The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as Second-Class Matter. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. (By Mail or Express.)

DAILY, SUNDAY INCLUDED.

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency-ork, rooms 43-59, Tribune building. 150, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

KEPT ON SALE. Chicago—Auditorium Annex, Postoffice News Co., 178 Dearborn street. St. Paul, Minn.—N. St. Marie, Commercial Station St. Faul, Minn.—S. St. Station.

Denver—Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-912
Seventsenth street; Pratt Book Store, 1214
Fifteenth street; I. Welnateln.
Goldfield, Nev.—Frank Sandatrom.
Kansas City, Mo.—Ricksecker Cigar Co.,
Ninth and Walnut.

Minneapolis—M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South

Cleveland, O .- James Pushaw, 207 Superior New York City-L. Jones & Co., Astor House.
Oaking, Cal.—W. H. Johnston, Four-teenth and Franklin streets; N. Wheatley.
Ogden—D. L. Boyle.
Omaha—Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam;
Mageath Stationery Co., 1908 Farnam; 246
South Fourteenth.
Bacramento, Cal.—Sacramento News Co.,
439 K street. 88 K street. Sait Lake—Sait Lake News Co., 77 West cond street South, Miss L. Levin, 2s

econd street South, Miss L Levin, 2s hurch street, Los Angeles B. E. Amos, manager seven treet wagons; Berl News Co., 3264; South Francisco Fonter & Orear, Perry San Blego B. E. Amos.
Pasadena, Cal.—Berl News Co.
San Francisco Fonter & Orear, Perry San Brancisco Fonter & Orear, Perry San Brancisco Fonter Rouse Stand; Hotel St. Francis News Stand. Washington, D. C.—Ehhlitt House, Penn-vivania avenue.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1906.

THE PROVINCIALS.

Of course New York is provincial. So is every great city. And the greater the city the more provincial it is. The great city is concerned chiefly with its own affairs. It is human nature. The individual makes his place in the world, and keeps within his own little world. The great city is but the analogue. It is useless to complain about Yet we understand the Minneapolis Tribune when we find it saving: Talk with an average New Yorker and you will find that he is grossly ignorant of almost everything outside the limits of his congested metropolis. For this the press of his city is largely to blame. It seems unable to broaden out; in short, to be anything but 'pro-

vincial' in the narrowest sense." We do not think the press of his city to blame for this habit of the denizen of the metropolis. Rather, we should reverse the statement; since the newspaper, perforce, deals chiefly with those things that interest its own constituency. Every great capital must be provincial. It is centered on itself. The outer world concerns it very little.

So, consequently, there is larger view of the world outside the great city than within it. For example, in our public schools of Portland there is taught a far larger and better conception of the world at large-of geography, history, literature, great epochs of history, rela-tions of the various parts of the world through origins, migrations, commerce, racial affinities and oppositions, than in the public schools of New York and Here we do not deem ourselves "the whole thing." There they

Our children here could answer questions about Chile, China, Portugal and Peru; about Milton, Tasso and Virgil; about the Crusades, the Tartars ness from all parts of the country. The and for logs, the necessity for greater and the Turks; about the history of the City Council perhaps could also change precaution against forest fires was United States and of Greece and of Egypt; about precession of the equinoxes and the cause of the change of seasons, and so on through all maters of human concern, that the children of the great cities know little or nothing about, because their teachers and instructors are provincial, and their thoughts are centered upon their own provincial greatness. Not much will be known or taught among them about the modern transformation of the Orient; but a great deal about the careers of Stanford White and Mrs. Harry Thaw.

To find provincialism you must look to a great city. New York is our most illustrious example. Chicago is not yet so provincial, because it is still new, But so big a city is sure to become provincial, Boston, though not a very great city, is, in its isolation, perhaps even more provincial than New York. And London is the provincial city of the British Empire. The big, self-absorbed city is the provincial city.

OUR DISAPPEARING FORESTS.

