ENCOURAGING SIGN OF TRADE SITUATION.

Strength of Structural Material a Significant Feature of the Iron Business.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.-Bradstreet's to-

morrow will say: Trade is still exhibiting many of the Trade is still exhibiting many of the irregularities incident to the transition period between mid-Summer and early Fall trade. Despite the hot wave, with its effect on the growing distributive demand, and also because of the reports of damage to the corn crop which it has incited, a more cheerful feeling is perceptible in general trade, and the booking of Fall orders for dry goods, clothing and hardware at leading Western centers, and heavy engagements in ern centers, and heavy engagements in tron and steel products, though at lower prices, are of encouraging proportions. Prices are not showing the precipitate de-clines noted some time ago, and among the really encouraging features is the advance in wheat, mainly based on im-

proved export inquiry.

Wool is rather firmer than of late because of the better inquiry, though it must be admitted that this steadiness is somewhat at the expense of new busi-

Cotton goods partake of the strength Cotton goods pariake of the strength of raw material, and while weakness is still perceptible, brown cottons, print cloths and wide sheetings, the natural corrective of reduced production, are being increasingly sought. It has been a remarkable year in cotton and cotton goods, and, although the cooks market is comparatively weakthe goods market is comparatively weak-er than the raw material, a great deal hinges on the next month's business in dry-goods circles. It is regarded as cer-tain that with an 11,000,000-bale crop, values will be maintained at prices lower. values will be maintained at prices lower. It is true, than the present quotations for raw material, but still high when compared with the last or previous years' range. The Spring "lightweight" season has opened with prices 24 to 10 per cent higher than a year ago and much depends on the attitude of buyers in guiding manufacturers as to purchases of raw material. While the dry goods demand as a whole is still classed as backward for the season, but wenther is credited with the season, hot weather is credited with some of the responsibility and trade atti-tude as a rule is one of hopeful ex-

An immense business in steel products is reported booked at Pittsburg and Chi-cago, and steel bars are really firmer with an advance of \$4 per ton announced by Western manufacturers who have sold their output up to the close of the year. Pig iron is still rather neglected, but Enquiry for this material is really better at the South, largely on export account and furnace shut-downs are so numerous as to indicate an adequate realization of the fact that the root of the svil is in the output of crude material. Current production is claimed to be the lightest for more than a year past, and further announcements of shut-downs are sched-uled as far shead as September 1. A significant feature of the trade is the strength of structural material. A large quantity of material is reported booked for railroad renewals, but steel rails are also nominally unchanged at \$35 per ton. The other metals are dull and tin is weak here and abroad at a recession

West here and abroad at a recession from last week's quotations. Wheat including flour shipments for the week aggregate 3.818,760 bushels, against 2.27,003 last week; 3.616,164 in the corresponding week of 1899; 3.293,606 in 1898, 3.460,000 in 1897, and 2.635,216 in 1896. From July 1 to date the season's wheat exports are 17,887,629 bushels, against 22,-821,630 bushels last season, and 18,384,728 bushels in 1898-99.

Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at principal cities for the week ended August 2, with the percentage

