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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temperature, 85; minimum temperature, 56; pre-

TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair; probably cooler; westerly winds.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 11,

TURNING OF THE TIDE.

The wave of prosperity which has rolled over the United States through five unexampled years has reached its crest, and from now on will begin to recede. Of the refluent movement many irrefragable evidences appear; but on the other hand there is as yet no ground on which to base fears of

We printed yesterday the monthly analysis of the metal situation from the Iron Age. Ifs deductions are too plain to be misread. June production of pigfron is less than May's, yet consumption is falling behind the reduced supply Northern and Birmingham markets are ruling lower. The steel market is quiet and is receding slowly. Offerings are more liberal and production is falling off

The failure of the shipbuilding trust is not an isolated phenomenon. It belongs in a general realization of the investment world that the day of reckoning, of profit-taking, of estimating losses, of writing off deteriorations, has mad and industrial stocks on valuanigh as to involve doubt of adequate dividends, when plants are required to show tremendous earnings in spite of swift approach to the state of aged and Seven months of dividend outdated. payments in New York City, including | much about, and our unbroken friendsort of tribute from the Nation's industry. Rallway construction for the first six months of 1903 shows a falling off from last year. It is believed that operators have determined to curtail new enterprises, including J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern lines, and possibly E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific Here in the Pacific Northwest board. this cessation, if enforced, means hardship, for more roads are badly needed. both north and south of the Columbia River. Expectation was that 1903 would see 6000 miles of railway built, but the first six months show only 2221 miles. A most impressive element in the situation is the remarkable fact that organized labor is unable to win any great struggle. Since the victory of Mitchell in the anthracite mines, no notable strike or lockout that we can now recall has resulted favorably to the workmen. The meaning of this is plain, Operators will not take chances on a continuation of the present almost feverish activity. This hesitation is precisely that ominous feeling that in itself prepares the way for financial depression. Panics are chiefly psychological.

mob defied the local militia, but when General Hancock sent some United States regulars to the scene the rioters were promptly dispersed, because the Federal troops were sure to be indifferent to local sentiment and sure to obey orders from nobody save their military superiors. State militia are better than local police, but the regular Army in a great riot is better than the militia. This was proved in Chicago in the riots of 1894; it was proved in the draft rlots of 1863 in New York City. Our democracy must learn to enforce its laws against the mob or our democracy will be driven to choose between military despot and mobocracy.

HOW TO DEAL WITH RUSSIA.

One would suppose that the anxiety of Russia to stand on good terms with the United States had been sufficiently well attested to need no argument. Russia knows we are a Pacific power, certain of increasing influence and demands in the Orient. For all her projected enterprises in North China she needs American supplies, and for relaying the Trans-Siberian Railroad she needs and expects American .tics, and ' probably ralls. She wants to borrow money here she wants our sympathy in her battles with European rivals, she relies on our abstinence from active resistance to her Aslatic programme. How shall we utilize this Russian ambition to our advan-It would be a piece of sheer stupidity

to proceed on the hypothesis that the way for us to Russian friendliness and Russian markets, whether in Europe or Asia, is to ally ourselves with her ancient and still open enemies, Great Britain and Japan. If this is what the Administration is aiming at, in its threats about Manchuria, its occasional outbreaks at Russian diplomacy and its apparent effort to use the Jewish petition in some way of diplomatic resource, the mistake is obvious. We have no present quarrel with Russia on account of inability of our merchants to sell goods in her ports, and it is very childish politics to take umbrage at

something we are afraid she may do in some future time. There is a world of irresponsible guff floating about on the subject of the so-called "open door." This open door we hear so much about is a sort of fetich. worshiped blindly, just as reciprocity was a few years ago, until people found out by experience what a humbur it is, Nobody knows what the open door is, but everybody supposes it is something we must fight for, and are, indeed, anxious to fight for, if only some one will

dare us. In fact, the open door is a catch phrase, invented and exploited for no other purpose than to drag this country into alliance with Great Britain and Japan. In the open-door programme we are the cat that is to pull the chestnuts out of the Oriental fire for the Anglo-Japanese monkey.

