MAIPO'S FAST TRIP

German Ship Comes From Santa Rosalia in 31 Days.

CONTRACT FOR SAILORS IN 'FRISCO

Southern Pacific Retains the Pacific Mail—November Flour Exports Heavy—The Embleton Collision.

The German ship Maipo arrived in yesterday after a fast passage of 31 days from Santa Rosalia. Water-front stories conflict at times as to the best runs on record, but with the exception of the German bark Olga, it is believed that no other vessel has made so fast a run as the Maipo. The Olga came up in 26 days, and it is hardly probable that her record will be disturbed for many years. The fast time made by these two vessels would indicate that some other ships from the southern port were close at hand. The Ardencraig is reported to have sailed on the 18th ult., five days later than the Maipo, and the Poltalloch and Dunsyre sailed on the 22d. The Marion Lightbody sailed on the 26th, a week later than the Maipo. If any of this fleet caught the same slant of wind that fanned the Maipo up the coast, they will be along within the next 10 days. The Maipo is in command of Captain Hellwage, who was master of the Potrimpos when she was wrecked on North Beach about three years ago. The Maipo is owned by the same firm that owned the Potrimpos.

CONTRACT FOR SAILORS.

One Reason Why Men Are Cheaper in 'Frisco Than in Portland.

The last issue of Fairplay, the organ of the British shipowners, throws some light on the subject of shipping sailors from San Francisco. According to the San Francisco correspondent of that publication, a number of British shipowners have contracts with the boarding-house men, and this is said to be the reason for men being cheaper in that port than in the north. After mentioning a number of ships that were waiting for crews, the correspondent says: "Apart from coastal requirements, the deep-water tonnage about ready for sea tests the capacity of our local labor market to the utmost, more especially as such contracts for seamen as are in existence with British owners have to be maintained, particularly in view of the fact that these contracts expire at the end of the year, and the shipping-masters, and incidentally the boarding-house masters, interested, are naturally anxious to secure a renewal thereof. On the whole, in contrasting conditions at this port with those which obtain in the north, it is permissible for one not enamored of the contract system to venture the opinion that owners might do worse than renew."

THE EMPRESS LIBELED.

Bonds Given for Claim of Owners of the Bark Abbey Palmer.

The steamship Empress of Japan was libeled by the owners of the bark Abbey Palmer, at Victoria. The owners of the bark claim $35,000 damages as a result of the collision, and will endeavor to recover this sum in the Admiralty Courts. The Canadian Pacific Railroad put up the $35,000 to cover the claim, and the steamer was not held. It is understood that they will make a counter-claim for damages against the bark.

The work on the Empress was completed Saturday by a large gang of carpenters, ironworkers and boiler-makers, who have been at work on the vessel since she came into the outer wharf at Victoria last Wednesday. The split plate was patched and well riveted, and the crumpled up and broken upper plates of the bulwarks were covered with heavy timbers, behind which was built a wall of cement. The repairs have been executed more for strength than for beauty, for they are to be torn away on the arrival of the steamer at Hong Kong for permanent work.

WITH CARGO AND BALLAST.

The Langdale and Stjorn Will Reach Portland Today.

The British ship Langdale and the Norwegian bark Stjorn left up from Astoria yesterday, and will reach Portland today. The Langdale has a full inward cargo, and will be discharged in time to load outward this month, so that the Stjorn and the Maipo will probably be the last of the fleet that will figure as November ships. The non-arrival of some of the ships has had the effect of reducing the November fleet to much smaller proportions than usual, but some of the shortage in wheat will be made upby a heavy increase in the amount of flour shipped. From present indications Portland's wheat exports for November will be approximately 1,200,000 bushels, and there will be fully 100,000 barrels of flour. The two steamers which have already cleared have carried over 55,000 barrels of flour, and the Kvarven and Universe will carry as much more.

THE EMBLETON INQUIRY.

Admiralty Court Investigating the Atlantic Collision.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Admiralty Court today resumed the hearing of the action of the owners of the British bark Embleton to recover damages for her sinking by the Cunard liner Campania in July last, during a heavy fog, about six hours after leaving Queenstown, resulting in the drowning of 11 of the crew of the Embleton, which was loaded with dynamite. One of the men on the lookout on board the Campania testified that he was a pattern-maker of New York, and had never been to sea before.

