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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temperature, 61 deg.; minimum, 55 deg.; total precipitation, 0.18 inch. TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers; brisk south

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, OCT. 11, 1904.

AMERICA'S SUPERIOR SHIPPING AD-VANTAGE.

And now comes the Democratic party and presumably after mature deliberation wheels into line in the advocacy of a subsidy for American shipping. It does not matter that the Democratic plan of a discriminating bounty deviates slightly from that of the Republicans, who have advocated a direct subsidy. The result reached is the same by either plan-a tax on the many for the benefit of the few, and the levying of tribute on business that does pay to support that which does not pay. At to time in the history of our country has there been such an excess of ocean tonnage available for carrying our products to the world's markets. In every port of prominence on the civilized globe idle tonnage is accumulating, and rates are so low that dividends are impossible. The exporter from Mr. Hepburn at the recent National

Bankers' Convention told his hearers that our exports were not unfavorably affected by the fact that most of them the most and not the least profitable fields of investment. That the contrary is frequently true is shown by a table of freight rates printed by the Birmingtime ago. This table showed a uniform fires and thickest smoke since 1862, rate from New York to South Africa Still those who insist that they never of \$3.65 per ton, against a minimum the Prince line offering to take freight reaching foreign markets are equal if not superior to those of the foreign inches, countries which do the carrying for us.

Competition is the life of trade, and in no other line of industry is the competition as close as it is today in the shipping business. This is due to the small opportunities for the investment of capital in the European countries. whose flects "have fed the seas for a thousand years." There are occasionally periods of prosperity in shipping. One of these began the latter part of 1897, and it ran on almost uninterrupted for more than three years. During that era of prosperity every freight-carrier that would hold together long enough to make a voyage paid good dividends, New steamers double and treble the size of the old ones were ordered in great numbers, and so much tonnage was put affoat that the inevitable depression followed. There was no other avenue for investment open for the foreign capital that was tled up in these ships, so their owners in desperation continued operating them, buoyed up by the hope that the pendulum would some day swing back and bring again steelf in court when lawyers and Judges their dividends.

All of this was water on the wheel of the American producer. Without the Legislature intended it should. necessity of paying one cent of subsidy or discriminating bounty he was landing his goods in the foreign market at a freight rate so low that in many cases it was less than the actual cost of transportation. These conditions still exist, and they will continue to exist until the opportunities for investment ashore give the foreigners an opening for their money which is now earning so little at sea. With the Germans, French, English and Norwegians a written request for such a transfer. all scrapping for our carrying business at lower rates than we can handle it the transfer when requested, the par-ourselves, the necessity of engaging in ents contended that "may" means at lower rates than we can handle it the unprofitable business is less apparent than ever. The Democrats in coming to the aid of the millionnire shipowners have hardly strengthened their very weak claim of being "a friend to that official adopted the same view and the common people."

ing on the apathy of voters of both big parties this campaign. He needn't lie awake nights worrying over it. sence of noise is not apathy. In the the Circuit Court. The Supreme Court profoundly religious, It believes in right National contests of 1896 and 1900 the issues involved provoked serious momentous question, and it is too early this sentiment is a thing apart from thought among all classes of voters, to by several months to say that in this the "Alphas and Omegas of the eccle the exclusion of lighter and inconsequential display of party enthusiasm. This year public thought is not less Campaigning in every form leads up to the main thing-ketting out

and 1900, the vote will be there next In Taggart's army it seems there is no great inclination to "holler.

THE KELSO OUTBAGE.

The recent outrage reported from Kelso, Wash, is one of those inco able atrocities that are now and then perpetrated in a civilized community and that prove that the savage instinct has not yet been eliminated from some savage natures. Civilized and enlightened people have long since closed the volumes in which details of the cruelties practiced by savages on the "bloody ground" of Kentucky are recorded. Recalling with shuddering horror some of the tales of savage treachery, implacability and torture that make up the records of the early settlement of Kentucky, we fall to find anything that sprpasses in fiendish deviltry this Kelso The savages, it is true, did not remit their efforts in the line of torture until death released their victims from further possibility of suffering, while a spark of humanity seemed to survive in the cruel natures of this young man's persecutors and they gave information that led to his rescue before life was quite extinct.

