THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1902.

NEW LAW IS STRINGENT full description of his person, which descrip-tion the said officer shall retain and mark with a number. **GREAT1901 SALMON PACK** mbia River The original and each copy of said state Sockeye shall contain the photograph of the applicant, made at his expense and made at the time and in the manner required by the rules in that regard prescribed by the Commissioner-Gen-eral of Immigration, under direction of the CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL PRO-OVER 1,700,000 MORE CASES PUT UP J. T. MORGAN TELLS HOW ORIENT. TECTS PACIFIC COAST. **THAN IN 1900.** ALS WOULD REDUCE WAGES. POSITION OF SUPREME COURT eral of Immigration, under direction of the Scoretary of the Treasury. And if said officer, after hearing the proofs and investigating all the circumstances of the case, shall decide to issue a certificate of re-turn, he shall, at such time and place as he may designate, sign and give to the said ap-plicant a certificate containing the number of the sole exidence given to another shall be the sole exidence given to another some of his Buling in Trans-Missouri Case Rath-Every Avenue of Ingress From Ori-Total for Pacific Coast Cannerle If Exclusion Law Is Not Enacted, er Favors Minnesota Now. ent Is Carefully Guarded-No **Cheap Laborers Would Lower** Reaches 4,667,000 Cases-Demand Wall Street Journal. The Northern Securities case comes before the Supreme Court on the ques-tion of jurisdiction January 37. An im-More Chinese Citizens. Our Standard of Living. for Columbia River Product. The full text of the Chinese exclusion bill, introduced into the Senate by Mr. the sole evidence given to such person of his (Continued from last Monday.) The salmon pack last season on the Paon exists that the court will deright to return. If the inst-named certificate be transferred, cide that it has jurisdiction. Hence, the main question comes on the law in the case as it has so far been established. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri case seems to have a bearing on this case. The Trans-Mis-souri case was this: In March, 1889, vari-ous Western words formed the Trans-Miscific Coast, according to the most reliable data obtainable, was over 1,700,000 cases The fourth proposition which I laid Mitchell, shows that every precaution has been taken to safeguard the interests It shall become void, and the person to whom it was given shall forfeit his right to return to the United States. The right to return under said certificate shall be limited to two years from the date of down in my first letter was put in the of the Pacific Coast, with regard to the entry of Chinese laborers. The classes that are restricted and those exempt from the workings of the law are carefully delarger than in 1900. Puget Sound, British form following: bia and Alaska canneries made the "Such reduction of wages and lowering greatest packs on record. A conservative estimate of last year's output is 4,500,000 cases. Prices have been firmly maintained of the standard of living would diminish consumption, discourage production, put a fined, and a minute procedure outlined to be followed by those privileged to return to the United States after visits to China. And no Chinese isborer shall be permitted to re-enter the United States without producing to the appropriate Treasury officer at the place of such entry the return certificate herein re-tas been sold. Only a small part of the leaving the United States. us Western roads formed the Trans-fissouri Freight Association, with power check on business activity, curtail en year. Of the Puget Sound pack, about half has been sold. Only a small part of the British Columbia and Alaska packs has ployment, and increase the number of idle to determine rates and to carry out varimen in our midst." The danger that was foreseen to the Pa-cific Coast, when the Island possessions were acquired, has been cut off by prous agreements. In 1892, a test case came before the To what extent would production be di quired. A laborer presenting a cortificate of return required by this section shall be ad-mitted to the United States only at the port minished? Approximately, to the extent the means for purchasing would be re-Ansas Circuit Court and was appealed to the Supreme Court. Meantime, in 1890, Congress had passed the anti-trust act. Counsel for the railroads argued especially on two points: First, that the anti-trust tax act did not cover rail-roads and second that the association been disposed of. The effect of the pres-ent large stocks of salmon on prices is hibiting the entry of Chinese on the is-lands to the United States, and any travel between any of the insular possessions. Chinese in the Philippines cannot enter duced among our wage-earners. How from which he departed. problematical. Owing to the great quan-tity of the available supply, buyers have been holding off, apparently in expectation much in the aggregate would that be? In 1890 our manufacturing establishments alone paid out in wages a little over \$2,-But no Chinese person, whether laborer or of another class, other than Chinese