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TODAY'S WEATHER.-Fair: westerly winds. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temperuture, 74; minimum temperature, 51; fair,

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1901.

## DRIVING US TO SOCIALISM.

Combinations of capital and greed of trusts are carrying a constant stream of reinforcements into the ranks of state socialism. Such growth as socialism is making in the United Statesand it is alarmingly rapid—is due chiefly to the Carnegies, Rockefellers, Morgans and others of their description. It is becoming increasingly difficult for those who oppose the socialistic spirit and its demands to maintain a stand against its progress, while the great propolists, whose combinations are rapidly getting control of the main industries of the country, are so busy and so successful in supplying arguments to those who insist that the only remedy lies in their proposal that the state shall take over the instruments of production and distribution. there are increasing numbers who believe this the only remedy, and under the operations of the syndics and monopolists they are multiplying year by car on geometrical ratios. That the

topt to apply this remedy would be er, not only to the country, but Disation, The Oregonian does not ertain a doubt. But nothing can prevent the people from making an effort to apply this remedy, if the greed of the monopolists shall be continued and no other remedy that promises anything shall appear. Here is the steel trust deciding by vote of its directors to put both its preferred and its common shares upon the list of paying securities. To pay dividends on the common stock means the withdrawal of stupendous sums from the trust's receipts from sales and their distribution among shareholders. round numbers there are \$550,000,000 each of the common and preferred shares, so the declaration of the divi-

dends means the distribution to the stockholders of no less than \$80,500,000 every year, of which \$15,125,000 is to be paid out at once. This vast sum is supposed to represent the profits of the syndicate after paying the operating expenses, the interest on the large amount of bonds of the underlying comnamies and on the \$304,000,000 of bonds issued in exchange for the Carnegie Steel Company properties. The charges on the company's own 'bonds alone amount to over \$15,000,000 yearly, so that in its interest and dividends the syndicate will have to make an annual disbursement of \$75,500,000. It is announced that \$26,500,000 has been earned in three months, which would be at the rate of \$106,000,000 a year. The dividends on the preferred stock and interest of bonds would absorb only \$53 .-500,000, leaving \$52,500,000 for the com-

mon stock, or nearly 10 per cent, This is an inordinate profit, not only cause money cannot earn 10 per cent except under conditions far removed by favoritism from free competition, but because of the notorious fact that the trust markets its wares abroad at much lower prices than the tariff enables it to charge at home. The effect of such enormities is to arouse the spirit of antagonism to corporations and to wealth. The effect is already apparent even here in Portland, where we have to fight against socialism in the preparation of a city charter.

# RISE OF THE SHIRT WAIST.

The fierce heat which has prevailed for more than a week throughout the Eastern States has done more for the cause of the shirt waist for men than could be accomplished by any number of arguments in favor of the innovaand one in Decatur, Ill., recently appeared in their pulpits clad-in cool and comfortable shirt waists, and by precept and example encouraged their parishioners to go and do likewise. The Pullman Company has withdrawn its absurd order forbidding coatless young men to eat in its dining-cars, and funerals are now about the only functions which cannot be attended with

propriety in shirt waists. Most of the prejudice against the new garment has grown out of its name. The words shirt waist, usually companied by pink as a qualifying adjective, hitherto conveyed an idea of one of those tucked and plaited affairs parrowing down to a small compass at the waist, and flaring out stiffly at the bust, which look so comfortable on a pretty girl, but which would hardly become a man. The jocose car toonist, always keen for some subject worthy of his pencil, embraced the opportunity afforded by the introduct reform among men to clothe ded idiots with these affairs, and ragrapher hurled gibes at the

easily moved to ridicule, took up the shout, and the shirt waist was given a bad name. But now that it is coming into general use and has been seen frequently about the streets of the large cities, the voice of calumny is no longer raised against it, and it is beginning to get its due.

Why a young man dressed in a cool, mfortable waist, with a stock or collar and a pair of trimmed cuffs, should be any more ridiculous than a Summer girl in the feminine version of the same garment is something which is not readily found out. It has long been the custom at Summer resorts for men wear coci outing fiannel shirts, with a belt instead of suspenders, and no one has ever thought of pointing the finger of scorn at them when an unusually sultry day prompted them to lay aside their coats. Here, in fact. was the first step in the evolution of the shirt waist, for the belt was found to be but a poor substitute for suspenders, and as suspenders are useful but not ornamental, youths who cared to make a neat appearance were loth to discard their coats. So Comfort stepped in where Fashion had long feared to tread and devised an article of wearing apparel which concealed the offensive "galluses" without adding an extra stitch of clothing, and Fashlon, her taste no longer outraged, acquiesced, and, lo! the shirt waist was here.