But was this late relenting the indication of a smoldering spark of human-ity or merely a further revelation of the brutal cowardice that is a controlling element of such natures? The verdict of experience indorses the latter probability. No man dreads merited punishment or cringes in its presence so tremblingly and protestingly as does the arrant coward. And no man in whom cowardice is not a controlling element of character could plan or help to execute so great an outrage-physical and mental-upon any other human being as this young man of Kelso was made to suffer.

Civilization in its higher judgment does not tolerate cruel and unusual forms of punishment. Even a murderer who practices the direct cruelty upon his victim is, according to the civil code of all enlightened reoples, put to death without unnecessary suffering. This is as it should be. It is one of the sharpest tests which is applied to individual self-control in a community when perpetrators of most abhorrent crimes are punished "by due course of law." This test, it may be hoped, the community in which this atrocity was perpetrated will meet successfully, should official vigilance uncover the identity of these brutal and cowardly assailants and take them into custody. That the young man escaped with his life is sufficient compensation for the fact that capital punishment cannot be inflicted lawfully upon his assailants. All good citizens join in the hope that these cowardly criminals will not go unwhipt of justice, but that long years of servitude in prison stripes await them.

END OF A LONG DRY SEASON. With the rain-or rather the delicious drizzle-drozzle-that came down for several hours yesterday the long dry season of 1904 may be said to have been brought to a close. Old-timers is very properly to give Russia credit who depend on memory have called either coast of the United States can this the driest Summer ever known. Is exerted on the foreign market situasecure for the purpose of carrying It is not. In the interests of accurate tion. The question that is quite naturneteorological history, be it known that that can be used, and can take his 1885 was the banner Summer for lack of tically controlling the situation, why rainfall. The total precipitation in does she continue to dump her wheat on June, July and August of that year was a market that would quickly get on a twenty-seven hundredths of an inch, while this year the rainfall during the three months mentioned was 1.38 inches. American capital was certain to go into the only month since the Weather Bureau was established, thirty-seven years ago, in which rain did not fall at Portland. To refresh recollection it may be added that 1883 was the year of ham Chamber of Commerce a short heaviest and longest-continued forest tent of these contracts now being ful-

rate of \$4.86 per ton from England to
the same ports. The Birmingham Daily
The figures given in the foregoing paraIt is not improbable that the Russian to assume the care and treatment of graph are for the Summer, namely, wheat holders are imbued with the England to South America at States calendars declare constitute the Recent mild depressions in the Liver-June, July and August, which United American rates, but for conveyance via Summer season. Now, if you take our pool market were reported as due to the New York." This is a decidedly ex- season of sunshine, May to September plicit contradiction of that ancient fairy | inclusive, the time of year when Nature tale about American goods being is more lavish in blandishments than forced to reach South Africa and South on any other part of the world's sur-America by way of England, and it also face, this is the record-breaker; for in proves conclusively that the shipping | the five months of 1904 the total rainfall facilities afforded our merchants for was only 2.25 inches, while in 1883 the total for the same five months was 2.61

> To show by comparison how dry the past season has been, here are the figures for the average rainfall from 1867 to 1904: May, 2.39 inches; June, 1.85 inches; July, 0:58 inch; August, 0:55 inch; September, 1:75 inches; total. 7.12 inches. For the Summer months the average precipitation for thirtyseven years was 2.98 inches; so we had less than one-half the normal rainfall this year. Again, we start in on a wet season with a deficiency of rain, and, now that Watson's letter of acceptance has been launched, there is no good reason for withholding discussion of the proposition that the climate of Western Oregon is changing

DOES "MAY" MEAN "MUST."

It is fortunate that there has been raised just at this time the question whether the word "may" means what it is popularly understood to mean or whether it means "must." This is a question that is continually presenting are called upon to construe the word "may" to mean what they imagine the Discussion of the subject at this time, when members of the Legislature are beginning to consider matters of legislation, will tend to make writers of law more careful of the words they use.

The present discussion has arisen be cause of a decision rendered by Circuit religious motives, led a New England Judge Hamilton, at Corvallis. One section of the school law provides that a School Board "may" transfer a child to another school when the parents file A School Board having refused to make "must" and that the School Board had no discretion in the matter. The question was submitted to the Attorney-General, and after due consideration rendered an opinion announcing that the Legislature meant must when it said may. Then the controversy got into the courts, with the result that the Attorney-General has been overruled. But this is only the decision of has still an opportunity to weigh the and it wants to have right done."

particular case may means may.

