[illegible] advan[illegible] of Govern[illegible] any in hastening final re[illegible] ought it not amiss, now[illegible] ago, to call attention to the fact that [illegible] the people of this country [illegible] to gain governmental [illegible] the same approach and cunning [illegible] but were apt to plainly [illegible] wants or grievances, and to [illegible] demand such consideration and [illegible] the General Government as was [illegible] due under the mandate of popular ru[illegible], and that in making their demands they relied on the mutual obligations of the relationship between the governed and those invested with authority, and invoked the reciprocity in political duty which enjoins that for the people's obedience and support of government, there shall be given in exchange by the Government to the people defense of their personal rights and the assurance that in safety and peace they shall surely reap the fruits of their enterprise and labor. It may also be well to note the efficacy of the people's call upon the Government in those early days, and how quickly the response came—not by yielding to temporary gusts of popular whim and caprice—not by conferring benefits on the few at the expense of the many—but by a quick observation of the fact that the withdrawal of certain rightful privileges by another nation from American settlers had caused them distress, and by a prompt determination to relieve their distress even if the unwelcome visage of war frowned in opposition.

Jefferson's Change of Front.

Another incident which it seems to me we may recall today with profit and satisfaction grew out of the conduct of the President when the treaty of 1803 had been formulated and was returned to him for ratification and final completion. He was, as is well known, originally quite firm in his belief that the Constitution as it stood did not authorize such an extension of our limits by purchase as the treaty for the acquisition of the Louisiana territory contemplated. Holding this opinion and at the same time confronted with the clear conviction that the treaty with all its stupendous advantages could not be allowed to fail without positive peril, if not to our National life, at least to its most vital object and aspirations, his perplexity was increased by the receipt of an authoritative intimation that any delay in final action on the treaty might open the way to a recession on the part of France. In these circumstances, not daring to risk the delay of an amendment to the Constitution prior to such final action, he proposed reconciling consistency with duty by procuring a confirmation of the treaty by the Senate and compassing its unquestionable validation by a subsequent constitutional amendment.

In view of the conclusive settlement since that time of this constitutional question by every branch of the Government against Mr. Jefferson's original opinion and in favor of the Nation's power to acquire territory as was done under the treaty of 1803, and considering the fact that we have since that time immensely increased our area by the acquisition not only of neighboring territory, but of distant islands of the sea, separated by thousands of miles from our home domain, we may be inclined to think lightly of President Jefferson's scruples concerning the acquisition of lands, not only next adjacent to us, but indispensably necessary to our peace and development.

There were wise men near our President in 1803, who differed with him touching the Nation's power to acquire new territory under the original provisions of the Constitution; and these men did not fail to make known their dissent. Moreover, in the Senate, to which the treaty was submitted for confirmation, there was an able discussion of its constitutional validity and effectiveness. The judgment of that body on this phase of the subject was emphatically declared, when out of 31 votes 24 were cast in favor of confirmation. An amendment to the Constitution was afterward presented to Congress, but its first appearance was its last. It does not appear that the President interested himself in its fate, and it died at the moment of its introduction.

While in this day and generation we may wonder at the doubts which so perplexed Jefferson in 1803, and at his estimate of the limitations of our fundamental law, and may be startled when we reflect that if they had been allowed to control his action we might have lost the greatest National opportunity which has been presented to our people since the adoption of the Constitution, we cannot fail at the same time to be profoundly grateful that these doubts and this estimate were those of a man sincere enough and patriotic enough to listen to wise and able counselors and to give his country the benefit of his admission of the fallibility of his judgment.

Favored Broad Construction.

Thomas Jefferson never furnished better evidence of his greatness, than when just before the submission of the treaty to the Senate he wrote to a distinguished Senator who differed with him on this question: "I confess that I think it important in the present case to set an example against broad construction, by appealing for new power to the people. If, however, our friends shall think differently, certainly I shall acquiesce with satisfaction—confiding that the good sense of our country will correct the evil of construction when it shall produce ill effects."

A recent writer on American diplomacy, who is not suspected of partiality for Jeffersonian political doctrine, gave in strong and graceful terms a good reason for our gratitude today, when in referring to this subject he wrote: "It was fortunate for the future of America that we had at the head of affairs a man of such broad views of our country's future. A less able President with the same views entertained by Jefferson as to the constitutionality of the measure would have put aside the opportunity. Jefferson put aside his preconceived views as to the fundamental law, or subordinated them to the will of the nation, and welcomed the opportunity to open up the continent to the expansion of American democracy and free institutions."

