THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1904.

The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffie at Portland, Or., as second-class mutther.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By mall (postage prepaid in advance)-\$0.83 1 7.50 9.00

15e

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday in-cluded 200 POSTAGE RATES.

United States, Canada and Mexico-

to 14-page paper..... to 30-page pape to 44-page paper..... Foreign rates, double.

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KEPT ON SALE. Atlantic City, N. J.—Taylor & Balley, news dealers, 22 Leeds Place. Chicago — Auditorium annex; Postoffice

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER--Maximum temtrature, S7 deg.; minimum, 58. Precipitation,

TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and continued warm; northwesterly winds.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1904.

WAGES AND PRICES.

Representative Cowherd's answer to Carroll D. Wright's statistics of wages and prices is in many respects admirable, and occupies to some extent, it will be recalled, the ground covered in these columns at the time Mr. Wright's deductions, were given out. And yet it would be very easy to show that the Cowherd arraignment of the industrial situation is no more logical than Mr. Wright's glorification of Republican rule. As we have often sought to show in these columns, statistics are capable great and wise man or great and wise of almost any desired exhibit in the hands of skillful manipulators. One has only to pick out the years, industries, articles, etc., to sult the purpose in hand, and the thing is done.

who will find it hard to reconcile things It was the structural weakness of Mr. as they find them with the black pic-Wright's argument, for example, that ture painted by the Democrats; who he undertook to demonstrate an imwill suspect there is something wrong. provement in prices by making comparisons with 1896, when business was so when the party of despair can find no unusually depressed that products of all spot in all the wide domain of current sorts had no value in the ordinary progress on which to rest in approval, or serviceable conclusion as to the condition of our working people can be drawn from the abnormal year of 1896. It is a perfectly fair answer which Mr. Cowherd makes, mpreover, that wages have risen in unprotected industries; and that upon those industries Mr. Wright largely depends for his optimistic exhibit, and that in other lines, which Mr. Wright carefully ignores, the wage fund has actually declined. But if Mr. Cowherd thought to make any better showing for his own side of the controversy, he has failed. He says that increased wages are due to unions, and most prevalent in strongly unionized industries. But he goes right on to complain of the bad conditions among railroad men and miners. These two fields of labor are well unionized, whatever Mr. Cowherd may say; and if the tariff has not raised wages where wages are higher, then it has certainly not reduced wages where they are wer. His reference to scanter hours of labor is at least unfortunate, for is it not one of the dearest purposes of the Armour deal was the logical termiunionism to secure a constantly lessening number of hours in the day and tion, backed by a statistical position days in the week? There are two reasons why these discussions are unprofitable. One is that maintain it to the end to which it was in the general run of things high wages sure to be carried by the excited specuand high prices go together. It is a lators who are always the most powerfoolish task for Mr. Wright to seek, ful as well as the most uncertain factor through manipulation of figures, to to be reckoned with in a wheat deal. show that the Republican party has At the time Mr. Armour succeeded in brought about an era of high wages forcing the cereal up to \$1 per bushel and low prices; and it is equally hoot- the 1904 wheat crop in this country was less for Mr. Cowherd to intimate that sufficiently promising to warrant specu-Republican rule means low wages and hators in selling wheat for July delivhigh prices. The other reason is that ery at fully 20 cents per bushel under every such undertaking is a two-edged the abnormal and unnatural price of sword. Cheap bread doesn't sult the the May delivery. This was conclusive farmer, nor low cost of meat the stock- evidence that the strength in May grower. It is questionable, also, wheat was artificial and due to manipwhether a demonstration in high labor | ulation. cost of manufactures does as much good In the present bull market, however, with workingmen as it does harm with there is a very pronounced reversal of owners and investors. There is another element in the cost tember delivery in Chicago closed yesof living which it seems to us these terday at \$1.01, for May delivery the partisan controversialists too much ig- close was \$1.01%. In other words, nore, and that is the effect of cheapened processes of manufacture upon sold at a premium of about 20 cents per products not foodstuffs. The man who bushel over that for distant delivery, earns from \$100 to \$150 a month spends | while on yesterday's market the distant approximately \$39 to \$59 a month on his option commanded a premium over that table. The rest goes for things outside for September delivery. This reflects the necessaries of life. Clothing is an intrinsic strength which was missmuch cheaper than it used to be. So is furniture and so are all the odds and the manipulative influence of Mr. Arends of housekeeping. Interest on the mour. Just how far this strength will homebuilder's mortgage is lower, and carry prices it is difficult to forecast. as for house rent, it rises and falls with As has frequently been stated, the the sick are restored to health reprethe general condition of industry. Rent American market is far out of line with sent missionary effort that is indorsed is high when employment is plenty and the rest of the world's markets, and it and it comes down when jobs are scarce and rent-paying capacity is impaired. The average lot of common humanity is immensely easier today than it was a doubled, the plano, for example, is ten in having larger crops than have been and godspeed to these Portland mistimes as common. This improvement is produced this year in any other part of not due to the tariff, as Republican spellbinders would have it, nor yet to unfortunate through their inability to declare, but to the advance of science and its application to industry. It is pleasant feature of the situation lies in packing industry by teaching it how to use by-products. It is the inventor, not faint possibility of the farmer being Rockefeller or Havemeyer, who has obliged to accept less than 50 cents net, given us cheap sugar and kerosene, and at present he can secure 60 cents These are the great material glories of net, and even better. There is a good ing and in ministering to the sick, the retreat.

