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Olive lington, D. C.—Ebblt House News

PORTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1906.

STATED IN SIMPLEST FORM.

It has been said by certain advocates of socialism that The Oregonian either States District Attorneys, and the set does not understand what socialism means, or purposely misrepresents it. But these persons, when they attempt to expound it, are soon themselves lost as to those offices alone. If the Presiin cloud-land. Evidently they have in mind some kind of benevolent scheme, these things so much as one-seventywhich, however, they are not able to define. The only way to ascertain sional delegations do, he would soon what socialism means is to consult its have to order his shroud. So let us feel authoritative exponents. This has been The Oregonian's method and habit.

It will not be denied, we suppose, that Karl Marx is the most authoritative the Administration will do as it pleases leader and thinker of modern socialism. Though dead more than twenty. years, he remains its prophet, priest here in Oregon has allowed himself to and king. It was he who set forth most forcibly the theory of the exploitation of labor by capital, through which, as he asserted, great private fortunes are amassed, because the laborer receives in money wage less than work-the surplus value being absorbed number of passengers carried by any in daily driblets by the great sponge of these vessels was 500, and one of capital. The remedy proposed is in man steamer from Bremen had 1625 the collective ownership of the means passengers in the steerage. At the time ownership and direction by the state. New York there were en route for the

theory of socialism, its end and aim. ple. It is not worked out by him in season, and the reason for the unprece done so, from the principles he ex- usual demand for labor. cialism bark back to his theories and expositions. The end and aim of so- per cent of the number were engaged tion of private and competing espitals tion and in the mines in Pennsylvania state control, operating under an industrial democracy.

attempt any disquisition on the consequences and managed by the members of the perity of the United States. the state, and that all the wealth created by and with these instruments people across the Atlantic to keep been able to explain, in any consistent or workable way.

tle time private wealth would practically disappear and the general wealth would dwindle with it-unless some way can be devised to upset old human nature and induce men to exert themselves, though they know they are not to have the results or rewards

A MIGHTY BUSINESS.

It is estimated that there are 550,000 miles of railroad in the world, of which 210,000 miles, or nearly two-fifths, are in the United States. The gross earnings from operation of our railroads in the last fiscal year were \$1,900,000,000 Of this, \$1,350,000,000 came from freight, \$450,000,000 from passengers and \$100 .-000,000 from mails, express, etc. The railroad companies further earned about \$40,000,000 from a great variety of incidental services. This income was divided in the following manner: Operating expenses, \$1,250,000,000; taxes, \$60,000,000; interest on bonds and debts, \$275,000,000; dividends, \$165,000,000; surplus, \$190,000,000. It will thus be seen that the dividend represented about 814 provements of plant. The number

mployes was \$757,000,000, against \$577,-000,000 thus paid in the fiscal year of aid in the growth of both city and 1900. In this interval of four years country. there was an increase of 30 per cent in the number employed and an increase of 21 per cent in the remuneration given, this increase being almost entirely in the pay of the wage-carners On English roads a like increase of the pay of workers is noted; but there is no such increase of tonnage as on the What these two states need is small farmers to produce at least enough of

ALL IN GOOD TIME.

It is a great thing to be President, with more power than an Emperor in any effete European monarchy; but it is a greater thing to be great enough harassments and importantities that be-set the ruler of a free people, made up may create a few vacancies for the new of \$0,000,000 units, with every unit a citizens now coming over in the steer-possible office-holder. Consider the case age. Until we of the Far West can izen-to the Collectorship of Charleston, and he stirs up the indigation of Tillhe plays no favorites, he selects a highoned colored lawyer to be Collector of Internal Revenue in New York, and norenely on his impartial way, because nobody, white or black, ever is pleased when a fat tob is filled and all chance for everybody else to get at the public crib is cut off.