diplo-matic or Consular officers and their suites, Hawali, and vice versa. The essence of the whole bill is conof more favorable prices. Eastern mer-chants have been buying slowly, partly 233,000,000. It is, perhaps, safe to say they are now paying not less than \$2,500,000,000, Now, if we may assume \$5,000,000,000 paid and roads, and second that the association did not violate any provision of the anti-trust act. The majority opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Justice Peck-ham, made among others the points folshall be permitted to enter the United States except at the ports of San Francisco, Portland, Or., Astoria, Port Townsend, Boston, New York, New Orienns, Manila, Honolulu, San tained in the first section: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Ameron this account and partly because of the Now, it we may assume so,00,000,000 pair out to all others engaged in agriculture, fishing, mining, domestic service and in trade and transportation who stand as 3½ to 1 with those employed in manufac-ture we have some \$7,500,000,060 as the early stage of the buying season. A SUIT OF WHITE. ica in Congress assembled. That from and after the passage of this act the coming, ex-cept under the conditions bereinatter specified, of Chinese laborers from any foreign country Juan, or such other ports as may be desig-nated by the Commissioner-General of Immi-gration, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Columbia River Pack Almost Sold The Columbia River pack is almost all sold. No more pound tails are available, and as to pound and half-pound flats, be-tween 8000 and 10,000 cases are left. The output of the Columbia River canneries lowing The language of the anti-trust act in-ludes every contract, combination in the N every cake of Ivory Soap there are 100 to the United States shall be absolutely prototal amount paid annually to our wage-earners. A fall, therefore, of 50 per cent Resident Chinese Must Register. forms of trusts, or otherwise, or con-spiracy in constraint of trade or comcomplete suits of rich, creamy lather. Before The provisions of the first exclusion law Status in Insular Possessions. only in wages, other things continuing stationary, would be a lessening of their annual purchasing power to the extent of \$3,750,000,000. And this last named sum, dressing, put on a suit of Ivory Soap. Cover last year was about 250,000 cases, a very light pack. The standard price for talls nerce, among the several states or with relating to registration, which created such a stir in Chinatown on account of foreign nations. A contract that is in restraint of trade is prohibited, even though such contract is entered into be-tween competing common carriers and only for the purpose of affecting traffic Having thus outlined the intentions of the entire body from head to foot with the act, the second section deals with the status of the Chinese in the insular posthe unwillingness of the Chinese to sub-mit to the indignity of being photohas been \$1 50, for pound flats \$1 65, and for half-pound flats 55 cents. These prices lather. . Take the suit off with tepid water and you let me remind the reader, is something more than one-seventh of the assessed sessions: were maintained throughout the selling season. Owing to the superior quality graphed, have been re-enacted. The law That from and after the passage of this act provides that every Chinese laborer right-fully entitled to remain in the United will remove with it all the impurities of the body the entry into the American mainland terri-tory of the United States of Chinese laborers season. Owing to the superior quality of Columbia River salmon, higher prices value of all property of every kind, real, personal and mixed in the United States rates. If such an agreement restrains trade, it is prohibited, unless it can be said that an agreement relating only to which have been carried to the surface through the States must obtain within six months after passage of the Act, a certificate have been realized than for any other product. Demand for Columbia fish has coming from any of the insular pomeesions of the United States shall be absolutely prohibit-ed; and the prohibition shall apply to all Chi-ness laborers, as well those who were in such With such an appalling contraction of pores. Use a pure soap for this. transportation cannot restrain trade. been good, and the canneries have had no trouble in disposing of their stocks. The selling season has been a profitable of residence, in the mainland territory the purchasing power of our wage-earn-Those engaged in the transportation of or the insular possession wherein he re sides. The procedure follows: ers thus brought to view, it will be seen persons of property from one state to another are engaged in interstate com-merce, and it seems to follow that agree-ments in regard to rates would relate that the proposition here in discussion is but an enumeration of self-evident truths, essions at the time or times of acquisition thereof, respectively, by the United States, as to those who have come there since, and those who have been born there since, and To obtain