It is no proper endeavor of ours to help England and Japan to sell goods in China or Siberia. Let them fight their own battles. It is our business to require of Russia a fair chance to sell American wares in Russian ports. This we must do on our own account, but the

way to do it is on an independent basis with Russia, and not as an abettor of her European antagonists. It is a curious kind of reasoning that the way to sell American goods in Manchuria is to force open the door for England and superseded the day of enthusiastic pro- Japan. Yet that is what the Anglomotion, purchase and underwriting. American-Japanese programme amounts Enormous sums have been put into rail- to. If the Administration will devote itself to negotiation direct with Russia Sons not necessarily fraudulent, but so for tariff concessions in Russian ports, it will likely accomplish something. If it rests its case on Russia's attitude toward Great Britain and Japan, it will most likely get left. What has become of the neutrality we used to hear so

to society as a whole is concerned are nere ciphers. To these men the insignificant \$500 which was all the tangible collateral that was left to represent the life work of the dead explorer will seem the sum total of his efforts. Yet the memory of Du Chaillu will be cherished and his contributions to the cause of cience appreciated by generations now unborn, while the names of most of the money kings and captains of industry now pursuing the almighty dollar will have been long forgotten. Du Challlu left but little money-but he took as much with him as any of the millionaires will take, and the world is better for his having lived.

ORIENTAL FLOUR PRICES.

Eastern newspapers do not appear to be very well informed on the Oriental flour trade, and they find nothing in the Government reports that is of assistance to them in their endeavors to learn. The New York Herald has a long article based on Government figures, showing that for the past .ten years the Oriental buyers have been securing flour at an average of 74 cents and for military efficiency, but it has per barrel less than has been exacted appealed strongly both to Tagals and from the American buyers. The Government figures-and Government figrule. ures on Pacific Coast wheat and flour trade are always fearfully and wonderfully made-show that this advantage in favor of the Oriental consumer as against his white brother on this side of the water amounted to 28 cents per barrel in 1892, and from that figure ran up as high as \$1.50 per barrel in 1901. These figures, while perhaps to a certain extent correct, are very mis-

leading, for the reason that the American consumer bought a superior article of flour, and naturally paid a proportionately higher price for it. Another factor to be considered in the price is the point at which the Oriental flour trade originates. Practically all of this business is controlled by Oregon and Washington millers. If they grind for the European market they must

sell in that market in competition with flour which goes from the Atlantic seaboard at a much lower freight rate than has ever been in effect from the Pacific Coast. The European market establishes prices for the world, and it is on the Liverpool market quotations that the Kansas miller and the Oregon miller buy their wheat. The Kansan has a low freight to the seaboard, and a still lower freight across the Atlantic, and accordingly his manufactured product has that increase in value which does not accrue to the Pa-

cific Coast article. It is worth more to him in Kansas than the Oregon flour is worth in Oregon, simply because low freights to the European market establish the value. while high freights from the Pacific Coast establish the value here. Even with the quality equal, this would force the Pacific Coast miller to sell his flour on spot at less money than the Eastern miller would be obliged to sell for. The Oriental trade does not take very much of the best flour that is made on the Pacific Coast, and if the Orientals were inclined to purchase the best and had the money to pay for it the difference in price would be less noticeable in the statistical reviews. This disad-

vantage which the Pacific Coast miller suffers in the European market will assist him in holding his position in the Oriental trade impregnable against the competition of Eastern millers. From this it will be understood that

the seeming discrimination against the American consumer in favor of the Chinese is due to local conditions which cannot well be overcome. The purchasing power of the Chinese as individuals is so small that flour cannot be forced on them at high prices, and any attempt at equalizing prices would necessarily require a reduction in the price to the

The result was revolutionary. Where it used to take three bulls three days

to make a trip, it now takes two bulls only one day with a load 50 per cent larger. This means that one bull can now haul 7.75 times more hemp in a month than he used to: Furthermore, traction engines hauling loads that would require forty bull carts are in operation, while many automobiles and over 400 bleycles, mostly owned by natives, are in use. Still another instance of a revolution effected by the building of a road is that of the military road extending from Iligan to Lake Lanao, in North Mindanao, into the heart of the Moro country. In this case the effects were political primarily rather than commercial. The moral effect of what the Moros considered an impossible achievement and their appreciation of the benefits of the road have practically brought peace to the region, tributary. The building of roads has proved to be a method of pacifying and preading contentment even more effective than was expected. It was looked on at first rather as a necessary

Moros as one of the advantages of our

step to the development of the country

Contrary to early reports, it appears that the gains of the Socialists in the German recent elections were made at the expense not so much of the Radical partles as of the Conservatives and Clericals, who, by acting in union, have been and promise to be the dominant power in the Reichstag. According to the complete returns the Socialists will have \$1 seats against 62 in the previous Reichstag, a gain of 19 seats. The Cler-Ical strength has been reduced from 105 to 192, and that of the two Conservative wings from 91 to 78, a total loss to these parties of 18 seats. The Richter and Barth Radicals, however, lost 10 or 12 seats. The National Liberals increased their strength slightly, while the protesting parties, such as the Poles, Alsatians, Hanoverians, Danes and Independents, seem from the information at hand to have also gained somewhat. The classification of the factions is, however, so indefinite that an accurate comparison is difficult. The important point is that the combined Clerical and Conservative vote will undoubtedly continue to control legislation. The prospects of a fairer election law or of any marked manifestation of liberality are therefore slight,