And we may remark in passing that it is here to stay. Such a sensible style will, after the voice of malice has been stilled, be eagerly welcomed and tenaclously retained, and in another Summer the man who swelters inside a coat on a hot Summer day will be the butt of ridicule rather than he who clothes himself as airly and coolly as he may,

## THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEGES.

Eugene Coffin, who has been appointed a Paymaster in the regular Army, with the rank of Major, was formerly a clerk in Willard's Hotel in Washington. He served in President McKinley's regiment during the Civil War. Two years ago he was appointed to the Volunteer Pay Corps by the President, and a few weeks ago he was discharged from that service to accept the position in the regular Army. His chief quallfication for the public service would seem to be the fact that he is reported be "an accomplished musician," which recalls the declaration at Buck Fanshawe's funeral that beyond dispute "he makes a nice, quiet corpse."

There is fresh news of another of the President's pets, an ex-officer of the line of the regular Army. Charles Newbold, who was appointed from civil life to be an additional Paymaster of Volunteers in March, 1899, and in July of the same year was transferred to a Paymastership in the regular Army, with the rank of Major. At the time of his staff appointment Newbold had been thirty-two years out of the regular Army, and was about 60 years of age. He was in the dairy business in Washington, and was the President's As a man who had had milkman. some military experience, of course, Newbold knew that he had no business in honesty or honor to seek the position of Paymaster if he was physically unfit for its duties. But in 1900 he was ordered from the station of St. Paul, Minn., to the Philippines, and when the Chief Paymaster at Manila directed him to go into the field to pay the troops, he objected on the ground of an organic trouble forbidding severe exertion and exposure. The Chief Paymaster wished to have him sent before a Retiring Board, but Newbold appealed to General MacArthur, who at his request sent him back to the United States. On his return to Washington a Retiring Board reported that his disof duty, and recommended that he be wholly retired-that is, separated from the service altogether, with one year's extra pay. The President cannot wholly retire an officer without such a recmendation from a board; but, on the other hand, the board's function is only advisory, and the President, after invoking it, is not compelled to abide by the recommendation. President Mc Kinley has done nothing in this instance, and Newbold will retire next month on three-quarters pay of a

Major, or \$2500 a year. This case has disgusted Secretary Root so intensely that he proposes hereafter to subject appointees to staff offices to physical examination, so that it will no longer be possible for a man to be appointed to a position for whose duties he is by his own confession physically unfit. Newbold has enjoyed the pay and emoluments of a Paymas tership without doing any duty, while officers who have served through the Civil War, the Cuban War, in the Philppines and in China are still doing full duty and enduring hardship on a Captain's pay, with small chance of a majority before retirement. Newbold's former Army service was limited to six years, from 1861 to 1867, but he took no part in any of the battles of the

Another protege of the President's is Calvin I. Cressey, of California, recently dismissed from the Naval Academy for hazing, whom the President has pardoned, and thus made eligible for reappointment. Cressey will soon be back in Annapolis to prove that the most obstreperous cadet can afford to defy the discipline of the Naval Academy if he has political pull enough to extert a pardon from William McKin ley. The discipline of the Army and Navy, like the integrity of the Civil Service, is broken down by the President on the appeal of his friends.

# MONEY, MARKETS AND TRADE.

Portland and that large portlon of the Pacific Northwest for which she is tion. Two ministers, one in St. Louis the financial and commercial headquarters are going into the second half of the year under most favorable circumstances. Bank clearings, which make the most accurate of all business barometers, show an increase of over 10 per cent for the first week in July, as compared with those of a year ago, which in turn were the largest on record for the corresponding week. showing is all the more remarkable when it is considered that the wheat crop is not making the demands on banks that it was making a year ago, when the season was fully two weeks farther advanced. Oregon, Washington and Idaho are now about ready harvest a big wheat crop. This will be the fifth successive good year for growers, and as prices have averaged fairly good for that period, the financial condition of the farmers is very much betindependent position of the farmer is reflected to a certain extent in the country banks, which are not making such heavy drafts on Portland for money with which to handle the coming crop.

