TAKES HIS PAY IN GOLD

MR. PENNOYER THRIVES IN THESE STRENUOUS TIMES.

His Mill, Which He Shut Down Until the Era of Silver, Is Running Under Full Head of Steam.

Things are lively around the mill and yards of the Portland Lumbering & Manufacturing Company, formerly Pennoyer's mill, these days. The company has about 200 men employed, and the mill is running day and night. The scream of the saws as they rip through the big fir logs, which were fair-sized trees when Columbus discovered what was left of this country, is music in the ears of Mr. Pennoyer, who still retains an interest in the mill and accepts his dividends in standard gold coin with resignation, even satisfaction, while Mr. Ritan and Messrs. Wentworth, his partners, keep the mill humming.

The company some time ago secured a contract for furnishing a cargo of lumber to the United States Government for harbor works at Manila, comprising some 2,800,000 feet, and the mill has been busy of late on this order. It was necessary also to increase the wharf space at the yards, in order to accommodate the large steamship, which is to take away the lumber, and to increase the yard room, build new roadways, platforms, etc. All this has been done, and logs are going into one end of the mill in a continuous string and lumber is pouring out at the other end in a continuous stream. A dozen wagons and a corresponding number of teamsters and laborers are getting away with the side issue of slabwood, while scores of men are piling away the lumber for shipment, and many other men, horses, trucks and wagons are engaged in building huge piles of lumber all over the yards.

A short time ago the Government decided that it wanted 2,231,994 feet of the lumber included in its order treated with a carbolineum preservative to protect it against the climate and other destructive agencies of Manila. This necessitated the fitting up of a plant for treating the timber with the preservative. Two tanks or troughs of iron filled with steam pipes for heating the preservative have been installed at one end of the yards, with the necessary cranes for handling the lumber to be treated. One is 40 feet in length, the other 45 feet, and each is charged with 30 or more barrels of the carbolineum preservative. The timbers to be treated are three and four-inch planks and sticks from 6x12 to 12x12, and men are at work on this job. The planks and timbers are placed in slings and, by means of a sort of double crane, which holds them level, swung around and lowered into the tanks, where they are allowed to soak in the preservative, heated to a very high degree, from five to 15 minutes, according to size. The men engaged in this work have their faces smeared with a sort of unguent known as "resinol," to preserve the skin from being injured by the preservative, which does not, however, injure their hands or clothing. The stuff, as one of the men remarked, smells like squaw (buckskin) gloves, and gives them the ghastly appearance of ghosts in Hades. About 360,000 feet of the lumber has been treated so far, but now both tanks will be kept in operation day and night, strings of electric lights having been run across the yards to facilitate this work.

The British steamship Strathgyle, which is to carry the lumber to Manila, arrived at the mill yesterday morning, and, having made a turn in the river, which she reached nearly half way across, was tied up at the wharf. Captain J. A. Brown and a gang of his stevedores were on the wharf to greet the steamship, and were ready to fill her full of lumber in a jiffey, but they showed conclusively by diagrams that she never can carry what she is expected to. A customs officer was on hand to see that none of the Chinese crew of the steamship set foot on the sacred soil of America, and announced his intention of staying by her day and night till she sailed. An agent of the Union Meat Company was on hand to supply the crew with meat, a marine storekeeper was on hand ready to furnish all the "stores" required, from a cracker to a barrel of pork and from a sail needle to an anchor, and any number of other people were looking for a chance to make an honest dollar in the way of business. Life around this mill and yards for the next three weeks, or until the Strathgyle leaves for Manila, will be more strenuous than ever before.

FREE SWIMMING BATH.

The committee which will canvass today for funds for a free swimming bath cannot possibly see every one who is willing to lend a hand. These may leave subscriptions or money with The Oregonian, or they may communicate their pledges over the telephone. Due acknowledgment will be made.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

Our Trade With South America Grows Rapidly.