We are glad at this hour that Jefferson was wrong in his adverse construction of the Constitution, and glad that he was liberal-minded enough to see that he might be wrong. And yet may we not profitably pause here long enough to contrast in our thoughts the careful and reverent manner in which the restrictions of our fundamental law were scrutinized a hundred years ago, with the tendency often seen in later times to flippantly attempt the adjustment of our Constitution to the purposes of interest and convenience?"

In conclusion I hope I may be permitted to suggest that our thoughts and surroundings on this occasion should lead us to humble recognition of the Providence of God in all that has made us a great nation. From our beginning as a people our course has been marked by occurrences and incidents so striking, so significant, and so constant, that only superstitious dullness or intellectual blindness will place them to the credit of luck or chance.

In the midst of our rejoicing today it is peculiarly fitting that we recall with soberness and meekness some of the happenings in connection with the great event we celebrate which impressively illustrate the interposition of Divine Providence in our behalf. We sought from a nation ruled by one whose ambition was boundless and whose scheme for aggrandizement knew neither the obligations of public morality nor the restraints of good faith the free navigation of the Mississippi River and such insignificant territory as would make such navigation useful. While our efforts toward the accomplishment of this slight result languished and were fast assuming a hopeless condition, the autocrat of France suddenly commanded one of his ministers to enter into negotiations with our waiting, dispirited representatives and exclaimed: "I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans I cede. It is the whole colony without reserve."

Napoleon's Sudden Revolution.

It was only nineteen days thereafter that the treaty transferring to us the magnificent domain comprised within the Louisiana purchase was concluded.

This astonishing change in our prospects, which dissipated the fears and apprehensions of our Government and revived the promise of our perpetuity and happy destiny, came at the very moment that Bonaparte was organizing a force to occupy the Louisiana territory in the prosecution of colonial occupation and development, which, if consummated, would probably have closed the door even to the slight acquisition which we originally sought. The French colony of Santo Domingo was, however, a prime factor in this scheme of occupation, and it was essential to its success that this colony and Louisiana should both be included and should supplement each other. A serious revolt then raging in Santo Domingo delaying proceedings, the occupation of Louisiana was postponed until this revolt should be overcome. The troops sent from France to accomplish this apparently easy task were so stubbornly resisted by hundreds of thousands of freed blacks, fighting against their enslavement, and they suffered so terribly from climatic conditions and deadly fever, that after the sacrifice of 25,000 soldiers, many of whom were intended for the subsequent occupation of Louisiana, Bonaparte's plan for the occupation of both colonies miscarried. This disappointment, and the conception of new schemes of war and conquest by the restless dictator of France, and his need of money to carry [illegible] these schemes, were controlling circumstances in leading him to throw in our lap the entire Louisiana territory. None of these circumstances were within our procurement or knowledge; but who shall say that God was not accomplishing his designs in our behalf amid the turmoil and distressing scenes of Santo Domingo's revolt? And now can it be said that there was no Providence in the unexpected, unyielding and successful fight for continued freedom o nthe part of the negroes of Santo Domingo, or in the fatal pestilence that vied with bloody warfare in the destruction of the army of subjugation, or in the fever of war and aggression which heated the blood of Bonaparte, all combining to turn him away from the occupation of the Louisiana territory? All these things so remote and so far out of our sight pointed, with the coercion that belongs to the decrees of God, to a consummation which restored to our people peace and contentment, and secured to our Nation extension and development beyond the dreams of our fathers.

Thus we may well recall in these surroundings the wonderful measure of prophecy's fulfilment within the span of a short century, the spirit, the patriotism, and the civic virtue of Americans who lived a hundred years ago, and God's overruling of the wrath of man and his devious ways for the blessing of our nation.

We are all proud of our American citizenship. Let us leave this place with this feeling stimulated by the sentiments born of the occasion. Let us appreciate more keenly than ever how vitally necessary it is to our country's weal that every one within its citizenship should be clean-minded in political aim and aspiration, sincere and honest in his conception of our country's mission, and aroused to higher and more responsive patriotism by the reflection that it is a solemn thing to belong to a people favored of God.

BISHOP POTTER'S BENEDICTION.

He Prays for Divine Blessing on the Great Enterprise.

Mr. Cleveland's speech was followed by the singing of "America." Bishop Hendrix, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then offered prayer, and the ceremonies closed with the benediction, delivered by the Right. Rev. Henry C. Potter, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of New York, in the following words:

May the blessing of the Lord God Almighty, without whom all our labor is but vain, rest upon this work and all who are, or shall be, engaged in it. May he take these buildings under his gracious keeping and crown this great undertaking with his enduring favor, making it the school of truth and beauty, and so a revelation of his infinite mind, working in and through the mind of man. And to him be glory and honor and power, now and always. The Lord bless us and keep us; the Lord make his face to shine upon us and be gracious unto us; the Lord lift up the light of his countenance upon us and give to us and to all the people of this land peace, purity and prosperity, both now and forevermore. Amen.