Captain Walker, of the Campania, testified that the man referred to was shipped through a New York runner, who certified to his seamanship.

CONTROL OF PACIFIC MAIL.

Southern Pacific Takes Up Its Leading Ocean Connection.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad, at a special meeting held here today, approved the purchase through Speyer & Co. of the majority of the capital stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and accepted the proposition of Messrs. Speyer & Co. to purchase $10,000,000 of 25-year 4½ per cent gold bonds of the Southern Pacific Company, secured by the control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and stocks and bonds of other companies.

Willamette Is Falling.

An east wind and dry weather is materially reducing the depth of water in the Willamette River, but none of the boats has laid off as yet. The Oregon City Transportation Company kept its steamers running up as far as Salem, while the water was at about the lowest stage on record, and is not frightened off now that the recent rise is subsiding. The freight traffic on the Willamette is quite heavy at present, boats running pretty full on the up trip and loaded to their capacity coming down.

Recovered From Yarmouth Wreck.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Nov. 13.—Up to 6 o'clock this evening, 24 bodies of victims of the City of Monticello disaster had been recovered and identified, and those belonging out of town forwarded to their homes in St. John, Moncton, Barrington, Halifax, Lockport and other places, for interment. The bodies of 12 other persons are still missing. As some of them went down with the Monticello in deep water, their remains may never be found. Captain Harding is one of the number. The Monticello had a heavy miscellaneous cargo, which is now washing ashore for miles and is being held by finders for exhorbitant salvage. Two traveling trunks of O. N. Coleman contain jewelry samples of large value. Levi Bros., of Hamilton, Ont., whom Coleman represented here, have instructed their agents to refuse to pay the sum demanded for possession of the goods, and litigation is likely to occur.

Loss of Topmasts.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 13.—The French bark Marguerite Dolfus, from Beira, September 12, bound to San Francisco, has arrived here with loss of fore and main topmast.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Or., Nov. 12.—Arrived at 10 A. M. and left up at 11:20 A. M.—Steamer Fulton, from San Francisco and way ports. Arrived at 11:45 A. M.—German ship Maipo, from Santa Rosalia. Sailed at 9:30 A. M.—Schooner Sacramento, for Siuslaw. Left up at 7:30—British ship Langdale; at 2:30 P. M., Norwegian bark Stjorn. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth; wind, west; weather, hazy.

San Pedro—Arrived Nov. 12—Schooner Dauntless, from Willapa Harbor. Sailed Nov. 12—Schooner Le Gironde, for Gray's Harbor.

San Francisco, Nov. 13.—Arrived—Schooner Zampa, schooner Guide, schooner Abbie, from Gray's Harbor; steamer Walla Walla, from Victoria; steamer Del Norte, from Portland; ship Oriental, from Puget Sound.

Eureka—Arrived Nov. 12—Steamer Alliance, from Portland.

Yokohama—Arrived Nov. 8—Steamer Olympia, from Tacoma.

Santa Rosalia—Sailed Oct. 23—British ship Dunsyre, for Portland; British ship Poltalloch, for Portland.

Hong Kong—To sail Nov. 12—Japanese steamer Idzumi, for Seattle.

New York, Nov. 13.—Sailed—Kaiserin Maria Theresa, for Bremen, via Cherbourg and Southampton; Georgic, for Liverpool.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.—Arrived—Dominion, from Montreal.

Moville, Nov. 13.—Arrived—Furnessia, from New York for Glasgow.

Plymouth, Nov. 13.—Arrived—Graf Waldersee, from New York for Hamburg.

Glasgow, Nov. 13.—Arrived—Furnessia, from New York.

Sydney, N. S. W., Nov. 12.—Arrived—Miowera, from Vancouver.

New York, Nov. 13.—Arrived—Belgravia, from Hamburg.

Southampton, Nov. 13.—Arrived—Lahn, from New York.

AFTER-ELECTION OPINIONS.

Bryan, the pretended champion of the people's rights, does not think of giving the people credit for sound judgment in the matter of his defeat. He has been so long engaged in trying to humbug the people that he cannot understand that they were not humbugged. To Bryan's comprehension it was not a case of their voting against him because they did not want him and did not believe in him; it was rather a case of their being influenced by prosperity talks, not by the actual condition of prosperity itself. Having striven with unworthy zeal for a goal which he was never destined to attain, he now insults American citizenship by imputing to it a weakness which his own failure proves it did not possess.—La Grande Journal.