WASHINGTON, July 19. — Exports from the United States to all the American countries and islands south of her boundaries show a marked increase during the fiscal year just ended and exceed those of any other year in the history of our commerce. This statement, just announced by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, is especially interesting in view of the various efforts being made for closer business, commercial and transportation relations between the United States and her neighbors at the South. New lines of steamers have recently been put on between the Pacific Coast of the United States and the Western coast of Mexico, Central and South America; a recently published statement indicates that the great financial interests of the United States have obtained control of the nearly completed transcontinental line connecting Argentina with Chile; the establishment of additional direct steamship lines between the Eastern coast of the United States and South American ports is under discussion, and the opening of an Isthmian canal would give a straight line of water communication from the Eastern coast of the United States to the Western coast of South America. All of these movements in the direction of colser relations between the United States and her neighbors at the South add interest to the announcement that our exports to those countries in 1901 are larger than those of any preceding year, and to some figures just presented by the Bureau of Statistics showing the imports of each of the South American countries at the latest date and the exports from the United States to each of those countries in 1901.

The growth of exports from the United States to Central and South America has not kept pace in the past with the growth in other directions. The total exports to South America in 1900, for instance, were no more than those of 1890, being in each of these years, in round numbers, $38,000,000, while the same statement holds good with reference to Central America, the total exports from the United States to the Central American states being in 1890 and 1900 in each case in round numbers $5,000,000. It is to Mexico and the West Indies that our exports in the decade 1890-1900 show the greatest increase, being: To the West Indies, in 1890, $23,000,000, and in 1900 $47,000,000; and to Mexico, in 1890, $13,000,000 and in 1900 $34,000,000. The fiscal years 1900 and 1901 show a much greater increase to our sales to our neighbors at the South than any preceding years. The total exports to Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies in 1899 were $103,000,000, in 1900, $127,000,000, and in 1901, $138,000,000, in round numbers. Thus the figures of 1901 are $35,000,000 greater than those of 1899, while the 1899 figures are only $1,000,000 greater than those of 1890.

The importance of satisfactory transportation facilities is illustrated by a study of the growth of our export trade with the countries at the South. Prior to the construction of railway lines connecting Mexico with the United States our exports to Mexico seldom reached $10,000,000; by 1896 they were, in round numbers, $20,000,000; by 1899, $25,000,000; in 1900, $34,000,000, and in 1901, $37,000,000. To the West Indies the transportation system is much more satisfactory than to the South American countries, and to those islands our exports have grown from $34,000,000 in 1891 to $45,000,000 in 1901. To Central and South America, with which steamship communication has not been satisfactory, the growth has been less, the figures, as already indicated, being in 1900 practically the same as in 1890, while the figures for 1900 and 1901 show in each case a considerable increase. This increase is especially notable in the exports to the countries on the Western coast of South America, reached by the recently established lines connecting the Western coast of the United States with that of South and Central America, and which were put into operation about the beginning of the present calendar year. The figures of our exports to South America show an increase of nearly 100 per cent to Peru in 11 months, ending with May, 1901, as compared with the same period of the fiscal year 1900, and nearly 100 per cent to Chile in the same time. Of the increase of $8,000,000 in exports to South America in 1901, as compared with 1900, more than two-thirds is to the countries on the Western coast.

The following table shows the imports of the South American countries at the latest date obtainable (in most cases 1899), and the exports from the United States to each of those countries in 1899 and 1901:

	Imports. 1899.	—Exports.— 1899.	*1901.
Argentina ..	$117,000,000	$ 9,563,510	$11,460,000
Bolivia	12,000,000	31,298	150,000
Brazil	165,000,000	12,229,036	12,190,000
Cen. Amer..	25,000,000	4,987,854	7,020,000
Chile	20,000,000	2,107,124	5,610,000
Colombia ..	11,000,000	2,042,094	3,048,000
Ecuador	7,000,000	882,591	2,082,000
Guianas	10,000,000	2,265,392	2,530,000
Paraguay ..	2,000,000	10,751	15,000
Peru	11,000,000	1,325,650	3,168,000
Uruguay ...	25,000,000	1,242,822	1,626,000
Venezuela ..	9,000,000	2,851,634	3,302,000
Total	$354,000,000	$40,647,756	$52,201,000

The following table shows our total exports to American territory south of the United States in 1890, 1900 and 1901:

	1890.	1900.	*1901.
S. America..	$ 38,752,648	$38,945,373	$45,181,000
Cen. Amer..	5,296,478	5,926,579	7,020,000
W. Indies....	23,197,222	47,436,677	49,100,000
Mexico	13,285,287	34,974,961	37,000,000
Total	$ 80,531,635	$127,283,590	$138,301,000

*June, 1901, estimated.