FIREWORKS AT NIGHT.

For Nearly Two Hours the Sky Glows With Fire.

Thousands of people occupied an immense grandstand near the Administration building during the evening to witness the display of fireworks. The display was delayed until the appearance of the President, when a great battery of 12-inch aerial moons were exploded in a salute which was almost deafening.

From this beginning for nearly two hours the air was a scintillant screen of flashing color. The night was made brilliant with vari-colored lights framed in appropriate devices. The spectacle closed with the printing in letters of fire of the words "Farewell Until 1904." The Chinese Ambassador was an especially pleased spectator. President Roosevelt remained for some time before leaving for his private car.

PROGRAMME FOR TODAY.

Addresses by Representatives of France and Germany.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30.—Following is the programme for tomorrow:

10:30 A. M.—The members of the diplomatic corps, the representatives of foreign governments to the exposition and other official guests will assemble at the St. Louis Club and be thence conducted by military escort to the Liberal Arts building.

12 noon—The assembly will be called to order by Corwin H. Spencer, chairman of the committee on ceremonies of the exposition. The ceremonies will be as follows:

Invocation by Rev. Carl Swenson.

Introduction of John M. Thurston, of the National commission, president of the day.

Greeting to the representatives of foreign governments by David R. Francis, president of the exposition.

Music by United States Marine Band.

Address by the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand.

"Hallejuah Chorus" from "The Messiah."

Address by the Spanish Minister, Senor Don Emilio de Ojedo.

Music.

Benediction.

Centennial salute of 100 guns.

8 P. M.—Fireworks at Administration building.

GREAT MILITARY PARADE.

Eleven Thousand Soldiers and Sailors Pass in Review.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—The great military parade, which was designed to be distinctively the show spectacle of the dedicatory ceremonies, proved to be all that its promoters could wish, and all that the regular Army officers who controlled it could hope for. The sight of the marching thousands from the point occupied by President Roosevelt's reviewing stand was one long to be remembered. For a half-mile to the left and for an equal distance to the right, the winding column was in complete view. The President watched the march past with eager attention. Every well-set rank (and nearly all were so), every accurate formation (and very few were not accurate), elicited his hearty commendation. From end to end of the line of march the cheers of the immense crowd were as cordial as President Roosevelt's approval.

The parade, in all features, was a most beautiful and imposing inaugural of the ceremonies. Although Adjutant-General Corbin was the grand marshal and all things done received his sanction, the active work of organizing the columns and managing the parade was done by Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, U. S. A., and Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Goodwin, Ninth United States Cavalry, General Corbin's chief of staff.

There were 11,000 men in line—3100 regulars and 7900 of the National Guard, New York being represented by 1000 officers and men; Illinois, 1000; Iowa, 960; Missouri, 3000; Oklahoma, 2200; Ohio, 1000. The formation throughout was in column of platoons, of all arms, at half distance, the infantry marching 16 file, and the cavalry 12 troopers front.

Question of Precedence.

The regular Army division was ordered by General Corbin to be in position on the main drive of Forest Park at 8:15 A. M. It was there to the minute. While the regulars and National Guard were wheeling into line with the precision born of long acquaintance with the tactics, over at Grand and Bell avenues the 64 aids of the grand marshal were forming, with careful attention to questions of chronology and geography. It was the intention that the aids should be arranged in each platoon from right to left and from the head to the rear of the column, in the order in which their states ratified the Constitution, were admitted into the Union or were organized as territories. Among the 64 aids there were 15 Generals, 30 Colonels, eight Lieutenant-Colonels, six Majors, two Captains, two First Lieutenants and one Second Lieutenant, and in all that array of martial possibilities there were not five who had any claim to stand above the foot of the chronology class.

No sooner did the formation commence than trouble started. The Generals from new Western states yielded in precedence to Lieutenants from older commonwealths, sorely against their will. One ancient commander who drew a military blank in the shape of a left hand place in a rear rank where President Roosevelt never could see him, ventured a protest, saying he would "like to ride with those fellows up there," waving his hand toward a rank of military inferiors and chronological superiors.

"When did you come into the Union?" asked the Lieutenant.

"I was born in it," was the emphatic rejoinder.

The Lieutenant consulted his authorities and announced: "You are in your proper place now, General."

"I may be in my place, but I'm not where I belong," declared the General with a wrathful eye on his military inferiors who were preceding him in the line.

Prompt to the Minute.