"Arboriculture," a journal whose name indicates its specialty, says that the timber of the United States, fit for commercial lumber, will not last, even on the most conservative estimate, more than thirty years; but that, in fact, it will not last so long. Taking the estimates of careful and competent persons, that there are now standing in lumber, and figuring that, including the for itself without interference from the cent scale are comparatively few. To consumption of wood for pulp and paper, lumber out for export and for do- all who live in a state should be subject mestic use, telegraph poles, cross ties, to its general laws. The oriminal code piling and fuel, of which much is still and constitution are not of themselves in mining operations and that decommonwealth from anarchy. It may money to the insurance companies for
etroyed by forest fires, there are 75,000,be presumed, therefore, that those who
protection against fire, but the owners 000,000 feet of timber consumed each proposed the amendment giving each year, with an increased quantity year-ly; it is evident, then, says Arboricul-its charter had no thought of emancisystem that offers them any satisfacture, "that we have not enough timber pating the cities and towns from the standing to continue commercially for general laws of the state. Whether more than twenty years in all the they actually did what they had no in-United States, including the Pacific tention of doing is for the courts to de-

Till recently we were accustomed to think our Pacific Coast forests inex- different from what they mean. So they would have been practically, under old conditions. But enormous and constantly growing demand for lumber, in these times, wholly unforeseen in former years, ized highways in all stages of construccauses reversal of all former opinions

and calculations. It is true that under climatic conditions on the Pacific Coast timber grows with astonishing rapidity. Our pioneers have seen great forests appear, within the space of fifty or eixty years; not the greatest limber, it is true, but timfit for good lumber-trees 100 feet the growth is protected. More and methods of building illustrated. Still, younger growths against destruction by laden with wheat or potatoes, jogging fire, to which they are specially ex-

ciffe States

lands never will be fit for cultivation; but if protected against fire they will repeat their growths of timber; and this is about the only use to which large areas of our rough lands can ever that never can be subjected to actual State Fair. cultivation

BRYAN WANTS HIM "FIRED."

Who is Mr. Roger Sullivan, of Chicago? He is the eminent Democrat. member of the National Committee for Illinois, who has incurred the displeas-Bryan is the undoubted and redoubtable dictator of the Democratic party leges, did not "tote fair" at St. Louis two years ago.

Judge Parker. The Sullivan delegation tional Committee for Illinois. Maintaining that Sullivan holds that position through fraud, Bryan insists that the committee shall "rid itself" of Sultrying to maintain a reputable party money and silver star.

Bryan doubtless is right. The Sullivan delegation from Illinois was picked expressly for the purpose, of nor ing Parker and putting down Bryan. Justice, truth, consistency - everything-was sacrificed to the purpos of obtaining the two-thirds majority necessary to get the nomination for the candidate of Belmont, Sheeban, Hill, Guffey, Taggart and their merenary following. The rape of the Illi note delegation was an important part of the programme.

ly asks the National Committee ly asks the National Committee to to the science of modern magic. W. "fire" Mr. Suilivan. The episode is one the initial letter of watch, is the twenof the minor incidents of current poli-

THE POWERS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

One of the constitutional amendments adopted at the last election gives cities and towns full power over their charters, either to make or amend, subject to the constitution and criminal laws of the state. The Legislature is forbidden to enact, amend or repeal any municipal charter. It is also for bidden, by implication at least, to pass general laws regulating municipal corporations.

In one aspect the amendment seems in fact to have resolved the state into a rather loose confederacy of cities and towns bound together only by the crimnal code and the constitution. No municipality need pay any attention to other laws. It has only to insert an article in its charter abrogating a statute, and that ends the matter.

Moreover, this amendment seems to confer upon cities certain powers which the constitution withholds from the Legislature. Thus the Legislature can pass no special act granting a divorce but does this prohibition apply to cities? May any Council divorce couples by special ordinance, without regard to the general statutes or the rules of court procedure? One may easily see how a thrifty Council could turn this authority into a source of revenue. Any Oregon town, Forest Grove for example, might, in a short time, replace Dakota as the Mecca of those seeking per thousand stumpage and sawmill divorces and attract a profitable business from all parts of the country. The sand for logs, the necessity for greater the marriage laws of the state by its never plainer than at the present charter, if it chose, and enact an entire | time.

the present time comes from its appli- great Northwest, but, unfortunately cation to the local option law. Is this a criminal law or not? If it is a crim inal law, of course cities cannot abrogate it, Should the courts decide, however, that it is something else, then no municipal corporation need obey it A charter may be adopted which will replace the local option law with something more pleasing to the citizens. It wast as to appear practically unlimited, may be doubted whether any other and the necessity for anything like state of the Union has treated cities and towns with quite such broad 11b erality as Oregon. In many states, Wisconsin for example, the Legislature is forbidden to pass special acts of incorporation, but all municipal charters must conform to the general laws of the state as well as to the constitution and criminal code. The Legislature lays down the broad outlines of the and to this the cities and towns must

from the control of the law-enacting body is original with Oregon. It is generally understood that the legislative powers of cities and towns ought to extend only to those details of civil life which have not been covered by the general statutes. In this vacant | der the most careful system of protecfield sociologists believe that each comthe United States 1,475,000,000,000 feet of munity should be allowed to legislate timber industry on its present magnificentral body. But, on the other hand, to its general laws. The oriminal code used in many places, the timber used a bond strong enough to preserve a and towns annually pay large sums of in mining operations and that dewhat the wisest men say is often very