Questions of this kind frequently arise, and since it is often difficult to determine the meaning of simple words that 'religious' means synods, councils, con-have been in use throughout all the ferences, and conventions and customs

coves members of the Legislature to make their meaning doubly sure by particular care in the choice and use of words. While it is not always practicable to insert a definition of words employed, a qualifying phrase can often be used to make the meaning clear. In the use of "may," for example, if it were intended that the word be used in its ordinary sense, the phrase "in his discretion" could be added, while if no discretion is to be given, the word "must" or "shall" should be used. It is not enough that a law shall be consistent in itself and in harmony with other existing laws; it must also be clear in its meaning to the ordinary person and beyond possibility of misconstruction by hair-splitting attorneys.

RUSSIA FEEDING EUBOPE, It is not alone by reason of her big war in the Far East that Russia is attracting world-wide attention at this time, but the enormous shipments of wheat which she is sending to Great Britain and the Continent are at present the most interesting features of the wheat situation. In the "World's Shipments" for last week the land of the Czar again led all other countries. For many weeks Russian shipments have been greater than those of all other wheat-shipping countries combined, and for last week they were reported at 5,929,000 bushels, out of a total of 10,603,000 bushels. Of this latter amount the United States and Canada contributed (flour included) 1,091,000 bushels, India, 1,304,000 bushels, the Argentine 576,000 bushels, Australia 720,000 bushels, and the Danublan ports 992,000

Naturally under the stress of such enormous shipments from a single country the foreign market is exhibiting no desire to advance in price. With "World's Shipments" more than 2,000,-000 bushels greater than for the previous week, there was also a slight increase in "Quantities on Passage," and the "American Visible" increased 3,292,-000 bushels-the largest increase ever recorded in a corresponding week. This brought the "Visible" up to 20,790,000 bushels, compared with 20,758,000 bushels for the corresponding date last year, and 14,598,000 bushels for the same period in 1898, when the force of the Leiter boom had not all been expended. These continued heavy shipments of wheat from Russia have, more than any other factor, been responsible for the failure of the Liverpool market to follow the strength in the American

wheat markets. The foreign buyer in the face of such enormous Russian shipments can hardly be expected to believe otherwise than that the shortage indicated in the United States will be more than offset by the increase from Russia. For the seven weeks following August 1 Russian shipments this year were 2,200,000 bushels greater than they were for the same period last year. This, of course, has not made up all of the shortage in the United States and Canadian ship-ments, but as the Argentine, India and Australia have been contributing factors of minor importance, the tendency parity with American markets if shipments eased up a little? Some explapurchased earlier in the season, before the bullishness of the American situa-

tion was thoroughly appreciated. It is impossible to determine the exfilled, but it seems hardly probable that liberal offerings of new-crop Argentine wheat. If the growers of the Southern Hemisphere are satisfied that present European prices are ample, and are willing to sell wheat that has not yet been harvested, the Russians may be expected to "loosen up" on at least a portion of their big stocks, even though they have not contracted them in advance.

CHURCHES IN FLUX.

Even in these days, when dogma has fallen upon evil times, it is startling to find a minister of one of the great de nominations declaring his belief that within the next hundred years every ecclesiastical organization in America will have lost its present form. Yet that is precisely the declaration which the Rev. Edward Everett Hale ends an article on "The Religion of America" in the latest issue of the International Quarterly, and whether or not one agrees with his views it must be conceded that what Dr. Hale has and to cleric alike. As the statement concerning the evanescence of present churches is attributed to the president of Brown University, by whom it was made so far back as 1870, it comes with even more emphasis in the present repetition, as Dr. Hale remarks that "thirty years have more than justified a position which then seemed somewhat startling."

