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LAXITY IN PUBLIC LAND BUSINESS.

The trouble with the management of state lands has been that the officials in charge have not felt it incumbent upon them to start investigations when suspicious circumstances were presented, or to make any effort to prevent fraud so long as the fraud involved no direct loss of money. For many years state lands have been purchased by large operators through the mediumship of persons who permitted the use of their names for a small consideration. Applications for the purchase of land would be presented in bunches by one man, who paid the money, and these applications would soon be assigned to him. Every man of intelligence knows that transactions of this kind had no other purpose than to evade that provision of the law which says that sales shall be limited to 220

Land officials have proceeded upon the theory that, if the legal price of \$1.25 per acre be paid, it matters not how many illegal features there may be in the transaction. One clerk of the land board accepted scores of applications of that kind and found no fault with them. A few years later, when his personal interests conflicted with ness takes a back seat, and there is no those of the land-grabbers, he hesitated not a moment to declare the transactions fraudulent, and cited the records in support of his assertion. He could see no fraud when the state war being plundered but the irregularity was plain enough when his own operations were threatened. He did not feel the weight of responsibility when he had the opportunity to prevent fraud

upon the state. This willingness to close the eyes to matters which injure the public only is too prevalent in official circles. A County Treasurer who has reason to suspect, if not to believe, that the Sheris short in his payments of taxes collected, keeps his suspicions to him self and lets matters drift along until somehow or other the facts leak out and it is found that the Tax Collector is several thousand dollars in default. Officials having supervisory power over public work approve a structure though they know or have good reason to believe that it is materially defective and that a fraud has been practiced upon the taxpayers. County Assessors complacently turn over their assess-ment rolls to the County Clerk, although they know, or have good reason to believe, that thousands of dollars

therefrom. What is needed is an awakened public opinion which will hold public officials strictly accountable for the fulfillment of their trust in spirit as well as in letter. The public servant who will let his employers' property be stolen and say nothing because he chooses to regard it as "none of his business." has broken faith with the people who reposed trust in him by electing him an office which he sought at their hands. When the people show a proper spirit of disapproval toward officials who neglect opportunities to protect the people's interests, there will be much less plundering of public funds or property.

worth of property belonging to men of

wealth or influence has been omitted

THAT GASOLINE MOTOR. Residents in Hillsboro and Forest Grove, and other points on the West Side division out of Portland on the Southern Pacific Railroad, will read with great interest the accounts of the doings of the gasoline motor which they expected to see in operation by this time. It looks now as if the electric line between Portland and Hillisboro might be constructed and at work before Mr. Harriman's new device is seen on its daily run, judging from the journeys here, there and everywhere, arranged for it before it settles down to destined labors. It is to be hoped that its demonstrated success has ere this suggested duplication of the novel notor, so that all our eggs may not be in one basket.

It will be remembered that upwards of fifty motor cars have been for

alone, so that the general principles of the car have long since passed the experimental stage. Improvements in the new car which was to be built for the Portland-Hillsboro run, may be many and valuable, but, even at the risk of not getting so absolutely perfect a machine as is likely to emerge from these prolonged trials, people in Oregon would like to have their hopes not quite so long deferred. But all must bow, perforce, to the will of the master, and when Mr. Harriman first inspires hope and then demands patience, Oregon is resigned and waits, because it must

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

An ominous item in yesterday's dispatches indicated that the differences between Kerway and Sweden were growing more acute. Norway proposes effect an internal loan of 10,000,000 kroner to modernize and perfect her armaments. As the two countries are at peace with the outside world, such preparations can only be meant to show her centuries-long neighbor that she does not intend to be "put upon" any longer. The only comprehensible grievance, so far as the outside world knows is refusal by Sweden to consent to Norway's demand that she shall have separate consular representatives instead of common ones. The two great explorers, Nansen for Norway and Sven Hedin for Sweden, have been given full hearing in the London Times for their respective countries, but, after careful reading, causes of difference to justify tous a step as dissolving a union declared in 1814 to be "indissoluble and irrevocable" remain mysterious. The population of Norway was a little over 2,250,000 by the last census, that of Sweden 5,275,000. The armies of each on a war footing are stated as It is a fact well known that shop work 51,000 for Norway and 497,000 for Sweden. So if, most unfortunately, these two neighbors come to blows, the disparity seems too great for war to be a reasonable appeal. But when the Norse ood is up, odds are not apt to count