our modern civilization, and it is better for the campaign hustler to leave them unspotted from his unclean hands. and a low valuation of the crop of Ore-gon, Washington and Idaho this year would be \$30,000,000.

HOPE VERSUS DESPAIR. The November election will be decid-

gold standard is secure, capital is well

invested and labor well employed. We

point to the past with pride, we re-

future with resolution and hope.

joice in the present, we look to the

Cross the street and you enter the

house of mourning. Sackcloth shrouds

every form, ashes rest on every brow.

Instead of the song of hope, we hear the lamentations of Jeremiah and the

grief of Job. If you look at President

Roosevelt one way he is dangerous to

the financial interests, and in another

way he is under the control of the

money power. The people are being

ground into the earth, and on the other

hand the country is being delivered

over to the rabble. Taxes are too high,

the Treasury is plundered, our foreign

relations are imperiled, our domestic

affairs too much interfered with and too

much let alone at the same time, and

our free institutions are menaced in a

While it is true now and always must

be true that earthly institutions and

mortal men fall something short of the

ideal; and while what is satisfactory to

some or even to most cannot be satis-

factory to all, and while there is no

undertaking but will at some point lend

itself readily to captious criticism, it is

yet very doubtful if this gospel of pes-

simism can address itself successfully

to the 2,000,000 young voters of the land.

whatever is, is wrong,

"MORE POWER" FOR ICHABOD. It is conducive to the general gayety ed, not by the veteran Gold Democrats who voted for McKinley in 1896, but by that just as the Interstate Com men who at that time were from 13 to Commission has begun rendering decisions uniformly in favor of the railroads 21 years of age, whose first vote for President will belong in 1896, 1900 or the Democrats should be demanding more power for it. All of which seems 1904. Of the men 35 years and over in 1896 some 2,500,000 have died since that solemn enough, of course, to the stald year, and the ranks of the voters have and conservative Financial Chronicle. to which we are indebted for the disbeen increased by not fewer than 3,000,covery, but such things are obviously 000 who have become voters since 1895. Whoever can get the bulk of these no laughing matter for Wall street. The St. Louis platform declares for "an enyoung men will be elected President. largement of the powers of the Inter-It is an interesting fact, as a little state Commerce Commission to the end inquiry will show any unprejudiced obthat the traveling public and shippers server, that young men of Democratic of this country may have prompt and antecedents who cast their first vote in adequate relief from the abuses to 1896 or 1900 show much less inclination which they are subjected in the matter to vote for Parker than do the older of transportation." men, whose minds are swayed by the

It appears from the record, however, recollections of 1876, 1884 and 1832. This that if present tendency is a safe guide, is partly explainable, of course; by refthe more power the commission gets erence to the power of old associations, the worse off the shippers would be but it may be explained also in many One case which has just been decided cases by the fact that the younger mind was "In the matter of allowances to is attracted more by the gospel of hope elevators by the Union Pacific Railroad and endeavor than by the wall of com-plaint and despair. The old man for Company." The points of the decision are enumerated as follows: (1) That reflection and misgivings, perhaps, but the compensation paid for the elevator the young man for action and confior transfer service is not unreasonable