Dr. Hale begins his consideration of "The Religion of America" by noting that the history of the early settlers shows a mixture of religious and secular motives. Some came to better their religious conditions, others their phys-Manassah Cutler, animated by colony to Marietta. Daniel Boone and his kind crossed the Alleghanies in search of good country. And "all the same," says Dr. Hale, "one does not observe that the religious institutions south of the Ohio differ materially from those of the states in the Northwest territory." Subsequently an ecclesiastical movement and a distinctly secular movement are discernible, although it is impossible to say which has achieved

As to the present time, "whether you are on the stump a month before the Presidential election," says Dr. Hale, "or whether you are at a missic convention to celebrate the centennial of the missionary society, it might be observed all along that the country is this sentiment is a thing apart from siastics," of whom Dr. Hale remarks that "nineteen-twentieths of them have been educated to suppose that the word 'religious' means synods, councils, conthe vote on election day. As in 1896 history of the English language, it be- and traditions. Nineteen-twentieths Rhode Island in the doubtful colu-

bells and pomegranates as heartily did the Sanhedrim at Jerusalem." American people has come, in short, thinks Dr. Hale, to a stage at which it is deeply religious in sentiment but en-tirely indifferent to the formal creeds of the churches. Were the language not weakened by the obsolescence of the

word "plous" and the encroachments of the word "religious," Dr. Hale's conclusions might be put still more briefly by saying that the American people is plous but not religious. Apart from those people of merely plous sentiment, Dr. Hale thinks there

remain enough persons attached to written creeds and formal rituals to keep the great ecclesiastical organizations in existence for a time, "but with every year," he continues, "it becomes nore and more certain that by the year 2000 no ecclesiastical organization now existing in America will retain its present form." Not every reader will agree with this conclusion, if it implies that the churches will be changed in essential matters. Naturally, with the sage of time, changes are inevitable in any organization, yet rituals modified will still remain rituals. There have been good-hearted men in all ages who didn't care a rap for the "Alphas and Omegas of the ecclesiastics," but where plety has existed in a people it has found expression in ritualism of some kind, and must always continue to do so. The churches are broadening their influences today; coming into touch with the people at more points, and they will probably continue to do during the next hundred years as they have done in the past. As Dr. Hale himself points out, "church and state are not parted in America as sophomores speaking at college exhibitions think they are. The organizations called by those names are parted, but the same sovereign appears. . . . The same man votes in a Presidential election on Tuesday who attends the vestry meeting on the day before or the day a retraction. after." Surely this should make for

The attention that is being drawn to the Coos Bay country and its wonderful resources should stimulate railroad builders to enter in and promote the development of this rich section of the state. In point of fact, Coos County belongs to Oregon only in name. It has, during all of the years since its settlement, been 'practically without communication with the outside world except by way of the ocean. San Francisco is the home port of its citizens-their market both for selling and buying. They know Portland only in name, and Salem merely as the place where the Legislature meets. In the latter they are interested biennially; in the former not at all. "The city" to the south of them is, as before said, their home port. Much attention has lately been directed toward this section of the state by letters that have been published in The Oregonian. These have set forth plainly and truly the wonderful resources that await development there. The people of Coos County have done much for themselves and their section, notwithstanding the fact that they have been seriously handicapped by lack of railroad facilities. They are self-helpers, and are worthy of all commendation, and of such material assistance as is necessary to secure railway connection with the world beyond their county boundary

the stability of the churches.

A good place for the open-air treatment of consumption in this county to begin is in connection with the suffer-ers from this disease who are county charges. The opinion has been ex-pressed that the cost of providing facilities for the treatment of such cases at the county poor farm would be small, or at least inconsiderable. It is not the Still those who insist that they never they are of sufficient proportions to purpose of the organization that has knew so long a dry season as the one account for all of the wheat that is in view the establishment of an openpurpose of the organization that has to assume the care and treatment of who are wholly unable to pay their way. The duty of the county in this matter is plain. It has the ground; it will cost little to furnish such equipment as is necessary to give indigent consumptives the one chance more for their lives. It is also due to those who associate with and take care of them that provision for such segregation of these cases from those not infected as is demanded by sanitary science be made. In the impending changes at the poor farm, and the readjustment of conditions that it is supposed will follow, it may be hoped that this matter will be looked into-not politically, but humanely, and in the interest of sanitary science.