nt, until the public, always It is thus evident that the prosp

ity of the country no longer depends on the wheat crop alone, for Portland is taking care of a greater volume of usiness than ever before at a period when wheat is not having much effect on the situation. The heavy movement of wool is one of the big factors in the trade just at present, and when it is considered that the season opened with practically the entire 1900 clip still on hand, and that now both clips are well out of the way, it is apparent that the industry has put more money in circulation within the past gixty days than ever before in the same pe riod. Sheep, cattle and horses have also been trailing out of Portland territory in numbers greater than at any previous time in the past ten years. Good prices have been realized, and as the stockmen were enabled to cease paying interest and lifting mortgages two or three years ago, their money now finds it way into the avenues of general trade,

the Willamette Valley and Southern Oregon the greatest activity is shown in the lumbering and logging industry Much as we may regret the rapid passing of our big forests of fine timber, the business of converting it into lumber is supplying employment for an industrial army of large proportions, and in many localities gardens and farms are taking the places of the forests, assuring another class of wealth-producers later on, Small fruits, like cherries, berries, currants, etc., are turning out well, and have brought more money to the producers than in any previous year since the industry attained proportions of consequence By far the worst feature in business in this immediate locality has been the remarkably poor run of salmon, the pack to date being about the smallest in twenty years, and not even the record-breaking price paid being sufficient to admit of any money in the business for any one connected with There was some improvement in the run toward the close of the week, and while, owing to the enormous amount of gear in the water a good July run would work wonders with

the pack, it is too late to hope for anything like an average output Activity in building, especially in the esidence line, continues unabated, and there is an attendant demand for lumber, sash, doors and other similar material, together with plenty of work for both skilled and unskilled carpenters. July is always regarded as a quiet month in shipping, but the first week made an excellent showing in the charter of two 6000-ton steamships to load lumber at Portland, with a third steamer of the same size taken for July wheat loading. The first grain ship of the new season finished loading Saturday, and another will follow during the coming week. Real estate does not seem to be sharing in the general prosperity. With money plentiful and cheap, and natural trade conditions seldom, if ever, better than they are at this time, there is little or no improvement in prices of either improved or unimproved property lying within the city limits. This duliness is in a large measure due to high taxes. and to the clouds resting on a large proportion of the property in the city and county through failure of the proper authorities to collect taxes when were due. Newcomers hesitate about buying property where its history is lost in such a bewildering maze as that which surrounds it at the taxcollector's office.

# MEED OF CONCERTED ACTION.

In some recent discussion The Oregonian has pointed out to business men the need of concerted effort to further the interests of Portland. Of organizations we have a surfelt in the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and the Manufacturers' Association, the transportation committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and to a certain extent may be included the Commercial Club. Each of these bodies works on a line of its own, which not infrequently puts it at cross-purposes with the others. The result is that what should be somebody's business has become everybody's business, and is therefore obody's business. Nothing is done to advertise the state or make known Portland's unequaled position as a commercial center, or encourage buyers to ome here to trade.

In an article published last week The Oregonian pointed out Portland's situation as the trade center of the Columbia River Valley and the port of Pacific Coast commerce, and suggested that the most ought to be made of the opportunity offered. The work is here to be done-an abundance of it. Have we not men who are equal to it capable of stimulating enthusiasm and keeping the furnace at white heat? Let us take a glance at some of our moving spirits and see what class of material we have to take the lead for public advancement. Who has been a more willing servant of the interests of commercial Portland than General Charles F. Beebe? Two years ago he went East on a mission for the Chamber of Commerce and stated Portland's case with such force and clearness to the Administration that we were awarded a share of the transport business. We would have received still better treatment if the promises made to General Beebe at Washington had been fulfilled. George Taylor, Jr., was the essence of energy when he was president of the Chamber of Commerce. He attended to the arduous duties of his position to the neglect of his own affairs, and was ever ready for a call to service, even if it came in the middle of the night. But for him it is doubtful if the \$250,000 appropriated for the Columbia River in the last sundry civil bill ever would have been vouchsafed by Congress. Herman Wittenberg is not a bit afraid to talk Portland wherever he goes. When he went into business on a large scale he ran his eye over the map between British Columbia and Mexico and reached out one hand for the trade in that territory and the other hand for what he could grasp in Hawaii and Asia. He is here because he knows Portland is

