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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, 1904.

IMMIGRATION There never has been a time these

hundred years and more when numbers of our good people, of narrow vision have not thought that too many for elgners, particularly of the "undesirable classes," were pressing into the United States. The immigration now is larger than ever; and the apprehension and the clamor against the immigration, continue. But it cannot be said that the protest is louder than it was fifty years ago. It is not so loud, indeed; for some lessons have been learned during these fifty yearsamong them the lesson that the power of absorption of population posses by America has not nearly reached its limit. During the fiscal year that ended June 30 last the migration of for eigners into the United States was greater than in any former year; and the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics says it will probably be greater during the current fiscal year than last, During the half year it actually is.

Study of immigration into the United States is a subject of interest and curlosity. All of us-or our ancestorswere immigrants, or "newcomers"; yet from the first there has been protest on the part of those aiready here against the coming of any more. A story of long ago is pertinent. Down in New England, as a neighbor rode by one morning, his neighbor greeted him with the inquiry where he was going. He answered to the village, where they were to hold a service or function in comemoration of the arrival of the Pilgrim Pathers-for it was the anniversary; and he asked his neighbor to go "No," was the emphatic answer. "I am not going to celebrate the arrival of a lot of foreigners in this

country. Down to the year 1820 no statistics of immigration into the United States were officially kept. An act of Congress, in the year 1819, required Collectors of Customs to keep a record and to make a return of all passengers arriving in their districts from foreign ports; with separation of citizens from allens, so it could be known what the foreign immigration was. To this day the system has been maintained, and statistics of foreign immigration for each fiscal year (beginning July 1 and ending June 30) are published with the general returns of the Treasury De-For the year ended June 30, 1820, the foreign immigration into the United States was \$385. By 1824 it had fallen to 7912. From that time it rose rapidly, till in 1837 it was 79,340. By the great industrial and financial depression of that year it was checked, and in the following year it was but 38,914. From this it grew again, till in 1842 it was 104 565; but another industrial and financial setback cut it down to onehalf the next year. In the period before our Civil War the greatest immigration was that of 1854, whose total was 427,883, which never again was equaled till 1873, when the total was 459.803. Industrial conditions that attended the panic of 1893 again cut down the immigration, which, by the year 1838, had fallen to 229,233; since when it has been rising rapidly, till in the fiscal year that ended June last it exceeded 800,000.

There is difference, however, in the character of the immigration of the present as compared with that of the former time. Formerly the immigra tion was mostly from Northern Europe from the British Islands, from Germany and from Scandinavia. The majority is now from the south of Europe, from Italy, from the countries of the Austrian Empire. This raises in some quarters a new alarm, which we cannot regard as well founded. These peoples. now coming, are an important reinforcement in our country to the other races. They supply new and useful elements. They introduce or take up trades that others do not engage in; they add variety to our industry, to our art and to our National life. And the public school rapidly assimilates them all to a general standard.

All this, of course, can apply only to the white races. The Asiatics cannot be included in it, nor the foreign ne-Such immigrants already are mostly excluded; and the Chinese, once numerous in our Pacific States, will soon almost wholly disappear. It is not doubted that Chipese, if still admitted, would supply useful kinds of labor, for which wages that white persons require cannot be paid; but the judgment of the country on the whole is that it is better to do without this labor than to incur the consequences of the admission of Chinese. There is no little sentiment of the same kind against the

further admission of Japanese. There is much talk, too, against se vere restriction of immigration from certain parts of Europe. But it can amount to little or nothing. We shall

own, so long as we feel that we have room for them and need of them. That limit has not yet been reached, and still is a very long way off. Canada also is offering a boundless field, into which many from the United States are pouring-thus relieving the pressure upon portions of our own territory. We have laws, indeed, for the exclusion of paupers and criminals, but it is practically impossible to identify one class or the other-except in a very few cases, which cannot be said to offer any real obstruction to the general movement of

ST. LOUIS AND PORTLAND.

The Oregonian prints on this page a tatement by an important citizen of Louis as to the great commercial value to that city of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The figures are given in detail in many important branches of trade, finance and industry, and they make a most astonishing showing. I appears to be accepted by every citizen of St. Louis that the Fair has been the main factor in the city's recent wonderful development.