And still the 1903 wheat crop is shrinking, and as it shrinks the Chicago bears scurry for cover. Sixty days ago the Government crop report was so flattering that some experts were able to figure out a crop of more than \$90,000,000 bushels in the United States, and on the strength of such splendid prospects the price was hammered down below 70 cents per bushel. A month later the same experts were willing to concede that 750,000,000 bushels would be a fair yield, and that wheat was really worth more than 70 cents per bushel. Yesterday's report was the most unfavorable that has yet appeared, and it will be a difficult matter to figure out a 700,000,000-bushel crop, even though there be no further deterioration before harvest. A large portion of the effect of this builish report has perhaps been discounted in the 4%-cent rise in the wheat market this week, but it is not improbable that prices may be crowded up a little high. er before the effect of the scare wears off. After that prices will be regulated to a considerable extent by crop conditions and prices in other parts of the world.

Collections of over \$2000 per day for duties at the Portland Custom-House American consumer instead of an ad- for the month of June show a very satvance for the Oriental. This, as stated isfactory condition of foreign trade. No above, would be impossible so long as other port north of San Francisco will make so good a showing for the month, and both Seattle and Tacoma combined will need increase their usual figures quite materially in order to show so large a total for June duties collected. Portland handles less of the through freight between the Orient and the East than is handled by some of the other ports on the Coast, but in local business transacted in the Pacific Northwest Portland importers lead those of all other Northwestern ports combined. This is a class of business that is profitable to handle, while the only benefit derived by a port from the through business is the insignificant sum paid for stevedores' and longshoremen's wages.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO NEW YORK

Washington Post.

Some of the newspapers that give spe-cial attention to financial and speculative The Hon. James F. Hargis is County Judge of Breathitt County, now the most famous region of Kentucky. He is also head of the great Hargis clan, whose little news have prepared statements showing that the disbursements on dividend ac-counts for some of the large corporations of the country will amount to \$146,655,000 to be paid out during the month of July. This is an increase, of some \$7,000,000 fense in the case of Jett, lately tried for the murder of James B. Marcum. He is over the corresponding month of last year. The July dividend payments will Central Committee. Some Democratic newspapers of his state object to Judge Hargis. They fear that his connection bring the total for the first eeven months of the present year up to something more than \$606,530,600, or more than \$50,000,000 in excess of the record for the same period of last year. For the year ended with June 30 the total dividend disbursements were \$905.482.662. se figures, bewildering in their great

ness, explain the secret of how New York lives and Wall street flourishes. They show that the Nation is called upon to pay annual tribute to New York, because of the fact that in the earlier days of the development of the country New York finproved courage and firmness, Judge Har-gis is not shaken by this clamor of the anciers furnished the money that built rali-roads, opened and developed mines, estabroads, opened and developed mines; estab-lished factories, plastering mortgages and press. bonds over them all, and is now waxing fat on the usufruct. The dividend-earning dustries are not located in New York. Six railroads that do not have a mile of track east of Chleago will contribute more than \$2,000,000 each to the dividend pool, which will be divided among New York ond, mortgage and stockholders. Telephone and telegraph companies that reach every cross-roads in the Nation will coptribute about \$3,000,000. The coal and iron poraries and "home papers": "There are two papers published in Jackson, Breathitt County-the Hustler mines of Pennsylvania, Michigan and Col-orado pay their tribute to Gotham's prosperity, and every anvil and forge and mill and mine and factory in the Nation bears and the News. The editors, T. M. Morrow and J. Wise Hagins, are nice gentlem its share of the collection for the support and under ordinary circumstances would give the news. But they both know that

of New Yorkers in luxury. In a most striking manner these dividends illustrate the earning power of money. The accumulated savings of New Englanders were originally placed in savings banks at 2 per cent interest. The financiers promptly used this accumulation in farm loans in the Central and Western states at from 8 to 12 per cent, fattened th earnings by investments in railroads and industrial enterprises and placed themselves in position to secure control of ev ery enterprise that promised great wealth through speedy development. These interests have been merged, consolidated and reed to work along lines satisfactory to the financiers, until today the Wall street owners take their percentage of from every prosperous venture of profits from every prosperous venture nportance in the country, without any of the work or worry necessary to produc these dividend-paying results.

RAILWAY BUILDING ACTIVITY.