(2) that the Union Pacific is entitled to What a contrast in this respect is afperform the work itself or have it done forded by the attitude of the two great hy others and is not legally at fault or parties today! The Republican looks guilty of wrongdoing because incident out upon what seems to him on the ally those employed by the carrier to whole a pretty good sort of world. transfer the grain are aided more or Times are good, business is thriving, less in another line of business in which our foreign relations are peaceful and they are engaged; (3) that any injury or our domestic affairs satisfactory. The detriment resulting to rival carriers Treasury is full, foreign trade is advancing every year, our Army and under the arrangement is something which the law does not seek to prevent Navy have sustained their high tradi-The opinion in this case was by Chairtions on land and sea, the Isthmian man Knapp. canal goes ahead apace, the dependen-Another decision was that in the cles are coming on comfortably, the

cases against the Southern Railway Company and the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railroad Company, involving the question of storage charges on freight held in rallroad depots, the opinion in this instance being by Commissioner Fifer. The Commission lays down the sensible rule that a railroad freight depot and a public storage warehouse are not used for similar puroses, and the charge for storage the railroad depot may properly be made higher than the public warehouse charge with the object of compelling

the expeditious removal of freight. The decision consequently is that the Southern Rallway Company, in applying storage rates in excess of the usual public warehouse charge on interstate traffic at Macon, Ga., and the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens in applying storage rates at Columbia, S. C., in excess of the usual public warehouse charges, did not violate the act to regulate comthousand different places. Everything merce. .The commission at the same that is, is to be viewed with alarm;

time decides that storage rates and regulations enforced by common carriers subject to the interstate law must be published at the stations of the roads and filed with the commission. nobody in the St. Louis Convention

traveling public and shipper. The Demdvocate of every one who has nothit is not always as judicious as possible even.

A LESSON IN WOODCRAFT.

of recovery.

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The most practical phase of foreign

profit in wheatgrowing at these figures, sorrowing and the very poor." In this respect foreign missionary effort does not differ from missionary work in the

home field. The work of the Salvation Army is the strongest exemplification of this fact that is now before the English-speaking world. Energetic, me thodical, practical, merciful, these soldiers of peace and good-will labor patiently in the lowly field in home cities that Dr. Wells and other practical representatives of the missionary idea have found so attractive in foreign lands.

The work, wherever it is done and under whatever denominational name, is mmendable, and not the less so when it goes hand in hand with religious zeal -providing its "most loving expres-sion," as designated by Dr. Wells, takes precedence, first making the present life worth living. "Potent, powerful and sincere" is the effort made by missionaries who enter the field from the standpoint of pure humanity, literally, at the present time, taking their lives in their hands as they go forward in the most "loving expression" of the missionary spirit.

sinns

The tragedles of railway travel multi-

ply. It is in vain that the champion of American rallway methods cites the high seas have a piratical look which will arouse a strong feeling against her in the United States and England, It small number of casualties from railway accidents as compared with the is not likely that Russia intends to inimmense number of passengers carried. sult the United States, although this is the way the matter is looked at by The public is confronted again and again with familiar figures showing many persons in this country. Rus-sia can gain nothing and may lose something by making an enemy of this that on an average only one passenge out of 47,793,329 carried is killed on English railways, while in the United ountry: dent Roosevelt's proclamation of neu-trality, issued at the beginning of the States one passenger out of every 3,963,-679 is killed. In England only one out of every 1,540,745 passengers may expect Russo-Japanese war. No legitimate cause for offense on Russia's part has to be injured; here one in 146,896 passengers is injured. The explanation of been given by the United States during this conflict. Yet Russia started out by slighting this country. Its govern-ment refused to officially participate in the St. Louis World's Fair, although it the fact presented by these figures is not far to seek. The first impulse is to place the blame upon traffic managers who drive their trains at too great speed, overload cars and employ inferior men in important branches of the service. This explanation, says the Rochester Post-Express, is not carried far enough, adding: "Upon careful investigation it would probably be disof the United States. These things will be brought to mind by the Knight Commander sinking outrage. A halt will have to be called on Russia's picovered that traffic managers do not drive their trains at greater speed than is demanded by their patrons." Probably the correct explanation is found in the fact that we are an impatient people, and, whereas the Briton is content to take the accommodation train, the American is satisfied with nothing less than flying along at fifty or sixty The price of sliver has advanced and it miles an hour. It is the eager desire of is expected to go above 60 cents an ounce unless the situation should change in the people to "get there" that regulates some unexpected way. To a certain ex-tent the advance is caused, perhaps, by the nice handling of the market by large the speed on American railways and is, indirectly at least, responsible for many accidents caused by rapid transit.