such certificate he shall apply to the appropriate Treasury officer, who, if satone, although not so much so as in the palmy days of the industry, when fish to which, considered as results. were cheap. This time last year the stocks unsold shrinkage of purchasing power stands re-lated as cause to effect. isfied, on inquiry, that the applicant is rightand those who may be born there hereafter. And the same prohibition of entry shall apply to Chinese iaborers coming to one of the insular possessions of United States from any of the States wherein he applies, shall issue to him such certificate without charge. The certifito commerce and might restrain it. The contention that the anti-trust act rethe same prohibition of entry shall apply to Chipses laborers coming to one of the insular possessions of United States from any of the other territory of the United States. But the on the Pacific Coast were very heavy. Large quantities were held by speculators, facture or sale of articles of commerce is not borne out by the terms of the act. My fifth proposition was stated thus: "The fall in wages and the direful onsequences to ensue therefrom, as above both in England and the United States. cate shall contain the name, age, local resi-dence and occupation of the applicant, his signature, and such other matter as may be both in England and the United States. The trade was also carrying heavy stocks, held on the level of the preceding year's prices. These prices lessened demand and kept the fish from moving readily. Bepointed out, would in their secondary and more ultimate effects diminish our protransit privileges hereinafter given to other Railroad companies are instruments of commerce, and their business is com-merce liself. We think after a careful persons are hereby given to Chinese in all territory of the United States, to the conditions bereinafter expressed. Chipese ductive power as a people and thereby deal us a most fatal economic blow." Why and how so? A few reflections will required by rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under direction of the Secretary of the Treas-ury. It shall further contain the photograph kept the fish from moving readily. Be-fore the 1901 fishing season opened, the Alaska Packers' Association treated the examination that the statute covers and was intended to cover common carriers Farina Croquettes Definition of Laborer. ury. It shall further contain the pense, and of the applicant, made at his expense, and in the manner required tell the story. So let us to them at once. Other conditions remaining unchanged by railroads. The definition of the term "laborer," against whom the provisions of the act are primarily directed, is contained as fol-Upon the question of what constitutes trade to two surprises. One was the re-duction of Alaska reds from \$1 10 to \$6 cents per dozen, and the other the reducmade at the time and in the manner required by solid rules and regulations. A duplicate of the certificate shall be retained by the offloer issuing the original, and the duplicate shall restraint of trade or commerce in the matter of railway competition, the court reducing wages impoverishes the work ers, sinks them to a state of suffering and distress, degrades them socially, makes lows, in section 3: tion of Puget Sound sockeyes from \$1 \$60 \$1 50 to \$1 per dozen. These new prices That the term "Inhorer," as used in this act, BRYS: them more dependent upon others posshall be construed to mean both skilled and We have no doubt that this agreement does shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled manual laborers. Chinese persons em-ployed in mining, fishing, huckstering, ped-dling or laundry work, and those engaged in taking, drying or otherwise preserving shellfish or other fish for home consumption or exporta-tion; and every Chinese person shall be dremed a laborer, within the meaning of this act, who is not an official, a teacher, a student, a mer-chant or a traveler for curiosity or pleasure. sessed of fortunes, blights their hopes, breaks their spirit, takes from them their ontain a duplicate photograph, provided as in violation of the act. An association is formed which is to adopt rates for all the companies, and a violation of which subjects the default-ing company to a penalty. The necessary ef-fect of the agreement is to restrain trade and commerce caused great increase in consumption, and the case of the other. heavy sales. The carry-over stock to the pack of 1901 was lessened thereby to about Any person bound under this section to ob-tain a certificate of residence who shall negambition, blocks their way to advance ment and robs them of their nobler aspir-ations. And as these things make up the lect, fail or refuse to comply with the pro-150,000 cases visions hereof, or who, after the expiration of the said six months, shall be found within the jurisdiction of the United States without such Speculation as to Prices. stimuli by which they are for the most part moved to industry and perseverence both mentally and physically, when these Naturally, there is speculation as to It may be that the inability to maintain such