a rattling good town, and he is going

to stay here and make it a bigger and

better town. Arthur H. Devers is an-

other of the salt of Portland. Theo

dore B. Wilcox has spent piles of money

to open a market for Oregon flour in

Asia and other parts of the world. No

man could be more enterprising than

Mr. Wilcox. Hon. H. W. Corbett, who

was by some thought "too old" only a

few months ago to sit in the United

States Senate, has taken hold of the

1905 fair project with all the fire and

inherited the push and skill of his dis-

tinguished father, and is a sincere be-

liever in a greater Oregon and a greater

in Dan McAllen's eye, the toss of Dan

McAllen's head and the twirl of Dan

McAllen's finger as Dan McAllen took

Who has not seen the mirth

optimism of youth. L. A. Lewis

the floor to declare himself in favor of anything from a Fourth of July blowout to a centennial celebration if it

would help the town? The few who have been mentioned here are simply types of the energy there is in the town. Many more might be mentioned, and still the list would by no means be complete. We do not lack material for a giant forward movement. It is organization that we are short of. Is it not a bit singular that with all the good clay we have for nolding we are depending upon the Nature that gave us the most agreeable climate and productive country under the heavens to advertise the fact to the world; that we are in a measure waiting for trade to come to us instead of reaching out and pulling it in? Nothing comes nowadays without effort. Competition in the commercial world is too keen for the seller to await at his ease the coming of the buyer. We may talk about down grades to Port-Along the Columbia River and in land from ever so large a region, but we must remember that it takes some expenditure of force to give the car the start that will roll it down hill. Just so it is with our appeal for the opening of the Columbia River to free navigation. We shall not get it in reasonable time unless we make the effort. It will take work to get the project started in Congress, and work, and plenty of it, to keep the ball rolling so that it shall not be held up for twenty years, as the Cascades Locks improve ment was. To every person interested in the welfare of Portland it must be evident that concerted action for the general welfare is what we require now.

The scarcity of harvest help corresponds with that of domestic help-an army of young men and maldens, women and men of middle age, of the aboring class, apparently preferring idleness to work, unless they can secure positions that carry with them the minimum of labor with the maximum of pay. Gentility of employment, which is usually imaginary, is also taken more or less into account. In vain farmers appeal to men to come out and help them gather in their hay, offering \$1 25 per day and board. Equally in vain do housewives seek girls for domestic service, offering wages equal to those paid in department stores, telephone offices, etc., with the addi-tional recompense of board and lodging. Harvest work and housework are old-fashioned employments. To the latter, especially the title of "servant," is attached-the term "hired hand," as applied to the laborer in the former vocation being not so objectionable. When it is considered that every clerk in every railroad office in the country is a servant of the corporation for which he works; that the typewriter who sits at the elbow of the manager is a servant, whose duties are exacting and constant; that, in fact, every employe who performs the routine work of the office or takes orders from the manager is a servant in the literal meaning of that term, it is impossible to sympathize very deeply with those who, to escape the general title of all who serve, whether with their hands or brains, or both, in any and every vocation to which labor is called scorn the wholesome atmosphere of the home and the field, and hang about the bulletin boards of intelligence offices seeking employment. The housemaid who brings to her vocation a cheerful spirit and competent hands dignifies labor, even though she be termed the "servant," and wear a callco dress, while the girl (and her name is multitude) who sits wearily for a stated number of hours at the telephone in a "stunning" silk shirt waist and tie pays the penalty of unsheltered girlhood in being scolded over the line by every snob, male and female, who can pay the monthly rental of an instrument, for the pleasure of being known as a "hello girl," instead of a servant. The former title is odious because old-fashloned; the latter charming because up-to-date. To be sure, the service in the latter instance is far more exacting than in the former, but then the servitor in the latter is not a "servant." She is only a "telephone girl," and like a multitude of her sisters

tinction as a great gain, socially, It is said in England by the "antis"they have 'em there, too-that "British prestige has suffered great loss through the war policy pursued in Africa." But what if the opposite policy had been pursued? Where, in that case, would British prestige be? No country having any pretensions to dignity and empire could accept the in sulting ultimatum which the Boers sent to the British Government. Since that ultimatum was issued, subjugation of the Boers has been the alternative of

in outside vocations she counts this dis-

the dissolution of the British Empire. "Father" Clark bespeaks a concerted religious movement like the modern industrial and railroad consolidations. It is worth thinking of. Certainly, if harnizations that really harmonize are justifiable in any field, they are in the arena of denominational warfare. The rulnous competition of numberless churches where fewer would suffice and prosper is something that would put to the blush the most unscrupulous rate-cutting traffic manager.