Ten-thirty was the hour set for the start of the parade. Promptly to the minute General Corbin gave the word. 100 aerial bombs flew into the clouds and their explosion was the signal that set the column in motion. At the head of the parade rode a detachment of the local police, under Chief of Police Matthew Kiely, and behind them 128 carriages, containing the distinguished guests. In the first carriage were President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland and President Francis, of the World's Fair. Behind them came the members of the Cabinet, the diplomats and other visitors who have attained celebrity.

The line of march was west on Lindel boulevard from its intersection with Grand avenue, along the main drive of Forest Park to the entrance to the exposition grounds, where the column halted and stood at rest while the President and distinguished guests alighted from their carriages and took their places upon the reviewing stand. As soon as all had taken their places the waiting soldiers came to attention and the march began.

Line of March.

First came the famous Marine Band of Washington. The orders of Marshal Corbin had prohibited any other musical organization from playing "Hail to the Chief" during the parade. This was the time and place for the old air, and the band went by pouring out the strains in fullest volume.

General Corbin, superbly mounted, then rode by, followed by his personal staff of 12 aids, all of them officers of the United States Army, with the exception of Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Foster, Royal Engineers, British Army. Then came eight ranks of eight aids, representing every state and territory in the Union, arranged in chronological order in which their respective commonwealths became integral parts of the Nation.

Major-General John C. Bates headed the first division of the United States Army, and close behind rode his personal staff of three young officers—Captain William Wright, of brilliant record in Cuba and the Philippines; Captain Horace M. Reeve, who has done gallant service abroad, and Lieutenant Van Leer Wells, who has served with distinction in many a hard fight in Luzon.

Then there was the division staff, comprising Major E. J. McClernand, who was General Shafter's Adjutant-General at San Juan; Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Smith, Captain W. C. R. Colquohoun and Captain Francis A. Winter. Brigadier-General William A. Kobbe, who needs but a spiked helmet and a longer frame to form a picture of Von Moltke, rode at the head of the first brigade of the first division. The troops under his command were the First Battalion Engineers, which, under Major S. S. Leach, who commanded them today, made a brilliant record in the Army maneuvers last Fall; the Third Infantry, Colonel John H. Page, and the Twentieth Infantry, Colonel W. S. McCaskey. The second brigade's division was under Brigadier-General Frederick D. Grant, and comprised the Sixth Infantry, Colonel Charles W. Miner, commanding; the Twenty-Second Infantry, Major John J. Crittenden, commanding, and a detachment of seamen from the Monitor Arkansas under Commander Charles E. Vreeland, United States Navy. The Jackies, who marched remarkably well, received continuous applause from end to end of the march. Soldiers everybody had seen before, but this was the first parade of salt water sailors as far inland as St. Louis, and the novelty awakened much enthusiasm. Following a detachment of mounted engineers, which was close upon the sailors, came a regiment of cavalry under Major Frank A. Edwards, comprising two squadrons of the Eighth Cavalry and one of the Fourth. The battalion of field artillery, under Major Henry M. Andrews, which next rumbled by, consisted of the Sixth, Seventh, Sixteenth and Twenty-eighth Batteries.

National Guard and Governors.

Following the regulars came the second division of the parade formed by the National Guard Regiments. The division was commanded by Major-General Charles F. Roe, of New York. Following the General and the 13 members of his personal staff and the division staff came Colonel Adrian Chamberlain, of Connecticut, and staff, and Governor B. B. Odell, of New York, and his staff. The fighting men of the National Guard were led by a provisional regiment of three battalions from New York, under Colonel S. M. Welch, a division of New York Naval Militia and a squadron of cavalry.

Just ahead of the second brigade, commanded by Colonel S. B. Stanbury, of Ohio, rode Governor George K. Nash, of the Buckeye State, and his staff. Leading Colonel Stanbury's command was a provisional regiment of Ohio State troops under command of Colonel Stanbury. The First Ohio Infantry and the Columbus Rifles followed.

Governor W. W. Heard, of Louisiana, and his staff, came next; then Governor W. T. Durbin, of Indiana, and staff, and Governor Richard Yates, of Illinois, and staff.

The third brigade was commanded by Colonel J. Mack Tanner and comprised the Fourth Illinois Infantry, the Fourth Division of Illinois Naval Militia, and a company of the First Cavalry, commanded by Captain O. D. Stripp.

Governor Alexander Dockery, of Missouri, and his staff preceded the Fourth Brigade of the National Guard, which was composed of Missouri troops under Brigadier-General H. C. Clark. Arkansas sent a battalion, and then came Iowa, headed by Governor Cummins, with a glittering score of clattering horsemen as his aids.