St. Paul Pioneer Press The Railway Age in a summary of rail

way building for the first six months finds that the total construction not only fails to ome up to expectation entertained at the opening of the year but falls a little below last year's record for the corresponding period. At the opening of the year it was expected that at least 6000 miles of new oad would be laid this year, against 5654 miles laid in 1902. But so far only 2221 miles have been laid, against 2114 miles last year during the same period. The epidemic of strikes, which unsettled confidence, and the high prices of track material have caused the postponement of a number of important projects contemplated earlier Roads begun last year are in the year. Roads begun last year are being pushed to completion, but new profects are not very numerous or extensive. As has been the case for some years, the states showing the largest mileage are those of the Southwest. The aggregate for this group is 956 miles, of which 240 miles was laid in Oklahoma, 305 miles in Texas, 203 in Indian Territory and 122 miles in New Mexico. The only other states showing more than 100 miles of new road

were Pennsylvania, with 128 miles, Iowa with 117 miles, Utah with 108 and Arkan sas with 103. Minnesota's new mileage was Among the groups of states the Pa-States ranked second with 269 miles The South Atlantic and the Gulf and Mississippi/States, both of which have gained heavily during the last few years, show 255 and 200 miles, respectively. That there should be any decline in rail-road building activity is unfortunate, since

every 190 miles of road not only affords temporary employment to labor and helps to keep the rall mills active but gives per-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Any nasty remarks now about Oregon weather?

Once more is the Northern Pacific building down the north bank of the Columbia-on paper.

"Walt two months before you fire me from Manchuria," asks Russia. The Czar is sparring for time.

A scientist asks: "The sun: is it heaven?" Back East this week they think it's-well, that it isn't heaven

19

Of what does popularity consist? "In the medical profession, a carriage is of more importance than skill."-Baizac.

America, England, Germany and France still exchanging bouquets. Did any one ever see a four-handed game more delightfully played?

Theater managers cry for streetcars up to 1 A. M. Why don't they ring up the curtain at 8 o'clock and dismiss the house between 10:30 and 10:45?

Her husband hasn't missed five games this season. And when, after seeing Danny Shea's picture in yesterday's paper, she asked in all innocence whether they could put him in jail for stealing third base, she couldn't understand why John was speechless.

Professor Franz Wirchoff, of the University of Vienna, has been charged by the Vienna Academy of Science to visit all the public and private galleries of Europe to discover how many genuine works of Raphael they contain. The professor, who is an expert, declares that of the pictures and drawings attributed to Raphael not more than 150 are genuine, the rest being either imitations or works of his pupils.

There is something of grim humer in a recent reply made by Clark Howell, of Atlanta, to a Northern man who asked if it were true that the neuro in the South abstains from voting because he fears bodily harm. "Not exactly," said Howell. "It is rather because he knows that on the whole his life will be longer and freer from care if he refrains from the ballotbox habit entirely."

In Newburyport, Masa, there lived at one time two preachers named John Murray. One was quite liberal in his views, the other strictly orthodox. It was sometimes difficult to distinguished them, both having the same name. To meet this difficulty as far as possible, the one was denominated "All Hell" and the other "No Hell" Murray. Once at an auction in Boston Mr. Murray gave his name, when the auctioneer inquired: "Which Murray?" "Rev. John Murray." "Which, Salvation or Damnation Murray?"

Living in Matamoras, Pa., are two daughters of a member of Washington's Army, who participated in the battle of Monmouth. These women, who are among the very few original daughters of the Revolution, are Mrs. Phebe Gainford, aged 98 years, and Mrs. Lucinda J. Valentine, aged 87. These women are daughters of Jacob Rockwell, who served in the Seventh Connecticut Regiment of the Continental Army, and are probably the only living children of a Revolutionary soldier who suffered at Valley Forge.

President Tucker, of Dartmouth College, is "telling one on himself." In fact, he avows the entire story a little too personal to be enjoyed. Last Summer he went to a Maine town for a short rest and boarded with a farmer who was in the habit of taking a few Summer guests into his house to help "lift the mortgage." Some time ago the president received a letter from his former landlady asking for his patronage during the coming Summer. "There are several little matters that I desire changed should my family decide to pass the coming Summer at your house," wrote President Tucker in reply. "We don't like the maid, Mary, Moreover, we don't think a sty so near that house is sanitary." And this is what he received in reply: "Mary has went. We hain't had no hogs sense you went away last September."

This conduct of Judge Hargis may seem a little arbitrary, but we must remember, as the editor of the Jackson News should have remembered, that Breathitt is a pe-cullar county and that its leading citizens are not to be criticised with impunity. In reducing the punishment of the editor of the News from death, the natural penalty, to the comparatively trifling one of a hearty kick or series of kicks, Judge Hargis showed a magnanimity and a mildness which even his opponents ought to appreciate Judge Hargis is not alone among Kentucky statesmen in his view of the news papers. We gather from a recent defense and defiance issued by Governer Beckhaim

A SPIRITED KENTUCKY JUDGE.