The announcement that American capital has taken control of and will complete the unfinished section of the Transcontinental Railway System of South America, connecting Chile and Argentina, suggests that there may follow a practical revival of interest in the great project for a Pan-American railway line to connect the North and South American railway systems, advocated for many years by Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper; and lends interest to the figures of the report of the Intercontinental Railway Commission on the proposed through railway line from New York to Buenos Ayres. These figures, which were issued in 1898, show the entire distance, by the proposed route, from New York to Buenos Ayres, to be 10,228 miles, of which 4772 miles were then constructed and 5456 yet to be constructed, at an estimated cost of $175,600,000.

The following table shows the number of miles of railway suitable for a through Pan-American line existing in each country in 1898, and the number of miles necessary to be constructed to complete the through line:

	Con. structed. miles.	To be constructed miles.	Estimated cost of construction.
United States....	2094	....	.....
Mexico	1183	481	$ 17,752,000
Central America.	711	832	17,154,517
Colombia	...	1354	33,738,424
Ecuador	...	658	26,863,855
Peru	187	1633	65,758,146
Bolivia	155	392	12,023,329
Argentina	936	125	4,000,000
Total	4776	5455	$174,290,270

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses.

Walter W. Burrell, 38, and Winnifred F. Evans, 18.

Birth Returns.

July 3—Boy to wife of James C. Stradley, 90½ Grand avenue.

July 18—Girl to wife of R. G. Hamilton, 325 East 19th street.

July 17—Girl to wife of F. B. Grover, 126 Grand avenue.

Real Estate Transfers.

Jacob Gerber and wife to Joseph Proll, lot 12, block 14, Center Addition, East Portland, July 22	$ 400
E. E. Mitchell and wife to J. E. Higgins, trustee, lots 6, 7, 8, block 7, Foschosi Addition, East Portland, June 7	100
Emma B. Hills et al. to Iva B. Collins, lot 7, block 16, Albina, June 15	1
F. C. Goodwin to Nannie E. Miller, lots 16 and 17, block 54, Sellwood, June 15	10
Nannie E. Miller to Thomas E. Cole, lots 16 and 17, block 54, Sellwood, July 23	400
James B. O'Shea, trustee, to E. May, north 100 feet lot 8, Melrose Tract, May 16	1
N. J. Tusant to Sarah E. Tusant, lot 7, block 2, North Albina, July 25	75
L. M. Lacey and wife to George Crofton, lot 16, block 25, Albina, July 22	3000
J. Thorburn Ross and wife to Sophronia E. Adams, lot 5, block 1, Queen Ann Addition, city, July 17	60
N. W. Boland and wife to Mark Baxter, 40 acres, in section 19, T. 1 S., R. 3 E., July 20	2100

For abstracts, title insurance or mtg. loans, see Pacific Coast Abstract Guaranty & Trust Co., 204-5-6-7 Failing bldg.

Abbreviation of "Oregon."

PORTLAND, July 23.—(To the Editor.)—If there is any standard abbreviation for the word Oregon, what is it? We prefer "Or." It is the shortest. It is a syllable of the word, and cannot be misunderstood. The Weather Bureau uses "Oreg." This is presumably indorsed by your Uncle Samuel. The word consists of six letters. This abbreviation consists of five characters. What is the use of an abbreviation that does not abbreviate? We do not like "Ore." The third letter is not needed. And "Ogn." is wretched. B. & H.

There is no official or standard abbreviation. Usually it is safe to follow the abbreviation of states authorized by the postal department, but there are five states and one territory that the department does not abbreviate, viz: Alaska, Idaho, Iowa, Ohio, Oregon and Utah.