The President takes care of a deserving but unfortunate ex-Senator in Wisconsin by making him a Federal Judge, and the La Fellette faction is unhappy. He promotes a Kohl-saat from the district bench in Illinois to the Circuit Federal bench, and the dissatisfied bar breaks into print to vent its wrath. He displaces some obscure Iowan by naming mother obscure Iowan to an English Consulship, and the Iowa delegation holds an indignation meeting. The Senate postpones its final adjournment for an hour while Senator Spooner repairs to the White House and wrestles prayerfully with the President about a ertain United States Attorney. fairs of state are likewise held up while the momentous problem as to the West Virginia Internal Collectorship is settled. A Senator is defeated for re-election in Washington, and he makes the corridors of the White House ring with his lamentations about the proposed disposition of the Federal patronage by his colleague in collaboration with his successor. And here in Ore-gon-but let us draw the vell. The subject is really too delicate. It is alluded to merely to remind the public, which seems to think that the entire energies of the Administration are bent upon the unpleasant task of putting three-fourths of the Oregon Co sional delegation in fail, that the President has other things to think aboutmany others. There are forty-five states, and each has its separate relation to the Federal economy. There are, for example, seventy-two United tlement of the Oregon race for that desirable job is the settlement of just one seventy-second part of the problem deut permitted himself to worry about second, part as much as the Congres as good as we can about who is going to fill the various fine jobs in Oregon, for we have good reason to think that when it gets ready, and it will not get ready the sooner because any one out get agitated about it.

Ten steamships landed 3388 immivalue of the produce of his hours ending March 12. The smallest of production and distribution—that is, these 9388 passengers were landed in It will not be denied that this is the same port thirty steamships with more than 25,000 passengers on board. These Collectivism is only suggested by figures are said to break all existing Marx as the future governing princi- records for immigration so early in the detailed application, but others have dented movement is said to be the un-All disciples of modern so- one-third of the arrivals last Saturday and Sunday were Italians, and 70 cialism, therefore, is the transforma- at once to work on railroad construcinto a united, collective capital, under This class of labor, as in the past, seems to be in the majority, but the movement this year is quite genera At this time The Oregonian will not from nearly all European countries. Of the emigrant ships affoat for New

of this system, in York last Sunday, eight were coming operation under direction of the from Italian ports, six from Germany, state. The doctrine does not call three each from Austria and England. for an equal division of property, two each from France and Scotland. hut insists on a scheme under which no and one each from Scandinavia, Hol-man may make money through em-land, Belgium and Portugal. Nearly ployment of others. What socialists all of this great swarm of immigrants therefore, is that all instruments is made up of unskiled laborers, and for the production of and distribution | their assimilation without creating disof wealth be taken over by and owned turbance is a high tribute to the proswhole society collectively-that is, by such a large foreign element in ou midst, it becomes an easy matter for e apportioned in some equitable pretty close touch with the labor pulse manner, which nobody thus far has in this country. Accordingly, whenever there is a period of hard times, it is we flected in a slackening in the immigra-It will be seen, of course, that in a lit- tion to this country. During the "souphouse era" of the early '90s, immigra tion not only almost ceased, but lack of opportunity for labor in this country was so pronounced that many of the foreigners returned to the old country

to take advantage of cheaper living. There are a great many factors volved in bringing an economic crisis such as periodically frightens capital into hiding, and lays a heavy hand on labor, and not the least of these is the ever-noticeable trend of the population lowards the great cities. While it is probable that quite a number of the and made them suffer migrants now pouring into the country are of a very undesirable class, yet there is still a field for the labor of the better classes. They will not all find mand exists, the emoluments will al-that field if they herd together in the ways be based on the law of supply congested cities of the East. On the contrary, the first breath of hard times will find them not only unable to do anything to improve their own o tions, but will make it equally hard for those already here. But here in the undeveloped West, with thousands of hardly fair that he should be obliged square miles of virgin forest, with to make a critical examination to detervast tracts of unoccupied land suitable mine which particular union brand he per cent of the gross income, while the for making better farms than these surplus was devoted to the renewal and immigrants ever saw in the old country, there is opportunity for them to lief that all men are born free and of persons employed reached the pro- reap rich rewards. Our cities are al-

ompensation paid last year to these can be diverted into the country, it will

Oregon and Washington last year rought into the two states 300 carloads of butter and eggs and more than 200 carloads of pork products, and the conmers had to pay for them fancy prices, which included the cost of the ong freight haul across the continent. these important staples to supply the home demand. The business is remunerative, and it will be a long time be fore it is overdone. The railroad companies, with their colonist rates, are helping to distribute the surplus population that is suffering from congesto rise superior to the vexations and tion in less-favored states in the East of President Roosevelt. He appoints a show a country population in keeping colored man-therefore a sovereign cit- with that which surges into our cities we shall not be making the most of our opportunities, and, for the present at mans of the South. Then, to show that least, we can take care of all of the sober, industrious foreigners that can Internal Revenue in New York, and no-body is pleased but the appointee and and, if possible, these should be halted his fellows. But the President goes se- at Ellis Island and returned to the land

FROM THE "PROVINCES."