The story of St. Louis in brief is that since 1898 its banking capital has increased nearly three-fold; its bank deposits more than two-fold; bank clearings two-fold; its wholesale jobbing trade two-fold; its retail dry goods ousiness nearly two-fold, and its population a very considerabl percentage. By the Exposition St. Louis has been established as a financial and commer cial center of first importance. It has regained, practically in its entirety, the prestige it lost by being eclipsed by its great rival, Chicago. It has been made the terminus of ten new railroad lines. The value of its real estate has been considerably enhanced. A better public spirit has been encouraged, and, to quote from Mr. Wade, "It has opened the eyes of millions who have visited our city to the beauty of our homes, the greatness of our commercial estab lishments, the magnitude of our manufacturing industries, the solidity of our financial institutions and the beauty of our parks." In short, the name of St. Louis, for many years of secondary importance even in the South has been made known throughout the entire civilized world as a distinctive and leading American city, ranking in the general estimation with New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston.

If there had been expectation that mediately after the close of the Exposition there would be a slump in all branches of activity at St. Louis, it seems to have been entirely disap-The Exposition closed its gates December 1. The Fair was dismantled, exhibits moved away, and a vast horde of visitors, employes, exhibitors, hangers-on, and all kinds and conditions of people attracted to that ity by the Fair, moved away. But St. ouis seems not to have lost anything, Bank clearances are an excellent test of the volume of the city's permanent business. For the past four weeks the clearances in St. Louis were as follows

5aturday, Dec. 3. \$53,092,060 Saturday, Dec. 10. 71,068,000 Saturday, Dec. 17. 61,235,000 Saturday, Dec. 24. 61,478,000 Gain. Loss.

It is thus shown that a disturbance created by the close of the Pair had effect only in the week that the gates were closed. This is probably a natural result, in view of the fact that all the energies and attention of the city and its visitors were probably confined largely to the Fair. Immediately thereafter business conditions seem to have resumed their normal sway.

The lesson afforded to Portland by the example of St. Louis is almost too obvious to be pointed out. Some timid souls have doubted the value of the Lewis and Ciark Fair, because they thought that business would, before and during the period of the Exposition, reaction would ensue. But it must be said that these gloomy doubts have almost entirely disappeared in view of the unquestioned benefits of a perma nent nature that have already accrued to this city by the exploitation of our own great Fair enterprise. During the period since the question of the Fair was first agitated the growth of Portland has been marvelous. Our population has in the past five years increased heavily. The volume of our wholesale jobbing trade has doubled. Retail business and manufacturing have grown greatly. All lines of business, indus try and production have been greatly improved at a time when other cities have complained of dull times and when many Eastern cities have suffered more or less from financial stringency. Portland has gone right ahead. Just one indication of the great growth of the city may be given, in its bank clear ings a most valuable and reliable box. ometer of trade conditions. Bank clearings for the entire year 1900 were \$106,-918,027.48; for the year 1904, \$189,070,646.40 -an increase of 80 per cent. The month of December, 1963, in the last figures, is added to the first eleven months of 1906 to make the complete year.

If there is any doubt whatever in any aind as to what a great exposstion does for a city, let him study the example of Ct. Louis, with its mighty undertaking out of the way, and of Portland, with its Fair now about to open its gates.

MR. CALVIN'S PROMOTION.

It is said that E. E. Calvin will suc ceed Charles H. Markham as general manager of the Southern Pacific. Numerous recent promotions in the railroad world would indicate that a railroad man who is good enough for Portland has the ability to fill the best posttions in the country. Mr. Calvin's departure from this city will be noted with regret by the business community, with which he was just beginning to get in close touch, and also by a wide circle of warm personal friends. In the brief period in which he has had charge of the Harriman interests in this territory Mr. Calvin has displayed admirable tact and skill in his endeavors to maintain a policy fair alike to the people as well as his employers.

With no egotistical desire for innovations, the "silent man," as he is termed. took up the work as he found it when our good friend A. L. Mohler was moved up to a higher position. In the handling of the ever-arising new problems of the transportation business he has been fully as successful as with those on which the lines were more difinitely hewn by his predecessors Personally no more courteous or obliging railroad man ever handled the dellcate task of maintaining pleasant and profitable relations between the business community and the great railway system by which it is served. While Portland will regret the departure of Mr. Calvin for his new and larger field. we are to be congratulated on having

ful study of the requirements of Portland's territory. Both of these gentle men are sufficiently equipped with reliable information, gained by experience, to give expert testimony on the most important matters that in the near future will engage the attenion of the great rallroad systems.