The steamship Arabia, which was seized by the Russians with a cargo of merchandise from Portland, has been released, and that portion of her cargo which was not contraband will now be delivered at the destination for which it was originally headed. Eventually it is not improbable that Russia will pay up for that which she has confiscated, for if she is out roaming the seas in search. There is a reasonable probability that of cargo which might in the course of for hoarding. time reach her enemies, even though knew anything about the course of the it now be floating in neutral bottoms Interstate Commerce Commission's re- to neutral ports and consigned to neucent rulings. All simply recailed the trai merchants, she will find it in such same old cry for more power for it and wholesale quantities that it would supposed it perfectly safe to take a amass an overslock of trouble for her chance in favor of the downtrodden So long as flour, provisions and other unusually prosperous; crops have been good and exports harge. This has caused a demand for more currency, and has also resulted in larger purchases through contraband of war can be shipped to ocratic party is the great apostle and Hong Kong there will be plenty of coasting vessels ready to run it up to the bazaars for personal use and hoard-ing. For the first half of the present ing-there is no doubt about that; but Japanese ports, especially when they can do the running under the protec in the means it suggests for getting tion of Japanese guns, for practically the entire distance. Russia is powerless year, has been 63.3 per cent." to stop this traffic.

RUSSIA'S PIRATICAL ACTS.

Thus far the United States

THE ADVANCE IN SILVER.

Baltimore Sun,

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Philadelphia Press. The United States Government will Why do the trusts oppose President Roosevelt? Because his policy and his mand full reparation from Russia

speeches have brought legislation limiting for such damages to American property as may have been inflicted by the their power.

WHY TRUSIS OPPOSE - ROOSEVELT

For 15 years Federal lawsuits under Fedoutrage in which the Russians sank the merchant vessel Knight Command-er. That was a British craft, and the eral legislation have been brought to regulate and, restrain corporations, railroad government at London may be relied on to look after its own interests in the affair. A strong protest has been made and industrial. One of these suits alone, brought by President Roosevelt, the Northern Securities case, abruptly checked the by the British authorities to the Czar's community of interest plan, which had ad-

overnment, and recent developments St. Petersburg show that it will be vanced the cost of freight in this country to shippers and consumers by a round \$155,000,000 a year, over \$3,000,000 a week, or haif a million dollars every working But the goods on board the Knight

Commander belonged to Americans. Under the commonly accepted defini-tion, they were not contraband, and Russia had no right to interfere with But a lawsuit directed against a corporaion breaking the law is, after all, a dethem, and no right to molest the ves-sel carrying them. The position of the Government at Washington will be that by destroying the vessel the Russtructive and not a constructive measure. It is punitive rather than preventive. The Republican party and President Roose-velt's Administration are to be measured, not by their chase of those who have done forfeited all right to show whether the goods were contraband or not. Prompt and adequate compensavil, which has been vigorous, efficient, effective and successful, but by the broad egislation which has taken a long step tion from Russia will be demanded by the United States just as soon as the preliminaries can be arranged. There forward in the control of corporations. This has been accomplished by two acts, one creating the Department of Commerce will be no hesitation on this point by e Roosevelt Administration. Russia's recent depredations on the and Labor and the other the Elkins Rail-

road Rate bill. Both these measures were opposed by corporations. The first is the earliest law on the Federal statute book to require re-

ports of the inner working of great in-lustrial corporations. Under it the sedustrial corporations. Under it the se-crets of a great monopoly like the Standard Oil Trust, will be laid bare. If a con-spicuous director on this trust always Republican in the past, has refused to share in the work of electing President Roosevelt it is because neither he nor his associates can forgive a party or a candidate who has determined that there shall be no great corporation whose secret forces shall go on amassing wealth at the expense of the people without publicity, required by law and enforced by administrative power.

The trusts do not like this. Their work loves darkness. They turn naturally in this great contest to the Democratic party, which, through all the last 50 years since had promised to be represented. One of the reasons for Russian withdrawal from the Fair was said to be the ne-cessity for the employment of all the country's spare cash at home on ac-It east in its lot with human slavery, has the scenery at great length. The dramatist been the party of reaction in politics and must rely upon a few daubs of paint and of alliance with the darker forces of life, count of the war. Another reason assigned was anger at what St. Peters-burg called the anti-Russian sentiment gambling among the rest. The Elkins Railroad Rate bill directly

attacked the power of trusts and rail-roads by substituting for a fine or the imprisonment of the officer making a preferential railroad freight rate, a heavy fine on the corporation which sought to profit by it. The trusts have been built up on preferential states. Not one but owes whatever advantage it has, such as the Standard Oil or the Beef Trust enjoys to the special rates granted by railroads. Through 29 years these have been attacked, but here again a lawsult, neces sary as it may be, is but destructive. The important matter is constructive legislation which makes it more the interest of the railroad corporation to deal alike

holders of silver. A disposition to spec-late for a rise holps the advance. Th all shippers than to give special favors The to trusts. larger factor, however, is the Eastern demand, which has long been the main-stay of the market. The Far East has Both these acts would accomplish nothing if it were not for the suits which established the power of the Government. The real value of the Northern Securities always been the great buyer of the white metal. In that quarter of the world are some 700,000,000 or \$00,000,000 people, most decision, one of the greater legal decisions on the control of corporations, lies, not in of whom are very poor and use coins of small value. For their ordinary transthe precise consolidation which it pre-

vented, but in the opinion which estab-lished for all time the full and sufficient actions even bronze and copper suffice small are their units of value-but power of Congress to deal with any corer is used in larger transactions and oration engaged in industry and comnerce. It is customary to get the village metal-lurgist to turn one's fortune in silver