Captain Seth Bullock has been giving his opinion of New York. It is some thing that hundreds of men have dens before, and that hundreds will again. Captain Bullock says that New York is "provincial," thereby endeavoring to turn New York's own damning epithet against itself. There is only one adjective as bad as provincial in the vocabulary of Gotham, and that is suburban. But the use of provincial by Captain Bullock will not sting New York; it will merely provoke laughter. That a cowboy from the "provinces' should apply such a term to the metropolis, the Babylon of a hemisphere

It is to laugh. One suspects that Captain Bullock, full of the patriotic previncialism of the plains, answered some New Yorker, momentarily curious as to the home of such a stranger, with the expression, to him so full of magic, "The West. To which the mildly inquisitive New

Yorker responded, "Buffalo?" It is waste of time to call New York names. It is just New York, self-centered, satisfied, careless of criticism. France complains that Paris is interested in nothing that is not Parisian New York is interested in little that goes on beyond its own limits. street-car strike, with its attendant skirmishes, is of far more importance than the clash of empires in the Orient. The Sun is New York's own paper, and the Sun is conscious of other places. It knows that there is a state called Kaneas, because several freaks that have amused even New York have come from Kansas. A monster squash produced by Iowa will bring the name of that state into the columns of the Sun, and the goings-on of Indiana's literary men attract the amused attention of critics broken to read Howells New York and its Sun are tolerant of the rest of the country. They realize that the ranges and the farms and Chicago and other things are necessary to produce beef for New York's stomach and millionaires for New York's brownstone avenues. New York doesn't call Chicago or Portland provincial. They

are simply not New York; that's all. With all its indifference, perhaps because of its indifference, New York is wooed by all Americans and many foreigners. Captain Bullock's irritation will pass away; he will realize that New York, like a pretty woman, most attracts when she is thinking most of herself. He will take back that unavailing "provincial," and will say ingrants at New York in the forty-eight stead, in despairing admiration, that hours ending March 12. The smallest New York is just New York. And nobody will be surprised if this rough rider should eventually join the redoubtable Bat Masterson "on that little street in heaven that they call Broad-

UNION LABOR AT WAR. The opportunity for union labor to ger an accurate line on its own attitude toward the public, as well as toward nunion labor, is afforded in a most striking manner by the present clash between the Longshoremen's Union and the Sailors' Union. The work of loading lumber vessels does not require a high degree of skill, and each of the contending factions of unionism is in every way competent to handle the work. But there is insufficient work to furnish employment to all of the union sallors and union longshoremen who desire it. The longshoremen make an attempt to enforce the demand that they should be given preference, and in so doing regard the sallors as enemies, although the latter are good union men. The sailors, having paid their dues with promptness, and their "cards" showing evidence of good standing, cannot regard themselves interlopers, or "scabs." They need the money, and they can render as equivslent therefor as good a day's work as

the longshoremen. Neither side to the controversy will admit that it is in the wrong, and the disinterested nonunion public, pays the bills, having for once at least a squarely impartial viewpoint from which to witness a union labor trouble, awaits the outcome with a calmness not always possible on such occasions. The union sailor, who, in the case un der discussion, seems to be the object of attack, is in exactly the position of the nonunion laborer in other labor troubles which we generally have with us in some form or other. Like the nunion man, he is now the object of attack from men who wish to secure the work on which he is engaged, and it would be interesting to know how he enjoys the position in which his own union has in the past placed other men

Labor is a commodity for which there is a universal demand, and, like all other commodities for which such deand demand. There may be some good sallormen who are better than longshoremen when the ability to hustle andt- lumber aboard a ship is considered. When the employer who pays the wagis wearing. From an economic standpoint and arguing from the ancient be equal, the necessity for the good workdigious total of 1.300,000, against a ready comfortably well supplied with man or laborer wearing any kind of

ures, and is here to stay. The one son be producing something that will great lesson that it has not yet fully id in the growth of both city and committed to memory is that when men are in need of work they will make a determined effort to get it, no matter whether they be union sailors or non-

union landlubbers. Another feature that should be con sidered in connection with the present trouble is the rights of the man who is compelled to pay for this labor. Peraps he prefers union sailors to union longshoremen, and, as we usually achis money as he sees fit, so long as he does not become a public nulsance, no exception should be made in a case where union labor happens to be flying at the throat of union instead of non union labor. The solution of this vexed question will be awaited with interest. as it is one of the few labor troubles that have arisen in which comment can be indulged without incurring the un-just accusation of "being prejudiced against unionism."