The remark comes from Astoria that Portland is away behind the times" and "lacks enterprise." Pray, where is Astoria, and what does she lack?-Astoria, that existed nearly a half century before Portland was named. Is it said that this is a poor and unworthy kind of contention? Well, so it is. But tit for tat is the only argument that some people can understand.

The highest circles in China doubtless regard with loathing the spectacle of Chinese walfs brought up in the families of American missionaries or other fereign devils. This reversal of our agitation over white children in Chinese homes is as natural and justifiable as our own.

Community of interests is all right in theory, but why doesn't it forbid the Southwest rate-cutting and keep the O. R. & N. from getting up the Willamette Valley?

# Quality of Infallibility.

Kansas City Star, According to Mr. Bryan's thory of politics, once an issue always an issue. In his scheme of procedure there is no such thing as dropping, modifying or repudiat-ing a declaration once made. Every committeeman or delegate must subscribe to the last National platform. Delegates the last National platform. Delegates and committeemen must make their new declarations conform to that platform. No matter what the people say, the "organisation," otherwise the "machine," must see that this plan is carried out. Under such a rigid system it would be impossible to correct an error. Only a supreme sible to correct an error. Only a supreme egotist like Bryan, who attributes to him-self the quality of infallibility, would formulate party policies along such lines. Settlers are all right.

## TIMBER-CLAIM FRAUDS.

PORTLAND, July 5 .- (To the Editor.)n The Oregonian recently I read the folwing dispatch from Helena:

The United States grand jury made a final report tonight, returning 102 indictments. They are almost all against land locators in the Missoula land district, and charge perjury in swearing that they filed upon lands for sonal use, whereas they transferred them s securing title. The lands comprise about acres. The persons indicted include school teachers, ranchers, servant girls, and, in fact, all classes of people I do not understand what the intention

of the law nor its meaning is under such conditions. I am trying to locate new-comers on Government lands. desire to file homesteads and some timber claims; but the act of the grand jury in the Montana case blocks all proceedings. know what to do. They are at a loss to nderstand the intention of the Govern-

First, the land is sold by the Government to a man or woman for \$2 50 acre, and then the Government indicts he purchaser for selling this land they have paid for too soon after having Does the Government intend that the land shall not be sold by new-comer, and that he must keep it forever as his property? Or is there a certain time set by the Government that a purchaser must hold the land before selling? Any other realty sold to a pur. chaser ends the seller's title and control when the property is paid for. Why not the same with the Government? It sells a quarter-section of land for \$400 and gets its money, and that is the end of it. Then why should not the buyer have the right a few days after to sell the same to a lumber firm at a profit? He and no one else is benefited thereby. No one can lse is benefited thereby. No one can construct a sawmill and go into the lumber business on 160 acres of timber land.

We fear our correspondent is not entire ly honest in writing the foregoing letter. As a locator, he has certainly learned enough of the land laws of the country to know that persons are not subject to indictment because they may sell land legitimately acquired from the Government. All land titles run back to th Government, but every sale of real estate does not subject the seller to indicement. But under some circumstances, sale of land just acquired from the Government may be circumstantial evidence that fraud was employed in getting title, Per. jury is a crime, and if the persons who located the land in Montana swore to a lie in order to get title to the land, they became subject to indictment. The fact that they sold their land immediately was not cause for indictment; but it might appear as one of the evidences of fraud. The applicant for timber land must

swear that the tract is unfit for cultivation and valuable chiefly for its timber. The oath he subscribes to also contains the following: I do not apply to purchase the land above described on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to my own exclusive use and benefit; and that I have not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whom-

of the United States may inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except myself. If any person taking this oath swear falsely he will be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury, and forfeit the money he may have paid for the lands and all right and title to them, and any grant or conveyance which he may have

soever, by which the title which I

may acquire from the Government

made, except in the hands of bona fide purchasers, will be null and void. It is not a crime to dispose of land obtained from the Government, no matter how soon after title is perfected. Circumstances may warrant the selling of land immediately. But other circum. number of persons should take land "in good faith to appropriate it to their own exclusive use and benefit" and not for speculation, not upon any agreement or contract, direct or indirect, whereby other persons than the applicant shall reap the benefit-if is hardly probable that any considerable number of persons should take land under these circumstances and immediately sell out to some lumbering concern. It is regarded as strong evidence of fraud when large tracts of timber land are taken at one time, or within a short time, and by concert of action fall into the hands of capitalists, who may themselves be speculators or manufacturers These things do not casually happen. There is a very general suspicion, too, that these operations are promoted by