On this basis trusts can be controlled. Until this decision was secured they beinto jewelry and wear it on one's person for safekceping. Vast quantities of sil-ver are yearly bought, and the demand lieved themselves free from regulation in the space left between the limits of State and Federal jurisdiction. This is tereases when crops are good and the copie are prosperous. India in very re-ent years, it is pointed out, "has been true no longer. These lawsuits, the two acts and the policy of the Administration in enforcing both, constitute a construc-

tive reform in corporation control which only needs to be continued by re-elect-ing President Roosevelt to insure the supremacy of law without shock or destruction of property. year the increase in shipments to India London Punishes, New York Pardons. and the Straits, as compared with last

Atlantic Monthly.

left-handedness, cross eyes, fondness for jewelry for hand wear by men, red One of the commonest ways of giving

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It's guite a pleasant walk from Irving-

The dead-sure thing is usually deader than sure.

Kuropatkin should be a stimulating name for a racehorse.

The trouble about the gee-gees is that the right one doesn't always gee,

We notice the London "comics" are still running jokes about "Hiawatha."

Now that the English have reached L'Hassa, the "h" will soon be dropped.

Of a slovenly writer one might, instead of saying that he describes a scene, say that he describbles it.

The Sketch explains why certain building sites in London are not finding a ready sale by saying: "The short lease, So years, is the cause of lack of interest."

It * shows a deplorable ignorance of woodcraft to be mistaken for a deer, and the experience of the youngster who received a bullet in his shoulder should be a lesson to him-to be careful in chasing his hunting companions.

At Skibo Castle, it is said, Carnegie has hung in every room a large placard bearing the words, "Please do not tip the servants." If he can succeed in having his wishes carried out, it may become less expensive for Englishmen to visit a friend's country home than to stay at a fashionable hotel.

Max Beerbohm, the irrepressible critic, has been complaining of the unreality of the love scenes in novels and on the stage. In real life, he says, lovers merely hold each other's hand and murmur "dearest." What would this look like on the stage? Simply ridiculous. The novelist, according to Max, has the advantage of the dramatist in that he can describe a canvas face.

There's nothing like helping the home team. Here is how the Norwich Sun appeals to its readers:

If the young ladies who are helping to intertain the members of the team have the best interests of the nine at heart, they will deny thermselves and send the boys home marky. This is particularly necessary this week, as the team has five hard games shead. e don't want to shut down on this entire-for we realize how the boys feel about when they are with the girls, but unless nething is done we shall have to go out of business. So it is up to the girls to show their patriotism and see that the boys get their sleep.

It is a noble mind that will own itself mistaken. The Paradise City correspondent of the aptly-named Aurora Borenlis has a mind of such callber that he is not ashamed to admit his occasional mistakes. "Our Mayor is painting his house and says he will have a cook very soon? writes the man from Paradise, "We once bet that it would be a South Paradise lady, but we do not think so now." These affairs of the heart are deceptive, especially to the onlooker. The girl that gets the most ice-cream sodas doesn't always get the heart.

Professor Starr, the "Midway" professor of Chicago University, has been unburdening himself lately of his conclusions on degeneracy. Some of the signs which indicate the degenerate are the habit of parting the hair in the middle or on the right side, baldness, gray hairs before the age of 45, stub nose, bat ears, small lobes on the ears, receding chin, protruding lips,

DOLLAR WHEAT AGAIN.

ence and hope.

Chicago quotations yesterday made dollar wheat look cheap. Cash wheat and the entire list of options sold above \$1 per bushel, and the gain in May and December was more than 4 cents per bushel. This wild market and excitable prices are due to the continued had crop reports from all parts of the great wheat belt of the Middle West and Northwest, and are so unlike any of the previous booms of recent years that the professional operators stand aghast, afraid to buy and afraid to sell. A few months ago, when Mr. Armour was carrying on a systematic bull campaign in wheat, the sensational advances noted from time to time were the result of clever manipulation, and by these methods he succeeded in forcing the price up to \$1.09 per bushel. Then came the crash, and wheat went down with a rush, declining more than 25 cents per before it paused for breath

The slumn which followed the close of nation of a clever plece of manipulasufficiently strong to start a speculative movement, but not strong enough to

in woodcraft.