The second secon		Inc.	Dec
New York	107,304,000	10.00	9.
Boston Chicago Philadelphia	197,304,000 118,570,000 77,161,000 28,902,000	7774	26.3
Philadelphia	77,161,000	****	4.6
	26, 683,000	6.2	****
Baltimore Ban Francisco	17,923,000 17,209,000	****	****
CHECKRIMAN	18,415,000	2.2	****
New Orleans	15,126,000 7,133,000 9,136,000 9,755,000 12,721,000	17.2	****
Minnespolis	9 136,000	17.6	
Detroit	9,755,000		8.5
Cleveland	7,032,000	29.2	6.8
Louisville	5,420,000 5,578,000	100000	14.7
Milwaukee	5,528,000	12.6	2000
St. Paul	4,681,000	18.2	5.5
Buffalo	5,488,000 5,782,000	12212	2222
Columbus O.	4,464,000	21.7 13.8	2000
Indianapolis Columbus, O Savannah Denver Hartford	4,464,000 2,790,000	49.7	***
Blartford		75.5	12.3
Trichmond or server	2,272,000	15.1	****
Western	2,520,000 3,872,000 1,646,000 2,390,000	16.3	****
Peoria Rochester New Haven	1,500,000	2.4 5.2	
Rochester	2,754,000	1000	28.8
Wordester	1,124,000	****	1.7
LA TIENTS	1,405,000	9.4	
Springfield Mass	1.253.000	****	29.7
Fort Worth	1,750,000 1,750,000 1,190,000 1,400,000 1,668,000 1,253,000 1,871,000	51.8	
Springfield, Mass. Fort Worth	1,754,000	16.8	25.0
	2. 5505 10000	27.0	****
Los Angeles	70 - 2000 (2000)	33.6	****
Norfolk	574,000	18.6	****
Des Moines	1,292,000	14.2	227
Wilmington, Del.	874,000	5.4	22.4
Fall River	8770 (100)		2.0
Grand Rapids	1,884.000 1,189.000	7.1	200
Grand Rapids Augusta, Ga	697,000 594,000	1.4	****
Dayton O	504,000 509.000	****	200
Dayton, O	2,792,000 197,000	****	26.3
England	197,000	*1772	5.1
Sloux City New Heaford	965.00)	4.7 14.1	****
New Hedford	254,000	20.00	12.6
Knoxville, Tenn Topeka	6/1,000 597,000	48.8	35.7
Birmingham	710,000 456,000	25.2	****
Wichita	347,000	8.2	****
Lexington, Ky, Jacksonville, Fig.	342,000 106,000	47.4	****
Kalamazoo	205,000 285,000	6.2 6.7	****
Akron	455.000	23.4	
Chattanooga	272,000 235,000	20.3	1474
Canton, O.	260,000	5.6	411
Springfield, O	464,000	48.3	****
Rockford III. Canton O. Springfield, O. Fargo, N. D. Sioux Falls, S. D. Hastings, Neb. Fremont, Neb.	240,000 125,000	11.6	20.4
Hastings, Neb	355.000	21.4	****
Davenport	2,005,0000	35.0	****
Toledo	\$87,000 2,373,000	3.7	
Houston	4,745,900 4,745,900		4.2
	750,000	11.3 -	300
Moore	570,000	4.5	****
Little Rock	435,000	46.5 37.2	****
Springfield	268,000	10.5	
		3.5	2104
Totals, U. S	,271,407,000 567,938,000	1000	16.2
Dominion of Cana	da-	0.000	5.4
Mentreal\$	27,407,000	12.8	Press.
Winnipeg	8,352,600 2,675,000	7.5	****
Halling	1,709,000	8.6	
Hamilton St. John, N. B	553,000 563,000	7.8	****
	683,000	2444	7.8
Vancouver	1,020,093	.5	****
Totals 3	25.56T,000	7.3	****
	- Port		
WHY GOLD GOES OUT.			
London Selling Stocks and Floating			
War	Bonds.		

War Bonds. NEW YORK, Aug. 16.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow

Progress has been made toward a more stable position of business, with a few more heavy contracts to hold the ground already gained, but for a proper interpretation of the week's results one must look beyond Wall-street operations, where more than in any other quarter the variation of first-class. Seer grasson is leaving its impress of inactivity.

BUYING FOR FALL TRADE speculation is cautious, but investment holdings are being increased rather than diminished, and operators cannot see that their hesitation on the ground of politics is echoed any more in general business circles than two months ago. Small change appears in railroad stocks, industrials are 11 higher, and traction issues a shade lower. Working forces are smaller, and will soon be further reduced, probably for three weeks, by the closing down of cotton mills in New England, which has been delayed longer than was expected; but our strength is evidenced to expected; but our strength is evidenced to the world by the oversubscription of the new British loan of \$10,000,000, on about a \$25, per cent basis, of which over half is allotted to the American applicants. London sales of 40,000 shares of stock and some bonds, and American purchases of the new foreign loss, explain why gold goes out in the face of foreign commerce returns which show for New York alone for the week an excess of exports over imports of more than \$5,00,00. Exports for the week of \$12.762.719 were more than fourths there of 152.729 were more than double those of the same period of 1896, and for the year are over \$85,000,000, while imports gain only \$20,000,000. The money market is untroubled by the financing of the foreign loan, though the volume of new commercial loans is well sustained. Cotton fell so sharply that some recovery is assured in an oversold speculative market, and spot sold at 10 cents when the official report appeared, notwithstanding many indications of further reduction.