The Worm Turned.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Give the devil his due. It is unfair to say that the Quay gang in Philadelphia has become so hardened in iniquity that it is impervious to insults. When an indignant Philadelphian the other day asked a Councilman why he voted away millions in franchises for nothing he resented the insult promptly with the counter question: "How do you know we did it for nothing?"

WHAT SHALL WE HAVE FOR DESSERT?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! simply add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocer's today. 10c.

TO ADVERTISE WEATHER

PLANS TO ATTRACT EASTERNERS TO OREGON IN THE SUMMER.

Reports From Pacific Coast Cities Not Included in Summaries in the Newspapers.

It is generally conceded that Oregon has a valuable commodity in its equable climate, and the commercial organizations of Portland would like to devise some method to advertise the fact. Oregon is serene in sack coats and straw hats when the East is sweltering in the Summer heat and man and beast are falling prostrate at every hour of the day. Winter the Oregonian knows not, but the Easterner gets a rough experience with it in trudging through deep snows.

Many persons believe that if these facts are properly advertised in the East, Oregon will become a great Summer resort. The Board of Trade took the subject up at its meeting last week and one of the speakers suggested that bulletins showing weather conditions in Portland should be posted during the Summer months in Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, Cincinnati and other Western cities. It is believed that this plan would not be practicable, because it would not be possible to find any one in those towns sufficiently disinterested to put up the bulletins. Besides, Eastern people would not be likely to congregate around bulletin boards on sweltering hot days, and if they did do so there is no assurance that they would believe what they saw on the boards. Enthusiastic supporters of the bulletin idea picture in their minds a day in Kansas City when the glass shows blood heat. Not a breath of air is stirring and the leaves on the trees are crisp and crackling. The man probably is looking for the recesses of a beer joint, but he sees the weather bulletins from Oregon, reads them with avidity, damns the climate which drains him of his vitality, blesses the balmy clime of Oregon and straightway buys a ticket to Portland. This is the optimistic view of it with a big O.

There is a serious objection to the bulletin suggestion in that Portland is barely likely to have a 95-degree glass the same day that Kansas City has. What would Portland profit in a case of that kind? To a Kansas City man 95 degrees would be 95 degrees, whether in Portland, where the thermometer seldom runs up so high, or in the other place, where the weather is not a matter of thermometrical registration. The Kansas City man would not stop to consider that high temperatures are unusual in Portland, that they are not accompanied by sunstroke, and that before the last beam of the setting sun has faded from the point of Mount Hood the Portlander might be eternally glad to have two blankets between his precious body and the night air. An illustration of this is found in the weather report published in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of July 19. Four towns in the list reported a maximum temperature of more than 100 for the previous day. They were Duluth, Minn., with 110; Grand Junction, Colo., and Salt Lake, with 102, and Kansas City with 100. Denver, Helena, Pueblo and other Western towns trailed close behind, so East and West were all one to the Kansas City man struggling against 100 with no alloy. On the same day maximum temperatures at Pacific Coast cities were: Roseburg, Or., 78; Portland, 72; San Francisco and Seattle, 70, and Astoria, 64. But this fact was no comforting assurance to Kansas City or any other town in the Middle West, as the Globe-Democrat does not receive weather reports from points farther west than Helena, Mont., and Salt Lake City.

Recently the Chamber of Commerce opened negotiations with the New York Herald with a view to having reports from Oregon included in the weather summary which it publishes on its editorial page. No reply has been received. The Herald's reports are from American and European centers which are frequented by large numbers of New Yorkers, and for reasons into which space and news value enter it may not care for weather news from Portland, which is not a Summer resort for New Yorkers. At yesterday's meeting of the trustees of the Chamber Secretary Fleischner was instructed to correspond with Chief Moore, of the United States Weather Bureau at Washington, with a view to having the Pacific Coast cities included in the bulletins or summaries which are prepared for the leading American newspapers. Doubtless Chief Moore will refer the request to the observers in the principal cities, who make up the bulletins for the papers just as Mr. Beals at Portland makes up the bulletin which The Oregonian publishes every day.