conditions, for, while wheat for Sep-

the near-by option during the Armour deal his wife. Dr. J. Hunter Wells, who has ing from the market when it was under the needy.

the worker has the means to pay it; will be necessary for us to use all of creeds and to whom the forms of religion our wheat at home in order to maintain do not appeal as matters of vital imthese prices. Oregon and Washington growers are both fortunate and unfortunate under

trusts, as their defenders fondly reach the markets that are now paying the highest prices for the cereal. One Buddha and Confucius and Mahommed. the chemist who has established the the fact that, no matter where the inss. wheat is marketed, there is but a very

As truly said by Dr. Wells, "the most loving expression of missionary enter-

Robert Hess and Edward Chester,

Wesley Pyle, h youth of 19, who was recently shot for a deer in the moun- two noted horsethleves of the Inland tains near Cow Creek, in Southern Ore- Empire, are certainly experts in their con, was "not skilled in woodcraft." line. Their latest exploit deprived the Hence he became the target for the rifle Sheriff of Malheur County, his deputy of a man who, by inference, knew ex- and the City Marshal of Vale of their actly what he was doing. Rev. L. E. horses. Mounting the steeds of their Meminger was the marksman in this inconfiding custodians while the latter were at breakfast, they were "over the stance. He was out for deer, and evidently regarded any object that had the hills and far away" almost before they temerity to move in the bushes "his were missed. While the character of ineat." Young Pyle, "ignorant of woodthe horsethief is not an admirable one, craft," was not able to get through the he who does what he sets out to do bushes without setting them in motion. deftly, expeditiously and successfully He had, moreover, just shot his first commands a degree of admiration even deer, and the prudence that forbids a though his talents are misdirected. This trained woodsman to move under such fact made "Gentleman Jack" the hero circumstances was ignored. A shot of a past generation, and for a time from the minister's rifle brought him to elevated the vocation of a highwayman a realizing sense of his ignorance of to the rank of a profession. These bold, woodcraft, Fortunately he was not bad men of Eastern Oregon are likely killed, only winged. He now lies in a to do the same by horsestealing. It behospital in this city, his right shoulhooves the constabulary of the stock der shattered, but with a good chance counties where these men are operating to look to their laurels

In extenuation of his lack of knowledge of woodcraft it is explained that The timber supply of Oregon and the lad was but recently from Iowa. Washington just at present is in jeopknew nothing about mountains. ardy from two different sources, both of Having shot a deer, he grew excited-lt which are making great inroads on the was his "first deer"-and not being standing timber. The competition of aware that he was in dangerous proxthe loggers is so great that they are. imity to a man with a gun, who was said to be cutting 500,000 feet per day used to killing deer, knew all about more than there is a demand for, and woodcraft and was skilled in mountain etiquette, he incautiously moved the plus. More distressing because, they bushes through which he passed. What leave absolutely no recompense for the followed has been told. Clearly this destruction are the ravages of the forest untaught boy from a prairie state needfires. The business of logging requires ed a lesson in woodcraft, and, true to the employment of many men and the his vocation as a teacher of the ignodistribution of considerable money for rant and a monitor to the erring, Rev. wages, and even if a portion of the logs S. E. Meminger gave it. A calm and are lost, some of the output will be deliberate hunter who is out merely for sold. With the forest fire the loss is recreation and never gets "buck fever" and in many places is just the man to give salutary lessons today are large tracts of smoking stumps and damaged timber which a onth ago had a merchantable value "POTENT, POWERFUL AND SINCERE."

aggregating many thousand dollars.

With Sheriff's posses in pursuit of missionary effort is represented by the two separate and distinct bands of that a content and in tor make, when in that olden day, horsethieves, Oregon is in a fair way He took the dust of the garden, the dust work of the missionary physician and to receive some unpleasant advertising. salled again for the Corean field, pre-It is not so very long ago that Oregon sented very forcibly the possibilities in this line, in the examples that he cited horses were so plentiful and cheap that they were not considered worth stealfrom his own experience wherein not the comforts of religion, but of mediing, but the desperate chances which cal and surgical science, were applied the thieves now fleeing from the wrath of the law are taking in an effort to as a saving grace to the afflicted and

round up a small bunch is a high trib-Ministrations whereby the blind car ute to the present value of the Oregon be made to see, the lame to walk and range horse.