Wheat advanced about I cent, helped by foreign crop reports. The domestic outlook is fairly cheerful, and farmers have marketed freely. Receipts at interfor centers aggregate 6.287,581 bushels, against 2,512,215 last year, and 2,465,417 bushels in 1898. Exports from Atlantic ports were only 1,720,953 bushels of wheat, flour included, against 2,503,344 bushels last year, although purchases on foreign account were large, and promise an increased movement hereafter.

Corn gains nearly 2 cents with the aid. Wheat advanced about 1 cent, helped

creased movement hereafter.

Corn gains nearly 2 cents with the aid of dry-weather reports, and is 8 cents above the price at this time last year. Both receipts and exports for the week fell more than 1,000,000 bushels below the fell more than 1,000,000 bushels below the same week in 1899. Improvement is slow in boots and shoes, with only a small percentage of Eastern shoe factories at work. The textile markets have been free from such features as marked recent divisions of prices, but the price is of fair volume. Loss of the Chinese market has puit coarse brown cottons in a bad position, other grades being less seriously affected. In woolen goods reorders are not up to expectations, and some serves sail. up to expectations, and some serges sell wer. Manufacturers show more interes In the wool market, taking fair qualities and seeking fewer concessions. The tone is firmer, though prices are unchanged.
Failures for the week were 177 in the United States, against 126 last year, and 23 in Canada are list. in Canada, against 29 last year

EDUCATING BAST SIDE VOTER

Sullivan and Engle Explain the Mysteries of Imperialism.

New York Evening Sun. Debating classes and night schools are to be started on the Bowery and in Allen street to instruct the voters of the Timothy D. Sullivan and the Martin Enge Association the meaning of anti-imperia

There is a lamentable ignorance on the There is a lamentable ignorance on the subject down this way," said the Rev. Billy Leonard today, "and it will require hard work on the part of our Sunday school teachers and literary clubs to spread the giorious, doctrine so that our gang can vote intelligently. Our dear leader, Tim Sullivan, would rather have no votes at all down this way than to accept a vote from a man who did not understand what he was voting for. He wants every vote in his district to register. wants every vote in his district to register the intelligent opinion of the voter on the great issues of the campaign, and he wants all his constituents to be fully posted on the financial situation. A good many of our gang are the best-posted men you ever saw on the financial ques-tion around election time."

essor Larry Mulligan is now en-

Finkelstein. I bet that Impeelism was de name of de new horse Larry Mulligan bought, and was named Impeelism because it was a son of Imp, der horse wot got all der coin down at der track der day dat Gas Works Meyers found a dollar and went broke on der race. Fiddies, he sez dat it means Devil, because

der day dat Gas Works Meyers found a dollar and went broke on der race. Fiddles, he sex dat it means Devil, because an imp is a little devil."

"Ye gods, have pity on these poor Democrata!" said Cohen, as he mopped his brow. "I will tell you," he went on. "what is imperialism. I am giving you the definition and meaning of it as I received it from the Hon. Tim Sullivan, and as he wants you to understand it. Imperialism means just the same thing as playing poker in a saloonkeeper's back room, and keeping out nothing for a "kitty" for him. It means getting for a "kitty" for him. It means getting or a kitty' for him. It means getting something for nothing, and something for these Generals became a difficult matter. In 1856 he put to death one of them, his ablest General, the Eastern King. The latter asserted that he was visited by the Holy Ghost, and that the Heavenmany Hall to rule it, the gang would be too far away to watch. They might hold out more than their share in the rake-off.

"Dat yas very gleer I tinks" said

"Dat vas very glear, I tinks," said

the banner which it swung out last week in front of its headquarters at Grand and Ludlow streets the words "Anti-Imperial-ism" appear, but no reference is made to silver. There is great excitement among. Hester-street citisens over the meaning of anti-imperialism, but their perplexity will be relieved as soon as Joe Cohen is able to get to them.

The Wide-Tire Law.

Salem Journal. The act authorizes the County Court to make a rebate of \$1 per wheel each year for four years in the road tax of each person who shall own and have in habitual use a vehicle for heavy freight having tires not less than three inches

A further rebate of \$2 per year is authorized for each vehicle having tires not less than four inches in width, whose front axle is at least eight inches shorter than the rear one, so that the front and rear wheels shall not come in contact with the same road surface when moving

in a straight line. It does not speak in clarion tones for the enterprise of our farmers that they do not more generally take advantage of the provisions of this law, for they would thereby not only thereby not only save their taxes but greatly improve the roads over which they must haul their products to market.

Towne's Expected Reward.