New York Sun

controversy with the Cockrell clan is nuch appreciated by dealers in firearms.

He is also the chief counsel for the de-

also a member of the Democratic State

with the Breathitt County private wars

may hurt the Democratic party. "If he does not resign," says the Lexington Her-

As might be expected of a man of his

He stands like Teneriffe on

if they were to publish the facts about

the conditions in Breathitt County they would be killed. If the Hargines do not

own the Hustler they control it absolutely. "The News some time since published

ome facts in which the name of one of

the Hargis brothers was mentioned. This so enraged Mr. Hargis that he went to the News office and kicked the editor and or-

dered him, on pain of death, never to men-tion his name again. He then went to

tion his name again. He then went to the typesetter and told him that he must

expect the same fate. To save Messre, Morrow and Hagins from any suspicion

on which they might be assassinated. I

will state that the printer, who left Jack

formation.

on by the next train, gave me this in-

"the identity of Judge Hargis with

that the troubles in Breathitt County were either invented or heightened monstrous-ly by Northern and Eastern papers in which "the slaughter of an entire family in their locality is not dignified with a lozen lines."

ON WOMAN'S POWER, How Mrs. Lease Swayed the Popu

lists Against Gresham. Washington Post.

"I attended two conventions where the ame of Walter Q. Gresham cut quite a figure," said Judge Charles E. Magoon the law officer of the Bureau of Insula Affairs. "It is, of course, a matter of history that Bob Ingersoll was driver rom the platform while talking to a rowd in convention hall at Chicago in from platform and read a telegram which said: "If unanimously nominated by the Peo-ple's party for President, I will accept.

1883, when he declared for Gresham. Four years later I was at Omaha when the Populist convention was held. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, stood upon the

"WALTER Q. GRESHAM.' "This convention went wild. The bar The bar ners of the states were gathered and paraded up and down the aisles and then clustered about the Illinois standard,

the Democratic party and its state or-ganization may prove disastrous." The Midway Clipper "heartily indorses the sentiment that Judge Hargis should either resign or be forced off the Democratic State Committee." And so on.

Atlas, unremoved. "L will do as I damn please," he says, with his habitual can-"L will do as I dama dor. And he will, and the rash editors who are thrusting these offensive sug-gestions upon him had better crawl into the cyclone cellars. In his treatment of the prens Judge Hargis is determined and forcible. The Hon. R. R. Perry, ell-tor of the Winchester Sun-Sentinel, gives an interesting account of the Judge's pro ceedings with two of his esteemed contem.

Here on the Pacific Coast we see a slight but manifest weakening in the erstwhile buoyant resolution of labor. Such elementary manufactures as logs and salmon, representing little beside crude human labor, have already been reduced in price. Our participation in any general depression, however, will be slight. As compared with the East, this region has elements of growth that stringency will affect but little.

The country is too far behind the status of wealth and population justified by its resources. A strong and steady immigration movement can be expected here, accompanied by increased production and continuous building. Hard times, moreover, do not possess the terror they brought ten years ago. Our farmers are out of debt, our working people in comfortable circumstances, and mortgages will not need to be foreclosed over nearly so wide a circle of real estate owners. Times will be good on the Pacific Coast long after the East has begun to com-

The main reason why mobs succeed in lynching prisoners in the hands of the officers of the law is because the Sheriffs do not shoot quickly and shoot kiil. The officers of the law, when attacked, make a feeble show of resistance. Sometimes they sympathize with the mob, but often the officers of the law are creatures without pride of office; they owe their election to local sentiment If they should fight to death and kill a few rioters they would marked for defeat at the polls at the next election by the rioters. Under a despotism or centralized constitutional monarchy, with pienty of soldiers at call, like England. Germany or France, where local sentiment can be has been prompted by nobler motives. defied by Sheriffs and Constables, there The vulgarity of wealth is daily becomis seldom any attempt at mob law, because the mob knows that the officers of the law will promptly shoot to kill.

July, are reckoned at \$606,000,000. This ship with all the world? Do we think in probably high-water mark for this to punish Russia for not liking the Buttinski petition which we have not yet presented?

AN UNTAINTED LEGACY.