New Orleans journals print accounts of the progress of the work of creating a thirty-five-foot channel through the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, upon which the Government is expending six and a half million dollars. This cas is fifteen miles in length, and is being improved by the Eads methods, through which the South Pass was opened many years ago. Solid walls of of the fifteen-mile channel through its whole length. One thouand men are employed, and the work is to be finished in 1906. In the manufacture of the mattresses which are put down into the soft mud as a foundation for the concrete, all the available willows have been cut from the banks of the Mississippi River for a distance of 278 miles. It is expected that the opening of the thirty-five-foot channel will result in doubling the commerce of New Orleans.

A delegation of Ute Indians has visited Washington to protest against the opening of their reservation to white settlers. The President declined to accede to their wishes, and, in reply to his refusal, one of the braves asked that he be permitted to locate in some forest reserve as far away from the white man as possible. The President was obliged to refuse even this request, although he might have considered it, had he recalled the famous "seven-eleven" land in Oregon. Testiony regarding that portion of our forest reserves is all to the effect that there is very little danger of any encreachment from any more white settiers, and the "Indians" that discovered it are too busy keeping out of the Penitentlary ever to bother the Utes if they were to go there,

Editor Moorhead, of the Junction City limes, expresses hope that the present eferendum agitation will bring about the repeal of the whole initiative and . eferendum scheme. Well may Editor Moorhead view with siarm the "Swisa innovation" to our constitution, as he fitly terms it: Down with such dangerous importations from the decaying marchies and imitation republics of Europe! If something is not done soon. the people might take a notion to abolish the Legislature entirely, and then what would become of Editor Moorhead's blennial job as chief clerk of the

It has perhaps escaped general public attention that the recent Washington Legislature enacted a law for the transportation of insane persons, conbring about the same reform that is the students may well ask. under way in Oregon. The State Board of Control is to employ necessary persons to convey such charges from the various counties to the Penitentiary. Insane Asylum or the Reform School. it is largely due t his influence that it has become law,

Portland bank clearings for the week ending last Saturday were \$4,961,000, a gain of nearly \$1,000,000 over any corre ponding week in the history of the city. There were no unusual transactions, no padding by carrying over balances from day to day, including them as cash, but everything happened just in the usual order of business. These clearing-house figures constitute an infallibly accurate commercial barometer. and are merely the reflection of a growth that is apparent in all lines of legitimate business.

It is astonishing how little news the Japanese give out about the war, and how little they allow their own achieve ments to become known to the world. The people of our country, or of England, would have the news one way or another, if they were interested in the results as the Japanese are at the present time; and their newspapers would get it at all bayards

An Iowa minister has been unfrocked for sharp practice in horsetrading and a Delaware member of the cloth has been suspended for a year for speculating in stocks. If the lines of religion are drawn much tighter, the church raffle will be about the only game of chance that is left for the ministers.

The Czar will hardly be able to extract much comfort from knowing the grape-shot incident was due to a bluninstead of a conspiracy. Grape is just as deadly directed by a blunderer as by a knave.

Twenty persons have recently subscribed \$1,000,000 for increase of Har-vard University endowments. President Eliot wants \$1,500,000 more. sums mostly come from wealthy alumni.

Russia's private soldiers are paid three kopecks, or less than 2 cents, a day. As they are getting very little glory, it seems that Ivan Ivanovitch makes a bad bargain for his life.

The Czar is on the hunt for a man who can command his armies, and win It reminds one of the way in which the General of the Army of the Potomac was changed so often.

It would be interesting to learn exactly what President Morales of Santo Domingo thinks of the Senate. Somehow the talk of an extra legisative session came to nothing.

session was enough, perhaps. Alva Adams, quondam Governor of Colorado, achieved the prefix "ex" in

round 1,000,000 so employed in the fis-tal year ending June 36, 1996. The ply now pouring into the United States fully. But unionism has its good feat-Here's boping the Washington will

NOTE AND COMMENT. Seeing Portland.

To the right is the lofty peak of Mount ifood. Ton could get a splendid view of it from here if that blue and yellow bill-board was removed. Behind that ad for Sniffy Soap flows the silvery Willamette Where you see the purple cow on that empty house the first school in Portland was situated. Mount St. Helens might be seen in the distance "if it wasn't for the billboard in between."

A baby weighing 17% pounds has been orn at Ballard. The Washington stork must be an airship.

If dogs read the papers we should expect some bull terrier to nip a piece from the leg of Leopold Samuel.