The fifth brigade was made up of the Fifty-fourth Iowa Infantry under Colonel H. H. Coghlan. Governor W. J. Bailey, of Kansas, and his staff, followed Iowa. Colorado was represented by Governor James H. Peabody and staff; Utah by Governor Heber M. Wells and staff, and last of all came a battalion of infantry from Oklahoma.

As soon as the parade had passed, President Roosevelt re-entered his carriage and was driven rapidly to a tent erected near the Liberal Arts building, where he took lunch and remained until it was time for him to attend the dedication ceremonies proper.

Naval Recruits Mutiny.

BOSTON, April 30.—Between 70 and 80 men are in double irons today on the United States prison-ship Southey at the Charlestown navy-yard, as the result of a mutiny which broke out last night on the receiving ship Wabash. One of the officers was assaulted. The men have been sentenced to five days' imprisonment on bread and water.

Robbers Make Big Haul.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 30.—Two masked men grabbed a package containing $10,000 from Agent Peterson, of the United States Express Company, while the train was standing at Britt this morning. They secured the money and escaped, after a struggle. Two suspects have been captured.

Uncle Reuben's Opinion.

"They may say what they please, but listen—hear me: I've taken all kinds of laxatives, purgatives and cathartics, but when it comes to one that is easy and pleasant to take, mild and gentle in its action, and that makes one want an extra slice of bacon for breakfast, just give me Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and you may have all the laxative syrups, dyspepsia medicines and pills, little or big, there is in this country. Them tablets surely do make one feel joyful." For sale by all druggists.

FIVE APRIL CARGOES

Portland Grain Exports for the Month Just Closed.

FOUR GO TO SOUTH AFRICA

Shipments of Wheat for the Ten Months Aggregate Nearly Nine Million Bushels—Movement of Flour.

Wheat, flour, barley and oats shipped from Portland for the first ten months of the cereal year have reached a total value of $9,603,519, an average of over $32,000 per day since July 1, 1902, with enough business in sight for the remaining two months of the year, to keep this average of nearly $1,000,000 per month, good until the end of the season. Wheat of course leads everything else in the cereal line, and the shipments to Europe, Africa and Australia reached a total of 7,944,700 bushels valued at $5,757,367. To the same ports was shipped 329,328 barrels of flour valued at $1,036,899. The Oriental steamers carried away 365,697 barrels of flour valued at $1,166,408, and 33,234 bushels of wheat valued at $31,000. San Francisco shipments included 792,479 bushels of wheat valued at $554,734 and 132,496 barrels of flour valued at $463,736. Barley shipments to foreign ports have averaged over 100,000 bushels per month, the total being 1,055,643 bushels valued at $556,710, and there has also been shipped foreign 93,144 bushels of oats valued at $32,015.

The April grain fleet consisted of five vessels carrying 321,045 bushels of wheat, 36,510 barrels of flour, 110,531 bushels of barley, and 22,891 bushels of oats. The Oriental liner Indrapura cleared for the Orient with 45,575 barrels of flour and 53,166 bushels of wheat, and 12,015 barrels of flour were shipped to San Francisco. A noticeable feature of the April fleet was the small shipments for the United Kingdom, there being less than 20,000 bushels of wheat for Europe, while four out of the five sailing vessels carried cargoes to South Africa. Australian shipments seem to be about over for the season, as there was not a single vessel cleared from Portland for the Antipodes last month. Portland's wheat shipments to all ports for the ten months ending yesterday, are 8,770,063 bushels compared with 12,274,766 bushels for the same period last year. Flour shipments are 328,203 barrels compared with 807,726 barrels last year. Wheat shipments from Seattle and Tacoma for the season to date have amounted to 7,685,297 bushels, compared with 11,737,112 bushels for the same period last year. Flour shipments from Puget Sound last month were 238,336 barrels and for the season to date 1,812,342 a gain of over 1,000,000 barrels for the same period last season.

The shipments to all ports from Oregon and Washington since the opening of the season (flour included) have reached a total of 28,328,811 bushels. This amount compares with that for former seasons for the same period as follows:

Season.	Bushels.
1901-02	22,346,121
1900-01	27,685,127
1899-00	18,006,150
1898-99	23,198,607
1897-98	26,524,481

Of the present season's shipments about 1,100,000 bushels (flour included) has been grown outside of the three Northwestern states, and shipped from the East to Tacoma and Seattle for trans-shipment to Australia. The shipments for May will be heavier than for April, and (flour included) will be in excess of 1,000,000 bushels from Portland. From the amount now in sight for shipment within the next 60 days, the season's exports from the Northwest will reach a total of about 31,000,000 bushels, exclusive of the Eastern business that passes through Puget Sound ports.