Pension Commissioner Ware caused to be painted on the walls of his re ception-room the legend "The Lord hates a liar," thinking thereby to arouse in the pension sharks who throng it the latent spark of conscience that is supposed to smolder in every human soul. He was unsophisticated when he reckoned thus. Men whose chief stock in trade consists in the promotion of perjury and various other written is of deep interest to layman forms of deception simply laugh at the suggestion. It is refreshing to note, however, that Commissioner Ware has grown wise upon some vital points at issue between these professional flichers. upon the public Treasury and the just and honest intent of the Government in its dealings with pensioners. He is not blind to the real nature of their calling. When he sets his official reception-room in order after the inauguration of President Roosevelt and takes a hitch in his belt for another term he will probably have the legend painted

Seattle correspondence printed in The Oregonian yesterday contained an interesting review of the exploitation of the railroad commission in the State of Washington. The correspondent very accurately summed up the entire history of the railroad commission fight, ring a term of years, in the following language:

The demand for a railroad commis not come from the people themselves. It was created and fosteged by politicians. This is a declaration easily demonstrated by a study of the political conventions which have had to do with the movement.

The correspondent supplied the tails to prove his assertion, and the facts are fully understood by the more intelligent class of voters throughout the State of Washington. As it is the politicians, and not the people, who are seeking to establish the railroad commission machine, it can easily be understood that it is they, and not the people, who will profit by it.

One of the humors of the campaign taking half a day of Judge Parker's valuable time jollying him into a belief that he can carry the little state. Neither Taggart por Sheehan puts

SLANDERS ON ODELL.

New York Press

As he is the responsible director of the Democratic campaign in this state, we invite Mr. Alton B. Parker's attention to what his organs are saying about the contemptible attack on Governor Odell in the Democratic State platform.

The New York Times said, on the day, after the nomination of Justice Herricz, that it "would have been better" to omit from the platform the sentence declaring that "for the first time in its history th: Empire State has a Governor whose personal integrity rests under widespread sonal Integrity rests under widespread suspicion." "So far as the Times is con-cerned it has never heard of any act of Governor Odell which would bring his personal integrity under auspicion." The New York World says that the per-

The New York World says that the personal attack on Governor Odell bears the unmistakable earmarks of David B. Hill, and that either he should substantiate the charge of personal dishonesty lodged against Governor Odell or "the Democratic candidate and committee should disavow them." The World, in one of its bursts of political virtue like that in which it confessed that the Republican party was responsible for everything that party was responsible for everything that had been done to curb me

say that it is a great wrong to the state and an outrage upon its Governor to accuse him of dishonesty upon no other ground than 'suspicion'. . . No evidence has ever been produced to impeach

the Governor's integrity or to show that the 'public revenues are largely diverted to private profit.''

The World itself has not yet disavowed its cheap lie about a meeting between Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and President Recognity of the President Recognities of the President Recognities and the President Recognities at which it charged the President Roosevelt, at which, it charged, the President promised to use his high office in the interest of Mr. Morgan's corporations in return for heavy bribes to be paid to the Republican Campaign Committee. The World's advice to Justice Herrick and the state committee to repudiate the peanut attack on Governor Odell would sound better if the World should first apologize for its own slander on the President. The return for heavy bribes to be paid to World the other day printed a hair-rais-ing account of a massacre of Filipinos which had been "suppressed" by the War Department. Though this lie has been exposed, too, the World has not published

But Mr. Parker is the person we shall hold responsible for failure to repudiate the slander on Governor Odell. That calumny was written by Mr. David Bennett Hill, but it was unanimously approved by the Democratic party of New York in convention assembled. Mr. Parker is the acknowledged leader not only of the Democracy of the United States, but of the State of New York. Mr. Parker has exercised the prerogative of a leader in vetoing the nomination of Mr. Edward M. Grout after a large majority of the delegates to Saratoga had agreed on the New York Controller. And it was on the order of Mr. Parker, in craven fear lest Tammany should knife Mr. Grout at the polls, that the nomination of a notorious political judge was made to effect party harmony. It was Mr. Parker who wrote to the editor of the National Democratic Cam-

paign textbook ordering him to leave out of that publication all reflections on "the personal honor and integrity of President Roosevelt." Will he write a like letter to Rooseveit. Will he write a me letter to the editor of the state campaign text-book? Why shouldn't he? His organs tell him that the charges made by his ally, Mr. Hill, "will surely react upon the party making them, as any other false statement of exaggeration is bound to "This about he reagon enough for statement of exaggeration is bound to do." This should be reason enough for Mr. Parker, the man whose ruling passion is the desire to win votes and lose none. But there is a larger reason, which we submit to Mr. Parker. That is that he is looked upon now as the responsible head of the Democratic party in his own state as well as in the Nation, and therefore he will be giving his tacit consent to the outraise upon the Governor of New

fore he will be giving his tacit consent to the outrage upon the Governor of New York if he suffers the slander uttered by the Democratic State Convention to pass without his condemnation.