The will of the inte Paul B. du Chaillu was filed for probate in New York Monday, and the instrument shows the value of the estate left by the famous explorer to be less than \$500. This sum would be insufficient to purchase the kind of a meal some of the present-day multimillionaires frequently indulge in, but it was enough for Du Chaillu, and he left behind him a world-wide fame which money could never have purchased. He penetrated the wildest jungles of the earth, and with tireless energy wrested secrets from Nature and presented them to the scientific world. Steam and electricity had not yet smoothed the pathway of the explorer when Du Chaillu was opening the sealed book of Darkest Africa, and the interest in his discoveries gave them a commercial value which a narrower.

minded man would have promptly coined into dollars. Not so with Du Chaillu. Between ex. ploring expeditions, in response to urgent invitations, he made occasional short lecture tours, but never attempted to place his knowledge of these previously hidden mysteries on a commercial basis. All of the results of his wealth of research in the unknown lands of the earth was at the disposal of the people, and money had no attractions for him beyond its value in aiding him to pursue his studies of Nature and her works. Less prominent and working in a more restricted field on similar lines was the late A. J. Johnson, of Astoria, whose botanical researches on the Pacific Coast have added much to the knowledge of forestry and plant life in Oregon; Washington and California. The knowledge of Mr. Johnson, like that of Du Chaillu, sprang from a love for the work in which he was engaged, and as financial wealth will always pay tribute to genius in any line, he could easily have made money out of his knowledge. This he failed to do, but was content to wander through life studying the works of Nature and giving the world the benefit of the knowledge thus gained.

The lives of these men, as well as scores of others who have preferred to worship at the shrine of Nature instead of at the altar of Mammon, are inestimably more valuable to the world than those of the millionaires who rush through life with no other object in view than the accumulation of vast riches. At intervals some of these money-seeking individuals, with due os tentation, endows a worthy scientific project, and thus by proxy aids in extending and increasing the world's knowledge of Nature and her works but to such philanthropists much less credit is due than should be given to

man's burden in the Philippines is Du Chaillu and others whose life work ing more pronounced. A lax system of political economy enables colossal fortunes to be piled up in a few years by

prices on both coasts are regulated by the Liverpool market and there is a different freight rate to that market from the two coasts. That the matter is a local affair and not entitled to the consideration which it has been given in the Government report is evidenced by the figures given. For the first ten months of the season of 1902-05 the total

from Pacific Coast ports, and ninetenths of the shipments to other ports were from Atlantic and Gulf ports. American millers have not been discriminating against American consumers. They have merely been governing themselves by the local conditions which surround them. -

The Interstate Commerce Commission's report for 1902 shows a total of 1,189,315 railroad employes and a total mileage of 200.154 miles. This means 594 employes for every 100 miles of railroad. In 1901 the average was 548 employes. Both of these years are in striking contrast with 1895, when the average number of employes per 100 miles was only 441, the lowest point in recent years. The heavy movement of freight reflected in the reports of gross earnings is the most important factor the high average of 1902. When duller times come, a falling-off is to be expected. The St. Paul Pioneer Press, however, an excellent authority on railroad questions, regards it as doubtful if the figures ever fall as low as in 1895, which represented the irreducible minimum reached in the midst of com mercial stagnation and an epidemic of receiverships when every nerve was strained to avoid bankruptcy and payrolls were cut down to the lowest notch. The probability is that hereafter the railroads will not employ much less than five men per mile on the average. For, while there has been marked progress toward larger cars and heavier loads, the development of population and of commerce has been even more rapid. There has been a rapid increase in the density of traffic, much of which is undoubtedly permanent. If every mile of new road means permanent en ployment to five men, and more or less continuous employment to almost six men, the significance of railroad-building activity from the standpoint of labor is apparent. Last year's record of

about 5500 miles of new railroad means uninterrupted employment for 27,500 men and comparatively steady employ-ment for 5000 more. One way we are bearing the white

brought out in a recent report to the War Department by the Governor of Albay Province, Luzon. Two years ago the hemp industry of that province, though large, was greatly hampered for want of transportation facilities. To remedy this a wagon road extending from Legaspi, the seaport, thirty or

Silver and wheat, the Siamese twins of many a Pop campaign, are drifting so far apart that a decree of ab solute divorce will shortly be needed.

One year ago the white metal was quoted at 52% cents per ounce, and September wheat sold in Chicago at 72% cents per bushel. Yesterday silver had advanced to 53 cents, and wheat sold up to 79 cents. If this continues, the mixed metaphor of the befuddled states man who said that if Bryan was elected we would "see wheat and silver on even terms, each worth a dollar a bushel," may seem less ridiculous. Still, silve is not without friends. There is Tsi An of Pekin and Bry An of Nebraska, not to mention a large number of silver. mine owners, who would rather sell their product to the Government to be manufactured into money than to sell as well as from the Temple. it to the jewelers and the foundrymen

After Santiago fell, a long-headed man epitomized the future thus: 'Great Britain and America will oc. cupy the best part of the temperate zone, and will say to Russia, 'You can have what we don't want'; to Germany this: 'Your civilization equals ours and you may join us, if you like, as limited partner.' The Latin races will soon be out of the game. Under this arrangement the world will have the most satisfactory government and we shall then be ready for universal peace." Recent social events of the very highest char acter indicate that the prophet just quoted overlooked one Latin people France seems to be paving the way for a share in the pictured bloodless conquest of the world.