Portland has taken the initiative in this matter and will very likely ask Seattle, Tacoma, Los Angeles and San Francisco to join with her. It is felt that the Pacific Coast is not fairly treated in the weather reports published in the East. When there is an unusual storm the East wants to know all about it, because it is news, but when the Coast weather is "just lovely" the East does not care. Rain or shine, snow or hail, balmy breeze or hurricane, the East prefers to go through the world in its old-fashioned way, enervated from perspiration, trudging through snow or seeking the safety of a cyclone cellar, as the case may be.

CRABS FROM THE ALSEA.

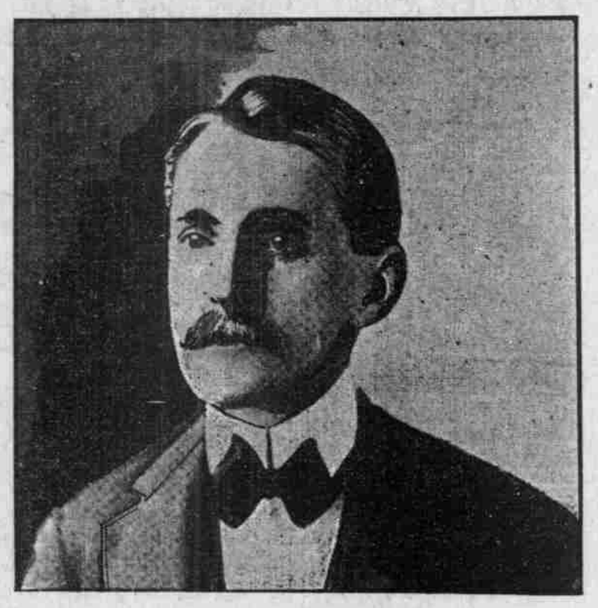
Portland's Former Supply at the Mouth of Columbia Exhausted.

An expressman hustling some boxes of crabs off the West Side train in the brief stop made at Stark street last evening was asked where the crustaceans came from. He said they came from Alsea, where all the crabs now used in Portland come from. Some six or eight years ago this city was supplied with crabs from the beach just south of the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia, and occassionally some from North Cove.

The completion of the jetty caused the sand brought down by the Columbia to settle in back of the jetty, and now some 2000 or 3000 acres of land has been formed there, considerable of it above water, and houses have been built on this tract, one of them away out where there used to be deep water. It is said by old settlers that the land many years ago extended out farther than it does now, and that at that time a house stood as far out as the end of the present jetty. A change in the channel caused the current of the Columbia to wash away some thousands of acres of this land, and since the jetty was built the current has been at work restoring what it removed.

The great increase in the number of people Summering along the coast north and south of the mouth of the Columbia has practically exterminated the crabs there, so that now they have to be brought from Alsea beach.

PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE RED MEN OF OREGON.



GRAND SACHEM A. B. CHERRY.

BAKER CITY, July 23.—The Grand Council of Red Men of Oregon was called to order this morning by Grand Sachem A. B. Cherry, of Portland. A large number of delegates are in attendance, and great enthusiasm prevails. Baker City is doing everything in its power to make the stay of the Red Men pleasant, and the "braves" have been given the freedom of the city. The grand council will be in session until Thursday evening. The delegates, however, will not leave for home until Saturday. Friday a grand excursion has been arranged to Sumpter. The people of that city have prepared a royal reception, and there is no doubt that this excursion will be one of the most pleasant features of this session of the grand council.

Officers were elected this morning as follows: Great sachem, S. L. King, of Portland; great senior sagamore, Hon. L. B. Reeder, of Pendleton; great junior sagamore, A. M. Soliss, of Jacksonville; great prophet, A. B. Cherry, of Portland; great chief of records, William A. C. Phol, of Astoria; great keeper of wampum, J. H. Griebel, of Portland; great representatives, A. B. Cherry, of Portland, and J. H. Howard, of Oregon City; press representative, W. M. Moore.