An exhibit of great value at the State Fair at Salem next month will be furnished by a mile of model macadamtion. All processes of the work will be various stages. This is an exhibit at once practical and valuable. In order that it may be fully appreciated, since it is only by comparison that progress in any line can be fully comprehended, high and two to three feet in diameter. A stretch of the old corduroy road of laws carrying penalties of sufficient se-Natural reforestation is rapid, where ploneer days should be provided and its verity to cause the exercise of more more the conservation of our forests the object-lesson would not be complete will become an economic question of without a downpour of rain and the and failing to extinguish the flames be-To preserve the wagon of the ploneer farmer, heavily fore they reach fatal proportions.

Unfortunately, they are not unknown to this day, in many farming districts of the state. If there is one public utility more than another that farmers are interested in, it is the good wagor road, that can be traveled with com fort to man and beast the year round be devoted. The settler must have The making of such a road, even some areas which he can plow and though its cost may be prohibitive in plant, for his support; but he should purely agricultural districts, can always take care to protect the trees scarcely fail to be watched with interand promote their growth, on the parts est by the farmers who attend the

13 AND 23. Had Detective H. L. Pye paid proper attention to the mystic significance of the initials of his name, he would never have been caught out alone at night by a ferocious highwayman. Did he not know that H is the eighth letter of the alphabet, L the twelfth and P the sixteenth? These letters therefore form of the United States, he insists that arithmetical progression, a thing in it-Mr. Sullivan shall "get out"—all be-cause Mr. Sullivan, as Mr. Bryan al-made infinitely worse by the fact that the common difference is four. Four Mr. Pye will observe, is the exact num The gravamen is that Mr. Sullivan ber of hands possessed by himself and was concerned in "packing" the Illinois the highwayman together. It also predelegation, at that momentous time, for cisely represents the number of their feet. Still more portentous, if we mulwas seated. Parker was nominated, and tiply this terrible 4 by the magic num ber 3 and add 1 to the product, we of tain 13. How could Mr. Pye enter upon the business of a private detective carrying enwrapped in the initials of his name such an awful number as 137 livan; adding, impressively, that if it He may thank his lucky comets that calinot or will not, there is no use of the highwayman took nothing but his

How did Mr. Pye come to be out on a nocturnal expedition without his revolver? The ill-omened numbers of his nitials account for it; especially the letter L, which is the twelfth of the alphabet. One-half of 12 is 6; twice 6 is 12 and one more makes 18. Thus again we arrive at the fearful number 13, and we know that it applies to volver," because L is the fifth letter

of revolver. But nowhere is the hand of fate more evident than in the episode of Mr. Pye's watch. Why did the highwayman give Mr. Bryan is not irreconcilable, nor it back to him after once getting hold so dreadfully hard to please. He mere- of it? The answer is easy according ty-third of the alphabet, a direful conjunction; but that is not the worst of it. The sum of Mr. Pye's initial numbers, 8, 12 and 16, is 36, from which, if we take 13 away, 23 remains. Thus from all possible points of view Mr. Pye's watch is involved in direful comsinations. An evil genius presided over its manufacture, and the highwayman andoubtedly was warned of this fact by his guardian spirit and so induced to return it to Mr. Pye.

But why did he not also return the star, Mr. Pye's badge of office, the ever-present testimony to his courage and skill? The reason is this: S is the 19th letter of the alphabet and R the 18th, while the sum of these two numers is 37. Now 7 is the exact number of dollars which Mr. Pye gave to the highwayman, and twice 7 is 14. 23 again confronts us. Therefore Mr. Pye did not get back his star, much as he deserved it and cruel as the highwayman was to keep it, especially as it was a sliver star and Mr. Pye always collabed it very bright before going out n the dark alone.

With the frightful menace of these magic numbers hanging over his head, it is to be hoped that Mr. Pye, for the sake of his family, if not for himself, will never go out in the dark again without something to protect him.