Sir Thomas Lipton recently said that if he should win the cup this time it would represent an outlay of \$2,000,000 This year's expenses will amount to more than \$1,000,000. Lipton is very rich and can afford it. But he sets i

For the first six months of 1903 busi ness failures in Oregon numbered sixty-four, with liabilities of only \$216. 754. Here is proof of commercial health

Shamrock III is a good boat. There is no doubt about that. As to whether Reliance is a better one no one can say.

manent employment directly to between 500 and 600 men, sustains the demand for equipment and opens new markets. There is, however, plenty of time to bring the record up to that of last year. The last six months are always the most prolific in new mileage, and it would under favorable conditions not be remarkable if the slight setback in the first half were more than nade up, now that the prospects look brighter.

How to "Preach Christ." Kansas City Star.

It is a significant cause for felicitation that the gospel preachers of Missouri are paying less attention to the conversion of the Chinese and more to the elevation of moral standards at home. There is no more politics in preaching purity and honesty in the public service of an American state than in asking contributions for mis sionaries to invade the joss houses of the Orient. It ought to be pretty well under-stood by this time that there is more need for the saving grace of Christianityits ethics as well as its spiritual influ-ence-among the public men of Missouri than among the slant-eyed followers of Confucius. The clergy could not engage in a better work than to stir the conscience of the people to a realization of their social and political duty. There would be in such a course no interference with the affairs of government-no union of church and state. One hears much in the capital city of Missouri of the "administration church," but imagine John Wesley regarding with silence the political leprosy of this time! What denun-ciation would not come from his lips! What impassioned exhortation to throw off the torpor which makes spiritual re-generation impossible! It is still the duty of the Christian ministers of Missouri to preach Jesus of Nazareth; but it was a part of the mission of Christ to drive the money-changers from legislative halls

Colonel Clem to Marry

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Texas, June 29 1903.-Lieut, Col. John L. Clem has turned from Washington, where he has been to visit his son Jack. Colonel Clem is soon to join the benedicts, as he is en-gaged to one of San Antonio's most noted lles. Not only is she charming, but she is the daughter of one of the wealthy men of San Antonio. Jack Clem has been ap pointed to West Point for next year, and his friends in Texas wish him every suc-

Russia Must Speak Out Utica Press

Russia is making signs that it does not want to receive our protest against the treatment of the Jews. But President Roosevelt does not pretend to understand signs. He wants Russia to say right out that she doesn't want to hear anything from us on the subject. The idea at Washington seems to be that Russia ha been guilty of much duplicity and that it rth while to have the Czar put him self definitely on record once in a while,

From the Portuguese.

Westminster Gazette

Will you not strive to come to me? I am alone and far: Your hand, perchance, the link might be . Twizi me and where souls are. Your voice, perchance, my heart might bring From distant, lonely wandering.

Far, far away my soul has strayed, On-driven by distress: On-driven by distress; And now tonight am I afraid In the vast loneliness og not strive to bring me back Friend, by the lost, the he neward track?

nere thet delegation was seated. looked as if the work of the conventi was over. Then was seen the figure of a woman

making her way toward the platform, waving a yellow telegraph blank. Soon she faced the convention and continued to wave the piece of paper. It was Mary Elizabeth Lease. As soon as quiet had been restored, she rend in that clear. forceful voice so well known throughout West:

'If unanimously nominated by the People's party for President, I will accept. "BENJAMIN HARRISON."

"Then she cut loose. 'Such a telegram might be sent by Grover Cleveland, James G. Blaine, or any other man. Of course, any man receiving the unanimous nom ination of this convention would accept. I propose a candidate who does not renuire the bribe of unanimous nomination In one of her characteristic speeches she presented the name of James B. Weaver, and he was nominated. Ten minutes he fore Gresham's nomination was inevit-able, but this woman clearly turned the tide.

Are We Bluffing Russin? Minneapolis Tribune.