Portland will not suffer by having such able friends at court, and, if Mr. Harriman will only replace Mr. Calvin with some railroad man of somewhere near equal merit and ability, he will be forgiven for taking him away from us just at a time when we were in need of the best the country affords. The day of the railroad autocrat with the "public-be-damned" attitude has passed, and in moving into positions of great power, quiet, courteous and unassuming men like E. E. Calvin, the railroads are taking the most effective means for silencing much of the prejudice that is felt toward them

THE SUICIDE SEASON.

While suicide, like death in general, has all seasons for its own, the depressing season of the year, beginning about the middle of November and continuing through January gathers in an undue proportion of the victims of selfmurder, "Neurasthenia" is the cause given for some of these suicides -many of them, indeed, of the class that come as a complete surprise to the friends of the victim. "Melancholia" would be the more nearly correct diagnosis in many instances, accurately designating a low mental state, which keeps the patient "down in the dumps," as we would say-a condition that has resulted from lack of fortitude to bear the ordinary ills of life, complicated perhaps by some of its more distressng vicissitudes. "Melancholia" designates a serious

mental affection that is distressing

alike to its possessor and to all who

come within the clouded circle of his

influence. Beginning with the assumption that life is not worth the living, he passes on the downward grade of mental depression until, in a supreme mo ment of gloom, he destroys the visible sign of life and passes out-possibly on. Statistics show that there is a steady ncrease of suicides, and that this increase is most marked between the ages of 15 and 25. Lack of self-control of the common emotions of life is the prime cause of suicide in these cases. Having never learned the virtue of selfdenial, the emotional youth cannot readily adjust himself to disappointment in what he conceives to be "love," An ineffectual attempt at suicide not infrequently restores the mental balance that was disturbed by the refusal of the object of his regards to marry him, and he walks out of the hospital. whither he had been taken to better facilitate the means applied to thwart

his purpose, a saner, safer man than he

was before.

Anything which has a tendency to lower the mental power becomes the agent of despondency and depression. The man in whom this mental state has become chronic needs to be watched. If possible, his thoughts should be turned away from himself and led into more wholesome channels. We may readily believe that what is known as 'Christian Science" has accomplished much in this field through lifting the hypochondriac out of himself and giving him something more cheerful and promising to think about. The prevention of suicide as the result of such mental states as are distinguished by a brooding disposition, chronic depression of spirits and melancholla, lies almost entirely in the possibility of arousing the mind of the individual thus selfobcessed to the fact that there are objects in life more worthy of his consideration than himself, his ills and ails, Nervous and mental conditions that have become morbid develop the tendncy to suicide and sometimes to those homicidal impulses that the suicide indulges as preliminary to self-murder. Sudden insanity" is usually given as the cause for such acts. It would be more nearly correct to estimate this cause as due to a growing propensity of the misguided individual to give undue prominence to himself, his disappointments, his alls and his affairs generally. The ego in man may be said to be the great first cause of suicide, since it betrays the individual into the folly of thinking that his lot is a peculiar one; that his feelings are of paramount mportance, and, under stress of cirumstance, that fate is particularly unkind to him. The short, dark days of Winter are supposed to foster depres-

pertod.

sion incident to this mental attitude

toward self and the world; hence the

relative frequency of sulcide during this

"HONESTY IN LEGISLATURES." "The State Legislature has been the burial place of many a man's virtue," says Samuel P. Orth, in the December Atlantic. The statement is true, as everybody knows who has observed the workings of a session of a State Legislature, and yet this assertion should not be permitted to convey the impression that every State Legislature is a vast graveyard filled with the skeletons of once-noble characters. Many a man who had previously borne the highest reputation for honesty and purity of life met the temptations which he could not or would not resist while serving in the legislative branch of the state government; but these men are in the great minority. Most of the men who sell themselves in the Legislature were corrunt before they were elected to a no sition of honor and trust. A few were honest in their intentions, but weak before the pleading tones of golden coin. In the elmple life of rural surroundings they led lives of uprightness and integrity. Subjected to the wiles of experienced lobbyists, their moral sense was dulled, and before they realized their fall they were directly or

indirectly accepting bribes, It is usually the cheap man who sells himself in the Legislature, for the man who places a high estimation upon himself spurns dishonesty and knows that it doesn't pay. The cheap man looks no further than the reward which the present offers and trusts the future to take care of itself. He thinks he car take money in return for his vote and that no one will know it, for of course the bribe-giver will keep the secret. But the secret is never kept. Little by little the facts are hinted in whispers until the sale of a public trust bec a matter of public knowledge. It could almost be said that no man ever sold himself without thereafter standing be fore his fellow-men convicted of the