Simultaneously with the report that McKinley has carried Nebraska, and that the Nebraska Legislature will probably be Republican on joint ballot, Mr. Bryan announces through the New York Journal that under no circumstances could he be induced to accept the office of United States Senator, even were it tendered him; that he made his fight for the Presidency and lost and is not now going to take other men's positions from them. Bryan's magnanimity is on a par with that of the Irishman who vowed he never would stay where he would not be kept.—The Dalles Chronicle.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan by all odds should now be considered politically dead, but just as likely as not he will arise gracefully four years hence with his 16-to-1 and anti-imperialistic doctrines and some other phantom to serve as a blind. Whatever else Mr. Bryan may be he is a "stayer," and never knows when to say "enough."—Lawton Standard.

The result of the election Tuesday showed that the people of this country are in favor of sound money, expansion, protective tariff and continued prosperity. Bryanism has been rebuked in no uncertain manner, and present conditions will not be disturbed for the next four years.—Huntington Herald.

The ideal man for Senator from Oregon should stand for politics that will expand our commercial interests. Tariffs and shipping subsidies and bounty laws to hamper commerce are opposed to the expansion of commerce, are un-American as American interests now stand, will rob the American masses, multiply the trusts and corrupt the populations that the money is given to, whether it be the office-holders or the pauperized populations of the islands who receive them. A Senator from Oregon should be a man of such character as to stand out against such corrupting influences and with ability to take broad and statesmanlike views in dealing with the interests of American capital and the American producers. This is no time for the mousing tuppenny style of peanut politician. The time has come when the Republican party should ask the service of men from some other standpoint' than personal grafts. Sound policies, not plunder, should prevail.—Salem Journal.

Following immediately upon the heels of election comes a reduction of 15 per cent in the price of sugar. It is now for our Bryanite friends who so roundly abused the sugar trust to tender it a vote of thanks for reducing the price to a point below the former rate. If it was robbery to raise it, so it must be a pure gift to lower it, if logic is used on the subject. There are those who look purely to commercial conditions to explain the rise, but that is too practical for the calamityites.—Salem Statesman.

A Gentleman.

London Academy.

She was never at a loss in the interests of the family for whom she had toiled, in innumerable capacities, for years. Over the soapsuds, of a Monday morning, in the back kitchen, she heard and retailed the news. Hers was generally of funerals and weddings; theirs of the minor and major movements of home sisters, and brothers gone abroad. One of these last was expected back from the East after an absence of four years. Elbow deep in froth, she contrasted his qualities with those of his elder brother in Africa, whom she (secretly) regarded more "Yes, now," she said, referring to her unacknowledged favorite, "'e was a gentleman, Mister John was. When 'e wanted 'is boots cleaned 'e'd come to the top of the stairs and call down, soft-like: 'Mrs. L., will you be so kind as to clean my boots?' Not but what Mister 'Arry's a gentleman, too, but in a different style. When Mister 'Arry wanted 'is boots done, 'e'd just drop 'em over the banisters and 'oller: 'Hi'ads! I want my boots cleaned!' "

The Gentian.

Grace Richardson in the Atlantic.

As one late wakened to the call of Love,
Whose eager youth ran by nor yielded toll,
Withheld aloof beneath a cold control,
Disdaining Heart and throning Mind above;

Yet in midlife, at floodtide of success,
Lays power and honors down before Her feet,
Compelled to mighty love by love as meet,
Unselfed, unswerving, final, measureless;

So wakes the Gentian with November near,
Nor answers aught to sweet June's fervid breath.
But, as late love, with passion unto death,
Outlives the Summer and the flambe year.

THE WORLD'S SAVINGS

INCREASE IN UNITED STATES $150,000,000 IN 12 MONTHS.

Similar Records for Great Britain, France and Other Gold Standard Countries—Recent Growth.