professional "locators." Those who seek homesteads or timber claims in good faith to comply with the law need not be and are not deterred by reports of indictments of those who violate the law. Undoubtedly these reports do cause hesitation among those who expect to slip through the legal formalithes and speculate on the Government bounty as manifested in its liberal land laws. It is the purpose of the Government to get people out on homesteads to settle up and cultivate the country and make it productive; also to assist citizens to get for little money timber that they may use. If they cannot use the they are not called to commit perjury by taking the land for others, who may pay a bonus for it.

The Government's present method of disposing of timber lands is open to criticism. The lumber business of today is not the same it was a generation ago. While small mills may be established to the large mill is the lumbering institution of the day, and timber in considerable bodies is required for their operation. These large bodies of timber are frequently obfained by palpable violation of law. He in a rattle? And what schoolboy, It would doubtless be better if the Government should sell outright to those who would pay most for its considerable tracts of timber. This policy would give rise to a great howl from those who profit from the present arrangement, but it would do away with the incentive for wholesale perjury on the part of applicants.

It is useless to ask why the Govern-ment imposes certain conditions on the sale of timber lands or homesteads. The so, any locator or applicant can under. stand it. Those who violate the plat-provisions of the law lay themselves open to prosecution, and it is useless to about the law's requirements. If ber applicant cannot build a sawmill and go into the lumber business on 160 acres of timber, that is no reason why he should commit perjury to get the 150 acres. He can stay away. True, this would materially reduce the business of the professional locator, but it would do away with many dishonest transactions. Hor est settlers need have no fear, there is nothing in the law that will harm them. Settlers do not take timber land in pursuance of arrangements with speculators

## THE NOISES OF CIVILIZATION.

In one respect, at least, man is still a savage. He loves noise. The highest form his patriotism can assume on that day which is set apart by the Nation to celebrate its proud assertion of independence from tyranny and oppression, is a hallabaloo of discords, such as would not be countenanced for a moment in a fairly respectable insane asylum. Strangely enough, there are times when the art of nusic fails to answer the public need. Or really great occasions, when heart-strings are tensely drawn, it is huddled out of sight into the backyard of our souls, in order that savagery and noise may have the front door. If we desire to show our appreciation of the siry, tender grace of a great singer's trills and rouledes, or the subtle art of the actress in a transcally worked-out death scene, the only satisfactory means of expression we have at our command is ear-splitting noise. take our joy explosively, and in this respect the human race has not advanced a peg beyond the stage of barbarism. Mankind begins life with a rattle, and thereafter registers his joy through successive phases of development, with the drum, the penny whistle, the torpedo, firecracker, and toy cannon, the megaphone and the graphophone. What fully-ho party is complete without its tin horns and toy trumpets? What graybeard orator but finds the sweetest music he knows in the stormy plaudits of his audience?

Thus does no'se follow us and give delight from the cradle to the grave. The reason for this is obvious. Regularity of vibration, upon which music depends-in distinction from noise, which is irregularity of vibration-is impossible without a certain amount of emotional self-control. The moment the emotions pass beyond our control, and joy, grief, anger or fear become excessive, that moment self-poise is duce or enjoy music.

When we arrive at that stage of psychical evolution, when "there is no joy but calm," noise will have disappeared. But as this is a consummation hardly to be looked for in the human race as a whole, it is probable that man, to the end of his days, will continue to be more br less of a noise-loving animal. This will in part explain why he finds it so easy to accommodate himself to the in-numerable noises that characterize our civilization; the crazy locomotive whisties, the bawling of rowdy boys, the bellowing of street venders, the clanging of street-car bells, the clatter of heavy wagons, the low roar of machinery, the click of the typewriter, the practicing of beginners on the plano, the excited chatter of irritated men and women, the ringing of the telephone bell, the hurly-burly that follows a fire alarm.