Albany Democrat.

Mr. Towne has withdrawn, but he will be heard from again. He would make a first-class Secretary of State under

THE TAI PING REBELLION

REVOLT WHICH THREATENED THE WHOLE CHINESE EMPIRE.

Chinese Gordon Called In to Sug press It - The "Ever - Victorious" Army.

The Tai Ping rebellion, which nearly overthrew the Chinese Empire 40 years ago, was similar in many respects to the present troubles in China, says the London News. It was by suppressing it that, General Gordon got his title of Chinese Gordon, and was made a Mandarin, while the force under him was known as the Ever-Victorious Army. In England, however, his services were the cause of controversy, and he was denounced by some as a mercenary soldier, who accepted Chinese pay to oppress the native Christians. Gordon was, in fact, lent to the Chinese by the English Government when our war with China in The Tai Ping rebellion, which nearly

dian troops, and a few of the veterans were favored with Enfleid rifles. Cer-tain lines of streets in the ruined city of Sunkiang were set apart as the army's quarters, but there was no attempt at barrack discipline. When off duty the Chinese soldiers were their native dress, Chinese soldiers were their native dress, and might be seen lounging in the tea shops or working at their trades, and Chinese magistrates and policemen meted out the bamboo every morning to offenders. None of them understood any English except the words of command, which were learnt by rote.

Before Gordon took command the force was useless for any great effort. He

was useless for any great effort. He resolved to have effective artillery, and by judicious drill the pick of the Chinese soldiers were trained in the rougher duties of artillery, while the English sallors, some of whom had been non-completely of the complete of the com

native Christians. Gordon was, in fact, lent to the Chinese by the English Government when our war with China in 1880 was over. The Tai Ping rebellion in 1880 was over. The Tai Ping rebellion in appearance seemed altogether unfit for ad assumed such dimensions that a | warlike purposes. The Hyson was about

HILLSBORO'S NEW POSTMASTER.



RUFUS WAGGENER.

HILLSBORO, Or., Aug. 10.-Rufus Waggener, the newly appointed Postmuster for Hillsboro, was born in Johnson County, Indiana, November 5, 1842. When he was 4 years of age his parents emigrated to Iowa. At the age of 18 he enlisted in Company B, Third Iows, and served three years in the Army of the West, Mc-Pherson's Seventeenth Corps, under Grant and Sherman. He was at the battles of Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., successively, and was in active service throughout the term of his enlistment. He received his discharge June 18, 1884, and was married ir. November of that year to Miss Anna B. Bailey, of Knox-1884, and was married if. November of that year to mass Anna B. Daney, of Alba-ville, Ia. Eight children were born to them, five of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Waggener came to Oregon in 1872, and for the last 18 years have conducted the Tualatin Hotel, at Hillsboro. Mr. Waggener has been identified with the G. A. R. since its organization in this state. He is also a Mason, a member of Tuality Lodge, of

large part of Southern China was ruled by the rebels, and even Shanghai and its stores and European inhabitants were \$20 feet in length, and drew neafly three feet of water, and could penetrate the most shallow lakes and canals. She car-

threatened.

Hung Tsue Schuen, or the Tien Wang, the leader of the Tei Pings, was a kind of Chinese Mahdi. His father was a peasant farmer of the tribe of Hakkas, a despised race in the south of China. He failed to pass the examinations entitling him to a place among the literati from which the officials are chosen, and so become a meleonter. From Professor Larry Mulligan is now engaged in preparing a book on the subject of imperialism, and it will soon be ready for publication. The regular meeting of the Allen-Street Literary Club last night was attended by a large crowd, and the ostractized set of the Martin Engel Association were very much in evidence. They declared that they had been sent there by orders of Captain "Diamond" Charlie Solomon, who said to them: "Youse guys have got to study up on that thing they call ante-up-imperialism because it is derorders from Croker."

Shortly after President Joe Cohen called the meeting to order, Long Reach Reagan arose and said: "Say, I want you to settle a dispute between me and Fiddies Finkelstein. I bet that Impeelism was de name of de new horse Larry Mulli-

He is described as being tall, with a flowing black beard, bright eyes, and an intelligent face. The great difficulty he had to contend with was his own dislike to guiding military operations and the danger of being superseded by an abler General. Five of his Generals he had ap-pointed as Kings of different provinces; but when he came to be secluded in the palace at Nankin, and visible only to his brother and his wives, the management of these Generals became a difficult mat-ter. In 1856 he put to death one of them, his ablest General, the Eastern King.