1902-03 GRAIN FLEET FROM PORTLAND.

	Bushels.	Value.	Sailing Date.
JULY.			
9—Jacobsen, Fr. bark, 1730, Olivier, U. K., f. o., Port. G. Co.	110,062	$ 74,000	14
22—Asie, Fr. bark, 2059, Ollivaud, U. K., f. o., Balfour	112,418	88,500	28
29—Wynford, Br. bark, 1859, Bellringer, Port Elizabeth, Kerr	122,644	84,078	*9
Total	395,114	$246,578	
AUGUST.			
14—Sierra Estrella, Br. ship, 1392, Farmer, Port Elizabeth, Kerr	75,912	51,293	22
22—Eskasoni (A), Br. ship, 1715, Townsend, Durban, Balfour	3,745	2,528	*1
27—Elba (E), Ger. str., 2022, Bruhn, Port Natal, Stevens	33,600	21,840	*5
Total	116,257	$75,661	
SEPTEMBER.			
12—Routenburn, Br. bark, 1903, Roberts, U. K., f. o., Kerr	110,246	70,000	19
11—Polamball (C), Br. str., 2597, Heppel, St. Vincent, f. o., Kerr	12,448	7,842	16
19—Brambletye (D), Br. bark, 1472, Jones, Cape Town, P. F. M. Co.	11,925	8,000	24
19—Peter Rickmers, Ger. sp., 2825, Schober, U. K., f. o., Balfour	165,838	104,495	*1
20—Austrasia, Br. bark, 2586, Ewart, U. K., f. o., Eppinger	156,050	100,784	*2
29—Forrest Hall, Br. ship, 1999, Logan, U. K., f. o., P. F. M. Co.	116,357	73,304	*1
23—Cambronne (E), Fr. bark, 1439, Legloahec, U. K., f. o., Girvin	.....	.....	*4
30—Khyber, Br. ship, 1927, Rothery, U. K., f. o., P. F. M. Co.	114,422	74,374	*5
Total	686,286	$438,799	
OCTOBER.			
3—Semantha, Br. bark, 2211, Crowe, U. K., f. o., P. F. M. Co.	133,355	85,340	5
3—Cypromene, Br. ship, 1750, Roberts, U. K., f. o., Balfour	99,914	65,943	26
2—Lline Branch, Br. str., 3468, Maling, St. Vincent, f. o., Kerr	259,723	176,000	17
14—Fairport, Br. ship, 1857, Armstrong, U. K., f. o., Balfour	122,821	81,062	18
18—La Fayette, Fr. bark, 1576, Boju, East London, Eppinger	100,850	70,595	24
18—Port Logan, Br. ship, 1883, Adam, U. K., f. o., P. F. M. Co.	117,354	79,800	25
21—Dimsdale, (F), Br. ship, 1779, Archard, Durban, P. F. M. Co.	.....	.....	..
21—Wega, Ger. ship, 1945, Fennekohl, U. K., f. o., Balfour	129,399	85,403	*4
23—Dynomene, Br. ship, 1869, Snodden, U. K., f. o., Port Grain Co.	110,553	74,000	*4
21—Poplar Branch, Br. str., 3473, Anderson, St. Vincent, f. o., Kerr	146,168	94,999	23
25—Chile, Ger. ship, 2064, Spille, U. K., f. o., Balfour	125,227	82,650	*5
28—Copley, Dan. ship, 1696, Struckmann, U. K., f. o., Kerr	99,975	66,983	..
29—Nereus, Ger. ship, 1714, Banke, U. K., f. o., P. F. M. Co.	103,009	74,898	*6
30—Madagascar, Br. bark, 1996, Smith, U. K., f. o., McNear	125,500	87,850	..
31—Morven, Br. bark, 1997, Hughes, U. K., f. o., P. F. M. Co.	128,033	89,623	*13
Total	1,803,079	$1,214,946	
NOVEMBER.			
7—Adolf, Ger. ship, 1651, Berquist, U. K., f. o., Balfour	96,315	57,189	*13
7—Magdalene, Ger. bark, Susewind, 2732, Hull, Kerr	161,455	109,789	*14
14—Ancenis (G), Br. bark, 1700, Salter, Port Natal, P. F. M. Co.	1,839	1,495	*14
14—Crown of Denmark, Br. ship, 1987, Millman, Cape Town, Kerr	113,591	80,000	*17
18—John Cooke, Br. ship, 1758, Quaile, U. K., f. o., Balfour	110,297	72,797	*14
20—Ingeborg (H), Dan. bark, 1079, Kaas, East London, Balfour	24,432	17,267	*14
22—Pass of Brander (I), Br. sh., 1993, Ryder, E. London, Stevens	59,586	43,163	*14
26—Isle of Arran, Br. ship, 1759, Carse, U. K., f. o., Girvin	112,517	84,388	..
28—G. W. Wolff (J), Br. ship, 1589, Thomas, U. K., f. o., Kerr	.....	.....	*14
29—Clan Galbraith, Br. ship, 1983, Barker, U. K., f. o., Balfour	126,187	83,284	*14
Total	805,269	$549,372	
DECEMBER.			
3—Cannlebiere, Fr. bark, 1759, Lefevre, U. K., f. o., Girvin	112,700	84,525	17
3—Glenesslin (K), Br. ship, 1743, Pritchard, East London, P. F. M. C.	9,333	6,907	*26
—Christel (L), Ger. ship, 1777, Wurthmann, U. K., f. o., McNear	7,508	5,630	17
8—Lodore, Br. bark, 1268, Kelley, U. K., f. o., Port G. Co.	92,556	56,000	17