If Mr. Parker should fail to speak out in denunciation of the cowardly assault on Governor Odell the voters will construe his silence as approval of it, which in the circumstances they would have every right and reason to do. If Mr. Parker is honest and consistent in his attitude toward mud-slinging in this camtitude toward mud-slinging in this camritide toward mud-singing in this cam-paign, let him have the courage and the manhood to come out with a veto of those paragraphs in the unanimous Democratic platform that accuse the Governor of New York of a crime which, if he were guilty of it, should lead to his immediate impeachment and ejection from office.

Stupid and Unpatriotic. The Irish World. As is well known, the overshadowing issue in the present National campaign

Cowboy Song. Joseph Mills Hanson, in Leslie's Monthly. We are up in the morning ere dawning of day and the grub wagon's busy and flap-jacks in

While the herd is astir over the hillside and with the night-riders rounding them into the Come take up your cinches

And shake up your cinones
And shake up your print;
Come, wake up your broncho
And break for the plains;
Come rout those red steers from the long
chaparral.
For the outfit is off for the railroad corral! The afternoon shadows are starting to lean When the grub wagon sticks in a mare And the herd scatters further than vision can

the cook!

So shake out your rawhide

And snake it up fair;

Come, break your old bronche

To taking his share!

Come, now for the steers in the long
chaparral.

For it's all in the drive to the railroad corral!

you bet all true punchers will help out

But the longest of days must reach evening at When the hills are all climbed and the creeks are all passed And the tired hard droops in the yellowing Let them loaf if they will, for the railroad's

in sight! So flap up your holster And snap up your belt; Come, strap up the saddle Whose lap you have felt; Good-by to the eteers and the long of There's a town that's a trump by

GOLD AND SILVER OUTPUT.

Washington Dispatch, N. Y. Tribune. George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, has completed his calculation of the production of gold and silver in the United States and in the world for the calendar year 1903. The figures for the United States, by states and territories,

	Gold.	Commercia
Alabama	8,014,700	\$
Arisona	4,357,900 16,194,500 22,540,100	1,829,05 508,03 7,014,70
Georgia Idaho Kansas	62,000 1,570,400 9,700	3,513,99 82,59
Maryland Michigan Montana	4,411,000	- 27,00 6,826,84
New Mexico North Carolina	3,388,000 244,600 70,590	2,121,27 97,57 5,94
South Carolina South Dakota	1.290,200 100,700 6,225,700	63,72 10 119,44
Tennemea	3,607,400	7,02 245,37 6,046,27
Virginia Washington Wyoming	13,500 279,900 3,600	5,11 150,03
Totals		\$29,722,00

The total number of fine ounces produced in the United States for the calendar year 1903 was 54,300,000. value of silver is computed at 54 cents

value of sliver is computed at 54 cents a fine ounce.

The total output of gold shows a declipe of \$6,400,000 and of sliver a decline of 1,200,000 ounces from the figures of the previous year. The falling off in both metals is almost entirely due according to Mr. Roberts to Inhor. due, according to Mr. Roberts, to labor troubles in Colorado. The most impor-tant gain made by any state was about \$50,600 in gold by Nevada. The following table shows the world's

production of gold and silver for the calendar year 1908:

Court Same was as		and the same
North America: United States . \$ Mexico Canada Africa Australania Europe:	Gold, Value, 73,501,700 10,677,500 18,834,500 67,908,100 80,210,100	Silver, Commercial Value, \$29,522,000 38,070,000 1,700,800 185,300 5,728,700
Russia Austrie-Hungary Germany Norway Sweden Italy Spain Portugal	24,632,200 2,245,100 70,000 2,700 33,800 26,700 5,400 1,300	\$2,000 \$17,000 \$,144,100 100,900 15,400 \$35,400 \$,200,100
Greece Turkey Finland France Great Britain	20,100 2,000 TT,300	573,600 247,800 5,200 403,600 79,000
South America: Argentina Bolivia Chili Colombia Ecuador	30,000 1,000 686,000 2,724,400 274,400	50,000 4,543,600 1,402,600 609,500
Brazii Venezuela British Gulana Dutch Gulana Prench Gulana	2,274,299 84,500 1,611,300 375,900 2,101,500	943,200
Peru Uruguar Centrai America Asia: Japan	592,600 51,560 1,875,300	1,142,700
China Cores British India. British East Indies. Dutch East Indies.	2,002,709 7,824,709 3,000,000 11,428,900 1,176,200 501,500	282,900 66,200

