides this, the reserves held against it were released, in terest was anticipated for nearly a year ahead, bonds were bought at premiums, all to save the banks from

save the Nation from bankruptcy bankers should be given a free hand and allowed to charge what interest they saw fit, and in this way, when a financial crisis threatened, they could check it by raising the interest to prevent speculation. Great head that! The bankers and syndicates should certainly have the grat-itude of the Nation for being willing to stand under such a load for the good of the people. Mr. Editor, these are no freams. They were all printed in The Oregonian at the time, and much more, and if the people, including the editor, would only read it (The Oregonian) more and study these questions they would be better posted on what is going on and be prepared to enjoy the blessings of these great financial philanthropists. You see Mr. Editor, that you have wrongly charged at least one of the names con teined in your chip. I say, all hall to the syndicate that has so many different re-sources from which to raise its \$50,000,000, all "sound money"! This same syndicate in its enlarged sense, has nearly \$400,000, 600, printing press money—the soundest in the world—affoat in the United States, for which they pay one-half of 1 per cent in-terest to Uncle Sam for guaranteeing their payment in case it does not. A man the other day was so ungenerous as to say that it was flat money and that no man was bound to take it. I fear he was an anarchist or a copperhead.

Now, Mr. Editor, as you were so untited and inconsiderate as to make it.

kind and inconsiderate as to punch me out of the hole to which I had temperarily re tired from the vexing finance question, de manding a reason for my reticence, chal-lenging me to speak, I speak to show you that I am not unmindful of the great blessings showered upon us by these sac rifleing syndicates, that endure the bur dens of furnishing this great people with

W. HAMPTON SMITH. dustry on the French shore of Newfoundiand expired yesterday. The colonial
government has agreed to renew this
agreement for the present year, in order
to avoid complications during the consideration of the Bond-Hay treaty in Waghington and London, but is seen and to stop fallto more dandered year, in order
to avoid complications during the consideration of the Bond-Hay treaty in Waghington and London, but is seen as the series of dandruff, and to stop falltively destroy that germ, so the series of the present year, in order
to avoid complications during the consideration of the Bond-Hay treaty in Waghington and London, but is settlement of the matter with France during the present season,

NOBODY IS EXEMPT.

A New Preparation which Everyone Will Need Sooner or Later.

Almost everybody's digestion is disordered more or less, and the commonest thing they do for it is to take some one of the many so-called blood purifiers, which in many cases are merely strong cathartics. Such things are not needed. If the organs are in a clogged condition, they need only a little help, and they will right themselves. Cathartics irritate the sens itive linings of the stomach and bowels, and often do more harm than good.

Purging is not what is needed. The thing to do is to put the rood in condition to be readily digested and assimilated. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do this per-fectly. They partly digest what is enten and give the stomach just the help it needs. They stimulate the secretion and excretion of the digestive fluids and re-Heve the congested condition of the glands and membranes. They put the whole di-gestive system in condition to do its work. When that is done you need take no more tablets, unless you eat what does not agree with you. Then take one or two tablets—give them needed help, and you

will have no trouble.

It's a common sense medicine and a common sense treatment, and it will cure every time. Not only cure the disease, but cure the cause. Goes about it in a perfectly sensible and scientific way. We have testimonials enough to fill a book, but we don't publish many of them. However, Mrs. E. M. Faith, of Byrd's Creek, Wis., says:
"I have taken all the Tablets I got of

you, and they have done their work well in my case, for I feel like a different per-son altogether. I don't doubt if I had not got them I should have been at rest by this time." H. E. Willard, Onslow, Ia., says: "Mr.

White, of Canton, was telling me of your Dyspepsia Tablets curing him of Dyspep-sia, from which he suffered for eight years. As I am a sufferer myself, I wish

Phil Brooks, Detroit, Mich., says: "Your Dyspepsia cure has worked won-ders in my case. I suffered for years from dyspepsia, but am now entirely curse, and enjoy life as I never have before. I gladly recommend them. It will cost 50e to find out just how much

Try them-that's the best way to decide.



tions, Rheumatism, Neuraigia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.
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Nervous, Irritable and Wretched.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Saved My Life.