The punishment was accepted, but the Eastern King was shortly after put to

Fiddles Finkelstein.

"Supposin," said Mike Hannigan, the Weighing Machine Man, "thot we cud grab Oiriand, what wud Tim Sullivan say ter that? Wud he belave in givin' Oiriand back ter England?"

"I can say for Tim Sullivan," said Cohen, "that if we ever grab Ireland, Tim will bring it over to the Bowery."

"Thin I am a Dimocrat and wid yes Ivery toime. I am wid Impeelism. Hurrah for him," said Hannigan.

The punishment was accepted, but the Eastern King was shortly after put to death. There was a common mistake in England at the time that the Tai Ping rebels were Christians. In outward forms and in their claims they were, but later information showed the monstrous and biasphemous character of their religion. They were essentially destroyers, with no taient for good government, leaving the clues in ruins and the country depopulated of human beings. They swept over Southern China, to the intense fear of the jeasantry. When the Tai Pings came near Shenghal, 15,000 peasants would crowd into the city till the incursion was over. By means of English troops the country for 30 miles around Shanghai populated of human beings. They swept over Southern China, to the intense fear of the peasantry. When the Tai Pings came near Shringhai, 15,000 peasants would crowd into the city till the incursion was over. By means of English troops the country for 30 miles around Shanghai was kept clear of the rebels, and it was from the army organized there that their power was finally broken.

Elizat an American named Ward a man

First an American named Ward, a man of reckless daring, enlisted a band of foreign seamen at Shanghal, and with these as officers, a corps of rudely drilled natives was raised. However, their out-rages on the country folks were as had as the rebels, and they had a tendency to desert en masse to the rebels if their pay got in arrears. Ward treated the whole matter as a commercial specula-tion. He fell in an assault on Ningpo in 1882; the command was taken for a time by an unprincipled man called Burge-

by an unprincipled man called Burge-vine, who finally deserted to the rebels, when Gorden had superseded him.

The Chinese appealed to England for the loan of a commander, and General Stavely appointed Major Gordon, Gor-don had come out of China in 1880. He had been present at the march on Pe-kin, and at the burning of the Summer palace. The soldlers under his com-mand were about 4000 pative Chinese soil. mand were about 4000 native Chinese sol-diers, divided into four regiments, and officered by 70 Europeans and Americans, many of whom had been sailors or soldiers in the English forces. He made no attempt to introduce strict British discipline, but his men soon became de-voted to him, and would follow him any no attempt to introduce strict British discipline, but his men soon became devoted to him, and would follow him any where. His personal influence is shown by the fact that toward the end of the campaign his bodyguard consisted of Tai Ping rebels, who had been captured, and yet became his devoted followers. His men were paid \$8, or \$68, per month. Their arms came from the steres of smooth-bore muskets, in use by our In-

ried a 32-pounder howitzer overlooking the stern. There were practically no bul-warks, and one well-directed shot in the boller or the powder magazine would have sunk her. The captain was an Irishman, Davidson, and he handled the little war-ship with such daring and discretion that the mere sight of the smoke of her funnel was enough to put to flight a rebel army. Gordon himself often made use of these boats as his headquarters in action, and his snake banner, the peculiar battle-flag or streamer forming the insignia of Chinese commanders, might always be

seen on such occasions at the prow The successes of the little army almost justified the Chinese title of ever-vic-torious. Gordon took the field in April, 1863, against a rebel host that in his neigh 1883, against a rebel host that in his neigh-borhood numbered quite 100,000 men. They were largely armed with muskets and rifles, and held every walled city for a distance of several hundred miles south and west of Shanghai. The towns lay in ruins, and the country was only inhabited by pheasants, hares and foxes. It was Gordon's little force that did nearly all the actual fighting and assulting of walled cities, which Chinese imperial troops were called in to garrison when once taken while Gordon was attacking elsewhere. His first success was the tak-ing of a small military post, Fu Shan, and for this he was reported to Pekin by the well-known Li Hung Chang, who was Governor of the Province. The Emperor then bestowed on him the rank in the Chinese Army of Tsung Ping (brigadier

general).