BOTTLER WON THE MEDAL

IS NOW THE AMATEUR CHAMPION BOXER OF OREGON.

Duff Held the Portland Man Level, and Contest Was Decided By Throwing of Dice.

The Ruhlin-Martin pugilistic exhibition, and the preliminary events, drew a fair-sized crowd of the followers of the prize ring to the Exposition Building last evening. When Billy Madden was introduced, and started his two men on their poses, showing the leading blows and their counters, and then gave them the word for a go of three fast rounds, the crowd had been aroused to a high pitch by the previous 10-round match for the amateur championship of Oregon. This was between James Duff, of Albina, and Hood Bottler, of South Portland. For 10 of the fiercest and fastest rounds seen between amateurs in a Portland ring, the two boys fought. Referee Jack O'Day was unable to reach a decision after the 10 rounds. He called the two boxers back for another round. The two fought for all they were worth; they rushed, clinched and staggered from exhaustion. Still the referee was in doubt, and to decide who should hold the title of amateur champion of the state, the throw of dice was resorted to. The result was that Hood Bottler won, and was given the custody of the handsome gold medal, the ownership of which was to have been decided by the contest.

The first preliminary was between Murray, of Denver, and Freeman, of Spokane. The first round of this go was as fast and merry as one could wish. Murray started in to mix things from the start. He waded into Freeman with several sharp punches in the face and neck.

"Come right along," called out Freeman, "that's what I like."

For two rounds Murray did the work. Then Freeman did the leading, using his left to good advantage, and sending in sharp left and right punches. Murray picked up a bit in the furth, but in the fifth neither one did much work, the two sparring at long range. Referee Martin Denny gave the decision to Murray to the surprise of most of the spectators. Freeman had done enough work to merit a draw at the least. Murray had a shade the better of the first two rounds, but his laying down in the last should not have been rewarded by a decision.

"Kid" Harris, of California, and Charles Swanson, of Portland, fought five fast rounds for a draw, the advantage, if any, belonging to Harris, who was self-possesed and able to land on Swanson at will. The latter fought fiercely, and attempted all kinds of terrific blows, but lacked the skill to land them. He was often compelled to rush in for clinches in order to avoid punishment.

What turned out to be the main event of the evening was the match for the amateur championship of the state between James Duff, of Albina, and Hood Bottler, of South Portland. Both men were speedy and scientific. Duff relied on rushes and swift blows for his advantage, while Bottler seemed cooler and more able to land at will. In the first few rounds of the fight Duff did the rushing, while Bottler waited coolly to receive him with sharp right and left counters. In the seventh Bottler waded in for some fierce work of his own, and by the end of the round had Duff staggering. Bottler maintained his advantage through the ninth, meeting Duff's strong rushes cleverly, while he landed some heavy right and left blows on the head and neck. The 10th was Duff's round. Recovering from his apparent weakness, Duff rushed in and landed a heavy right on Bottler's jaw. Following this up, he soon had his opponent staggering. In the middle of the round Bottler recovered from the daze into which he had been sent and retaliated in kind on Duff, meeting his rushes cleverly and landing some heavy blows. The 11th was a repetition of the 10th. The advantage was with neither man, and Referee Day was unable to decide. It was decided to toss up for the medal, and Bottler won.

When Gus Ruhlin, aspirant for the world's championship heavy-weight honors, and his dusky partner, "Denver Ed" Martin, entered the ring, they were greeted with cheers. The two fighters first posed to illustrate the various blows that fighters use to knock each other, as well as the counters they use to protect themselves against certain leads. The two men then boxed several rounds. Martin showed himself to have a clever left, and to be an adept at sharp infighting. Gus Ruhlin was seen at his best when rushing his opponent across the ring and landing a perfect shower of heavy body blows at close range. He is strong and lithe on his feet, and his big arms move as quickly and as heavily as a fast-working pile-driver. He is an all-around clever fellow. The whole exhibition was one of the best evening's sport that the followers of local exhibitions of this sort have seen. All the contests were pulled off smoothly and without any delay.