There is little joy in living when the dis-ordered nerves prevent sleep and rest; when one wakes from a restless night more tired one wakes from a restless night more tired than the night before; when one is forced to drag through the round of daily duties without energy, ambition or interest. This condition is due to a derangement of the nerves which may be speedily regulated and strengthened by Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. This remarkable medicine has a wonderful record of cures. Supplying as it does the exact element needed for the restoration of the nerve force and vitality, its good effects are felt after the first few doses.

"I have used your remedies myself and in

"I have used your remedies myself and in my family for the past seven years and it is not too much to say that they saved my life. not too much to say that they saved my life. The tired feeling I used to have after giving a few music lessons has left me entirely and instead of lying in bed three or four hours trying to get sleep and then getting up and walking the floor until morning, I can now go to bed and sleep eight, ten and twelve nours without any trouble. When I think of my former nervous, wretched, irritable state I want to tell everyone what Dr. Miles' Nervine has done for me. I can do as much work now in a day as I used to take a week work now in a day as I used to take a week to accomplish. I think Dr. Miles' Nervine is the best remedy for nervousness and gen-eral debility on earth."—L. D. EDWARDS, Prof. of Music, Preston, Idaho.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bot-tle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.



Paris Fi's Specific Greet immediate Seller URBANA. III. Oct. 20, 1902. Dr. Perrin. Helens, Mont.—Pear Sir: I have been trying through the druggists here to obtain another bottle of your specific, as I have been a sufferer from them off and on for some years. I saw the sids in the P.-L of Seattle, Wash, some time in May last. At that time I was 190 miles north of Seattle and found it. I have used it up and have been trying to get more. It has helped me very much, more so than anything I have ever used, and I have bottle. Yours respectfully, bottle. Yours respectfully.

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Quinine and rum and a whole lot of other things, are pleasant to rub on the scalp after washing it free of dandruff. cration of the Bond-Hay treaty in Washington and London, but it is believed and you remove the effect." For sale by here that Great Britain will arrange some all druggists. Send 16 cents in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit,



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LAST OF THE ROGUE RIVER INDIANS



ONLY SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THIS ONCE FAMOUS TRIBE OF RED MEN.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., Jan. 1.—(Special.)—The accompanying illustration shows the last and few remaining members of the Rogue River tribe of Indians—the tribe that matched their barbarous forces against the ploneer troops in Southern Oregon dur ing 1850-56. These last-remaining members are John Bradford and his family. To his left sits his squaw, to his right his squaw's mother and singer. John's home is at the mouth or near the mouth of Rogue River. He and his family spend their ers at Newport, where they well baskets to the pleasure-seekers. John and the members of his family are of uncertain age. According to his own calculation he is upwards of 90, his squaw is considerable younger, while her mother is even more aged and wrinkled than the veteran John. He can recite many tales of the bloody and ploneer days of the '50s, when the red men looked with anger and disdain upon the encroachment of the whites. He claims to have been a member of Chief John's trusty band of braves. Chief John was the great chief and the acknowledged leader of all the Rogue River tribes, though his own band of warriors never numbered more than 60. In all the bloody battles of 1855-56 Chief John was the leading spirit of the red men. He was the last to surrender, and not until be was made prisoner did hostilities cease. John Bradford is an intelligent Indian and can converse entertainingly of the early wars and the struggles between the Indians and the whites during the pioneer days of Southern Oregon.

Average earnings of boys, \$304 10. earnings of all employes, Average

EVERYBODY HAS TO WALK. Rochester Carriage-Drivers Strike

and Delay Many Funerals. NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Owing to a strike of the carriage-drivers of Rochester, N. Y., nearly all persons who attended the s receptions and other entertaineve were obliged to walk, says a dispatch to the Times. Anticipating vioence, the police reserves were ordered out early. A few carriages were permit-Several funerals must be postponed on account of the strike.

STRIKE ON DETROIT SOUTHERN.

Cuts Off Supply of Conl From Six Jackson Mines. SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 1.—Superintendent J. C. Gieason, of the Detroit Southern, was called from this city to Jackson today to confer with the conduct ors and brakemen of the Horse Creek division, who, as a result of a demand made one month ago for an increase from \$2.50 to \$3, went on strike this morning. As a result, the coal fields of this road are tied up, but it is expected a compro-mise will be effected tomorrow afternoon In this district are the six large Jackson

ELECTRICAL WORKERS STRIKE.