9—County of Roxburgh, Br. ship, 2061, Leslie, U. K., f. o., Berg	117,942	85,000	*13
13—Matterhorn, Br. bark, 1839, Warren, Sydney, Kerr	110,314	88,328	*14
15—Cornil Bart, Fr. bark, 1721, Cavelan, U. K., f. o., P. G. Co.	107,888	77,500	*13
15—Holyrood, Br. ship, 1992, Findlay, U. K., f. o., Balfour	112,670	74,362	*13
16—Alsterthal, Ger. ship, 1696, Jensen, U. K., f. o., P. F. M. Co.	100,163	73,120	*13
18—Wandsbek Ger. bark, 2198, Tadsen, Melbourne, McNear	134,056	107,243	*13
19—Nal, Ger. bark, 2627, Schulte, U. K., f. o., Kerr	150,157	105,110	*14
22—Nantes (M), Fr bark, 2029, Ricordel, U. K., f. o., P. F. M. Co.	18,976	14,422	*13
24—Riverside, Br. ship, 1890, McCully, Melbourne, McNear	91,343	73,000	*13
24—Nesats, Br. ship, 1670, Gerkens, U. K., f. o., Balfour	100,873	72,629	*14
26—Lamoriciere (N), Fr. bark, 1471, Trehoudnnt, East London, Balfour	.....	.....	*14
27—Marie, Fr. bark, 1709, Monmoine, U. K., f. o., Berg	111,025	79,938	*14
30—Werra (O), Ger. bark, 857, Gerdes, Cape Town, P. F. M. Co.	.....	.....	*16
30—Aster, Gr. ship, 1397, Dummer, Cape Town, P. F. M. Co.	75,600	62,000	*15
Total	1,453,143	$1,075,714	
JANUARY.			
3—Allerton, Br. ship, 1938, Toye, Melbourne, Balfour	114,003	$ 88,922	15
3—Dowan Hill, Br. bark, 1978, Davies, U. K., f. o., P. Grain Co.	128,874	89,000	15
3—Klek (P), Aus. str., 2468, Kissielick, Algoa Bay, Stevens & Co.	104,507	77,409	15
9—Francois Coppee, Fr. bark, 1728, Iruye, Port Elizabeth, N. W. W. C.	110,335	99,300	15
13—Surcouf, Fr. bark, 1744, Ribault, Port Elizabeth, Kerr	111,537	81,421	*2
17—Jean Bart (Q), Fr. bark, 1727, Gossat, U. K., f. o., P. F. M. Co.	38,993	29,245	*2
19—Daniel, Fr. bark, 1818, Buchleller, Cape Town, Balfour	130,280	96,224	26
23—Herzogin Cecelia, Ger. bark, 2736, Dietrich, U. K., f. o., N. W. W. Co.	127,600	96,460	*14
23—Fulwood, Br. ship, 1986, Jones, Melbourne, Kerr	121,201	90,000	*14
28—Ventura (R), Br. ship, 1581, Rehburg, London, P. F. M. Co.	24,654	19,220	*14
28—Norma, Br. bark, 1989, McLaughlin, Brisbane, McNear	128,401	102,685	*14
29—Martha Roux (S), Fr. bark, 1581, Garnier, U. K., f. o., Kerr	18,669	15,000	*13
31—Desaix, Fr. bark, 1730, Boju, Cape Town, Kerr	109,245	92,858	*13
Total	1,366,499	$978,664	
FEBRUARY.			
5—Ville de St. Nazaire, Fr. bark, 1818, Davi, U. K., f. o., Balfour	121,959	$ 91,394	14
6—Emelie (T), Ger. ship, 1738, Oltman, U. K., f. o., Kerr	31,088	23,316	14
10—Wiscombe Park, Br. ship, 2075, Power, Melbourne, J. J. Moore	124,335	104,441	16
17—Euphrosyne, Br. ship, 1779, Thomsen, Melbourne, J. J. Moore	106,437	95,800	21
18—Riversdale, Br. ship, 2057, Porter, Sydney, McNear	137,502	110,000	*4
19—Scottish Minstrel, (U), Br. ship, 1511, Mellin, Fremantle, Stevens	45,665	37,960	*1
28—County of Linlithgow, Br. ship, 2089, Stroak, U. K., f. o., Balfour	118,774	92,644	*2
28—Musselcrag (V), Br. bark, 1871, Robinson, Algoa Bay, Kerr	110,047	93,540	*5
Total	796,707	$649,095	
MARCH.			
3—Bille, Ger. bark, 1179, Dade, Mossel Bay, N. W. W. Co.	70,745	$ 60,200	12
Hutton Hall, Br. ship, 1898, Thurber, Melbourne, N. W. W. Co.	117,180	93,709	12
10—Bidston Hill (W), Br. bark, 2431, Jones, Sydney, Stevens	26,530	20,962	14
21—Castor, Br. bark, 1963, Campbell, Melbourne, J. J. Moore	117,836	96,785	24
Total	332,301	$271,656	
APRIL.			
3—Irby (X), Br. ship, 1480, Law, Durban, P. F. M. Co.	.....	.....	11
5—Duc d'Aumale (Y), Fr. bark, 1732, Duris, U. K., f. o., McNear	18,666	$15,000	11
13—General Neumayer (Z), Fr. bark, 1464, Gautier, Port Elizabeth, Balfour	44,803	35,842	16
22—Pegasus, Br. ship, 2438, Moulton, Cape Town, Eppinger	132,533	106,030	28
27—Seefahrer, Ger. bark, 2063, Shoemaker, Cape Town, McAllister	125,043	100,000	..
Total	321,045	$256,872	