The official returns of savings deposits in the United States made to the Controller of the Currency, says a Washington letter, do not tend to confirm the theory that present economic conditions are promoting the wealth of the rich at the expense of the poor. The returns of the mutual and stock savings banks of the country on their condition about the middle of the present year have just been completed at the Controller's office. Examination of the official reports of savings deposits in other countries tends to strengthen the impression which prevails at the Treasury, that the adoption of the gold standard has promoted stability and encouraged savings in all the leading gold standard countries. The returns for the savings banks of the United States for the present year show not only an increase of about $150,000,000 in savings deposits within a year but an increase in the number of depositors by nearly 200,000 and the largest average deposits per capita ever recorded in the history of the American savings system. The total number of deposit accounts now stands at 5,875,456 and the balance due depositors at $2,384,770,849. The average amount per deposit account is $405 59 and the average deposit per capita for the entire population of the United States, men, women and children, more than $30. This amount, distributed evenly throughout the country, would afford savings deposits of $150 for every family of five persons in the United States. The progress of savings in the United States is shown by the following official table, compiled for representative years from the report of the Controller of the Currency for 1899, with the completed returns for this year, included:

Condition of the Savings Banks of the United States.

December 31—	No of banks.	No. of depositors.	Deposits.	Average due each d'pst'r.
1850	166	251,554	$ 43,431,150	$172.78
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	215.13
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,056	337.17
1872	647	1,922,925	735,046,805	368.53
1880	629	2,325,582	819,897,425	350.71
1890	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,503	358.03
1895	1,017	4,875,519	1,810,597,023	371.36
1899	967	5,687,818	2,230,266,954	392.15
1900	1,002	5,875,456	2,384,770,849	405.59

These figures show that the number of savings deposits is more than three-fold what it was in 1873, when silver was demonetized, and that the amount on deposit has increased in even greater proportion. All oblivious to the "crime of 1873" and the "conspiracy against the human race," involved in the adoption of a fixed metallic standard, the laboring people of the United States went blindly on increasing their savings deposits by nearly 50 per cent between 1879 and 1890, by nearly 100 per cent from 1880 to 1890, after the resumption of gold payments had taken effect, and by more than 50 per cent again from 1890 to 1900.

The history of European savings systems bears equally striking evidence to the progress in the savings of the laboring masses under the gold standard. By a coincidence these savings have been enormously greater and the number of those making them has greatly increased since the closing of the mints of the Latin Union to the free coinage of silver, the adoption of the gold standard by Germany in 1873, the adoption of the same standard by Russia in 1886, and the steps taken towards its adoption by Austria-Hungary since 1892. Taking the original gold standard country, Great Britain, and dealing with both the postal savings banks, which were recently established, and the trustee savings banks, which have had a longer life, one finds the astonishing rate of growth indicated by the following table:

Savings Bank Balances in the United Kingdom.

December 31—	Postal savings.	Trustee savings banks.
1864	£ 4,966,134	£29,520,336
1868	11,777,635	26,867,457
1872	19,318,339	29,618,889
1880	33,744,627	42,976,447
1890	67,634,807	43,950,553
1892	75,853,079	42,386,449
1895	97,868,975	45,312,681
1896	108,098,641	46,629,687
1897	115,896,786	48,464,797
1898	123,144,099	49,936,372
1900 (June 30)	132,549,228	50,818,141

The trustee savings banks, whose deposits progressed rapidly prior to 1864, have made less progress since that time, because of the popularity of the postal savings banks, with the credit of the Government behind them and their simple methods of promoting saving. Taking the two accounts together, it appears, however, that since the general abandonment of silver as a money standard, the savings of the British people have risen from about £59,000,000 ($287,000,000) in 1872, to £183,000,000 ($890,000,000) at the present time. Even within the shorter period since 1890 these deposits have risen from £131,000,000 to £183,000,000, or an increase of nearly 65 per cent within the short space of a decade. The number of depositors in the postoffice savings banks has doubled within gthe interval of 14 years between 1886, when the number was 2,731,421, and 1898, when the number had reached 7,630,502. The average deposits of these seven and a half million British workingmen in 1898 were about £17 ($84), and they would represent 35,000,000 of the population of 40,190,906 if each deposit represented the head of a family of five. These figures, moreover, do not include the deposits in the trustee savings banks, now used by a wealthier class of depositors, numbering 1,563,947 in 1898, and having average deposits of about £30 ($150).

France also, although closing her mints to the free coinage of silver under the agreement of the Latin Union in 1873, has witnessed the advance of the savings of her working men by leaps and bounds. Her postal savings system was not instituted until 1881, but has already accumulated more than two and a half millions of accounts, with deposits amounting to about $200,000,000. The private savings banks in the meantime, have gone on increasing their deposits more rapidly than those of Great Britain, in spite of the competition of the postal savings system. The following table shows the progress in number of accounts and in net balances under both systems during the present generation:

Savings Banks Balances in France.