Plans for a water system for Manila by a multitude that cares little for have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War. The supply is to be piped in from the Marquina portance. Upon this point those who be-Valley, a distance of sixteen miles. lieve in bending the energies to the so- This is another phase of the outrage lution of the problems of "one life at a perpetrated by the United States in generation ago. Since population has present conditions. They are fortunate time" are as cordial in their good-bye subjugating the poor Filipinos. A system of sewerage will next be inflicted sionaries as are those who regard religthese people. When abuses of upon the United States, and in a measure lous effort as the mainspring of foreign this kind begin there is no telling when missionary work, and who would first or where they will stop. convert to Christianity the disciples of

> Japanese soldiers continue to be and then relieve their physical sufferslaughtered by the thousands at St. Petersburg. It is astounding in view of this terrible decimation of their ranks, that the little brown men continue to prise is the branch that has to do with advance and that General Kuropatkin hygiene-in raising the standard of liv- and his undiminished host continue to

ner years, but a good deal of silver has ndirectly found its way into the counry, it is believed, through Japanese and Russian channels. China pays out a Russian channels. arge amount to Europe yearly in indem ties, but the expenditures of the Western powers in China in recent years have been very large. Railway-building, support of troops and military operations have thrown a good deal of cash John Chinaman's way, and he will absorb a good deal more before the present Russo-Japanese War is concluded.

China has not bought directly from the

The price of 60 cents an ounce is good one and promises to be stal rough for a year or two. But it is far below the value of \$1.29 an ounce, prevalled in 1865, and which the Sh which act tried in vain to restore. New gold mines are being opened every year, and gold may become much more abundant than now, but there is no indication of a disposition of progressive mankind to abandon gold for sliver. Even Mexico is looking to the employment of the gold standard of value.

Terrifying Memory.

Atchison Globe. An Atchison woman has remained an old main for no other reason than that her mother once had twins,

The Song of the Common People. Alfred J. Waterhouse in Success

We are the common people, the hewers of wood and stone,

The dwellers in common places, mighty of brawn and bone, the result will be a waste of the sur- Bearing the common burden that only the

shirkers shun. And doing the common duty that others have left undone.

Dubbed, by the few, plabelan, rabble or proletaire, Ours is the hand that feeds them, ours is

the prize they share, And ours is the common blessing, free to the tollers all,

To win from the lowly valley unto the summits tail.

Common, and only common This by the might of birth-Yet the world in its need leans on us-

We are the kings of the earth. We are the common people, and ours is the

common clay That a God deemed fit for using, when, in

that his will obeyed.

Fashioned and formed and shaped it, and man in his image made; And, seeing that God selected such clay for

the human test. And deeming his windom suffices to choose

but the surely best. We, who are comm non people and made of

the common clay, Leave to the proud uncommon to improve on the Maker's way.

Common, and only comm Tattered, sometimes, and frayed-

That God in his wisdom made. We are the common people, yet out of our

might is wrought, Ever, by God's own flat, masters of mighty

Men of that grand republic whose rulers

seers have known;

voluble all; And these, our sons, surpass them as the

long sob, and they are the saviors of

The saviors of the race,

West in as large volume as in some forfictition value to stock, and of selling large quantities of worthless certificates, is by paying large dividends, not out of the actual earnings of the company, but out of the money paid by stockholders for their stock. Stockholders and others, be-lieving from these dividends that the company is actually prosperous and earning noney, either increases their holdings of buy stock at high prices, only to find later that it is worthless. The penal code provides that the directors of a corpora tion who perpetrate this swindle guilty simply of a misdemeanor. Equally erious is the action of directors in know

ingly making and publishing false state ments or reports as to the financial condition of the company of which they are trustees. Whittaker Wright (the great company promoter, who committed suicide after being sentenced to hard labor for issuing false balance sheets of the wrecked London & Globe Finance Cor poration) was convicted in England under a statute substantially similar to this setion of the penal code. He was sentend seven years' penal servitude. Under this New York law the maximum penalty which he could have received would have been one year's imprisonment or a fine

of \$500.

A Typical Trustbuster.

Chicago Inter Ocean. It is announced from Democratic quarters that George Foster Penhody will be appointed treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. At the same time t is made known that Mr. Peabody is a director in the following corporations: Morton Trust Company. American Beet Sugar Company.

General Electric Company. Mexican Mineral Ballway Company. Mexican Northern Bailway Company. Potori & Hio Verde Bailway Company. outhern Improvement Company. Alvarez Land & Timber Company. Compania Metallurgica. Conquista Coal Company. Mexican Coal & Coke Company. Mexican National Construction Company. Montexuma Lead Company Here, then, is the barrel and the bung No wonder the Hon. Thomas Tagga "greatly encouraged by the prospect," is

New Light on the Servant Question. Lippincott's.

eager to get to work.