crime. There is another statement made by Mr. Orth which meets the approval of every one who has attended a legislative session: "There is at least one fool in every Legislature." Sometimes the encourage immigration from foreign another good friend a little nearer the man entitled to this distinction is the couldn't resist. He's a life insurance races allied to or assimilable with our seat of power. Mr. Calvin, like his pre-

self-appreciated humorist. Oftener he is the man who votes "No" on every bill carrying an appropriation, regardless of its merits, or the man who de lights in raising nice points of parliamentary law, even though the error in procedure may be immaterial. Usually there is but one man out of the whole number of members who deserves Mr. Orth's characterization, but that one seldom fails to make his presence

known. Legislatures, as a rule, are representter or worse than the constituencles they serve. The members are drawn from every walk of life, from every part of the state, and represent every phase of human character. If there are rogues are rogues among the people. The fact that there is a fool in nearly every Legislature is sufficient proof that there the people themselves rise above selfishness and walk the paths of wisdom, heard or seen in legislative halls.

A local enterprise of more than ordinary significance is that of the organization of a company of Medford capi talists to build a railroad from that point to Crater Lake. The enterprise is distinctly commercial one, though incidentally the scenic beauties of route and its termination at one of the most picturesque bodies of water in the world will increase the tolls. Specifically, the route chosen lies through one of the finest bodies of pine timber on the coast. This fact indicates the commercial spirit that floats the enterprise but that does not, however, disdain the idea that the incomparable scenery of the section traversed and reached will prove a valuable auxiliary in making the railroad a paying investment,

The daughter of a Russian bishop has forwarded to General Kuropatkin a cross. A St. Petersburg dispatch states that it is only one of many thousand sacred symbols that have been showered on the army in the Far East. The crosses will undoubtedly be very comforting to the soldiers, but beef, bread and an occasional canteen of vodka will put the men at the front in better shape for winning victories than all of the sacred symbols that can be sent them. "You take an oar, let the little man do the praying," said the practical captain of a sinking boat to the husky young minister. Undoubtedly Kuropatkin has a similar feeling regarding the immaterial aid of crosses and sucred symbols.

President Jordan, of Stanford, is not lone in his belief that the Czar is insane, and Russian policy since the war began strengthens the suspicion. Alexleff was confirmed in power to be degraded. Kuropatkin was given a free hand and ordered to send Stalkelberg to the relief of Port Arthur. The Zemstvoists were encouraged to hope for a great measure of reform, and a few days after the Czar had received a deputation of the reformers he made a petulant notation on a Zemstvo memorial, telling the petitioners to keep

There are obvious advantages in the plan of editing a Belgrade paper from a point across the Hungarian border, and the editor would have little hesitation in conducting a vigorous campaign against the throne or against favorites, as the manager of the Opposita is now doing. The foreman, how ever, who has to do his part of the work within sight of the prison gates, no doubt retains the right to censor any too flery denunciation of the powers that be.

Emperor Nicholas may be crazy. Da-Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University, declares, upon what he considers competent testimony, that the Russian ruler has never been right in his head since he was struck down many years ago, while in Japan, by a blow from a fanatic. There is some reason to think that this estimate is correct. The Czar has from the first had the attitude of a man whose job was too big for him.

The Methodists of the Pacific Northrest propose to make the Lewis and Clark Fair their own. That is to say, they intend to become part and parcel of the Exposition by building a clubhouse on the grounds in which to display historical relies of the church, hold conferences and be known generally as factors in a great commemorative enterprise. The church will in this way conserve its forces and make the most of a grand opportunity.

The story that Kodama, the Japanese chief of staff, has been recalled from the field for striking the commanderin-chief, Oyama, is so contrary to all American ideas of Japanese character that its confirmation would come as a surprise. Were some irresponsible Grand Duke to strike Kuropatkin, there would be less astonishment,

The New York Commercial remarks that "a cable to Panama will soon connect the infant republic to its home base and will make the canal strip a sort of weather strip on the edge of the republic." And there will be more weather in the strip than in the home country. The Lewis and Clark Exposition is a

growing proposition. It is typical of expansion, and fittingly so, since its first purpose was to commemorate the effort that reached out and covered the distance between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean. Ormsby, now indicted, was a membe

of the grand jury that indicted Moody a year ago. Ormsby was working then what he thought "a lead-pipe cinch." How these inventions do return to plague the inventors! A naval station at Pearl Harbor will

keep down insurance rates on Pacific commerce when the next international conflagration threatens. Christmas is pust, and the Japanes did not put Port Arthur in the Mikado's

stocking. Walting for the Fourth of July, we suppose. It Was Business.