Year—Accounts. Dec. 31.	National Savings Banks. No. of Accounts.	*Balance. Dec. 31.	Private. Savings Banks. No. of Accounts.	*Balance. Dec. 31.
1872	.....	$.....	2,016,766	$ 515,300
1882	211,589	47,601	4,321,027	1,745,300
1890	1,504,688	413,439	5,761,408	2,911,722
1895	2,438,075	753,456	6,449,218	3,294,778
1896	2,652,908	784,950	6,663,930	3,382,531
1897	2,892,476	844,207	6,772,592	3,427,096
1898	3,067,621	875,021	6,877,057	3,400,240

*In thousands of francs.

These figures show that total savings deposits at the close of 1872 were about $100,000,000. The creation of the National system in 1881 raised total deposits the next year to about 1,800,000,000 francs ($350,000,000) and the number of depositors to more than twice what it was when the mints of France were open to the free coinage of silver. The year 1890, when the National system had obtained a firmer footing, showed deposits of about 3,300,000,000 francs ($640,000,000), and the number of depositors swelled to more than 7,200,000. The deposit balances on both accounts for 1898 showed an increase in the number of depositors to 9,944,678 or more than one-third more than in 1890 and an increase in deposits to 4,275,261,000 francs ($825,000,000), or nearly 30 per cent.

The workingmen of Belgium also have gone on piling up deposits, to be repaid to them in gold or its equivalent, in apparent ignorance that the gold standard policy in the United States or elsewhere was in the interest only of those who are tired of seeing wealth "garnered in by the few, while those who produce the wealth enjoy a less and less proportion of the wealth they produce." The workingmen of Belgium, so far as deposits in the savings banks indicate, have multiplied their accumulations more than thirty-fold since 1870 and the number sharing in the accumulations has multiplied in nearly equal proportion. The following table illustrates the upward movement of the number of accounts and their amount and the average balances for each account:

Savings Banks Balances in Belgium.

Dec. 31—	No. of individual accounts.	Balance in francs.	Average per acc't in francs.
1865	803	529,622	659.56
1870	52,346	19,620,726	374.82
1880	200,565	125,008,787	623.72
1889	731,057	325,415,412	445.13
1895	1,145,408	436,429,304	355.87
1896	1,228,601	451,160,327	368.47
1897	1,362,062	534,719,973	386.00
1898	1,513,251	580,122,430	383.00

These figures afford interesting evidence of the growing use of the savings system by the masses, whose small savings have steadily reduced to a lower level the average amount deposited per head, while the gross deposits were greatly increasing. From 1880 to 1898, the number of depositors multiplied by more than seven and the amount of the deposits by more than four.

In Prussia the close of the year 1898 found 4279 savings deposit offices open, carrying accounts to the number of 8,049,509 and deposits amounting to 5,287,235,057 marks ($1,256,000,000). This affords an average of more than $130 to each depositor, and an average of $40 (160.10 marks) per capita for the entire population of the Prussian monarchy. Some of the deposits in Prussia reach a rather large average and indicate that the savings banks are used by small capitalists, but the increase in the number of the latter throws a peculiar light on the contention that trust consolidations are diminishing the savings of the masses. The deposits in the Prussian savings banks at the close of 1873 were only 1,970,200,000 marks, but reached almost double this amount in 10 years.

The Russian Government began preparations in 1886 to fasten the gold standard firmly upon the country, with the view of attracting foreign capital for the development of Russian manufacturing enterprises. The balances in the Russian banks due depositors were only 9,064,648 rubles ($4,600,000), in 1880. They rose in 1890 to 147,082,901 rubles; in 1895 to 377,165,552 rubles; and at the end of August, 1898, to 508,512,000 rubles ($260,000,000), distributed among 2,675,530 separate accounts. The latest available returns for February 1, 1900, showed deposits of 614,376,000 rubles ($320,000,000), standing to the credit of 3,172,358 accounts. Thus, within 10 years, the deposits have increased more than four times, under the resolute policy of the celebrated Finance Minister M. de Witte, in making gold the sole standard, accumulating a gold fund of $650,000,000 in the Treasury and the Imperial Bank, and forcing the yellow metal into circulation to the amount of several hundred million rubles.