With loggers paying from \$1 to \$2 per thousand stumpage and sawmill All lovers of the beautiful in new code governing contracts, inheri- nature have viewed with dismay the tance and school elections. The special interest in this matter at | made on the wonderful forest of the perhaps for the preservation of our forests, the admirers of Nature's beauties have been greatly outnumbered by the men whose interest in them was confined to converting them into merand millmen began operations in the Pacific Northwest the supply was so

Trees which, in the now denuded ands of the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan "pineries," would be regarded as good saw timber were felled and left to rot or burn in order that the loggers could reach the larger trees. Stur was so cheap and plentiful that hundreds of settlers all over Oregon and Washington burned immense trees to municipal charters in a general act, get them out of the way, and if a fire got beyond the confines of the slashing conform. The principle of allowing no special effort was made to extineach municipality to emancipate itself guish it. But a point has been reached in this reckless waste of forcet wealth where the end is in sight. It may be postponed a number of years if greater care shall be exercised in protecting the forests from fire and there shall be less waste of pile timber, but even untion the remaining years of life for the this fact is due the increased interest that is shown in protection against

The property-owners in our cities of timber land in the Pacific Northwest ory guarantee against loss by fire. Whether There are hundreds and thousands of ad no in-Washington and Idaho that are worth, cide. Language is a queer thing, and on present stumpage valuations, from \$20,000 to \$40,000 each. Regular insurance against fire cannot be placed on this timber, but the owners, by co-operating, could succeed in forming most effective guard against the start or spread of destructive fires. Forest fires are not the result of spontaneous

> slashings. To protect the holders of timber as well as the lives of people dwelling in such localities as the North Santian Canyon, there should be most stringent care on the part of people addicted to the habit of recklessly starting fires

posed during the annual dry season, is among the most significant of all and bumping wheels furnishing the levery properly the duty of these ownthings necessary for conservation of music. Would that roads of the latter

of forest rangers and watchmen. The interest of all of the people in the state is such that, in the enforcement of rules regarding forest protection, these big timber-owners will be backed up by almost any kind of legislation which they may demand. If the present system is weak or inadequate, it should be replaced by one which will prove more effective. By failing properly to pro-tect our timber we are hastening the time when there will be none to protect.

The bark Coloma, old, decrepit and insignificant in size compared with the up-to-date ocean carriers now so plen-tiful in Portland harbor, sailed in over the Columbia bar late-Bunday night. The Coloma is a lumber drogher of a onger attracts more than passing notice. And yet it is not so very many years ago that this same Coloma created great excitement whenever it appeared in the river after one of its peri dical voyages to China. In those days the bark was an aristocratic "liner and all Portland went down to Colom dock to greet it on arrival, and then to say good-by when it salled. As a liner or even a good merchantman the Coloma's prestige is gone forever, but as connecting link between Portland's old kindergarten days as a shipping port and the present the vessel is interesting, and will always hold a place in the maritime history of the port.

The change Sunday evening from the eral preceding days to a delightful coolness, accompanied by a shower of rain, was grateful, even to the chronic growler, who ceaselessly bewalls the Winter rains. The "dry spell," covering a period of forty-four days, was trying, and, had it continued even a week longer, would have resulted in material damage to crops. As it is, some shortage will result in certain lines, but will not be serious enough to cause hardship in the agricultural districts A sufficient rainfall is hoped for to start the grass in pastures, give root crops a good drink, wash the dust from the hop vines and orchard trees, subdue the dust on the highways and put This hope will probably be realized, since the rain god can usually be depended upon to do the right thing by the Pacific Northwest.

Church-building is keeping up with the march of construction in other lines in this city. The Southern Methodists are building on Union avenue and Wasco streets a structure that suggests a large membership and unbound ed zeal. The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Sellwood is planning the onetruction of a building at a cost of \$5000, and the Central Presbyterian Church, having outgrown its old building, is considering plans for a handsome edifice at East Twentieth and Salmon streets. These buildings furnish conclusive evidence of the growth in population, if not in grace, in those sections of the city, while the construction of schoolhouses and the de-mand for more tell of increase throughout the entire city of homes populous with children.

The campaign of Winston Churchill. the novelist, against the Boston & Maine Railroad in New Hampshire, ex-cites great interest in the East. Mr Churchill is running for Governor. According to Collier's Weekly, of all the newspapers in New Hampshire, only seven are independent enough to print his speeches; the others are slienced by passes and other railroad influences. Practically every lawyer in the etate of any ability is retained by the railroad, and almost every promising young man, no matter what his business, carries a pass. Mr. Churchill has England spirit of freedom is on his side and he may win after all.