The Exempt Classes.

chant, or a traveler for curiosity or pleasure,

as hereinafter defined.

classes under the act that are call is an individual "who, being in the service of a foreign government, is regu-larly accredited as such by the home for-eign government he represents." Lest such a high dignitary should languish in this foreign clime without some reminders of his home civilization, his servants and attendants are permitted to enter when his home civilization, his servants and attendants are permitted to enter when his nome containing the second of the second second

certificate of residence, shall be deemed and adjudged to be uniawfully within the United States, and may be arrosted by any officer of the United States and taken before a United The classes under the act that are privileged to remain in or enter the Unit-ed States, other than inborers entitled to that privilege, are officials, teachers, stu-dents, merchants, and travelers for curi-osity or pleasure. These terms are all carefully defined. For instance an offiosity or pleasure. These terms are all satisfaction of said Judge that by reason of carefully defined. For instance, an offi-

agreements will result in disaster to the roads. This we do not know and cannot predict. If the act ought to rend as contended for by the defendants, Congress is the body to amend it, The immense pack makes maintain such rates in combination with other companies cannot be admitted. If there be any competition, the extent of the charge for the service will be seriously affected by that fact. Competition will bring charges down to what

to be a great pack, cannerymen bestjirred

the United States, who succeeds in con-vincing a Treasury official that he is qualified to teach such higher branches, that he has a position awaiting him in some recognized institution of learning in the United States, and that he intends to stay by his profession and not wander off to the forbidden occupations of cook-

competition will bring charges down to what may be reasonable, while in the case of an agreement to keep prices up, competition is allowed no play. It is shut out, and the rate is practically fixed by virtue of the agreement as long as they abids by it. It seems clear from these extracts that the Supreme Court has decided that the anti-trust act applies to railways, and that it considers a railway combination which has the effect of shutting off competition between roads a violation of the

petition between roads a violation of the anti-trust act. The issue in the Northern Securities case, therefore, will turn upon whether common ownership of Northern Pacific and Great Northern is shutting off com-petition between the two companies. It will be said on one side that the Northern Securities Commany is a hold Northern Securities Company is a hold-ing company which has nothing to do with questions of management; that the

things are gone, they, in both respects, descend to a state of sloth, discourage-ment and despar. In such a state we could count on fewer new mechanical contrivances and on fewer improvements ind not this court. The claim that the company has a right to charge reasonable rates, and therefore to reaterate such rates in combination with other In Thomas Brassy's "Work and Wages," published about 39 years ago, while speaking of a portion of the peo-ple of Ireland, he says: "Poverty and "Poverty and misery had deprived them of all energy. Every motive to exertion was destroyed and agriculture was in its lowest and rudest state."

Professor R. T. Ely says: "To keep down wages means to decrease the efflclency of labor by an even greater amount. To keep down the standard of life is therefore economically false." Henry George, after taking the position that to reduce wages means to decrease productive power, as will be shown later on, says: "In a country where the Chin-ese standard of wages prevailed, it is certain no such machinery as we have would ever have been adopted." Here now is the sixth proposition I put

forth:

EAT as much H-O (Hornby's Steam Cooked Oatmeal) as you

choose. There are no directions limiting its use as an apology for the price.

The H-O Co.'s Farina is a very useful cereal for porridge, croquettes, etc.

whether lower prices will be proclaid this season. The immense pack ma

A packer said yesterday that such per-sons may be grievously disappointed. At any rate, he thought the Alaska Packers' Association will await the prospect of this

year's pack. The run of salmon at Puget Sound and In the Finser River last year was beyond all precedent. The sockeyes were later than usual, but when they came, they were in such vast numbers as to block all the canneries. Before the sockeyes had finished running, the humpbacks appeared. Tons of the latter were wasted by the canners, who preferred the sockeyes, and

Canners, who preferred the sockeyes, and hoped to have the other fish when the sockeyes had gone. The British Columbia and Puget Sound pack smounted to more than 2,500,000 cases. So soon as it was evident that there was

themselves strenuously to sell at the existing prices of the market. Puget Sound canners have sold out about half their

who intends to study for some profession or occupation, and to return to reap the harvests of his knowledge in his own country. A "merchant" is one who is engaged in buying and selling merchandise at a fixed place of business," who, during his occupation, shall not stoop this country or any of the pos to the performance of manual labor, except in his own business. He must also have been a merchant for one year previously, and must satisfy a Treasury offi-cial that he is a bona fide merchant, and has the means to follow the pursuit of the elusive dollar in his chosen occupa-

To be a traveler a Chinaman must convince a Treasury official that he is not only bent on travel for pleasure or curi-osity, but he must also have the wherewithal to satisfy his yearning for new sights and an itinerary of his travels. Exceptions in Favor of Laborers.