A strange thing is that as Scandinavians both countries are deemed by many outside observers to be in a common danger of a much more serious kind, so serious that closer union and the strengthening of each other's hands would seem but common prudence. If the result of the Russo-Japanese war be to shut Russia off from the Pacific it would be in keeping with her character and antecedents to seek an easier outlet to the Atlantic. This would follow from an overrunning of the Scandinavian Peninsula, which would be for the colossus of the North, a com paratively easy task. Why so much friction should mark the relations of these two nations, within the easy ties which have held for nearly a century, passes understanding. And this rest essness and animosity shows no sign of abating as the years pass.

Previously to 1814 Norway was united

to Denmark in loyalty to a commo King. But she was, by the treaty of Kiel, in January, 1814, ceded to Sweden as the price of adherence by the Swedish King, Bernadotte, to the European alliance against Napoleon. By this transfer without their consent the Norwegians refused to be bound, and declared their independence. The Swedes invaded Norway, but a bitter war to the death was averted by the convention of August, 1814, by which union of the two countries under the Swedish King was declared. As each country maintained its own laws without inter ference from the other, its own ministry and Parliament, its own fiscal system. It would seem that the comrepresentation in foreign countries by Ambassadors and Consuls from Sweden and Norway jointly was a sensible labor and expense-saving device. But sentiment counts for as much today as when the Hungarians declared their readiness to die for the Austrian Empress Maria Theresa as their King. In its presence, what Americans call busitelling to what lengths a proud and nations has its own long history, the people are passionately attached to their native land, its language, its traditions, and Norway resents what she fears may be taken as lack of independence, or a badge of control by the larger and wealthier partner in the

A GREAT SEA DRAMA.

A hundred years ago this month Nelson was cruising in search of the French fleet, which he brought to action in October off Cape Trafalger. Today on the other side of the world Togo in regard to sleeping-cars, both first watches and walts for Rojestvensky, and second-class, in which a multitude and the clash between these commanders blits fair to be the greatest naval from the East to the West and back fight since Nelson and Villeneuve de-"masts and yards" were engaged, and between modern armored vessels. At Lissa less than a score of armor-clads | most frequented by this class of traveltook part in the fighting, and Togo in his Mikasa could have sunk the lot. In public from infection. the Chinese-Japanese war the Chinese ships were few and were little more than targets for the faster and betterhandled Japanese vessels. At Santiago be done will be done to further minimthe numbers engaged were insignificame to grips, the Russians in that is to be given to representatives of the defendant.

August sortle becoming disorganized transportation companies at the openand fleeing. So if Togo makes up his mind to fight a decisive action with Rojestvensky for the first time in a century, two powerful fleets will be seen to meet in a great struggle which may he will handle it wisely. effect a party to the theft. He be included in future lists of the de-

cisive battles of the world. Sea fights have a spectacular quality that is lacking in fights upon land. From the nature of things, conflicts upon the sea can seldom be indecisive. this class of people out of the ranks of Either one side or the other must be victor. Besides, there is nothing to tility of pursuing climate to the summit The sea is the stage and there are no Middle Pacific Coast has been demonsupernumeraries to spoil the effect of strated year after year for many years scene. The blood is stirred alike by the spectacle of John Paul Jones healthseekers in the land of promise duelling with the Serapis, the Goliath and by the return of yet other numbers leading the British fleet between the French line and the shore at Aboukir Bay, Dewey running into Manila Bay of a May morning. No wonder that the possible battle in the China Sea attracts every eye. Thirty armored vessels, equipped with every modern device for accurate slaughter, are ready for an engagement which will exceed in magnitude of the contending forces any struggle that has ever sent seamen to

Davy Jones' locker. Rojestvensky has an opportunity to make his name immortal. Should he defeat Togo disastrously, the cause of Japan may be considered lost, unless Great Britain should intervene. On paper, the Russian fleet, especially with Nebogatoff's battleship and four cruismonths in daily operation in England ers included, is superior to the Japan- tagious diseases. will continue to

ese, but paper valuations have a way servers doubt the ability of Togo to sweep the blue St. Andrew's cross from the seas. The probabilities are that a few harried Russian ships will reach Vladivostok, where they will be subjected to the "bottling" process by means of mines and torpedo craft, with the result that they will rust in impo-

THE OUTBREAK IN CHICAGO.