Demand Increase of Wages and Some Firms Give It, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 1.-All the ctrical workers in this city are on a ske. They demand an increase from 22½ to 49 cents an hour. A meeting was held this afternoon between employers and employes, at which an attempt was made to reach a final settlement. Four firms have already agreed to the increase until a scale is arranged satisfactory to all. In the meantime all the strikers will

Carriage-Workers Strike for More. AMESBURY, Mass., Jan. 1.-Acting upon instructions given by their union last night, 600 carriage-workers began a strike here today. As a result of the action, the principal industry of the town is badly crippled. The strikers some months ago demanded a nine-hour day, with an increase of wages amounting to 12 per cent of the present schedule, but

to a uniform scale.

PRINCE MAY VISIT BOSTON Heir to British Throne May Accou pany Enrl Roberts.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.-Earl Roberts will be the guest of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston next September. This announcement was made by Captain Otys, the commander, tonight, He also says the Prince of Wales and his uncle, the Duke of Connaught, may come. accompanied by the Earl of Denbigh, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Honorable Ar-tillery Company of London,

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Department presidents of the National Educational Assoclation met tonight to discuss the methods of conducting the National convention of of conducting the National convention of the association to be held in Boston July 6-19. A proposition to have papers occupy 20 minutes, with discussion following, and speeches limited to five or seven minutes, was approved. Fifteen of the 18 prestdents of departments were present.

SUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Wirnlow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It scothes the child, softens the guros, allays all pain, cures wind colic and distribues.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervoueness and dyspepsia should use Car-ter's Little Nerve Pills, made expressly for this class.

not like or had no respect for an instruc- en's bravery when stationed at Barcelon tor, he never hesitated to show his feelings. Indeed, he seemed to have a natu-

est, frank and manly man. It is not re-called that he took a high rank in his studies, nor did he shine in athletics. He was, however, an accurate shot with his apartments, sat down at his plano snowballs. Those who know him best are and played a tune of the Yale class of 78. not surprised at this success in diplomacy -a success which he has won, not because he is diplomatic, but because he is honest, straightforward and courageous. His

self-reliance is unbounded.
Merrill Moores, Assistant Attorney-General of Indiana, is very well acquainted with the college life of Mr. Bowen. They were in the same class—78. W. A. Van Buren, of Indianapolis, was also of the Yale class of '78. Moores may very well know something of Bowen's college life, for he was engaged with him in many a

Bowen's War With Professor. Moores probably recalls as clearly as anybody, except Professor Edward S. Dana and Bowen, just why Bowen called Dana a itar. Bowen's refusal to apologize for speaking his mind to the professor caused the present Minister to leave Yale without a degree, although he had finished his senior year and passed the examina-

One night the beautiful marble hall of the select Yale society, Scroll and Keys, was daubed with black paint. Bowen was arrested and tried in the Police Court. Professor Dana was the chief prosecuting witness. He was a member of the Keys, and swore that he saw Bowen engaged in the painting. After the trial was over, Bowen, being acquitted, called Professor Dana a list and it is Mr. Moores' recollection that the Venezuelan diplomat emphasized "liar"

with a past participle indicative of supernatural wrath.
Professor Dana brought Bowen's frank remark to the attention of the faculty. Bowen was asked to apologize, He re-fused. His degree was withheld, and is

still withheld. News, and when the trial of Bowen was called in the Police Court the editor oc-cupied a front seat and had an abundance of paper and pencils to record the momen-tous details. It was brought out that the black paint used to daub the Scroll and Keys hall came from Moores' room, and It looked for a time as if Moores was an accessory before the fact, but he says it was shown that he had nothing whatever

to do with it. "How came you to have paint in your room." Moores was asked. "We had it to paint signs with. It was the end of the senior year, and we were

olling our furniture." eres was in sympathy with Bowen in the trial. He says the professor mistook the miscreant for Bowen.
"The professor really believed that
Bowen did it, and Bowen really believed
that the professor was a lin," say Mr.
Moores. "I am satisfied that Bowen did

not do ft.' The select Scroll and Keys Society aroused much comity and all sorts of pranks were played. Moores and Bowen used to stretch wires across the walks or amount of the stretch wires across the walks or amount of the stretch wires across the walks or amount of the stretch wires across the walks or amount of the stretch wires across the walks or amount of the stretch wires across the walks or amount of the stretch wires across the walks or amount of the stretch wires across the walks or amount of the stretch wires across remove stones to trip the members when they marched out of their little marble palace every Thursday midnight.