Dreyfus is still waiting for rehabilita-What has he done for posterity that it should bother about his case? Morocco is France's Santo Domingo

The Rev. S. Koster, of Orange City, Ia., has been fired from the church "sharp practice in horsetrading." sharp practice is to be eliminated horsetrading, what's to be left?

Portland's "trousers' thief' is not the only one. Booth Tarkington left his dress trousers in an Indianapolis hotel recently and telegraphed from New York for them. It was discovered that a boy had oncrete are being built up on both stolen them and sold them for \$1. The trousers were finally located on a colored man at a prize ball, and the poor fellow was compelled to leave the dance and deliver up the stolen property. Presumably Tarkington hastened to buy another

> Advertisements are not abbreviated a much in this country as in England, and not so much in England as in Australia. Two ads from Sydney papers have been offered as samples. One reads: "Wanted resp. yg. ladies for u'clothing and fy. imps. and apps." The other is more intelligible. "Photogs. yg. lady wants pos., ustd's devel. and printing. Small 'sal."

Mention of the merit system still has a red-rag effect.

A final "h" has been restored to the name of Pittsburgh by the Pennsylvania Railroad, although, as Harper's Weekly observes, the name will continue to b denoted on hotel registers by the letters, "Pts," or "Ptsg." This starts the San Francisco Post off on a column philippic against the "uncouth Goth' who speaks of San Francisco as "Frisco." "This wretched creature." says the Post "is always 'from the East,' and generall' he is either a drummer or a cheap actor. Invariably, however, he is a flippant per-sonage; a shallow, empty, brainless idiot. . . If you ask him whether he is referring to Prisco in Idaho or Montana. or wherever the place may be, he will assume an injured air and reply that he is speaking of Prisco in California. uine citizen of San Francisco to hear this absurd condensation of the noble name of the city. He longs to throw the uncouth Goth out of the window. He shudders as in the presence of a sacrifege. He feels debased and he hastens away from the vicinity of that miserable stranger within the gates," Toot! Toot! But it's not a bad exposition of Frisco's

Instead of a "charter rush," the planting of an enormous yellow C on the hillside will commemorate Charter day at the University of California. Two profeasors have protested, on the ground that the monument will disfigure the hillvicts and incorrigibles, designed to side. What has that got to do with it?

A French newspaper says: "The feature of the stay of the Raltic fleet at Nossi Be has been a rise of no less than 70 per cent in the price of cham-Governor Mead took an active interest pagne in Madagascar." This looks bad into. WEX J.

To Prevent Mistakes

Chicago Tribune.

Stranger (at the village hotel)—Tears ago I knew everybody in this town. I wonder what has become of a young fe low that used to loaf around the livery stable and play checkers-my, how he could play checkers!-his name, I think, was Berryham-Landlord-That's my name. I'm the

Stranger-You don't say! Then you must mave known a prim young school teacher,

have known a prim young school teacher, a MissLandlord-Mister, before you say anything more I may as well tell you I married a prim young school teacher.

Stranger-O. I beg your pardon.
Landlord-What for, sir?

Stranger-What for, sir?

Stranger-Why-er-say, do you know whatever became of a young squirt named Chiggers, that clerked in Pummy's gro-Landlord-I haven't thought of him for Good deal of a numskull, wasn't he? Stranger—He was—and he hasn't more sense now than he had then. Chiggers. Shall we call it a standoff?

"More Than Recal."

London Saturday Review.

No man in his position can help contemplating with envy the free hand allowed a British Minister in the manipulation of foreign affairs, but if not Mr. Roosevelt, then some early successor will find himself no less generously trusted with the National interests of the United States. The dangers and difficulties inherent in any attempt to conduct complicated neany attempt to conduct complicated negotiations through representative bodies
may any day appear aggressively insistent
even to the average American. A business
people will quickly appreciate the most
business-like way of conducting gubile affairs. Hitharto the existing framework
has sufficiently served public requirements. The new developments make it
quite impossible that they can do so much
longer. In spite of all the precautions of
the founders of the Constitution the time
is rapidly approaching when in electing is rapidly approaching when in electing the President the people will recognize that they endow him for the season with prerogatives more than regal, because he embodies their own absolutism.

Disraeli's Peculiarities.

A contemporary of Disraell in his memoirs records this impression of that
famous dandy's personal appearance:
Usually he wore a siate-colored veivet
coat, lined with satin; purple trousers, with a gold braid down the
outside seam; a starlet waistcoat,
long lace ruffles falling down to the
tips of his fingers; white gloves, with briltiant rings outside them, and loop black liant rings outside them, and long black ringlets rippling down over his shoulders. When he rose in the House he wore a bottle-green frock coat, with a white waistooat, collariess, and a copious supply of gold chains.