He followed this up by taking Tai

He strategical posi-Tsang, then Quinsan, a strategical posi-tion on the network of canals and lakes which center at Soo Chow. And finally Soo Chow itself fell. Quinsan was taken by a manouver of the little Hyson, which steamed round the city and cut it off from Soo Chow. The rebels fled, a dis-orderly mob, along the canal on the road to Soo Chow, while the little Hyson slowly followed them and mowed them down with grape.

Burgevine had enlisted a hundred Eu-

ropeans at Shanghal, and they were crimped to Soo Chow under the impression that they were engaged for service under Gordon. Before Soo Chow finally fell most of them had been glad to slink from beneath the walls and seek refuge with Gordon. Gordon made terms of surrender with the rebel leaders at 800 Chow, but these were shamelessly vio-lated by the Chinese Governor, Fu Tai, who put them all to death. The indignation of Gordon was extreme, and he threatened to resign his command, and for some months desisted from hostilities. The danger of his army going over to the rebels, and a promise that European standards of morality would henceforth be observed caused him to begin again. With the fall of the city of Chang Chow in the May following the Tai Ping rebellion was dealt its death blow, and at this moment Colonel Gordon's recall arrived in China, probably because of the massacre at Soo Chow. But only Nankin, the last stronghold of who put them all to death. The indigna-But only Nankin, the last stronghold of the Tai Pings, remained, and it fell in the midst of a galaxy of concubines who had similarly sought their death. The money reward offered Gordon was refused, but he came back with the rank of Mandarin and a yellow jacket.

Our Presidents' British Ancestry.

London Chronicle.

Of the 25 Presidents of the United States all but one have been of British family origin. Fifteen, headed by Washington, came of English stock. Three, including that James Moniroe, who gave his name to a doctrine, had Scotch ancestors, Chee, Thomas, Lefferty, Liberty, Lib One, Thomas Jefferson, inherited purs Welsh blood, while five others traced their lineage to Scotch-Irish ancestry. No descendant of Irish forefathers has ever attained the Presidency.

Wages of Threshing Crews.

Weston Leader. The wages paid by one threshing out-

PROGRESS OF PRINTING

CELEBRATION OF GUTENBERG'S FIFTH CENTENARY.

Review of the Art Since Its Discovery-Earliest Specimens of Printing-Faust and the Bible.

London Daily News. The fifth centenary of the birth of John Gutenberg, the first printer of the Bible, was celebrated from June 23 to June 26, at Mayence (or Mentz), with all due ceremony. Whether Gutenberg or Koster or another was the first real typographer need not concern us now. The controversy on the subject has been of almost appropriated during the subject has been of almost appropriated during the subject has been of almost approached all the subject has been of almost approached all the subject has been approached all the subject has been all the subject has bear all the subject has been all the subject has been all the subj versy on the subject has been of almost unparalleled duration and magnitude, but, as in so many similar disputes, the issue would probably be of very little consequence, even if it could be determined beyond doubt. The occasion may be turned to more profitable account by taking a cursory survey of the rise and progress—not to say the evolution—of the art with which at all events Gutenbarr's. art with which, at all events, Gutenberg's

name is indissolubly associated.

The first dim glimmering of a conception of the art of printing must surely have occurred to some prehistoric "thinker in advance of his age" when first be began to "let his consciousness play free-ly around" the cause and effect of foot-prints. In-what manner this primitive conception was first developed none can tell. Impressed seals would seem to be removed by several stages from the immediate adaptation of the idea, yet they are apparently as old as civilization. The Babylonish bricks of clay bearing hieroglyphics stamped in relief are also of very respectable antiquity, and are equal-ly of the earth earthy with footprint. The stamping of coins is also an art of highly respectable antiquity. This stam ing of bricks, of seals and of coins is obviously a near approach to "the art pre-servative of all arts." In each case the object is the multiplication of copies. Stamping is substantively printing; sub-sequent developments are mere modifica-tions, tending chiefly toward speed, econ-omy and convenience. The essential dif-ference between stamping and typography is that in the former case the device is an integral part of the material im-pressed; in the latter case, the device is dditional to the material, being transferred from an original (engraved or otherwise fashloned) by means of an intervening stain or pigment. It is astonishing that such an astute and ingenious people as the old Romans, who stamped their pottery more or less elaborately with monograms, names and other marks, should have failed to take the one step necessary to complete the invention of printing.