Thus, in all the principal gold-standard countries, this alleged "conspiracy against the human race" to increase the wealth of the rich and diminish the proportion of the poor, has worked in the opposite direction. It has tended steadily to elevate from the ranks of the poor into those of the well-to-do classes hundreds of thousands of industrious laborers, to multiply many times the number of persons able to keep a bank account, and to create in their behalf and for their use a fund of saved capital which has never been equaled in financial history.

PROPOSES A STATUE.

William Reid Would Like Villard's Memory Honored.

PORTLAND, Nov. 13.—(To the Editor.)—As I am now the sole survivor of the old railroad-builders of Oregon, I hope it is not out of place to propose to the people of Portland the erection of a plain, modest, inexpensive and unassuming statue of Henry Villard, "the greatest Roman of them all," in the plaza in front of the Courthouse of Portland, just as he appeared September 8, 1883, the day he gave Portland her first transcontinental direct railway connection with New York. Such a statue would be a permanent lesson to our children and to our children's children to cultivate the development of their native state, greater than history can ever record.

Whatever course Mr. Villard may have taken afterward, Portland cannot disguise the fact, now more apparent than ever, that he was the first who saw and utilized for Portland the advantages she has since permanently acquired by using the water-level rail line down the Columbia, which, coupled with the deepening to 25 feet of the river channel from Astoria to Portland, when finished, are the sole keys for Portland's future prosperity. Had Mr. Villard delayed the construction of the O. R. & N., or made the first railway connection direct to Puget Sound, as the Northern Pacific directors desired—let us think a little and ask ourselves the question, what would Portland have been today?

There are but two transactions which Portland may complain of—first, the Oregon & Transcontinental Company, which Mr. Villard induced this city to go into, whereby its people lost perhaps $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. What individuals lost thereby this city as a municipality has since gained. Second, that 99 years' lease of the Oregonian Railway lines stopping at Dundee junction instead of Portland, which was declared illegal and void by the Supreme Court of the United States seven years thereafter, by which its stockholders, not bondholders, in Scotland, subsequently lost something under $1,000,000.

But now that Mr. Villard is gone, I can say truthfully to his credit what history has not yet recorded—that these Scotch stockholders need never have lost one dollar. Why? Because eight months before Mr. Villard made that ill-fated lease he offered to purchase the Oregonian company's lines in exchange for the cash in gold coin, and 16 per cent profit added, and I have now in my possession a letter from William Lowson, managing director in Scotland, desiring me to inform Mr. Villard that the Scotch directors had unanimously resolved to decline his offer, or, as he says, "to entertain any proposals from Mr. Villard until five years after the Oregonian Railway has entered the City of Portland." This seemed to have made Mr. Villard suggest instead that 99 years' lease six months afterward, unfortunately accepted. WILLIAM REID.

Roadside Rest.

Arthur Ketchum in the Atlantic.

Such quiet sleep has come to them!
The Springs and Autumns pass,
Nor do they know if it be snow
Or daisies in the grass.

All day the birches bend to hear
The river's undertone;
Across the hush a fluting thrush
Sings evensong alone.

But down their dream there drifts no sound,
The winds may sob and stir—
On the still breast of Peace they rest,
And they are glad of her.

They ask not any gift—they mind
Not any foot that fares;
Unheededly Life passes by,
Such quiet sleep is theirs.

Presidents and Third Terms.

PORTLAND, Nov. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Can the President of the United States hold office for three terms in succession, provided he is elected for the third term? Was not Grant a candidate for a third term? A SUBSCRIBER.

The President may hold office for as many terms as he may be elected. Grant was a candidate for a third renomination by a Republican convention, but was defeated. It is an unwritten law only that no President shall serve three terms.

TO AMEND LAW OF ALASKA

AN EFFORT WILL LIKELY BE MADE IN NEXT CONGRESS.

Miners Desire That Only Citizens of the United States Be Allowed to Take Up Mineral Lands.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—In all probability there will be some effort made at the approaching session of Congress to amend the Alaska law passed at the last session, but owing to the shortness of time and the press of more important matters such a revision will be very apt to be postponed until the first session of the 57th Congress. Then, too, there would naturally be some hesitancy in changing a law which has not yet been in operation a full year, whereas a two years' trial will show very conclusively what changes would prove beneficial and are necessary.