The labor situation in Chicago may well be viewed with keenest apprehension, not to say alarm. The forces that are arrayed against industry and bustness, if not made up of desperate, brutal men, contain a large number of men of this character—a sufficient number to make more mischlef than the police force of the city will be able to

quell The history of this strike, like tha of many another one, shows that it had its beginning in small things. From a garment-workers' strike, last Novem ber, for a closed shop and an increase in wages, in which but a few hundred workers were involved, the strike has grown, developing violence at every stage, until it has cost a number lives, caused enormous loss to both labor and capital, developed scenes of brutality and violence, and now volves nearly a quarter of a million of workers of various trades and grades. Looking over the situation from its small beginnings to its present enormous proportions, we are fain to ex-claim: "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

Perhaps the garment-workers, who began this contention, had a real grievance in the matter of the wages paid is performed in the great clothing manufacturing plants at wages that trench closely upon the limit of starvation. Competition is sharp. The custome demands faultlessly tallored garments at exceedingly low prices. To meet this demand the strictest economy in pro duction is required and it is a painful truth that nothing in a commercial age is so cheap as flesh and blood.

The demand for shop labor, though heavy, is exceeded by the supply. contention for the closed shop is in evidence of this fact. There are more workers of a cheap or middle grade than there is work for that class to do. Low wages is the inevitable result. Unions are formed to stand against this law of supply and demand. To maintain themselves they must make arbi trary rules, the operation of which renches upon the right of the employer to control his own business and the right of nonunion workers to live. The wheel is set within the wheel. Adjustment of its movement is clumsy and faulty, and trouble ensues, that, like everything in Nature and in human na-

ture, grows by what it feeds upon. Concession to the demands of trades unions have not, sad to say, been always met in a spirit of gratitude. Sad also, to may, the employing power has not always been prompt to recognize the right of the laboring man to a living wage. Dissension has begotten dissension and stubbornness, and still the simple law of justice underlying it all has not been recognized. The part of true wisdom in the contention tween labor and capital that is now being pushed to its extreme in Chicago is not only to concede what is right and just, but to concede that without question, upon a fair and open showing. It must come to this soone or later. Labor must live, and business must move on.

INFECTION IN TRANSPORTATION

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis will meet in Washington, D. C., on May 18 and 19. The exhaustive character of the work of this association is set out in a long programme for this meeting. sensitive people will go. Each of these of this dreaded disease, from prevention through early diagnosis and the to cure by means of the Open-Air Sanitarium, with its enforced rest and generous diet.

One of the most interesting subjects to be presented is that of "Infection in Transportation." The danger from this source menaces a greater number of persons than that from any other. This is specifically an age of travel and many of the luxuries, and a few, at least, of the conveniences of travel may be, and often are, carriers of the germs of tuberculosis. This is especially true of sufferers from this disease travel again, if their strength holds out, every cided the fate of Europe. Trafalgar year. The discussion of this phase of was the last great battle in which the question is to be opened by representatives of transportation companies. there has yet been no great fleet action | who will be able to show to what extent measures are employed on railway lines ers for the protection of the general

> We are ready to believe that much has been done in this direction, and anxious to be assured that all that can ize the danger from this source. The ing of this discussion before the abovenamed association. The question will be in charge of Dr. Bracken of St.

The establishment in various West of sanitariums for the treatment of tuberculosis in the light of modern developments has taken hundreds of travel in the past two years. The fuattention from the fighting. of the Rocky Mountains and on to the by the death of a multitude of heroic baffled in the weary quest, to die at home if local sanitariums for the treatment of consumptives were not able to effect cures, they would still cels. perform a valuable and gracious ser vice by keeping those afflicted at or near their own homes and in prevent ing the possible, and indeed sure, dissemination of the germs of the disease by traveling about. While fewer o sumptives will travel this year than traveled last, and fewer will travel next year than this, and so on until the pitiful quest of a pale host of semi-invalids after health by means of a change of climate will practically cease, the question of protecting the general traveling public from the germs, not only of con sumption, but of more actively con

urged by health boards of various requiring proper disinfec tion of cars on all important rallway lines. It may be assumed that railroad managers will accede, after a time to all reasonable requirements in matter, and one way to insure this is not to impose unnecessary conditions upon them. The public will doubtless be informed in due time of the outcome of the conference between physicians and transportaion agents soon to be held in the National Capital, and many, at least, will await the report with in terest.