The earliest extant specimen of printing in the West is a devotional picture repre-senting St. Christopher carrying the infant Jesus over the sea. The print bears a Latin inscription in the Gothic character and the date 1423. It was found pust-ed inside the cover of a Latin manuscript book in a monastery at Buxhelm, near Augusburg. Such prints as the "St. Christopher"-known as "Image prints" -were produced by cutting the picture and the text in relief and in reverse on wooden block. The design was then inked over and transferred to paper. The pictures thus obtained were generally colored by hand. The combination of several such prints in the form of a book was an obvious requirement; and thus we got the famous block books, which mark an era in the history of printing, and of which the British Museum contains many remarkable examples, such as the "Biblia Pauperum." or "Bible of the Poor," which

The "bind" stamping, then, of plastic

materials having been succeeded by print-ing on parchment or on paper with a pig-ment, the next step was one of which the desirability must, one would suppose, have occurred to many men long before Gutenberg, § This step was simply the employment of separate characters, or "movable types," which could be used over and over again in new combinations. over and over again in new combinations. It is here that John Gutenberg, or Geinsfleisch, comes upon the scene. He was born, some think, in 1399, or, as the Germans have recently assumed, in 1400, and he died in 1463. In partnership with Faust, or Fust, he produced at Mentz, or

edly the first book printed with cast types.

The old story of Faust, and the Bible The Old Story of Faust,

(probably apocryphal) is worth repeating for the benefit of readers who may never have met with it. The characters used in the early Bibles were a close limitation of the handwriting of the scribes or copylists of the time, just as, at a later date, the first italic characters were imi-tated from the beautiful handwriting of Petrarch. The story goes that Faust carried a number of copies of his Bible to Parls-where, of course, the art of print-ing was then unknown-and there endeavored to palm them off as MSS. His willingness to sell his copies at 60 crowns each, says the elder Dismell, while the scribes demanded 500 crowns, caused much astonishment, which was intensified when the vendor produced copies as fast as they were wanted, and even lowered the price as the demand increased. The unider, until it reached the pitch of intense excitement. He was denounced to the magistrates as a magician. His lodgings were searched, and a great number of copies were found. The red ink (and Faust's red ink is peculiarly brilliant) which embellished his copies was declared to be his blood, and it was solemnly decided that he was in league with the devil. To save himself from a bonfire, Faust was at length compelled to reveal the secret of his art to the Parliament of Parls, "who discharged him from all prosecution in consideration of his useful invention."

To the layman the statement may appear to the excitement reached to be a proposed to the control of the secret of his art to the Parliament of Parls, "who discharged him from all prosecution in consideration of his useful invention."

We do indoze Governor Roosevelt's peach of the secret of his art to the Parliament of Parls, "who discharged him from all prosecution in consideration of his useful invention."

To the layman the statement may seem paradoxical that, while the invention of paradoxical that, while the invention of movable types was an enormous step in the direction of speed and economy, and established the art of printing on an effective basis, those very attributes have been, in comparatively recent times, enhanced a hundredfold by the introduction of a process which is, in effect, a return to the principles of block-printing. Ged, about 1755, and Tilloch, about 1755, introduced methods of stereotyping. The same duced methods of stereotyping. They saw that it would be an immense advantage to be able to multiply pages of type, or type forms, without the trouble and expense of setting up the type many times over. They proceeded by taking moids (of plas-ter, papler-mache, or other plastic ma-terials) of the movable type forms or pages. By placing these molds in a metal box of suitable shape and pouring in moiten type metal (which is composed of variable proportions of lead, tin and antimony, forming an alloy, which is tough without being overbrittle), as many fac-similes as required of the original type forms could be produced. By this means six or a dozen or more copies of, any, a circular, or two or more copies of a new paper, can be printed at one impression, while the movable type is at once set free for other uses. Without stereotyping the exceedingly high speeds of modern news-paper printing machines would be impos-sible; for the highest speeds are only at-tainable where the matter to be printed can be curved round the cylinders of the machines, and it is obvious that movable types could not be used in this way. Ferms of movable types can only be placed on a flat bed or plane surface, and

run backward and forward under the im-pression cylinders; whereas the thin and comparatively flexible stereotype plates can be easily accommodated to the curve of the cylinder. Again there is a partial reversion to the principle of the block system in the Linotype composing ma-chine, which, invented in the United chine, which invented in the United States by a clockmaker of German origin—Otimar Mergenthaler, who died a few months ago—was introduced to London in 1889, and is now in general use in the larger newspaper offices. This marvelous machine, by which an operator working at a keyboard produces a "line o' type" (hence the name Linotype) at a rate of peed incomparably greater than that at which types can be set up by hand, does not set up types, but matrices, into which, as soon as a line is completed, a jet of molten lead is squirted, forming a solid These stereotyped lines can be made up into columns or pages of any desired length, and then may be printed on a flat bed, or, alternately, molds can be taken from the forms into which they are made up, and cylindrical plates cast for use on fast machines.