Smith in Portuguese.

T. P.'s Weekly.

A German resident in Portugal, whose paironymic is Schmitz, or our famous English Smith. has been writing home to Cologne complaining of the spelling of his name adopted by various Portuguese correspondents. Here are a few of them: Smhytis, Scimiths, Xemite, Chemitis and Schemett.

COST OF LIVING LESS

Range of Prices of Commodities During Forty-Five Years-American Are Better Housed, Better Clothed and Very Much Better Fed.

statistics compiled by the New York Herald there is scarcely the difference of If a year in the per capita cost of commodities this year and in the year 1861, at a certain period, aithough even then the Civil War had an appreciable effect. At the close of the war the cost of living was more than three times what it is now. That is, through suspension of the gold standard and the war of the tradegraphic and they were cut thick and heavy. That is, through suspension of the gold standard and the use of the irredeemable currency, prices had enormously advanced. But with resumption of the gold standard. prices became lower and almost staple again. At this time the people of the United States are better housed, better fed, and get more for their money than

One of the means of arriving at this conclusion is through the comparative tables of the Dun Index, which represent the analyses of experts. These tables are compiled on the ratios of various commodities which each person in the country consumes in the course of a year. The quotations are multiplied by the annual per capits consumption. The price of wheat, for instance, is multiplied by \$35, the number of bushels which each inhabiliant of the country consumes in a twelve-month. The price of coffee is taken nine times, that of cheese \$25 times, and chemicals are figured in at small fractions of an ounce. Metals, clothing, breadstuffs, meats, everything that a human being requires in the civilized state, are carefully estimated. the analyses of experts. These tables are

Wholesale Figures the Basis.

The figures, of course, are based upon the cost of commodities in the first mar-kets at the lowest wholesale prices, as it is impossible to make any exact calcula-tions on retail prices. The profit of the retailer is a variable quantity, but it must be in the neighborhood of E per cent gross in order to permit him to do bust-ness. The Dun tables represent, however. the relative cost of living with great ac-curacy. Multiplying the per capita al-lowance by five will give a fair idea of the expenses of the average American

The annual per capita cost in January.

1860. was \$121.53. It sank in the year 1861 to \$101.52, the estimate being made on the basis of July prices. The cost of living on January 1 of this year is given a

N EW YORK, March - According to rency had depreciated and financial con-In War Time.

> each and they were cut thick and heavy "When I came back and learned what prices were being asked I was ashamed to look customers in the face. I found sirioins solling at from 50 to 55 cents a pound. The present price in New York City is from 18 to 22 cents at retail. Porterhouse was 65 cents a pound, while now No. 1 porterhouse may be bought for 55 cents, and a little less for cuts not absolutely choice. Veal cutiets brought 50 cents, It's now from No. 25 cents. Prime When I came back and learned what cents. It's now from 28 to 30 cents.

ribs now to be had for II cents at retail were 35 cents a pound; veal chops were from 35 to 25 cents, and lamb was about the same. All these meats, counting on the best cuts, are sold now at 25 cents. Corn beef rump was 32 cents them, and now it is 18, while naval corn beef was relling at 16 cents, which is about twice the present price." The Cost of Clothing.

The ready made clothing industry was in its infancy in those days and a service-able suit at \$5 was no better than the \$5 ready-made of today. A first-class over-cost made by a fashionable tailor, could had for \$100, while today almost as be had for \$100, while today almost as good a one may be had for \$50, although the prices of the fashionable artists have not materially changed. Shoes were not considered expensive at \$10, and the Beau Brummels of that pe-

riod thought nothing of paying 220 for the long boots reaching to the knees. There were dollar brogans in those good old days which had about the tensile strength of press boards, and several pairs would have gone the way of test soles before the chesp shoes of today could be worn our. Shirts were chesp, but there were no garments equal to those made at the present time. Cutton goods were scarce and bigh at the close of the war and the quotations often reached & cents per

Investigation of the commodity tables shown that the cost of living is greatly on January 1 of this year is given at \$100.335 for each person.