In the month of March-April returns not yet completed-2,867,951 head of livestock (575,091 cattle, 1,428,029 hogs, the rest caives and sheep) were unloaded at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph, from 51,834 cars. The March receipts of grain at Chicago and leven other inland cities aggregated 65,424,084 hushels. Chicago's share was 30,431,685 bushels-16,124,050 bushels of corn, 9,895,850 of oats, 2,993,685 of barley, 1,301,000 of wheat, and 117,000 of rye The tabkeeper calls notice to the extra ordinarily large corn movement-nearly three times the size of the 1904 one. The quantity of grain sent East over the trunk lines by Chicago and "Chicago points" last month was 15,522,000 bushels. The ships plying on the Great Lakes unloaded 313,498 tons of freight at Lake ports-110,731 net tons fled." 84.168 net tons of coal, 18.225 net tons of flour, 1,944,662 bushels of grain and 23,836,000,000 feet of lumber.

Mr. James J. Jeffries, a poor but hon est prizefighter, retires from the ring because there is nothing in the game, he says. John L. Sullivan emerge from the sanctum where he has been pursuing his literary labors and says Jeffries is a coward to get out when he (Sullivan) is just about to go back in It is perhaps not worth while for Mr Jeffries to reconsider his determination long enough to persuade Mr. Sullivan to reconsider his words, for Mr. Jeffries is not a coward. At least he is afraid of nothing but whisky, and he is wise enough not to try to knock out John Barleycorn. Sullivan has proved that it cannot be done, and so has many another sturdy pugilist, If Mr. Jeffries takes a sober resolution to lead a different life, he will receive more public applause than he has yet

Complete accounts of the great battle of Mukden show that 361,500 men were engaged on the Russian side, and 400. 000 on the Japanese, making a total of 761,500. The Japanese troops were divided into five armies, which operated co-ordinately over a front of 100 miles, and were so ably handled that Kuro patkin did not even suspect the presence of Nogi and his Port Arthur veterans until they had gained a position which rendered the Russian lines untenable. The extraordinary combination of strategic skill on the part of the commanders and of physical determination and endurance on the part of the men, who fought for days together in blinding snow storms, causes the London Times to express its "almost despairing admiration."

In the absence of late reports from Seattle, it may be assumed that the physicians of Puget Sound's Queen City have not publicly reversed their attitude toward the doctors' National con vention, which promises to be one of the great events in the centennial year. Let us hope they will change their minds very soon. They are a lot of good fellows and will naturally wish to meet their own kind coming to Portland from all parts of the United States. It won't do at all for this body of men to play the part of disgruntled schoolboys.

In the interests of uncorrupted nomenclature, let the street-car conductors topics of which cover every phase of Portland learn the correct pronunciation of streets running east and west in Couch Addition. From Ankeny to accepted methods of sanitary science. Vaughn these thoroughfares were named for pioneers. It offends all old timers to hear the men in uniform on the back platform call out "Gleason" and "Savior" when they approach Gilsan and Savier streets. Glisan is pronounced as if spelled "Glissan," and Sa vier as if spelled "Savvyer." General Manager Fuller, of the railway com-

Nearly a month earlier than usual has disappeared from the Cascade Mountains where the wagon road crosses from the Williamette Valley into Eastern Oregon. The road from Lebanon, in Linn County, to Sisters, in Crook County, is now open, though in ordinary seasons travel by team over that route cannot begin until about June 1. There will be no Spring flood in the Willamette River, and very probably the water will be very low this

In charging the jury which tried Nan Patterson, Recorder Goff said: "A danger lies in the remarks of counsel which might take your minds off the direct issue. You must avoid this danger. The warning was not unnecessary, for the "remarks of counsel" were enough cant, and in the fighting that has taken desire to proceed understandingly in to lead a listener into the belief that place off Port Arthur the fleets but once this line is evinced by the hearing that Rand or Levy was on trial, and not

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, not unknown to fame, has his own ideas on what constitutes "tainted money." Paul, and there is every assurance that has refused to allow the proceeds of a play given by Washburn College stu-The establishment in various sections of the East, South and Middle Sheldon Hall fund because the play was presented in a theater that permits Sunday performances.