Bowen had an intense dislike for Professor Dana, probably because the pro-fessor also roomed in Farnam Hall, and often complained of Bowen's continuous

pisno playing. Mr. Moores says Bowen was a fine musician, spending most of his time singing and playing. Chopin was his favorite, and Professor Dana tired of One night Bowen zlipped up behind Professor Dana and stole his stik hat off his head. Bowen carried it off triumphantly to his goom and hung it up as a trophy Bowen once quarrelet with his father, Moores relates, because the father thought him extravagant. His father

withdrew support and ordered him to leave college.
"Bowen said, 'damned if he'd leave,'

at the outbreak of the Spanish-American trouble. Porter, being the President's priral repugnance to authority.

He was, during his college days, as he has showed himself to be since, an hon-Van Buren tells another. It was Bowen's sophomore year the year Odd Fellows' riot. Bowen had a pen-chant for getting into all sorts of trouble. The Odd Fellows were drilling one day, when the Yale boys drew near and watched them. Soon the college boys gave orders additional to those given by the captain. Confusion resulted. Just then a loaded coal wagon came along. The driver thought the boys were hooting at him instead of the Odd Fel-

He began slashing his whip in the crowd. He jumped off his wagon to slash Bowen jumped on his wagon and Fellows charged the boys with drawn words. The boys rushed behind build-ngs. There was a great scramble, and swords. after it was over and everything had

an Odd Fellow sword on the wall of Bowen's room. Van Buren says Bowen was the tallest min in college, except one, and always were a silk hat. The tallest man was Bexter, a professor, whom the boys called "Delk," from Greek "Delknumi," mean-ing to point out. Bexter once drilled the boys an entire lesson on this Greek verb, and they gave him the name, "Defk." Bowen had it in for "Deik," too. pelted him with snowballs one day, at the end of the term he found \$10 in fines was assessed against him. The per alty for throwing one snowball was \$1 In the Vincennial Record, class of 1878, Yale University, published in 1898, appears the following brief account of

Bowen's life by himself: Story of His Life.

"Herbert Wolcott Bowen, son of Henry C. and Lucy (Tappan) Bowen, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., February 29, 1856. He fitted at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Insti-tute. He graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1881, with the degree of LL. B. cum laude. Before this he h made a long trip abroad. He resided in New York until he was appointed, March -, 1899, Consul at Barcelona. He is a Republican; he was appointed Consul-General by President Cleveland, Feb-

"He has written a book of poems, In Divers Tones' (1889), a books of sonnets, 'Losing Ground' (1892), and an essay, 'De Genere Hamano' (1894), published by Cupples & Co., Boston, and a book, 'Inter-national Law' (1896), published by G. P. Putnam's Scns. New York. He is a member of the Anteno (the principal club of Barcelona), and the Royal Yacht Club. Since 183 he has passed two months every year traveling, principally in France, Spain, England and Switzerland, He married February 26 at New York, Miss Augusta Floyd, daughter of George

and Augusta (Floyd) Vingert."
Professor Dana is still at Yale. He professor of physics and curator of the mineralogical collection. He is a son of the noted geologist. Merrill Moores thinks Bowen will never apologize. It is Moores' belief that the student that daubed the black paint is now dead.

NEW YORK, Jan. L.-Postmanter Van cott is highly pleased by the figures of the business of the New York postoffice for the year 1902. The total receipts for stamps, box rents, etc., wao \$12,425,795. The same sources in 1901 yielded a revenue of \$11,102,921. The profit to the Government in the year was \$3,021,764, or \$1,023,974 more than in 1991. The quarterly increase amounted to 11 per cent.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1.-President Francis. of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to-