Man's power of adjusting himself to his environment is so great that he could in time, if necessary, accustom himself to sleeping with his ear to a foghorn; but it is a question well worth asking, whether in these days man is not inclined to adapt himself too readily to the needs of civilization. Would it not, on the whole. be better to adapt civilization to the needs

Certainly the noises of every-day life are more nerve-racking and life-shortening than we realize. This, at least, is the epinion of certain eminent physicians. About four years ago an anti-noise crusade was started by a writer in the North American Review. The cry was immediately taken up by editorial writers and medical men all over this country and Europe, who predicted a general nervous col-

reform was instituted. writer suggested automobiles in place of the tears into bottles, which he keeps. horses; a more general use of asphalt circumstantial evidence of fraud. It is pavement; rubber tires on wheels, which hardly probable that any considerable actually increase the life of a vehicle one-fourth, and reduce the cost of repairs one-half. Another proposed that foghorns, whistles, fire bells, cable-car gongs, church bells, etc., should be tuned in harmony. Roadbeds under railway trains may be deadened. Slamming doors may be made to produce music; all the doors to a house, in fact, might be made to emit notes of one majestic chord. Rockingchairs and cradles could sing soothing airs or lullables. One kind-hearted experimentor, Dr. Paul Riverra, of Munich, has a laboratory filled with curious contrivances of his own invention for producing a quiet atmosphere for his patients.

The noise of machinery may be deadened by the use of hair felt, placed be, tween engine bedplates and foundation capstones, and underneath rails subject to heavy traffic. Cork has been used in Germany with the same end in view. "Vi. bration absorbers" in the shape of a separate foundation of brick and mortar for each engine in large manufacturing establishments are said, however, to be the true solution for the majority of machinery vibration problems.

One of the greatest of city nuisances through the streets. The clatter, made by these is almost beyond endurance to nervous people and invalids. The Board of Aldermen in New York City therefore passed an ordinance making it unlawful to do this, unless the rails were so loaded timber on 160 acres, they can let it alone; as to prevent them from jarring against one another. On May 6, 1897, the first ar. rest was made for violating this ordinance, and a fine of \$25 imposed. Today, as a consequence, steel rails are quite generally wrapped in old carpet or burlap to deaden the sound.

But notwithstanding all these carefully planned devices for cheating civilization saw the timber from small tracts of land, of its proy-man-mothers and fathers who have in their hands the training of the young, continue recklessly to defeat the efforts of philosophers and reformers. For does not half of the joy of babyhood pray, would find Fourth of July tolerable without a bunch of firecrackers?

## GERTRUDE METCALFE. Doing Better in Germany.

New York World. On Tuesday the Leipziger Bank sus-pended. It had too rashly supported an industrial enterprise. On Thursday the government jailed Herr Exner, respeble director, and the bank is in charge of the public prosecutor.

On Tuesday the Seventh National Bank got into "trouble." It had rashly and by admittedly unlawful practices supported an industrial enterprise. On Thursday, af-ter the authorities had done their best to "amooth over" the "mistakes" of the responsible officials, the bank suspended. There have been no arrests, and there is no talk of arrests. The Leipziger Bank is in Germany, the Seventh National Bank is-not.

Rochester Herald. Curious, isn't it, that those foreign countries are unable to realize the ad-vantage it will be to them to admit our vantage it will be to them to admit our products free, while we put a prohibitive tariff on what they have to sell? But these foreigners always were dense.

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Scattle political fight has passed the gun stage, and is again on paper. The threatened shortage of the Kansas potato crop affords a gleam of hope to the Populista.

Be patient, Arabella, we will say something about the weather as soon as we can think of it.

The bathing accident is patiently waiting for the Fourth of July casualty to get off the first page.

The lone highwayman once more has become an awe-inspiring feature of the Eastern Oregon landscape. Speaker Henderson has proved to King

Edward that all Americans are not like William Waldorf Astor. Perhans a hundred years from now we shall have a President who has never in

any way been associated with Ohio, Comic papers to the contrary notwith-

standing, it takes at least two yards of material to make a lady's bathing suit, The Presidential candidates have, temorarily at least, accomplished the re-

markable feat of muzzling their friends, General Alger is to write a book about the beef controversy. General Miles has

probably prayed for this, for a long time, If Buenos Ayres expects to draw a crowd to that war of hers she will have to wait till after the Pan-American Ex-

position to pull it off. At this rate, the Czar will soon be singing that song of Tom Seabrooke's, which concludes, "In fact, there are only a hundred girls in the world for me.'