Certain exceptions are made in section 10 in favor of Chinese laborers, that the prohibition of section 1 shall not apply to the return to the United States of any registered Chinese laborer who has a law-ful wife, child, or parent in the United States, or property therein of the value of \$1000, or debts therein of like amount due him and pending settlement. These exceptions are subject to the following

First-A "registered" Chinese laborer is a laborer who, being lawfully a resident of the United States at the time of the passage of this act, rightfully obtains and retains a cer-tificate of residence therein under subsequent 10 years.

by this section must have taken place at least one year prior to the application of the la-bover for permission to return, and must have the nerture of American them unlawfully. been followed by continuous cohabitation of the parties as hushand and wife. And it must appear that the applicant had no other wife (under Chinese or other laws or customs) liv-

funder Chinese or other laws or customa) liv-ing at the time of such marriage. Third--if the right to return be claimed on the ground of property or debts, it must ap-pear: (a) in the case of property, that the ownership is of property other than money and is in good faith; that the requisite minimum value is over all incumbrances, liens and off-sets; and that the tills was not colorably ac-oulred for the nurmose of evading this act quired for the purpose of evading this act. (b) In the case of debts, that the debtor is solvent; that the amount due is not less than the required sum, clear of offsets and dis-counts; that the debts do not consist of prom-issory notes or similar acknowledgments of ascertained or settled liability; and that the in-debtedness was not created with a view to evasion of this act.

evasion of this act. Fourth-lt must appear, where family, prop-erty or debt qualifications are relied on, that the applicant possesses them at the time of return as well as at the time of departure.

The Right of Return.

The right to leave the United States and to return is hedged in by minute provisions as to obtaining and presenting certificates on re-entry. Section vides the procedure as follows: Section 11 pro-

Vides the procedure as follows: That a Chinese person claiming the right to be permitted to leave the United States and return thereto on any of the grounds stated in the foregoing section shall apply to the ap-propriate Treasury official of the district from which he wishes to depart at least one month when the time of his departure and when prior to the time of his departure, and shall make on oath before the said officer a full statement in triplicate, descriptive of his fam-ily, or property, or debts, as the case may be, and shall furnish to said officer such proof of the facts entitling him to return as shall be required by the rules and regulations from time to time prescribed by the Commissioner-Gen-eral of Immigration, under direction of the

ing with American laundries. A "student" is one who comes to study some subject for which he cannot get instruction in his own native land, and up. The market began at % cents for reds.

two years and not more than 10,

Deportation.

70 cents. Total Pacific Coast Pack. The same rigid provisions relating to the The estimated Pacific Coast salmon pack landing of the Chinese at the ports of entry and the border which are in eflast year is as follows: fect under the present law, are re-enacted Alaska Transit privileges are granted to par-ties of Chinese laborers passing through

ento River British Columbia 1.200,000 under severe restrictions. Every Chinese brought to this country unlawfully must Total 4,667,000 be returned by the vessel, shipmaster, shipowner, consignce, rallway corporation Packs for Past Twelve Years. The Pacific Coast packs for the past 12 or other person or agent, that was responsible for bringing them into the jurisdiction of the United States. Smugyears have been: Columbia Sacramento gling Chinese into the United States o Yenr.

olumbia 1 River. 422,500 550,183 552,800 557,500 627,500 627,500 627,500 548,638-540,125 548,638-540,125 250,000 British Solumbia River. 35,006 4,142 any territory is made a felony punishable by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or imprisonment for a term of not less than 1896 1897 1898 The law provides that a Chinese person found within the United States or in any territory in violation of the Act shall be

strested and tried before a United States Judge or Commissioner. If found to be an unlawful resident, he shall be Year. deported. Chinese coming from China or a foreign country shall be returned thither, unless a tax is provided for entry, when he shall be returned to China. Chinese entering the United States mainland from any territory shall be returned to China. Forgery of cer-tificates or violation of the Act is made a felony with penalty of a maximum 1890 \$2,000 fine, and imprisonment of two to

Chinese not to land them unlawfully. Masters of American vessels shall not employ Chinese on crews, who are not entitled to admission in the United ***********************

Expiration of Certificates.