Shortage of Wheat in the Valley BARLOW, Aug. 8 .- (To the Editor.)-I account for the extreme shortage of our wheat crop in the Willamette Valley this year in this way: We all know that

the business was carried on by Faust and Schoeffer, who, in 165, produced Durand's year cost me 12 a bushel, more than it "Rationale Divinorum," which is reput- will sell for in the market, for these is Every bushel of wheat that I raised this year cost me 22 a bushel, more than it will sell for in the market, for these is not a bushel of merchantable wheat in the lot. We expected 2000 bushels of good merchantable wheat; we got 35 bushels of very poor wheat, that will not sell for 6 cents a bushel, and we had to pay hands the same price as when we got from 21 to 31 20 a bushel, and from 60 to 30 bushels per acre, and it will take twice the amount of wheat that I raised this year to pay my taxes. Fortunately, hay is fetching a fair price on account of the China and Philippine wars, so it is an ull-wind that doesn't blow good to someill-wind that doesn't

ROOSEVELT INDORSED.

An Oregon Man Gets a Straight Answer From Chicago.

Chicago Inter Ocean,
WALDO, Or., July 30.—(To the Editor.)—I

St. Paul speech, and we believe that any intelligent and loyal American who con-siders, without partisan bias, the sever-al counts in his indictment of Democ-

racy must do the same. The facts under these counts compel such a view: Lawlessness, disorder and license.—The Chicago platform's attack upon the Supreme Court, its sympathy with rioters expressed in its faisehoods as to "government by injunction," all reiterated and reaffirmed in the Kanssas City platform, amply prove this count. In adform, amply prove this count. In ad-dition, the Kansas City platform ap-proves Filipino arson, murder, and re-

platform's demand for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15 to 1, specifical-ly relterated in the Kansas City plat-form, clearly proves this count. What could be more dishonest and dishonorable than a proposal to repudiate 50 per cent or more of all public and private debts?

Disaster at home.-The Kansas City platform's denunciation of the Dingley law, under which the nation has pros-pered as never before, plainly shows that pered as never before, plainly shows that the Democracy would, if intrusted with power, return to the disastrous tariff olicy of the Cleveland Administration.

Cowardly shrinking from duty abroad,
-The "policy of scuttle" in the Philip-pines, declared in the Kansas City pistform and advocated by Mr. Bryan, is in-disputable proof of this count. The fact that many supporters of Bryan denounce as "imperialism" our government's ef-forts to save the lives of American citiions in China shows to what lengths ocratic shirking and shrinking have

Dewey are all expansionists, despite the fact that they may have once been Dem-ocrats. Governor Roosevelt cast no slir-upon these men. He did not speak of this brave minority, but of the reprentative majority in the Kansas

nvention. Study the Kansas City platform," said Governor Roosevelt in the sentence im-mediately preceding the one Mr. Wimer quotes, "and you cannot help realizing that their (the Democratic) policy is a policy of Infamy." And those who falsely accuse Roosevelt of insulting these dead and living heroes carefully ignore General Lawton's last letter, in which he pointed out that the blood of his soldiers reddened the hands of the men at home who eccouraged our free abroad, even as the Democratic party en-

abroad, even as the Democratic party su-courages them today.

Governor Roosevelt told the exact truth when he said that the Bryanized Democ-racy stood for a policy of National in-famy and misery. May he continue to tell it and the cold facts that prove it.

Stole a Stove.

Testerday afternoon a bold burglary was perpetrated at the home of Mrs. Frank Stevens, at 434 East Oak street. Faust, or Fust, he produced at Mentz, or Mayence, the first book printed from movable types—the celebrated Gutenberg or Mazarin Bible. It is printed in Latin, from (presumably) cut metal types, in the Gothic or black-letter character, and owes its alternative name to the fact that it was discovered in the library of Cardinal Mazarin. A perfect copy of it was soil quite recently for more than £400; and even inferior or defective copies have reached half that price. Gutenberg dissolved partnership with Faust in 1455, and

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