..... \$325,527,200 \$92,039,800 The total number of ounces produced is given as 170,443,670. These figures show a gain over the output of 1902 of \$23,637,500 in gold and 9,109,331 ounces in silver. The commercial value of the silver output is \$6,532,400 greater than in 1902, at the average price of 54 cents an ounce, compared with 53 cents in the previous year. The most important gains in gold were \$23,974,400 in Africa and \$7,631,300 in Australia, and the most serious loss was in the United States. The most important change in silver production was in Mexico, which reports an increase of 10,323,333 fine clothes.

Washington street on the hint that she wore a brown hat.

According to Bishop Tuttle, Alton Brooks Parker is unfit for the Presidency, because the parish of Esopus contributes nothing to foreign missions. Is it possible that the people of Esopus are benighted enough to look after their own sick and poor in preference to teaching the Hottentot to wear clothes. show a gain over the output of 1902 of reports an increase of 10,223,338 fine ounces. Australasia shows a gain of 1,656,819 ounces.

CRISP BANKNOTES NO MORE.

Geyer's Stationer.

The days of the crisp banknote are numbered. Instead of being crisp, the money which the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing will hereafter turn out will be soft and velvety, if important experiments which are now being conducted in the presence of Treasury officers for the purpose of demonstrating the advantages of a novel chemical treatment for paper prove satisfactory. The result of the adoption of the new secret process will be to revolutionize a portion of the work connected with the printing of paper money of the United States.

Under the new process it will take just

banknote than under the present method. The chemical solution not only renders the paper soft and velvety, but it also makes it nonshrinkable. By applying it tilla County, where it does not rain

Some complaint is made about Atchison husbands. It is charged that they stalk through a door ahead of their wives, and often let it siam in their faces; that they show no courtesy in helping their wives on and off streetcars, and when out walking with their wives, walk half a block ahead of them. Without any desire to bring on a war between the United States bring on a war between the United States and Great Britain, we wish to state that this is a characteristic that is distincly English. The Englishman walks ahead of lis wife; the Frenchman beside her, and the American husband is supposed to bring up the rear. It seems that in many

The Infirm Candidate's Letter of Acceptance.

New York Press.

If President Roosevelt's formal letter of acceptance was a masterly example of downright honesty in stating princi-ples, direct force in meeting issues and unhesitating candor in making definite and unescapable pledges, Mr. Parker, in his formal letter of acceptance, sur-passes all the previous performances at dodging, twisting, squirming and back-ing and filling on the great questions which are before the American people.

See That Hump?

Cieveland Leader.
This ure is all a managerede,
Because it costs us dearly.
To above ourselves just as we are—
To meet our friends sincerely.
If man would but formake the pad,
That swells his puny shoulder,
The girl would never more believe.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

ALONE IN AFRICA. A Story of True Love, Western Grit, and the Power of Classified Advertising. Surmmary of previous rounds—Sullivan Guich wishes to marry Clemeblina Carp, but is kicked out by her guardian. Sellwood Ferry, who tells Guich that he may claim

Round IL—Sullivan Gulch pondered. He was one of the few persons in Portand capable of pondering, and constant practice had made it as easy for him to ponder as to spin a yarn to Judge Hogue. For a moment he thought of getting full, but although he knew nany would be glad to see him filled he rejected the idea as unworthy of a Gulch. After pendering 25 minutes, the resourceful young Portlander hit upon a plan, effective from its very simplicity. Next morning he inserted the fol-

SITUATION WANTED-YOUNG MAN NOT fond of work desires position as King, salary less an object than chance for ad-vancement, has had experience in courts. Address Sullivan Guich, Portland, Or., U. S. A., North America.

lowing advertisement in The Oregonian

Having attended to this business, young Guich dropped into one of the boxes that were removed before October i and drank a scoop of beer.

(To be continued.) Society Item.

General Kuropatkin is going South for the Winter.

Tom Watson is the real tabasco of the campaign.

Keep your eye on your umbrells. Also keep your flat on it.