The establishment of the free swimming baths, The Oaks and Captain Bundy's bathing institution has re duced the drowning rate in the immediate vicinity of Portland. Unfortunately, throughout the Pacific Northwest outside of Portland there has been an unusually large number of distressing drowning accidents this season, one the worst of these, perhaps, being the loss of five people in the Spokane River near Davenport, Wash., last Sunday, With distressing accidents of this nature occurring with such frequency, seems strange that any other than expert swimmers should venture into uncertain depths.

Climatic conditions in Idaho this sea son have been so peculiar that graingrowers might imagine themselves in "Topsy-turvy land." In the Spring and early Summer, when rain was badly needed to bring the wheat crop through in good shape, the Clearwater country basked under a cloudless, withering rain can do nothing but harm to the crop, there comes a downpour of such volume that the standing wheat falls beneath it and farmers suffer still further loss.

There is a tinge of absurdity in the claim of street railway corporations to be exempt from charter regulations. adopted since the date of their franchises. It would be quite as logical for a natural person to claim exemption from all laws passed since the date of his birth; more logical, in fact, for the rights of living men are superior to those of the artificial creatures of the state called corporations.

Our mountain-climbers, bronzed and weary, have returned after a valorous assault upon Mount Baker, which was only partly successful. Two of their number succeeded in reaching the summit of the heary old mountain, after strenuous effort and much hardship Net results: Great weariness and an achievement without practical value to themselves or to mankind.

The belief that the elections last Fall were fatal to the American boss seems unwarranted. Only two or three were combustion and few are due to acci-dent. They are almost universally the and are now doing business at the old shown-grading, rock-crushing, rock-dent. They are almost universally the and are now doing business at the old screening, spreading the rock on the result of gross carelessness on the part. stands in both parties, as cheerfully as road and rolling and sprinkling at the of campers or men engaged in burning if nothing had happened. Nothing short of the direct primary is fatal to the boss.

> The year's crop of chamois ekins is just enough to supply the market of the United States for one day. Where do the rest come from? The Journal of Pharmacy says "sheep,

"Dry" conditions in Oregon have cut down both the crop of hops in the field and the consumption of beer in the

The Johnson estate has not found 10 per cent interest benevolent.

taining, in the dry season, a large force LIFE IN THE OREGON COUNTRY He Wasn't Subpensed. Prineville's pioneer barber finds things too easy for him in these dog

> Latest From a Wet County. Colonel Hofer's Capital Journal.
>
> How many of us are loaded down with what we accumulate? We seem busy increasing the load we carry.

> > The Fort Walls Walls Captain

Medford Tribune.

The verdict of the public has been rendered and may be briefly stated as this: Captain Howard is a small-minded fool.

Seven-Day Law in Matheur.

Nyssa News.
"Monkey," the faithful express norse of Henry Internann, took a notion into his head that he would not labor last Sunday and kicked himself loose from Not Bad Bills, Either.

Tillamook Headlight.

Bill Stillwell, Bill Vaughn and George Randall will be the three big ploneer bosses at the fair, and everyone will have to take their hats off to them—including the ladies.

Bill Is All Right.

Wallula Gateway.

Born-Monday, July 30, to the wife of William Rand, a 14-pound girl. Bill is us regular as clockwork in these matters and is the possessor of a bunch of handsome sons and daughters.

Dead Chief of the Klamaths.

Dead Chief of the Klamaths.

Klamath Falls Express.

Allen David, ex-chief of the Klamath Indians, died at his home near the Klamath agency lass Thursday. He was \$2 years of age and took an active part, in the Modoc war, taking sides with the whites and protecting the early settlers from the ravages of the Modoc tribe.

Barks Disturb Brains.

sere that if the nulsance is not abated the owners of the howling and barking dogs will be brought up on the carpet. Patience has ceased to be a virtue in our case, and we want to get at least one night's sleep during a month which now is impossible on account of the confounded dogs howling and barking every night.

Big Hant of Salmon.

Hwaco Journal.

The largest salmon catch of the week was made by William Graham on Thursday. Mr. Graham is operating a jurse-seine, a new gear that was intro duced on the bay this season for the first time, and up to date has been a very successful enterprise. The total catch on Thursday by this new seining gear was eight tons, all of which was taken in a single haul.