Boston Transcript. Aunt Jane-Did Mr. Sweetser pro

pose last evening? Carrie-How did you happen to gues Yes, and I'm going to take out a policy for \$1000.

"For mercy's sake, what do you "Well, you see, he began to make love to me, but the chance to get a new applicant was so strong

NOTE AND COMMENT.

"There were three wedding notices ur issue of last week, and the bride wasn't 'the accomplished daughter' and the groom didn't wear the 'conventional black' in any of them," says the Jewell Republican. "It is our guess that no other paper in the state ever made a record like that."

A dispatch from New York to a Pittsburg paper says that "today the people ative bodies of men, and but little bet- of New York divided themselves into ten sections, each one trying to answer one or the other of the following questions: Will it ever stop snowing? 2 Will Dr Lyman Abbott be tried for heresy 2. Why did the wife of the son of Dowie have entered its gates, it has also been a in the Legislature, it is because there quit him? 4. Will Parkhurst ever stop great promoter of all business interests of scolding? 5. Will the Standard Oil put a St. Louis. In fact, the development of St. crimp in Lawson? 6. Is there no end to the variety of Madison Square Garden the suggestion to celebrate the Louisiana are some foolish constituencies. When shows? 7. Will Nan Patterson be ac- Purchase was made by the Missouri Hisquitted? S. Where's the million Mrs. torical Society in the early part of 1886. Chadwick exchanged for wind? 2. Will no more shall the knave and the fool be the Raines law be repealed? 10. Will the Louis aggregated \$200,000,000. Today it is boss give a Christmas bonus in the envelope?" The topics of conversation out here are much the same, but we have a grand jury to give a liveller interest.

A gold nugget has been found in a wild case of riches having wings.

oo in one of his "breezy" letters. If Lawson invented the name himself, the sooner he begins work on a musical comedy the better. Successes have been made on less than booxoolated boo.

Some Honolulu sportsmen shot 2000 doves in one day's sport, and there are some birds left. Too bad that such good fellows didn't succeed in making a clean sweep of the game.

The man that struck O'Hara appears to have a rival in the man that struck ness exceeding \$10,000,000 each, and fully

A clock was stolen recently from the Presbyterian Church in Beilingham. In accordance with the old jest the police should arrest Prograstination.

Employes of the French Foreign Office are now required to shave, possibly because a sensitive chief was disturbed by hearing the wind whistle through their whiskers.

Dr. Jordan politely hints that the Czar has "bubbles in his dreambox."

The Pulajanas must be a branch of the tribe of Pajamas.

Chefoo's conversion appears to be wearing well. No backsilding as yet. Every day comes the report that Chefoo has no news. What a change from the stirring times when the Chinese refugee in the junk used to scud across daily from Port Arthur with harrowing tales of carnage.

A Chicago William Tell shot the apple bearer between the eyes. One is not so much disposed to blame the bad marksman as to wonder what brand of fool the volunteer target could be.

These plush kind of dresses the women are wearing now-are they made by tail- to justify. ers or upholsterers?

London is going to have a law enforcing better methods in barber shops. The best thing London could do would be to import a few American barbers to open up a good American shop, for the American barber shop ought to be as famous abroad as the American bar.

A paper in Beigrade is edited from Hungary, but not because the editor is dodging Servian poets so much as Servian cops.

This is how the Northport (Mich.) Leador tells of the bright days in "ve editor's"

The narrow-chested gillie-loo-birds who acas state editors on the metrepolitan dailies poke fun at the country editor all the year round, but we guess if they could shove their spindle shanks under the corn-fed editor's table spindle shanks under the countries to do things to long about now and proceed to do things to the accountic buckwheat cakes liberally laththe aromatic buckwheat cakes liberally lathered with real butter and maple egrup, or could just have the opportunity to pick a home-grown space-rib, they'd probably know a few of the green spots in the mossback editor's desert when they saw and could understand tter why we browse along the highways of the sauerkraut and link-sausage districts in the land of Wayback Instead of nibbling along the barren asphalt pavements in the city of frosty mits, health foods and homeopathic mince-ple tablets.