Portugal is having trouble with African natives, just like a great Power. Kuropatkin's address to his troops

convinces us that he is a corking good campaign orator. Spain has very gracefully made France a present of Morocco, on which Spain has no greater claim than prox-

imity. One advantage in being a man is that a wet day doesn't make you worry if your socks are not the latest shade of

What imbeciles the Chinese are with their josses and their harvest festival. Why don't they wait for church and Thanksgiving day.

Already there is some mention of Christmas presents in the store windows. Christmas, it is true, comes but once a year, but it seems to start coming soon after it's gone.

Such is the power of fashion that it would be as easy to recognize an individual Populist on the information that he wore whiskers as to spot a girl on Washington street on the hint that she

clothes.

In James Jeffrey Roche's new book "The Sorrows of Sap'ed," there are a number of quotations from works of Eastern lore. One of them is:

If children were born before their parents, family life would be different from what it is.—How to Raise Hens: By an Experienced Egg.

This recalls a recent item in the London Globe, stating that "Mme. Venus," fined at the Sunderland Police Court for pretending to tell fortunes, turned out to be a man and that a similar "bearded lady" case was discovered the other day in the office of a provincial newspaper, where the city editor wrote "Lady Janet's Fashion Notes," and the Under the new process it will take just football expert the "Advice to Young sixty days' less time to manufacture a Wives," under the pseudonym of Wives," under the pseudonym "Mother of Five."

as is well known, the overshadowing issue in the present Mational campaign is that of protection to American industries versus free trade.

The argument of the protectionists this: We inhabit a country limitless in natural resources. Our mineral wealth this: We inhabit a country limitless in natural possibilities are all of a Japanese napkin that article became as formation and pliable as a tissue of silk. The chemical preparation acts as an applied to old documents it seems to knit the seems of the protection in the seems of the protection in the seems of the protect of the seems of the protection in the development of these great factural resources of our own home labor in the development of these great factural resources of our own home labor in the development of these great factural resources of our own home labor in the development of these great factural resources of our own of the protection in war and our support in peace? It is not such a policy—this so-called free trade in war and our support in peace? It is not such a policy—this so-called free trade in war and our support in peace? It is not such a policy—this so-called free trade in war and our support in peace? It is not such a policy—this so-called free trade for the free traders is: "Protection is a the first instance, and the reverse side of the bill printed. The thirty-day drying process the head of the free traders is: "Protection is a thirty-day drying process the head of the free traders is: "Protection is a support of the paper, and although it is list in the provent with hor own industries.

If Ireland had the power she would be a fool if she free traders is: a first protection is much be competition with her own industries.

If Ireland had the power she would be a fool if she falled to defend hereign manufactures that come in competition with American industries.

If Ireland had the power she would impose a

when they had passed, 'Don't you know my whistle? I stopped whistling five inches WEX. J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Smail Boy-Mister, ma wants ter know if you'll please stop your auto in front of o house fer half an hour. She thinks th' am from your autermobeel may drive away mosquitoes."-Judge.

Silas—By heck, that is one horse the automobile can't scare. Cyrus—What is that, Sile? Silas—Why, a sawborse. I threw one in front of a "red devil" and wrecked the whole blamed machine.-Baltimore Herald.

"God wot!" said Sir Percival; "Harwiss ods-hoddikins and go to; but that youngster is a terror!" "In what way, prifice?" "Every night since his arrival he has done me out of a knight's sleep."-Houston Post

"That fellow in the back hall room is behind in his rent," said Mrs. Hashem, "and they say he won't work." "Oh, well," said the boarder who gives occasional advice, "I wouldn't worry about an idle rumor."—Cleveland Leader.

Lady (nalling on new vicar's wife)—Have you seen the library at the hall? Sir George is quite a hibitophile you know. Vicar's Wife (warmiy)—Oh, I'm so glad to hear that! So many wealthy mun have no religion!—Funch. Towns—I understand you called him a liar to his face. Browns—Well, not in so many words. Towns—No? I heard you made it pretty strong. Srowns—Idd. I lold him he should be a war correspondent in Shanghai.—Philadeiphia Press.

Two old farmers met on the road. "Where you been, Sile?" asked the one in yellow boots. "Been shooting the rapids," drawled the other. "Canosing?" "No; shooting at those passy racing automobiles that run over my chickens '- Baltimore Herald