"I never took anything which would affect people who were not able to stand the loss," tearfully declares the defaulting San Francisco Smith, tax-collector. It is too bad to prosecute such a tender-hearted thief.

As one remedy for the inconvenience under which the department stores of Chicago are now laboring, let that municipality establish a system of pneu matic tubes for the distribution of par-

ans are liars. The latest news from the Island Indicates that all Cretans are bandits.

An old saying declared that all Cre-

War correspondents in Manchuria must feel like kicking themselves when they read the dispatches from Chicago. Just now there are almost as many champions of the people" in Portland

as there are people.

Again order reigns in Warsan Graveyards are usually law-abiding.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

MINSK, May 2.—Order was restored here oday. There have been many arrests. "pax Romana" was a Sunday school picnic compared with "Russian

Jeffries has retired from the ring. To ccept the presidency of the Equitable? This is the open season for the closed

A California State Senator who accept ed a bribe has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The dispatch falls

Tipping is Blegal in Wisconsin, Another pportunity for a legitimate illegitimate practice.

On arriving at Venice the Kaiser was velcomed by 'a myriad of gondolas." Should he return in a few years he would in all probability be welcomed by a myriad of motor-boats. Venice no longer holds the East in fee, but is worrying over the fee for municipal gas, and the condolas that have made her famous are being displaced by chug-chug boats from

Chicago will soon be known as the Inunction City.

An enterprising candidate for the Mayralty publishes an admirable letter from brother, who introduces some very skillful references. What most strikes the reader, however, is the triumph of abbreviation with which the letter is concluded-"aff, bro.," which we interpret as "affectionate brother." The rush and hustle of American life is evidently bringing into acceptation a number of new short-cuts in letter writing. It may be that a girl writing home from her coarding school will sign herself. "yr. lov. dau.", and that her mother's reply will end up with, "yr, aff mor." There are great possibilities here for the daring stors of society.

Is the man who drives a motor truck a eamster, a street-car man or a locome tive engineer? Few can decide such a question, and it may be that a special union will have to be formed some day.

A "wild man" is roaming about North Tacoms, barking and growling like a dog. The residents want him arrested. probably on the charge of disturbing the public steep.

After having a woodtick in his body to years, a Connecticut man has succeeded in having his visitor extracted. If a man hadn't become chummy with a woodtick in half a century of companionship, it was certainly time for the divorce.

Roused by Carnegie's criticism vorthless dukes, his grace of Manchester has been giving his opinions on matimonial alliances. The Duke thinks that a girl should not be married into a famfly which cannot be asked to her own family's table. It seems far more important to us that a girl should not marry into a family that can't put plenty of grub on its own table.

London has a monkey that can say hree words, and Lloyds' has insured it for \$250,000 on the condition that the prelous animal be taken to the south of France during the four coldest months of the year. At last London challenges New York's supremacy in the matter talking monkeys.

Why has Jeffries retired from the ring? Because his wife made him do so.

Voman, woman, man has hopes, But you knock him slap across the ropes We are unable to decide which type of compels the champ to retire, or the Mrs. Fitzsimmons who encouraged Bob with soft cries of "Knock his block off," the block in question being the one that ornamented, more or less, the shoulders of Mr. James J. Corbett.

got busy designing a turnstile the Fair may use for recording the admissions of Mr. Carnegie aupplied them with new the cinnamon bear. Its fur is of the fin-It is nearly time some inventive genius alrahips.

Probably the only persons who got any enjoyment out of the Chicago strike were the girls whom some of the stores employed to deliver parcels in carriages. Unluckfly for the girls, the strikers soon got wise to the trick and stopped the

self-defense, as a Seattle court has just decided, we suppose that a mad dog could escape punishment for biting by setting up a plea of insanity. This Queen of the May business should

If a dog is entitled to bite a man in

be postponed to July. Nobody can feel it was more appropriate. For once I queenlike in garlands of flowers and heavy underwear.

In the naval game of hide-and-seek Rojestvensky must surely be getting warm.

It is a curious thing that a daily newspaper which prints its editorials on its second page usually doesn't amount to a stack of beans. WEX. J.

Grand Total of Carnegie Gifts.