(*) Sailed following month.
(A) Also 28,835 barrels flour, vauled at $86,506.
(B) Also 30,646 barrels flour, valued at $91,938.
(C) Also 142,935 bushels barley, valued at $69,068.
(D) Also 22,250 barrels flour, valued at $64,000.
(E) 115,254 bushels barley, valued at $63,675.
(F) 32,368 barrels flour, valued at $93,887.
(G) Also 18,191 barrels flour, valued at $67,215, and 16,467 bushels oats, $6590.
(H) Also 12,595 barrels flour, valued at $37,787.
(I) Also 17,985 barrels flour, valued at $61,423.
(J) Full cargo barley, 125,297 bushels, valued at $66,235.
(K) Also 26,928 barrels flour, $82,975, and 1755 bushels oats, $550, and miscellaneous cargo.
(L) Also 121,175 bushels of barley, valued at $66,900.
(M) Also 121,333 bushels barley, valued at $69,688.
(N) 16,500 barrels flour, valued at $52,800, and 3260 barrels meal, valued at $10,462.
(O) 14,500 barrels flour, valued at $45,675.
(P) Also 10,771 barrels flour, $32,196, 8003 bushels oats, $3510, 1102 bushels barley, $685, and canned goods.
(Q) Also 119,640 bushels barley, $47,380.
(R) Also 22,500 barrels flour, $74,250.
(S) Also 100,714 bushels barley, $55,000.
(T) Also 88,314 bushels barley, $45,702.
(U) Also 6023 barrels of flour, $18,253; oats, 22,224 bushels, $11,702; barley, 8336 bushels, $3867.
(V) Also 3147 barrels flour, $11,015, and 2969 sacks bran, $1500.
(W) Also 30,579 barrels flour, $97,245.
(X)—22,500 barrels flour, $69,750, and 22,891 bushels oats, $8975.
(Y)—Also 110,531 bushels barley, $66,300.
(Z)—Also 14,010 barrels flour, $50,000.

SUMMARY FOR APRIL.

Wheat—	—1903— Bush.	Value.	—1902— Bush.	Value.	—1901— Bush.	Value.
To Europe	18,666	$ 15,000	583,719	$382,756	1,656,500	$ 980,160
To Africa	302,379	241,872	79,152	52,249	.....	.....
To San Francisco	53,166	38,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	374,211	$295,672	662,871	$434,996	1,656,500	$ 980,160
Flour—	Bbls.	Value.	Bbls.	Value.	Bbls.	Value.
To Africa	36,510	$119,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Orient	45,575	158,513	87