APOLOGY OF JOHN D. LONG.

How a Slip of the Tongue Has Affected National Politics.

A Porto Rico Republican, visiting Boston, said, speaking of the incumbency of Charles H. Allen as Governor of Porto Rico: "It's all a part of the little apple story. John D. Long has apologized enough, and it is time that he should stop." This is the story, says a Boston letter. Charles H. Allen was candidate for Governor of Massachusetts on the Republican ticket in 1891. The year before, William N. Russell had defeated Governor John Q. A. Brackett for re-election, and the Republican managers, realizing that something must be done to offset the popularity of the aggressive young Democrat from Cambridge brought out Allen as the most promising specimen of young Republicanism. He had been a member of the House and Senate, had served creditably as Representative of the Lowell district in Congress, was a fluent speaker, and was just the sort of candidate supposed to appeal to the enthusiasm of young men of varying shades of opinion. John D. Long, then retired on his laurels as successful Governor and Representative in Congress, was one of the stump speakers. Wishing to enlarge upon the abundance of great men in the Republican party and upon the honesty of its treatment of the public, perhaps having in mind the Utopia where strawberries "grow larger downward through the box," he said that the Republican party "put its little apples on the top of the barrel." Perhaps he would have cut off his right hand sooner than have said it, when he thought, later. Of course he meant it absolutely without reference to Allen's qualities. But the public took hold of it. The blunder had been committed.

Then came the duty and the search for opportunity of apology, to be made the most of as soon as possible. Allen had been defeated. He was retired to private life. Opportunity there was none for a long time. When Colonel Roosevelt resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the long-sought opportunity came. Allen became Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Long has spared no opportunity to tell the country how successful he has been. But Mr. Long is a tender-hearted man. He still felt the burden of the little apples, so it is to be presumed. At any rate, when there was a Governor to be appointed over Porto Rico, Mr. Allen was selected. It may fairly be presumed, as the Porto Rican quoted says, that this appointment was also an outgrowth of the apple incident.

But even that seems not to have been enough to remove from the conscience of Mr. Long the burden of the blunder. The Massachusetts Club had an outing at Nantasket Beach the other day, and Mr. Long was the only speaker. He showed then how the habit of apologizing to Allen was fastened upon him, for he praised the Governor of Porto Rico to the skies for his capacity in the Navy Department, and as Governor, and added this sentence: "In my opinion, Charley Allen, in efficiency, in administrative ability, in business qualifications, is the best man that I ever met in office."

Now comes the selection of Mr. Allen to preside over the coming Republican state convention, owing to a suggestion made to the chairman of the Republican state committee by some person unknown. The man from Porto Rico says that there is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Long was the man who made the suggestion. This suggestion has put Allen once more into the list of the men mentioned for the Governorship. So here is an apology which has already extended over 10 years, which has yielded apparently large public office and honor to its subject, and which promises to carry him to higher honors, provided Mr. Long does not meanwhile check his habit of publicly apologizing to Mr. Allen.

FACE HUMOURS

Pimples, Blackheads, Red Rough, Oily Skin PREVENTED BY

Cuticura SOAP

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative purposes. CUTICURA SOAP combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet, bath, and baby soap in the world.

Complete Treatment for Every Humour. CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest case.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 27-S Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props.

Advance Cost to Holiday Makers.

Contemporary Review.

Last year the English railway managers had a large meeting in Wales, at which all the principal lines in the kingdom were represented, for the railway system is rapidly becoming a colossal trust, bigger than anything in the United States, and decreed that 5 per cent—in some cases more—was to be put on to the excursion fares just before the Easter holidays, the excuse, of course, being the price of coal, forced up by another great ring. I have not heard or read of a single protest on the part of the public, because we in England have not considered reaction seriously. And yet there is no doubt that the railway companies make their great dividends chiefly out of the holiday-makers.

Another instance. I norganizing the labor festival held at the Crystal Palace on May 1 last year, the committee of management found the main difficulty to be the railway companies, who did less than nothing to facilitate our getting people to the Palace, unless we guaranteed large profits to them.

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