New York World, AMOUNTS GIVEN IN 1965 Annuities to aged teachers. \$10,600,000
To University of Virginia \$00,600
To Renseliaer Polytechnic Institute Troy, N. Y. 125,000
To Oberlin College.

To Oberlin college stude lost money because Chadwick's dealings	of Mrs.
Oberlin Bank	
To Syracuse University.	150.000
To construct a lake at I	Princeton,
N. J	385,000
Miscellaneous benefaction	s 250,000
Total	\$11,560,000
AMOUNTS GIVEN PR	EVIOUS TO 1905.
Libraries in the United S	tates \$ 28,000,000
Libraries in England	6,009,000
Libraries in Scotland	
Libraries in Canada	1,500,000
Heroes' Families' Relief	Fund 5,000,000
Carnegie Institute, Pittab	UTE 7.852.000
Employes' Pension Fund	. Pitta-
burg	4,000,000
Carnegie National Univer	rsity 10,000,000
Allied Engineers' Society	1,500,600
Peace Temple at Hague.	1,500,000
Scotch universities endo	wment 15,000,000
To small colleges	
Miscellaneous benefacti	ons in
United States	19,000,000
Miscellaneous benefacti	ons in
Europe	10,000,000
Total	\$128,352,000
Total in 1905	11,560,000
Grand total	\$130,912,000

Reflections of a Bachelor.

New York Press. No minister is as black as he dresse

The pleasure about getting out of debt is you can get in again. Either a woman is too cold without fur or she is too warm when she is dressed

all in open work.

A woman admires her husband if he refuses to wear dandified ciothes, but it makes her pretty mad just the same.

Generally a man has some news to break to his wife about a hunting trip he is planning when he will go to church with her without fighting about it.

Substitute of the two or three that I've got.

Mr. Subbubs—Yes, I know. But a home-ly woman like that needs rich attire in order to attract attention from her face. 'You don't.

JAMES HAZEN HYDE'S PERSONALITY View of Character and Pada of Young Man Who Controls Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Lindsay Denison, in World's Work. James Hazen Hyde's grandfather entered the life insurance business as an agent of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company in Boston and was pro-moted until he was New England agent of the company. Henry B. Hyde, born in 1834, was by 1851 cashier of the New York Mutual Life, and within two years had suggested so many new plans of his own invention to the administration of the Mutual Life that it was deemed advisable to repress him. In that year, 25 years of age, Henry B. Hyde founded the Equitable Life of New York. One of the most insistent charges against James Hages Hyde is that he is 200 James Hazen Hyde is that he is 200 young for his responsibilities. Yet his father when he founded the company was younger by four years than James Hazen Hyde is now. At the very beginning of James Hazen Hyde's career he lacked the stimulus of necessity. Life never stood over him with the homely old formula, "Root, hog, or die!" Where the youth of Mr. Hyde lacked that spur which had driven his father forward—the same disposition to early activity of mind was there—in James H. Hyde is selzed on French language and literature. At an French language and literature. At an age when his father had been over-whelmed with ideas and plans for insur-ance, James Hazen Hyde (with the insurance business apparently perfected be-fore he reached it) fed his mental appe-tite with everything that was French.

Most young Americans who go to Parls, more than plentifully supplied with spending money, come back with a certain stock of experiences of no great intellectual value. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Hyde's associations in Paris and his ways in occupying his time there a young man less alive to the opportuni-fies for out-and-out frivolity. He sought out the people through whom he was enabled to meet and to know the litera- self: it is still more inconceivable that teurs, the singers, the actors and the artists. To an energetically industrious study of French language, literature and history he added the determination to live as a Frenchman lives. At Harvard, where he was a member of the class of 1888. Mr. Hyde was inconspicuous enough until he began to develop his enthusiasm for the better appreciation of French lit-crature at the university. He joined the "Cercle Française de l'Universite Har-vard," and practically supported it. He extended this society into the "Alliance Francaise," an organization of similar purpose, but much broader field. Only recently did he resign the presidency of the alliance, which the French government had appreciated by making him a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