A Connecticut couple walked 10 miles in order to get married. They probably lost, and with it is lost the power to pro- deducted the mileage from the minister's

fee, with true Connecticut thrift. Our old friend, John Smith, has been prostrated by the heat in several of the

Eastern cities. John continues to hold the record for long distance ublouity. Perhaps there may be something in this country Mr. Morgan would like to buy,

We are short on art, but we manufacture an excellent quality of gold bricks. The boy who waked the populace With cannon bombs at dawn Away to wards where stealthily The nurse's tread is gone,

But still the morning is profaned By him who move the lawn. An Englishman staying at an English inn ordered a bottle of wine for lunched but only consumed a third of it at that meal. When he asked for the remainde at dinner he was told that all wine left at table went to the walter as a perquisite,

The landlord supported this statement

but when a summons was issued for the

value of the missing wine the claim ar

costs were paid. There was a teachers' institute the other day in Eldorado, Kan., and some of the young men, habited in gorgeous shirt waists, took their seats in a row in the rear of the room. The instructions were going along a few minutes later, when the old professor looked over the top of his spectacles and said: "For this question I would like an answer from one of the young ladies in the back seat,"

A physician who has recently returned from Persia says that the natives still believe that human tears are a remedy for certain chronic diseases. At every funeral the bottling of the mourners' tears is one of the chief features of the ceremony. lapse of the civilized nations, unless a Each of the mourners is presented with a sponge with which to mop his face and All sorts of hints were dropped as to eyes, and, after the burial, these sponges methods of mitigating the evil. One are presented to the priest, who squeezes

County, Kan., declared early in the Spring that God informed him that the wheat crop this year would be a failure, and to prove his belief in the revelation he solhis own wheat crop for \$1 an acre. The crop having turned out to be phenomenally large, he was asked the other day to say something in regard to the matter, and replied: "I take it as a dispensation from the Lord not to talk so much, and to keep to myself hereafter what he tells me,

Philip Senior and Miss Lucile Eager, of Paterson, N. J., were to have been married within a short time. For some reason the match was broken off and the cards recalled. Now, Miss Eager has brought suit against the young man to recover \$15 for 60 meals at the rate of 25 cents per meal, and \$10 for money loaned, Miss Eager declares that she is not supplying meals to young men who do not mean business, and she wants the money.

"There is always a scarcity of pennies in the West," says an official of the Philadelphia Mint, "and a superabundance of them in the East. Every little while the banks out there set up a hoot and cry for pennies, but our banks here are ever giad to rid themselves of their surplushas been the hauling of iron or steel rails age in these coins. It is difficult to see why such a state of things should be I'm sure a penny is just as dear to the Easterner's heart as to the Westerner's; one would no more throw a penny away than would the other; yet here we always have too many pennies; there they never seem to have enough."

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Explained.—"I never could see why they at-ways called a boat 'she." "Evidently you have never tried to steer one."—Brooklyn Life. The Wonders of Nature.-Hucksley-Why, hardly knew you; you've got to look so round. Tyndle-The effect of square meals, my boy .-

And That's No Joke .- "I see that the distinguished guests were warmly received at the club." "Yes, the thermometer was at \$0,"— Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Extraordinary Devotion.—"Why do you think she is so desperately in love with him?" "She wears a color that isn't becoming to her, be-cause he likes it."—Chicago Post. A Heartfelt Loss. -Casey-So poor Cassidy is dead? Sure, everybody will miss him! Flannigan-They will! He was the only men in the war-rd that everybody could lick!-Puck Pertinent Suggestion.-"I wonder how so many forest fires catch." said Mrs. McBride.

"Perhaps they catch accidentally from the mountain ranges," suggested Mr. McBrido.— Detroit Free Press. An Unselfish Boy.—"Tommy," said Mrs. Clim. "you should not shoot your fire-crackers in the house." "But I want you to enjoy them, too, mamma." replied the thoughtful boy.— Harlem Life.

"Johnnie, your hair is wet. You've been swimming again." 'I fell in, ma." 'Non-sense. Your clothes are perfectly dry." 'Yes'm. I know'd you didn't want me to wet 'em, so I took 'em off before I fell in."—Tit-"You see, I'm familiar with your music,"

remarked the amateur planist after his per-formance at the musicale. "It seems so," re-plied the popular componer, "at any rate, you took a great many liberties with it."—Philadelphia Record.

The Main Thing.-Miss Summergal-What have you been buying? Miss Ditto-A lot of