Section 43 provides that two years after the departure from the United States of a Chinese laborer, to whom has been issued a return certificate, the Treasury Department shall cancel all official papers and past four years: entries concerning him.

Chinese Citizenship.

Section 44 provides that hereafter no State court or court of the United States shall admit any Chinese person to citizenship. Section 52 says that the term "Chinese," and the term "Chinese per-son," as used in this Act, are meant to include all persons who are Chinese either by birth or descent, and as well as those of mixed blood as those of the full blood ,and as well females as males.

Plain Talk to the Choir.

Carry-over Carry-over from 1899 Springfield Republican. Quite a senastion was occasioned at the St. Jerome Church, Christmas day, by a few remarks let drop by the Rev. P. J. Harkins, who was celebrating mass. The Pack Consumptio Carry-over Pace Carry Carry-over Pace Carry-over Pace Car Consumption Carry-over from 1900 choir had made one or two "breaks" and just before the last gospel he stopped and addressed the choir in terms that were hardly those of praise. He said there were a number of "deadheads" that never wont to rehearsals, who were a drag on those who did the work, and that some of those in the choir did not know as much about music as a donkey about dancing. He gave a cordial and by no means suphemistic invitation to resign from the choir. By the time that he had closed, about nine-tenths of those present were "rubbering" at the choir, which sat in a somewhat shocked condition. The outcome of the priest's remarks is likely to be a reorganization of the choir that will make for bitter mode to the term Secretary of the Treasury; and for any false swearing in relation thereto he shall incur the penalties of perjury. He shall permit the said officer to take a

boards of directors of Northern Pacific and Great Northern are not composed of and this price has been declining toward the same persons; that each has its own officers, and that the management is entirely independent. It will be shown on the other side that

Cases, 1,700,000

while this is true, yet directors and offi-cers are in each case the agents of the owners, and each must carry out the in-structions of those who own both prop-erties. Hence, the apparent distinctions are not real distinctions. It is a case where the common sense of

the situation is very clear. Nobody would doubt at all what the effect of joint own-

ership of the two properties would be; but common sense and legal decisions are not necessarily the same thing, because decisions are hampered by written stat-utes. It is possible to obey the letter of the law, while violating its spirit.

It would be very unsafe to predict what the decision of the Supreme Court will be in the Securities case, but it can be Court will 29,000 said that the State of Minnesota start the litigation with points in its favor.

14,472 41,000 27,150 33,580 25,000 17,000 FOUGHT WITH POLICEMAN

Puget Sound Suffering From Insanity, David 67,117 78,305 129,000 Smith Resents Detention.

The attention of Pollceman Mallett was 105,399 106,340 306,500 321,400 called yesterday, at the Union Depot, to the strange behavior of a man who after-ward turned out to be David Smith, 50 601,150 511,156 ber Company. Smith, who carried a par-cel and said that he was about to proceed on a journey, was suffering from insanity and refused to allow himself to be de-Totals, 1,628,469 tained. He fought fiercely, and it was only after a good deal of difficulty that 1,348,797 he was taken to the police station, and from thence to the County Jail, where he 1,884,217 2,034,871 2,300,462 3,121,117 2,484,000 3,128,070 2,965,642 4,667,000 will be examined today as to his mental trouble. His acquaintances say that he has been acting strangely for the past few days.