This little display of heat at Washing on provokes the suspicion whether the United States may not, under sufficien provocation, go beyond a bluff. Certainly we are strengthening our hand in Chi nese waters by drawing all the battle ships and cruisers that can be spared elsewhere into the fleet of Admiral Evans When all orders have been executed, he will have 15 to 20 vessels under his com-mand, including five battleships, in the Gulf of Pechua. Probably there are as

many more cruisers in Philippine waters and all the marines in the islands have been concentrated at Cavite under waiting orders. England and Japan have over 100 ships of war in these waters, to which Russia opposes about 50, including a num ber of new and powerful battleships situation is approaching a point of extreme interest, in whatever way the set

Bungtown, Slabville and Lonelyopolis New York Mail and Express A net annual profit of \$8,450,738 on

reached.

of clashing interests shall

year's business of the New York Post-office enables Uncle Sam to keep the postoffices at Bungtown, Slabville and Lone lyopolls open. The up-staters should re-member that the next time they have occasion to bleed the metropolis.

The Friend Gone Before,

Robert Louis Stevenson. Though he that ever kind and true Kept stoutly step by step with you Your whole long gusty lifetime through Begone awhile before, He now a moment gone before

doubt not, soon the seasons shall resto Your friend to you. He has but turned a corner-still He pushes on with right good will, Through mire and marsh, by heugh and hill That self-same arduous way That self-same upland hopeful way That you and he through many a doubtful day

Attempted still. He is not dead, this friend-not dead, But, in the path we mortals tread,

Got some few, trifling steps ahead, And nearer to the end, So that you, too, once past the bend, Shall meet again, as face to face, this frien You fancy dead.

Push gally on, strong heart! The while You travel forward mile by mile, He loiters with a backward smile Till you can overtake. And strains his eyes, to search his wake Or whistling, as he sees you through the brake

Walts on a stile.

Miss Pauline Astor, by all accounts, is a true daughter of her father, William Waldorf Astor, the man who gave up his citizenship to become a subject of the British sovereign. Nothing pleases her more than to snub asplring Americans who happen to cross her social path. Miss Astor seems to have full appreciation of the fact that her father is worth something like \$200,000,000. Here is a story they tell of a woman who met Miss Astor at a London entertainment. The two women were in the dressing-room and the elder woman tried her best to engage the girl in conversation. Miss Astor answered in monosyilables and at last the woman dared to call Miss Astor's attention to her glove. "You have a tiny rip in your glove, my dear." Miss Astor glanced at her glove and replied: "I like it that way" The elder woman felt the sting and retorted, with sarcastic sweetness, "Well, then, I hope the other tears."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Pop, what is an assassin band?" "An assassin band, my son, is one which murders good music."-Yonkers Statesman.

Reddy-Do yer 'spose dat dog knows wat day it is? Jimsy-Well, ez soon ez I get dis bunch of freerackers tied to his tail he'll be sure it ain't Easter .- Puck.

Sorrows of a "Chauffeur."-Ancient dame What d'ye say? They call he a " Shuvver, do they? I see. They put he to walk behind and shove 'em up the hills, I reckon.-Punch. "The Chinese are a very ancient race, are they not?" queried the information seeker, "Yes," replied the laundry-strike victim, "They belong to the iron age."-Chicago Daily

News. "How did he get his title of Colonel?" "He got it to distinguish him from his wife's first husband, who was a Capiain, and his wife's

second husband, who was a Major."-Cleve. and Plain Dealer.

"Professor, I know a man who says he can tail, by the impression on his mind, when his wife wants him to come home to dinner. Is it telepathy?" "Not at all, miss, I should call that mendacity."-Chicago Tribune.

A reversible headline.-Hasty headline writer got it "Reign of Broathleasness in Lawless County" Instead of "Reign of Lawlessness in Breathlet County." and concluded to let it go at that.-St. Louis Giobe-Democrat.

"Have you anything to say," asked the Kenucky Judge, "before sentence is pronounced? "No," replied the faulist, "but you'll hear from my fieleds if the sentence you pronounces don't happen to give satisfaction."-Chicago Record-Herald.

"You have been conspicuous in the halls of legislation, have you not?" said the young woman, who asks all sorts of questions. "Yes, mins," answered Senator Sorghum, blandly, "I think I have participated in some of the richest hauls that legislation ever made."-Washington Star.

Editor-You wish a position as prosfreader? Applicant-Yes sir." Do you understand the requirements of that responsible position?" "Perfectly, sir. Whenever you make any mis-takes in the paper, just blame 'em on me, and I'll never say a word."-New York Weskiy.

The husband-Do you think, my dear, that all this so-called culture, these fads, these lectures and ethical and philosophical movements of yours really do you any good? The wife-Incalculable good! Why, every day I live I appreciate more and more fully what an insignificant creature man 4s .- Life.

deadly pace for those who can't.

During the Pittsburg riots of 1877 the men who so far as being of any benefit forty miles into the interior, was built. August will tell the story.

for baser purposes. . Army and Navy Journal

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shipments to Chinese ports were 1,549,-000 barrels, and during the same period over 15,000,000 barrels were exported to other countries. All of the shipments to China were