Naturally, more changes will be sought in the mining laws than in any other section of the act, and among the suggestions that have already been presented to a number of Senators and Representatives who interested themselves in the Alaska bill when it was pending are the following:

It is desired by many of the miners of Alaska, and particularly at Cape Nome, to have the law so amended that only citizens of the United States can take up any of the mineral lands of the territory. Many of the American miners are opposed to allowing those who have declared their intention to become citizens to take up these lands, for they argue that many such foreigners will take the first step in order to secure the lands, and then abandon their efforts to become naturalized. Such a breach of faith, they contend, is unjust to American miners.

Many miners believe that the present size of placer or quartz claims is too large, and will petition to have them limited to 20 acres each. Then, if a claim shall prove worthless, it is desired that the claimant shall file a declaration of abandonment of such claim before he be permitted to take up another claim. This, it is thought, will insure the working of claims and prevent many of them merely being staked for the purpose of being held, and then allowed to remain idle.

Another evil that has grown up, and which it is sought to remedy, is the practice of certain parties in recording and claiming assessment work that has never been done, or only a pretense made at doing it, thus injuring parties who would locate the claim if they were not put to all the trouble and expense of proving that the assessment was not done. As a remedy it is suggested that an excavation of certain fixed dimensions be made compulsory in both placer and quartz claims, of smaller dimensions in case of rock excavation, but in any case this work must be of such extent that it would require at least a certain number of days' labor to accomplish it.

It has been suggested by some that a statute should be enacted that would require the location paper to be in the form of an affidavit, and not in the form of a notice. It is a fact that many of the rich claims in Alaska are now held by aliens, irrespective of the statute that permits only citizens or those who have declared their intentions to hold such claims. The courts having repeatedly held that citizens cannot question the alienage of another, the question now arises as to how such an evil can be cured. It is believed that an affidavit would accomplish the cure, for the reason that the criminal arm of the Government would then be able to reach out and punish the perjurer.

A great deal of dispute has arisen over the powers of attorney, which came in for such a liberal share of the discussion in Congress when the Alaska bill was pending. Recommendations have recently been made that powers of attorney should be very much curtailed—not entirely abolished—which would prevent many "citizens" from ever procuring a part of the public mining domain.

The greatest drawback that now confronts the miners at Cape Nome is the tieing up of claims. To dispense with this annoyance and inconvenience it is recommended that the powers of the District Judge should be extended, so that when any person claiming any interest in a mining claim should file a petition in court, stating the grounds of his claim, and with it a certain amount for costs, that he be furnished subpenas to be served on all persons, or their representatives, claiming any interest in the claim; copies to be posted on the claim, Courthouse, etc. The other contestants should be allowed subpenas for their witnesses. Then, on a fixed day, all should go to court and testify, the judge to hear and award the claims to the persons showing the best right thereto.

It is thought that this procedure would prevent the long tieing up of claims, the wasting of the mining season, while the poor miners consume their provisions and exhaust their resources, with no income, as well as prevent interminable litigation, which under the present order of things is almost sure to work to the benefit of rich corporations or individuals, who in untold numbers of instances have no just right to the various claims in dispute. Such a system as this prevailed at the Atlin district, in British Columbia, last year, and is said to have worked admirably and expeditiously.

NOAH'S ARK IN MANY FORMS

Its Sale Is World-Wide, and It Comes Mostly From Saxony, Germany.

Noah's ark, that universal toy of childhood, is made mostly in Saxony, Germany, and it and all its inmates are made by hand, in the homes of people who work in the fields in Summer and who, whole families together, old and young, devote their time in Winter to the production of these toys. Both arks and animals are not, however, produced under the same roof. Some families make nothing but the arks, while others make only animals. Arks and animals are subsequently assembled in the establishment of some toy manufacturer who supplies the people with many if not all of the materials used in making the toys, who buys the finished products and who sorts and packs them and makes them ready for market.

It may be that a family for successive generations has been engaged in making ark animals from models handed down from father to son. The whole family takes part in the work, father, mother and all the children. Every one does something, what he can; and so a single family brings to bear a considerable amount of labor. It is really a little domestic factory, employing, all told, say half a dozen industrious pairs of hands; and they turn out a great number of finished animals.