The Rose and the Gauntlet,

John Sterling. Low spake the knight to the peasant girl, "I tell thee sooth, I am belted sari; Fly with me from this garden small, And thou shalt sit in my castle's hall; distribution o, the salmon packs for the Cases. Thou shalt have pomp and wealth and ples

3,100,000 2,500,000 600,000 ure, Joys beyond thy fancy's measure. Here with my sword and horse I stand, To hear thes away to my distant land. Take, thou fairest, this full-blown ross, A token of love that as ripely blows." 600,000 2,400,000 3,000,000

With his glove of steel he plucked the token, But it fell from his gauntiet, crushed and

Fur it feil from his gauniet, brushed and broken. The maiden exclaimed: "Thou seest, sir knight, Thy fingers of iron can only smile. And like the rose thou hast iorn and scattered. I in thy grasp would be wrecked and shai-tered." She trembled and blushed, and her giances fell; But she turned from the knight and said 3,100,000

she turned from the knight and said "Farewell!"

150,000 4,667,000 "Not so," he cried, "will I lose my prize; I heed not thy words, but I read thine eyes

That morning the rose was bright of hue; That morning the malden was fair to view; But the evening sun its beauty shed On the withered leaves and the malden dead.

1

By excluding the Chinese and all other equally cheap and servile laborers, and by thus keeping up our rate of wages not only at the present level but upon a gradually rising scale, we can confidently rely upon more skill and efficiency on the part of our workers, more mechanical and other inventions-upon a further improve-

ment of those we now have and conse quently upon a continuous increase of our producing capacity as a people. I am supported in this contention: 1. By the favorable effect which liberal

rates of wages have on our laboring men themselves. High wages, other things being equal,

give to manual laborers more to eat, more to wear, more comfortable houses to live in, some of the little luxuries of life, more pence of mind, more happiness, and pros-perity. They also give them more selfrespect, more hope, more ambition, more self-reliance, a more ennobling spirit of intrepid personal independence, more uplifting aspirations and more of a pleasing consciousness of being to some extent at least a factor in the moral, social and business affairs of the community which they live. They give them more in the means necessary to success in all honorable pursuits, and to provide them-selves with agreenable and healthful sur-roundings. These things, taken all in all,

make up a strong and fiery incentive to exertion. Hence it is that wherever we find these several states of mind in active play we may safely expect to see great perseverance and energy in all sorts of mental and physical effort, with a gradyears old, who had been living at a hotel near the mills of the North Pacific Lum-ber Commany of the North Pacific Lum-

ization. 2. Numerous authorities are with me in support of the doctrine here contended for.

Adam Smith says: "The liberal reward of labor increases the industry of the common people. The wages of labor are the encouragement of industry, which, like every other human quality, improves in proportion to the encouragement it receives. . . Where wages are high, accordingly, we shall always find work-men more active, diligent and expeditious than where they are low."

Mr. Brassy, above referred to, observes: "Dear labor stimulates invention." The words "dear labor" are, of course, the equivalent of "high wages." Professor Francis A. Walker quotes with

approval the language above referred to as taken from Adam Smith. Professor E. B. Andrews says: "All that gives wageearners pride, ambition and courage, ele-vates wages." Why? Manifestly because it makes them more efficient, in accord ance with the theory here under consideration. Henry George declares: "That to in-

crease wages is to increase productive power, and to decrease wages to decrease productive power, is evident from the fact shown by every comparison, that highly paid labor is always the most efthe fact shown by every comparison, that highly paid labor is always the most ef-ficient. The law is universal that where

ficient. The law is universal that where wages are highest there is invention the most active, economics the largest, pro-duction the greatest and the growth of wealth the most rapid. While ili-paid iabor means waste and wasteful labor the world over." And then he adds by way of iliustration: "In the United States wages are, on a whole, higher than anywhere else in the world; and nowhere else in the world is invention so active, machin-ery so generally utilized, production so great relatively to population, and the in-crease of wealth so rapid. In China, where wages are lower than anywhere else, the industrial arts are making no where wages are lower than anywhere else, the industrial arts are making no progress, production is carried on in the crudest way, and though there are large concentrations of wealth, the country as a whole is poor." Much more might be urged in support of the several propositions thus brought. "What is your idea of the condensing of articles and of short and long stories?" "What here are large of the several propositions thus brought. "That should be governed entirely by

of the several propositions thus brought

1.4.5



under review, but I will submit them upon what has here been said, J. T. MORGAN.

(To be continued next Monday.) BIGNESS IN EXCESS.

Bishop Potter's Ideas on the Way to Run Newspapers.