The New York Evening Sun says that the fishermen on the coast of Cornwall are suffering from a plague of the destructive dogfish. They have long feared that the habit visiting artists have of sketching the sea on Sunday afternoons would bring some judgment of that kind It seems hard, however, that the sins of the artists should be visited upon the fishermen.

Even if the teachers wanted to work just for the fun of it, they have to pay market rates for clothes and grub.

It is noted by the New York Globe that the new Drury Lane Theater in London is pronounced fireproof, just as was the old one, which was opened with a prologue which declared that in case of fire: We can assure our generous benefactors 'Twill only burn the scenery and the actors.

There are ten million-more or lessdefinitions of "gentleman," but not so many of "lady," therefore this one from the New York Tribune is of interest: A London cabman had brought suit against a woman for not paying the legal fare, and his constant remark was, "She ain't a lady." "Do you know a lady when you see one?" asked the Judge. "I do, yer honor. Last week a lady gave me a sov'rin instead of a shillin', and I called: 'Beg pardon, madam, I've got a sov'rin instead of a shfilin',' and she shouts back: Well, you old fool, keep the change and get drunk with it!" That's wot I calls a lady!"

A Tear Bottle.

Frank Dempster Sherman. Glass wherein a Greek girl's tears.
Once were gathered as they fell, After these two thousand years Is there still no tale to tell?

She is dust long since, but you Only yesterday were found Iridescent as the dew .-Fashloned faultlessly, a form Graceful as was her's whose cheek Once against you made you warm

Buried with her, in her mound

While you heard her sorrow speak At your lips I listen long For some whispered word of her, For some ghostly strain of song In your haunted heart to a

But your crystal lips are dumb, Hushed the music in your heart; Ah, if she could only come Back again and bid it start!

Long is Art, but Life how brief! And the end seems so unjust. This companion of her grief Here today, while she is dust

VAST BENEFIT OF 1904 EXPOSITION

Remarkable Advance Made in Six Years by the City of St. Louis-A Lesson Peculiarly Applicable to Portland.

The total deposits of the largest financial institution in 1888 were \$17,000,000; today

the deposits of that same institution ap-

The Exposition has given us ten new railroads and five new trunk lines run-

ning into St. Louis-one from Memphis

one from New Orleans, one from El Paso,

Tex., one from Kansas City and a doubl-

center. It has proven to the world the ability and integrity of St. Louis and St.

While there was and still is a complete

ing and selling of real estate by reason

of the Exposition, nevertheless no inter-

est has been so largely and permanently enefited as has been the property-owners a St. Louis-first, because it has firmly

and irrevocably established the value of

St. Louis real estate as a safe and con-servative investment, secondly, it has edu-cated all classes of St. Louis property-

owners in the wisdom of supporting and

encouraging the municipal government in

enlarging and developing all public im-provements; thirdly, it has opened the

eyes of millions who have visited our city

to the beauty of our homes, the greatness of our commercial establishments, the

magnitude of our manufacturing indus-

tries, the solidity of our financial institu-tions and the beauty of our parks.

The investment of \$10,000,000 made by St. Louis and St. Louisans in the stock of the Exposition has paid more than ten-

fold in the advertising given to St. Louis throughout the habitable globe. It has been calculated by an astute and

experienced advertiser that if the reading

Louisans, financially and commercially.

absence of any activity in

proximate \$50,000,000.

track road from Chicago.

That expositions are of great benefit to the jothers larger than the largest bank or cities wherein they are held is clearly shown by statistics gathered by Festus J. Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust Company, and incorporated in an address recently delivered by him at a farewell hanquet to foreign and state commissions to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, given at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, just prior to the closing of the World's Fair. Mr. Wade, who responded to the toast, "The Exposition and St. Louis Bust-

ness Interests," said: While the Exposition has been a great The Exposition has firmly and perma-university of learning to the millions who While the Exposition has been a great Louis has been most marvelous ever since At that time the taxable wealth of St. \$459,000,000 The banking capital of St. Louis in 1898

was \$29,000,000. Today it is \$80,000,000. The total bank and trust company de-posits in 1898 were \$102,000,000. Today they are \$252,000,000. To meet these deposits cash A gold nugget has been found in a wild and cash items are held by the banks and duck by a Polk County man. It was a trust companies of St. Louis aggregating more than \$101,000,000, or practically 40 per Lawson called Donobue a boozoolated a showing no other financial center approaches. The total clearings of St. Louis in 1898 were \$1,455,462,062. aggregate more than \$2,800,000,000.