The wood from which the animals are to be made is first cut into a block of such dimensions that animals of the kind and size required can be cut from cross sections of it. Such a block might be, for instance, six inches long, an inch and a quarter wide and an inch high. Suppose there were to be made from this block cows. The solid block is dug out and gouged out lengthwise and uniformly from end to end, in such a manner that, looking now at the end there is seen there the outlines of a cow; a slice of the right thickness cut from the block will be a cow in the rough; the next slice would be just the same, and so from the block there would be sliced off cows until it was used up. The same method would be followed in making horses, goats, pigs and so on.

Then these little animals in the rough get a touch or two with a knife to fashion them further into the likeness of the animal they are made to resemble. Then they are painted and perhaps varnished, and once, or, maybe, twice a week the finished product of the family is taken to the establishment of the manufacturer, where the workers get for the animals cash on delivery.

Noah's arks thus made are produced with marvelous cheapness; there are, in fact, not many things made in the world which, considering the labor involved, are sold so cheaply as this toy of world-wide use. There can be bought at wholesale in Germany an ark six or seven inches in length and containing ten or a dozen animals, for less than a cent and a half. But even the statement of that price must convey to one unfamiliar with Noah's arks only a faint notion of how cheap that price really is. There are arks with animals complete that can be bought still cheaper, but the animals in these are all alike and rather nondescript in form besides. But the price named is for a good ark with good animals, all different and all well finished.

The boat and house of this outfit are trimly painted in at least three colors. The house has a gabled roof, with one side hinged so that the roof can be opened to take the animals out and put them back. The animals are all painted in their natural colors, many of them in two colors, as, for example, if an animal is spotted, and then every one is varnished. In many of these low-priced arks the animals are very good. They are small, of course, and by no means carefully finished, but decidedly lifelike.

The expense of bringing such arks across the ocean and putting them on the market here, including the freights and duties and cartage, amounts to about as much as the original cost. Such arks cost the importer in stock here in the neighborhood of 20 cents a dozen, but that permits retailers to sell them at 5 cents. It would be difficult to find many things much cheaper than this.

But while this ark as an example is thus remarkable for its cheapness and other qualities, there are, of course, many other kinds of Noah's arks, including a greater variety than one might imagine. There are many of larger sizes and considerably more expensive, containing more and larger and more elaborately carved and finished animals. There are arks mounted not on flat boards, pointed at the ends for boats, but on regular boats, and so on. Noah's arks are imported in great variety; but, perhaps, the only people that ever see Noah's arks in the greatest variety in which they are anywhere brought together are the toy buyers of the world, who see them at Leipsig, where the toy manufacturers exhibit their samples at a fair held in each year in the first week of March.

DISGUSTED DEMOCRATS.

They Couldn't Stand Free Silver, Populism and Goebelism.

A Kentucky citizen wrote Commissioner Binger Hermann for information as to public lands in Oregon, and the query has reached the office of Assistant Secretar Masten, of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. After making known his wants, the writer offers the following, apparently in the conviction that it would insure him more careful attention:

"My father is the county crop correspondent for the Government, having been under Cleveland's and Harrison's Administrations. He departed from the Democratic party when they adopted a free-silver and Populist as a leader. All his brothers will this campaign vote for Mr. McKinley. They have been lifelong Democrats. The mean acts perpetrated by the Goebel party in their numerous steals and persecutions of the Republican party has decided me to vote for Yerkes for Governor. I voted for Bryan in the other Presidential race. May God forgive me for that great transgression. I will never be guilty of the like again. Kentcky will undoubtedly go Republican if a fair count is permitted."

Pinkham Facts

Mrs. Pinkham personally attends to her tremendous correspondence with suffering women.

Her trained assistants are all women.

The letters from women are opened by women only.

They are read by women only.

They are answered by women and only women.

The correspondence is sacredly confidential.

Write for a book Mrs. Pinkham has just published which contains letters from the mayor of Lynn, the postmaster of Lynn and others of her own city who have made careful investigation.

Mrs. Pinkham has helped a million women who suffered with female troubles. She can cure YOU. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Pears'

No other soap in the world is used so much; or so little of it goes so far.

All sorts of people use Pears' soap, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.

Heels, 35c. Soles, $1.00 Dealers or O'Sullivan Rubber Co., Lowell, Mass.

A pair of Public Benefactors.

They save the jar of the body in walking—they save the strength and nerves—they save the polished floors—they save the feet from dampness—they save life from lightning.

Can you ask more for $1.35 or say as much for the rubber?

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