With the close of the War of the Rebellion the country was in an impoverished state. Little was produced, for the farmers had left their fields by the hundreds of thousands to fight in the armies of the North and South. In addition, cur-

THE RANGE OF PRICES IN & YEARS. The figures show the amount spent by an individual each year for the given

necessities of li	fe:			2 000		3,000			
			Dairy						
20 0	Bread-		and	Other	Cloth-		Miscella-		
July L	stuffs.	Meats.	Garden.	Food.	ing.	Metals.	neons.	Total.	
1860	\$30,530	\$8,973	\$12,660	\$8,854	\$22,439	\$25.851	\$15,643	\$115,191	
1861	*** 15.749	7,485	10.813	7.653	21.147	22,500	16,578	101.000	
1982	18.0GT	7,150	13,406	10.567	28,412	22,267	17,290	- 118.510	
1881	26,154	10,115	13,530	16,310	45,679	37,679		173.190	
1964	45.614	15,685	26,053	27,303	73,485		24.384		
1845	25, 404	26,112	18,049	21.067		58.192		278.987	
1866	31 471	17,153	23,472	20,821	49.307	38.556	25,551	194,436	
1967	38.537	14.278	18,415	20,167		41,762	27,922	207.978	
1888	20 416	13.210	22,614	200,250	28,169	35.426	25,529	158,324	
1989	20.114	13.181	18.121	19,720	25,494	27.385	24.756	182.835	
1870	55 233	14.161		16.347	35.300	28.355	25.205	164,630	
1871		12.177	16.113	13.309	40.490	26,612	21,786	148,781	
1872	29,357	11.055	20,793	13,821	30,624	27,371	21,997	151,510	
1873	20 500		16.015	14,845	32,427	32,643	21.219	150,479	
1874	30, 460	10.214	13,639	13,625	29.411	22,228	21.772	143,683	
1875	20.504	11.550	19.142	13,678	27.620	25,254	19.852	143,133	
1876	10.055	18,287	14,037	14.518	25.318	23,515	18,398	186.792	
		10.726	15.912	10.914	21.747	25.452	75:951	116,479	
1877	21,812	30.006	33,790	13.521	21,956	15,500	15.160	199,547	
1878	16,672	8,181	10.606	11.346	10.836	15,789	14.836	341,368	
1879	17.004	8,538	10,252	9.584	200,420	15,149	16.286	97.280	
1880	*** 17.401	9.230	32,594	31,535		18,706	17,129	108,655	
1881	*** 30.389	11,281	11.311	11,663	29,052	19,255	16.960	111:001	
1882	20,494	17,740	14,685	11.627	21,200	16.832	16.650	123, 230	
1883	19.018	11.210	12,250	10,726	29,209	18,971	15,764	367,248	
1884	17,871	11.179	11,389	9.520	10.014	16:272	14.485	10,706	
1885	*** 16'31G	9.205	10,972	8.712	17,740	14.172	13,666	50,697	
1886	**> 10.311	8.996	10.241	8.526	18,063	14.466	13,660	80.226	
1887	10.106	8,657	11.188	9,352	18,174	16.035	15,151	28454	ĕ
1888		9,416	11.849	9,917	17,477	15,394	14.100	20,134	
	14.801	8.246	9,690	10.912	17.107	14.782	14,600	30,491	
1890		8,006	10.711	9.749	37:264	15.766	15,416	91,549	
1891			12,455	9.239	16.501	35,107	13,491	98,603	
1802		8,700	10.403	8.733	35,646	14.827	54.252	99,395	
1800		10.135	11.710	9,188	18.871	14,000	14,716	20,613	
1894		8.289	10.394	8.478	12,880	12.015	14,041	83,292	
1895		8,620	9.874	8,680	15,315	11.021	13,233	81.510	
1896		7.668	7.872	8,525	13.602	13,522	17.528	74,317	
1897	10.067	7,520	8,714	7,887	131,808	11.642	12,388	72,455	
1508		7.694	9.437	8.925	14.633	11,843	12.544	77,763	
1809		7,588	10.574	9.157	15.021	15.635	12,969	88,227	
1500		5,506	10.901	5,482	39.324	14.854	16.070	91.415	
1901		9,430	11,630	9.096	15,00%	15,344	18,617	91,509	
1903		31.628	12.577	8.747	15.533	16.084	16.826	101,910	
1902	27 477	9:000	919-35019	W 2-047	100 1000	20 5 24	WAS TRANS	696 A.12	

ODD BITS OF NORTHWEST LIFE. Unknown Benefactor's Good Deed

Philomath Recorder.
Some kind soul put oil on the creaky college windmill Wednesday.

Setting a Good Example.