One who made a rather careful study of Mr. Hyde in his college days arrived at these conclusions: That James Hazen these conclusions: That James Hase Hyde was quite without vicious tender cles or tastes; that he was sincerely and carnestly interested in the French lan-guage—and that he deliberately planned the use of that enthusiasm to make an important figure of himself in the world and especially in France; that Mr. Hyde was prudent, not to say "close," in every-thing that pertained to the expenditure of his college allowance—and that now and then, when an expenditure seemed extravagant, it was always followed by a compensating advantage of fame educational re substantial social benefit to Mr. Hyde; that the young man was possessed of a self-confidence passing anything that had develop der the observer's eye even in the Har-vard undergraduate world. With these

MR. CARNEGIE ON DUKES. Has a Little Controversy With One

About Marriage. New York Times, April 27. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Carnegie and

their little daughter Margaret sailed wife we most admire-Mrs. Jeffries, who for Skibo Castle vesterday on the White Star liner Baltic. When he had boarded the ship and donned a blue yachting cap, the ironmaster defied the reporters to ask him a question waich couldn't answer. He reemed to take great delight in the volley of questions fired at him, and when the a yearling and almo subjects. To begin with, he was called to account for the remark he made about dukes when talking about the marriage of his niece, Miss Nancy Carnegie, to James Hever, the riding-

> Mr. Carnegie on that occasion said that he was glad that his niece had married a sober, moral man, without wealth, instead of a worthless duke. The Duke of Manchester afterward took up the cudgel for dukes, and was quoted thus:

"I was much edified by Mr. Carnegie's announcement that he prefer-red a coachman to a duke as a nephew-in-law. Perhaps, all things considered.

Replying to the Duke, Mr. Carnegie, in the way-of a "retort courteous," as he put it, said:
"The Duke of Manchester did not

read what I said on the subject before he wrote his reply. I said that a coachman made a better husband than worthless Duke. The Duke of Manchester is not a worthless one. The changed my opinion.
"I repeat it, but I say nothing which might apply to the Duke of Manches-

ter. Why should not an honest, worthy, educated man, even though he be a coachman, be better than a worthless profligate, even though the latter be

"I am hardly in a position to discuss that subject," said Mr. Carnegie. "Besides, I do not contemplate giving any money out just at this time."

"But," someone remarked, "you did not get your money in a 'tainted' way." "No, I did not," was the reply. "And I never give money where I think it will not be accepted. I believe that money given in any good cause will do good and bring about good results, even though the source may be considered 'tainted' by some."

Wed by Wire.

Sowling Green (Ky.) Dispatch to N. Y. World Mary C. Slaughter, of this city, and fames Murrell, of Fort Mackenzie, Wyo, although separated by 2000 niles, were tonight united in marriage through the medium of the Western Union Telegraph Company. A clergy-man was at each end of the line. The telegraph company's bill was \$2.70. The bride was attired in a white wedding gown and the usual vell. She was accompanied by friends, who witnessed the novel ceremony. Murrell's nessed the novel ceremony. Murrell's regiment will leave in a few days for the Philippine Islands. His wife will leave home immediately to accompany

He Won Easily.

Mr Subbubs-You know you're only talking nonsense. What do you want a couple of new gowns for? Mrs. Subbubs-Why. Mrs. Playne has Mrs. Subbubs-Why, Mrs. Playne has got a dozen gowns, all of them much bandsomer than the two or three that

estimates in mind, the Cambon banquet, which it has been so variously stated was paid for by Mr. Hyde, was paid for by the advertising department of the Equitable, was intended for the advance ment of the company's interests in but was finally paid for by Mr. and which cost somewhere between 16 and \$35,000-may be less puzzling.

Mr. Hyde's Long Island home is in a country of melancholy grandeur. It is a sort of oid-fashioned wooden chateau built in Colonial style. Here he keeps the greatest number of his horses. He is reputed to have the most s. He is reputed to have the splendid stables in America. most splendid stables in America. There is a special room devoted to the harness spotless and shining as table silver. In a case are curbs, bits, bells, stirrups and whips. There are carved wooden cases, containing a veritable museum of old stirrups, postillion whips and hunting horns and office in the stable—a room full of telwith fine carpets, old mahogany furni-ture, sporting photographs and prints, coaching trophies and hunting horus. Next to his office is the kitchen, which permits him and his guests to come when the whim seizes them and have supper in the stables more freely and gaily than in the chateau.