In 1898 the wholesale jobbing trade in dry goods and kindred lines in St. Louis aggregated \$40,000,000. In 1904 it will exceed \$50,000,000.

In 1898 the retail dry goods business of St. Louis amounted to \$14,900,000. In 1904 it will exceed \$20,000,000. In 1898 there was but one or two estabishments in St. Louis transacting a volume of business to exceed \$4,000,000. To

ten more each of whose annual output exceeds \$5,000,000. In 1898 the capital of the largest bank or trust company was only \$4,000,000; today there is one institution with a capital of

BITS OF NORTHWEST LIFE.

Peacock's Temporary Luster.

Lakeview Herald.

Marshal Whorton was off duty a few

days of this week, owing to the serious illness of his father. J. W. Peacock wore

Art Under Difficulties.

Marshfield Sun.

The Margaret Fisher show company is

deeply involved in litigation. Some of the

bread and butter actors have jumped the

Deep Mystery Not Unraveled.

Bandon Recorder.

A unique feature of the trial that was

o unsubstantial to materialize the fore-

have-been defendant it was a disappoint-

since the facts in the case, if brought

has the tendency to injure rather than

Frank James' Tender Heart.

A. H. Cochrane went over to the train

Huntington Herald.

tation of having the largest reward offered

for his capture, "dead or alive," of any man that ever lived, coupled with the

ered his father well and expressed his

regrets that he could not meet him. He

which he and A. H.'s father were com-

Pittsburg Dispatch.

N. L. Penn, the last of the lineal de

Hartford, Conn. Since the death of his wife in 1886 Penn had lived there ob-

scurely, although quite wealthy, and at his request no public notice of his death

was made. As a young man in Phila-

delphia he was a leader in the most ex-

Quaker City, and married her. A few

years later she and her baby died to-gether. Since then Penn had stayed away

ad did not want to make any friends.

He spent his time translating French and

In tinkering at unimportant inventions, The body was sent to Philadelphia,

where it will be buried. Thus ends the

Public Opinion.

Lealle's Monthly.

protection to the world as it is, be-

cause if it were not for public opinion

many men and women would dare to be more wicked than they are. But that

is no reason why intelligent men should order their lives along certain lines

just because their neighbors do-just

because it is the custom. If the cus-tom is a good custom, it can be follow-

ed intelligently, and because we recog-nize it as good, but it should not be

low the custom for the same intelligent

An Up-to-Date Angel.

New York Press.

bench, swinging her doll by one arm

and turning an angelic face confiding-

"Isn't she a perfect little seraph?" exclaimed one lady as her eyes dwelt

With a sweet smile the seraph re-

A Good Indian.

Everybody's.

is too barren for its seed, surely the fol-

A Cree Indian and his son, fishing in

had been left behind. It is a fact that one of them went back on his tracks, walking in four days 250 miles through the

wild, bear-infested forests to regain that

Atchison Globe.

lowing true incident proves:

ly up to the passersby, none of who

passed her without a second glance.

free and happy sympathy

follow it.

plied:

Bible.

butt in.

Then, if our neighbors fol-

Public opinion is a necessary and true

clusive social circles.

Since the death of his

of several incidents in the war in

fairly before the public, would tend to cor-

ment rather than matter for consolation.

management for alleged salaries due

part of the week is that to the

rect certain statements

panions.

the star during the time.

notices published by the papers and peri-odicals of the world were measured at the insignificant sum of 10 cents per line it would not have been purchased for \$100,000,000. Travel where you will, in Europe, Asia Africa, you will no longer be asked if

St. Louis is near New York, San Francisco Chicago. We are not only on the map the world, but the name and fame of St. Louis are impressed upon the minds of millions upon millions of people, and this \$15,509,000; one with \$10,500,000; one with fact alone is of incalculable value to the 39,500,000; one with \$5,500,000, and numerous business interests of St. Louis.

LOOKS LIKE A BLUNDER.