Lyle Corr. Goldendale Sentinel. Mrs. E. F. Hale has got the front of her store painted; it is quite an improvement. Lyle is progressing.

Mr. Wacheno Asserts His Rights Williamina Corr. McMinnville Reports The police court has been quite bu lately. Dar Wacheno was tried and fin 29, but refused to pay it, so laid it ou

Oregon's Good Roads' Movement. Lower Stletz Corr. Toledo Leader. John Bones, Jr., came in over the toil ad last week. He reports the road in fair condition-only two pla-is completely lost sight of.

Alarming Prophecy About Weather.

Woifer Corr. Aurora Borealis.

March 16-The weather we are having at present is very fine, but we do not think it will last long.

Some of our lads intend to attend the big ball at Hubbard next Saturday night, expecially Francis. especially Frank.

John Jesse butchered six fine hogs last Tuesday.

Well, Plora, you must not forget to put
We suppose

in some news next week. We suppo you have lots of news. Those fish were excellent, Ralph. you have lots of news.

Those fish were excellent, Ralph.

Mr. Hutchinson has moved from this place to Paradise; we mean City of Par-

Horrible Fix of a Bachelor.

Ritter Corr. Long Creek Ranger.

The morning after the ball, which was recently given at the residence of one of the bachelors here, to his consternation and dismay, he found a dainty pair of corrects in the apartment used that night as the ladies' cloakroom. Such indiscriminate display of feminine apparel is rather shocking to a bachelor's modesty, and it is reported that the suid bachelor is too modest to remove the offending article or to venture in the room fending article or to venture in the room where it rests in stately repose, and un-less the owner is soon found or some other disposition is made of same it is feared that this modest gallant will deert his bachelor quarters and take to the

East Toledo Breaks Into Print, Toledo (Wash.) Recorder,

Spring has come and the weather is favorable for gatting in crops. The school meeting in District 24 went off with a terrible roar and the heavyweights won. Elliott voted his grocery

We have the pleasure of seeing Mc-Corkle's pleasant face up our way quite often.

George Studebaker is getting out cedar
poles and hauling-them to the river.
Albert — left his horse unbitched and
walked home.

A certain buggy on our roads needs reasing.

J. Brooks was elected school director in

THE NORMAL SCHOOLS. A New Golden Rule.

Milton Eagle. The Athena Press believes that "Live and let live" should be the motto in regard to normal schools. Interpreted, that would mean, "You let me graft all I can, and I will let you graft all you can." That is an enticing proposi a kind of revised and up-to-date edition of the Golden Rule, and is said to be in much favor among tricky politicians.

Not Alone Against the Normals. Santiam News.

The idea seems to prevail with many of our ontemporaries that the people are dissatisfied the appropriations made for the mule. This, we believe, is a mistaken idea. timent of the people in this locality, they wish to register an emphatic protest against extravagance of the Legislature in general. They are just as much opposed to the \$125,000 or more appropriated for new buildings for the Corvallie and Eugene schools as they are for the appropriations for the normals. They believe that all money given to any or all of these schools is contrary to the mandate of the

Yamhill and Education.

McMinnville Telephone-Register It is not that the people of Yambill County are opposed to education, for the contrary is true. No county in the state provides more liberally for her public schools nor has better schools than does Yambill. In addition to this, we have two colleges whose work compared favorably with that of state schools, and they do not receive one cent of aid from the state. We would not oppose a reasonable appropriation for one normal echool, but the appropriation of large sums of money, not for educational purposes but as an aid so certain localities of be made, is the reason for our action in this matter. It is not alone the appropriations for the normal schools that we oppose, but also ome of the other unbecessary expenditures of money, and the leg-ruilings and political combinations by which those appropriations are made. It is not only the unnecessary burden of taxes that the people have to carry that is objectionable, but the fact that all legislation is controlled and manipulated by these combinations which are working of annocertation. nations which are working for appropr

She Got Off Easy.

Boston Transcript.
Fuddy-You know that Miss Bonney threatened to bring suit for breach of promise against Tom Lollard, and that they finally agreed to leave it to arbi-

Duddy-Yes, I did hear something of the sort. How did it come out?
Fuddy-The arbitrators have unanimousiy decided that Miss Bonney ought
to give Tom \$10,000 for breaking his

One Would Say So. Louisville Times.

When Mr. and Mrs. George F. Duns ville, of Yankton, S. D., arrive with their nine sets of healthy triplets to visit Mr. Roosevelt, the President will be company for Doc. Oeler, who is mis-