It may be gathered from what has been said of Mr. Hyde that he is not without a certain pride of repute, amounting possibly to vanity. That same pride extends to the detail of personal apearance. Mr. Hyde's manner of arranging his hair, the cut of his and his ways in occupying his time there are united in the assertion that never was a young man less alive to the opportunities for out-and-out frivoility. He sought out the people through whom he was enunless one has a good opinion of one one who comes downtown, of an ex-cited Equitable morning, behind a cab horse decorated with violets, can spend much time in trying to understand the point of view of others.

To a young man of whose mental attitude these are the outward symbols. the appeal made by the proffer of friendship and co-operation from some of the most experienced and most riously regarded men of financial fairs in this country was one which the least vain of us may understand. When J. H. Schiff, of the Kuhn-Loeb banking house; August Beimont and E. H. Harriman volunteered as friends and counselors to Mr. Hyde—is there great wonder that he threw off the chap-eronage and guardianship of Mr. Alexander (which could not but be nome to one of Mr. Hyde's high and independent spirit)? At the time of writing Mr. Hyde seems to have com mitted his battle quite thoroughly the hands of these gentlemen. there are not lacking rumors from ouncil chambers that he now and then rebels even against their direction.

The writing of a treatise on lusurance as a profession, of magazine arti-cles on coaching in France, attendance at his office during banking hours every day and often for several hours more, an extreme devotion to coach stant attendance on the opera, the French drama and like diversions in their seasons, would seem amply to fi out Mr. Hyde's quota of waking time.

ODD BITS OF OREGON LIFE. Mr. Atterbury's Heroic Resolve.

Oretown Corr. Tillamook Herald. Lester Atterbury has gone up to Tilla-ook with the intentions of working for

Turned White From Fright, Perhaps.

Elgin Recorder John Shelton, Dan Grahsm and Jep Christiansen, who have been trapping and hunting in the Blue Mountains north speculation as to its kind. The animal is est white its color

Jim Black's Loss and Consequences

Rend Bulletin Last Friday Jim Black, the well-known vaquero, fell into one of the watering holes at Wetweather Springs, and incidentally lost the full flask that is his compattion in riding the range. Frank Bogue on his way down from Rossland stopped and watered his team where Black had suffered misfortune shortly before liquor evidently went to the horses' feet, for they ran away before Bend was reached and it was only by good luck that Bogue was able to avoid a catas-

Why the Sheriff Was Knocked Out

Prineville Journal. Sheriff Smith was not a little dismayed the other morning when he picked an envelope from his mail, tore it open and read the following actounding statement:

"I don't love you any more. Guess we'd better part forever." Three initials, unfamiliar to the Sher-iff, were signed at the close of this heartbreaking confession, which nearly pros-trated Crook County's guardian of the law. Deputies Haner and Macleod soon restored the Sheriff to his normal condition and a closer inspection of the en-velope reveated the fact that through an oversight the Sherisf had opened a letter addressed to his 12-year-old son, Stanley.

All in Mere Pleasantry.

Mitchell News. Last Saturday evening, Lark Gage, who had imbibed too freely of the contents of the flowing Sowl, proceeded to carve two men in a manner hefitting his condition. He slashed Alfred Hampton twice lengthwise on the breast and once on the left forearm. He next turned his attention to the city marshal, David Ostonia. born, cutting a deep cut in the bleeps muscle of his left arm. At this stage of the proceedings the marshal floored his assailant with his billet and took him to the city balliwick, where he re-mained until Monday morning. Upon being arraigned for examination the defendant plead guilty to assault and bat-tery and was fined \$100, which he prompt-ly paid. The prosecuting witnesses re-fused to prosecute, hence the plea entered.

Scaring the Scot.

At St. Andrews some years ago an old farmer and his ploughman were carting sand from the seashore. They were behind the target on the rifle range, but hidden by a bank of sand from a party of voluteers who were then on foot, at practice. A stray bullet struck the ploughman on the leg, and he immediately dropped, exclaiming. "I'm shot!"

Without more ado the farmer scrambled up the bank, and waving his hand to the volunteers shouted, "Hey, lads, stop that, will ye! Tou've shot a man, and it micht ha'e been the horse!" Kobe Chronicle

More Than One Better.

Indianapolis News.

Friends of Senator Spooner are now claiming he is the "logical" candidate for the Presidency in 1908. We don't care if he is; the friends of Mr. Fairbanks can go them one better and show that he is the "meteorological" candidate for the same ish. candidate for the same job.