"Here's a nice girl, Mr. Fenton." With onvincing henevolence the intelligence e "lady" anchored in front of him a stern and ancient Valkyr.

"Have the others been long with yous?" The flerce newcomer took a flerce initia-No, oh, No." In his own office Edward

The Phantom Coasters.

Edward N. Pomeroy in Atlantic Monthly

was a man of authority, but here even the weakest woman rose immeasurably his superior. Overhearing a lady to the

right bluntly assert, "You won't do; I never could stand a cross-eyed walfress,' he envied her inhuman courage.

His examiner deigned to enlarge: "I never go where the other help has been

anny while, because sometimes they sides with the family."

thought,

valk ale

They pass behind the veil of time And traverse the primeval deep.

> About them howl forgotten gales; Above are pre-historic skies; he first of Greece beside them sails And Troy town's wrock behind them lies.

hair for most people (the professor said that the Irish were entitled to the privilege of having red hair without being degenerates), blonde hair (except with the Swedes), teeth wide apart, pigeon toes and knock knees. If you have 12 of these signs you should be in the asylum, says Professor Starr, while 15 almost certainly insures you a life in the penitentlary.

Hitherto the drunken man has been ooked upon with contempt and disgust. He has been held up, figuratively, to the gaze of the young as an example of what uncontrolled indulgence in strong waters will do for a man, and he has been the horrible warning of countless firey declamations. Yet all the time the poor fellow has been wronged. Man drinks himself, silly, not because of a brute craving for intoxicants, but because of eye strain. Dr. Chaimers Prentice-needless to say he hails from Chicago-has made this great discovery. Badly-fitting glasses cause nervous derangement, and nervous derangement throws the system out of the proper functional arrangement. This derangement causes an abuormal appetite which demands liquor. Here it is in the physician's own words, and mark the lose of his sentence, "demands liquor.

Do not blame the poor drunkard; do not fine him in the police court; but buy him a good pair of spectacles and send him forth a reformed man.

WEX J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

If it's a poor rule that won't work both ways, what about the rule that won't work either way?-Baltimore American,

Johnny-What does it mean to take a thing philosophically? Mother-It's the way your paw pays his card debts, but not the butches dill.-New York Sun.

Grover-Oh, by the way, do you have steam heat in your flat? Forester-Only in Summer, and we are away then, so we don't mind it, you know.-Boston Transcript.

"Tes, that is a statue of Virgil. He was a great Roman poet." "Was that the reason he couldn't afford to wear pants?" asked little Waldo .- Chicago Record-Herald.

"Do you believe in the 'harrel' in politics?" "Not any more," answered Senator Sorghum, "A man ought to have a houshead in order to amount to anything these days."-Washingt

"He's just a had ogg." "Yes? Wouldn't it be awful if he should fall and be broke." "He did fall once and it kept him from being broke. He fell beir to half a million."-Philadelphia Press,

Tired Tatters-Dis paper tells erbout a feller wot died from ennui. Weary Walker-Wot's dat? Tired Tatters-It's de feelin' wot comes to a man when he gits so inzy dat loafin's hard work.-Chicago News.

Argus emitted a yelp of anguish, "How would you like to get a cinder in 50 of your eyes" he demanded. Making a bee lina for the drugstore, he proved mythology isn't what it is cracked up to be .- New York Sun.

Lady Caller-I am sorry to hear that your nueband has failed, Mrs. Taketeasy. It must be- Mrs. Taketenay (sobbing)-Yes, it's dread-ful; but (brightening visibly) thank goodness my new costume came home just before the crash .- New Yorker.

Farmer Treefrog-What makes you think Duniel Webster wus a smart man? Farmer Hoptoad-Waal, Fye been reading some of his speeches, an' they seem to agree purty thor-oughly with Mary Jane's graduation essay.--Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Binks overcame a lot of obstacles," said Banks to his wife. "He never went to school in his life, but he is a successful business man and prominent enough to he sent as a delegate to the St. Louis Convention." "Oh, know!" exclaimed Mrs. Banks. "Ho's one of those uninstructed delegates the papers tell about,"-Cleveland Leader,

"T was long ago they went to rack, But lo, they loom before my eyes. And, measured by these, the unco' are petty and wes and small, Below the cliffs that saw them strike And foaming breakers round them fold, Playing with gilded baubles, chattering, Their skeletons are hidden, like The pirate's bible and his gold. Yet now, as in their golden prime, The circles of the sea they sweep

their great hearts throb to the world's

walk alone, Piercing the future shadows, knowing what

The consters of the past are back, The Emblem, Effort, Enterprise;

men.

Common, and only common, Hopelessly commonplace, Yet our of our loins still issue

hills o'ertop the gien, For