Brooklyn Eagle. It appears that in behalf of Henry H. Rogers, one of the Standard Oil notabili-ties, an effort has been made to prevent the distribution by the American News Company, of Everybody's Magazine, in which publication a series of articles on "Frenzied Finance" has been running for several months. At the instance of Mr. Rogers the company was notified that its officers would be held liable for such distribution because of the "grossly libelous" character of the statements made by the writer, Thomas W. Lawson. ference came too late to prevent the circulation of the current number, according to the representatives of the News Company. It is by no means clear, however, that much attention would have been paid to the notification, even had it been received in time. The publishers of the magazine express their willingness to assume all the responsibility involved, which means that they will meet Mr. Rogers in court and abide by the consequences there. It remains to be seen whether in the matter of future issues, the News Com-

pany will assume further accountability. Lawson is naturally jubilant. He congratulates himself. He makes no effort to conceal his satisfaction. On the contrary, he exploits it by wire, sending semewhat frenzied dispatches to the newspapers, declaring that at last Standard Oil "strikes," that at last the issue is clinched, and the "American people will know the truth." Incidentally, he pro-Wednesday evening and had a talk with Frank James, the man who has the repueeds to express the hope that District Atreputation of never breaking his word to a friend, besides having a tender heart. He did not remember A. H., but rememtorney Jerome will "rip the whole affet up the spine, down through Adam's apple he wishbone and both rows of ribs." He is flushed with what he evidently regard: as a signal victory—he can see nothing but the galled jade wincing. has not a little warrant for enjoyme counter movement carries confession with it. The admission it implies is that also is that not only Mr. Rogers, but his associates, have become sensitive, that the fusillade is upsetting them, which is, gendants of William Penn, is dead at of course, anything but gall and wormwood to the belligerent Bostonian

Interference was a mistake. Nothing is and nothing can be clearer than that Lawson will have his say. Nor can any-thing be clearer than that efforts to suppress him will have precisely the effect When about 25 years old Peun fell in contribution to the advertisement of which en about 25 years old feath let in with Miss Butterworth, of the Lawson is in search. It is a recognition, er City, and married her. A few an acknowledgment. One of its effects will be to encourage him. What he may gether. Since then Penn had stayed away from Philadelphia. He had no relatives not ineffective, which is to say, it creates concern just where he would have solici-tude induced. He has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the notification served upon the News Company. On the other hand, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that Mr. Rogers has nothing to gain and something to lose—he was not well advised. Interest in the story of "Frenzied Finance" was subsiding to at least some extent. It has been renewed, stimulated. There was a disposition to subject nearly all the statements made by awson to a lavish discount, but he will be taken with all the greater seriousness of the counter movement. It looks like a blunder.

Dawn of a New Era.

New York Press.
"Bill" Greene and "Tom" Lawson havng cracked a cold bottle together, what next? Perhaps a tete-a-tete between Messrs. Gould and Cassatt, a small lunchfollowed only because our neighbors on by Ira Reynolds in honor of Cassic Chadwick, a "gentlemen's agreement" be-tween Murphy and McCarren, and a reason, It will bring us and them Into unanimous agreement by all the powers to sink battleships and disband armies. Preceded as it was by the Jerome-Canfield compromise, the Lawson-Greene love-feast plainly marks the beginning of a She sat beside her nurse on the Park world-wide and everlasting reign of benign peace.

The Pumpkin Pie. Dullas (Tex.) News.

wild rose tangle, bitter sweet, is sprawled across the trail,

The massafras glows acarlet on a backadmiringly on the child's golden curls and eyes of Heaven's own blue. "But aren't you afraid you'll hurt dolly, dear?" she added, pointing to the batground of the pines. The breeze in flirting with the leaves show. aspens spotted pale.
Half choked in the affection of the cresping. tered plaything, whose head was being beaten to a pulp against the bench. elinging vines.

Out in theopen where the corn once stood is "It's my doll; it ain't up to you to stubble's gold is silver with a touch of frosty rime,

The old worm fence is dorred with a line of somber crows, ted in a sympathy that comes with North and South, East and West, the Bible Society sows; and that no ground autumn time. And on the fields, bereft of green, the golden

pumpkins lie Lucullus mised it when he tried to set royal feast. Or history would show us he was fond of

the Northwest some years ago during the Winter season, traveled on snowshoes pumpkin ple. And every time he had it ate a half of on across the plains, thinking they carried what they called the "Book of Heaven" in their pack. When they reached a hunting-ground, however, 140 miles dist-ant from the fishery, they found the book

But averiooked by epicures who lived in other By Kings and Princes who have reigned on far and distant shores,

A providence has given it to us of inter

And dumped its cornucopia of plenty at our neutlus had his pencecks' tongues, and others

made their choice Of all the fuscious edibles that they could steal or buy,
But when it comes to me, just now I'm lifting

To sing about the beauties of the golden

The trouble with a man marrying the only daughter in a family is that he also gets all the enlarged pictures on her