New York Tribune.

"The modern American newspaper is too bulky," said Bishop Potter recently, as he searched through one for a certain arti-"If you were the proprietor of a daily

newspaper how would you run it?" asked a reporter, who had called to see the Bishop in regard to another subject. The Bishop looked up from the rumpled mass of paper with some expression of surprise at folding the big pages together, he answered:

"If I had the management of a great metropolitan daily the first change I would make would be to reduce its size.

I think that the pages of our newspapers right. "We "The chief reason why the size of the "The chief reason why the size of the are taught a great many things, but only a papers should be made smaller is that they are read, for the most part, by people in transit. Conditions are such in the cities of this country, and in this city especially, that the business man must travel a good fraction of an hour, and in some cases even longer, to and from his place of business. As we know, our cars are none too large in the rush hours, and greater possibilities."

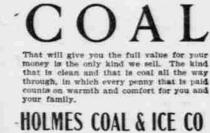
passengers are jammed together with lit-tle liberty as to the use of their arms and legs.

"Accordingly, when a man attempts to read a newspaper he has to engage in nothing else than a wrestling match with

his neighbor in turning the huge pages. Often there is so little on each page that the turning of the pages occupies about all his time. With pages one-half the size and printed with more solid reading this difficulty would be greatly alleviat-

ed. "Secondly, I would have

"That should be governed entirely by



247 Stark Street.

the class of people which forms the paper's constituency. Certain news items can be made epigrammatic when the rehearsal of details is unnecessary. But all subjects cannot be treated in short space. Certain themes demand a lution of argument that must have scope

"My pleasure is great at times to find any pleasure is great at times to find some column or two-column article writ-ten with accuracy and insight on some burning question of the day, and then to follow from one idea to another when each is arranged in precise sequence with its fellows.

"I believe that such articles are not popular, however," added the Bishop, after a pause. "It appears to be one of the failings of the present age that men do not care to maintain a continued line of thought for any length of time. The such a question, and then, people want storiettes, instead of stories, novelettes instead of novels, operettas instead of operas and vaudeville sketches instead of five-act plays. Someone has Someone has I characterized this as a vaudeville age. and the characterization is not far fr

> "We see this in our schools. Children are taught a great many things, but only a little of each. The child has a little

Successful experiments in raising tea have in recent years been made on the Caucasian coast of the Black Sea.

soap does nothing but cleanse, it has no medical properties; for the color of health and health itself use Pears'. Give it time.

Sold all over the world.



WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL OD., No You

Range of Prices. He lifted her up in his grasp of steel, And he mounted and spurred with furious heel But her cry drew forth her heary size. Who snatched his bow from above the fire; The range of prices in the same period Prices 6 Swift from the valley the warrior fiel, Swifter the bolt of the crossbow sped, And the weight that pressed on the fleet-fool horse Was the living man and the woman's corse. Golumbia River Sockeye Alaska red mbia River 1 06

 1
 Columbia River
 1
 05
 1
 10

 1
 Bockeye
 80
 1
 10
 10
 That morning the rose was bright

 1
 Alaska red
 100
 100
 100
 That morning the maiden was fair to

 1
 159 00
 150
 That morning the maiden was fair to

 Columbia River
 1
 1
 155

 Sockeye
 1
 1
 155

 Alaska red
 1
 1
 155

 1
 100
 1
 100

 1
 100
 1
 100

 1
 100
 1
 100

 1
 100
 1
 100

 100
 1
 100
 1

 100
 1
 100
 1

 100
 1
 100
 1

 100
 1
 100
 1

 100
 1
 100
 1

 100
 1
 100
 1

 100
 1
 100
 1

Britist Columbia ... 409,464 ... 236,997 ... 637,420 ... 562,371 ... 568,794 ... 1,021,319 ... 486,500 ... 711,600 ... 627,280 *********************** Alaska 683, 382 799, 294 450,000 669,002 678,500

Carry-over from 1896

onsumption

Carry-over

ack

Carry-over from 1897

Carry-over

Carry-over from 1898

onsumption

Pack

Pack

Pack

Distribution of the Packs.

The following rough figures show

687.000 874.596 939.448 960,355 1,096,853