Freewater Tribune, It is reported that the harnessmaker who advertised for a sensible widow a short time ago, is receiving letters from all directions. It is said that every mail train brings in a bundle for him, and we hear that the malicarrier is making a kick on account of the extra weight caused by the big fellow's mail. He is also taking up a good deal of the postmaster's time in handling his letters. We sincerely hope that the leatherworker will be able to choose a desirable widow from the numerou applicants, and we trust that he will put in a good word for the editor if he happens to hear from any ladies who are too young to suit his taste.

The Whirligig of Politics.

Philadelphia Record. Shaw refused to appoint Cummins to the United States Senate when the young men had a good right to claim the suc-cession to John H. Gear, and now Cum-mins switches the Shaw Presidential upon a sidetrack that leads to the junk heap.

Lewiston Teller, A Portland paper refers to Senator Dubois as his party's idol, but idle would express it better, because with Dubois at the helm there is nothing

Idle, Not Idol.

Why Not? Silas Hyfield-That stuff growing over there is cattalls. Miss Summergirl-Do they have to pull them up to get the cats?

Overcoming a Difficulty. New York Sun. He-The banks say there is a scarcity She-Well, I can eat two and a half

The Way of a Woman.

The Bonemian.
The young man kissed the maiden fair,
And she did not resist, And she did not restar, Nor any protest offer as She twice—and thrice—was kissed. But when he smacked her once again With a resounding pop.

She stumped her pretty foot and cried: "Don't!" "Stop!"

The young man was chagrined to be
So frigidly repelled;
He mutely drew his head away
And freed the hand he held.
Deep silence reigned—one might have heard
A tiny hairpin drop—
Until at last the maiden lisped:
"Don't stop!"

WAGES AND FOOD COST COMPARED

Labor Bureau Shows Increase of Wages Compared With Panic Years Greater Than Increase in Cost of Living, but Difference Is Slight Between Years 1904 and 1905.

ssued by the Bureau of Labor today for an investigation into wages and hours of labor in 1965 in the principal manufacturted States. The report gives the average wages and hours of labor and the number of employes in identical establishments in 1904 and 1905. It is said they are fairly representative of the industries investi-

gated. The report maya:
"The results of this investigation show that in 1904 the average wages per hour in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries of the country were 1.16 per cent higher than in 1904; tont the average hours of labor per week re-mained the same as in 1904 and that 6.3 per cent more persons were employed in the establishments investigated. As there was no reduction in the average hours of labor per week, the average weekly earnings per employe were 1.16 per cent higher than in 1904.

"When the figures of this article relat-

"The average wages per hour in 1905 were 18.9 per cent higher than the average for the ten-year period from 1890 to 1899 inclusive. The number of employes was 35.5 per cent greater and the average hours of labor per week were 4.1 per cent lower. The average carnings per week in 1995 were 14 per

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 .- A report was | cent higher than the average earnings por week during the ten years from 1890 to 1809. The aggregate weekly earnings of all employes, that is, the total amount of the payrolls, was 52.3 per cent higher in 1905 than the average during the ten-year period named.

The retail price of the principal articles of food, weighed according to family consumption of the various articles, was 12.4 per cent algher in 1905 than was the average price for the ten years from 1890 to 1892. Compared with the average for the same ten-year with the average for the same ten-year period, the purchasing power of an hour's wages in 1905 was 5.8 per cent greater and of a week's wages 1.4 per cent greater, the increase in purchas-ing power of weekly wages being less than the locrease in purchasing power of hourly wages because of the reduction of the hours of labor during the

of labor per week, the average weekly earnings per employe were 1.16 per cent higher than in 1904.

"When the figures of this article relating to wages and hours of labor and those of the succeeding article relating to retail prices of food are brought together. It is seen that the retail prices of food were 0.5 per cent higher in 1905 than in 1904, as the average wages per hour in 1904 the year of lowest wages during the period covered and weekly carnings were 16.7 per cent ligher. The purchasing power of hoth four increased more than the retail prices of food, the purchasing power of both hourly wages was I per cent greater than in 1896, the year of lowest wages, and 1.5 per cent greater than in 1896, the year of lowest wages, and 1.5 per cent greater than in 1896, the year of lowest wages in 1905 was 1.5 per cent greater than in 1896, the year of a week's wages in 1905 was 1.5 per cent greater than in 1896, the year of lowest wages in 1905 was 1.5 per cent greater than in 1896, the year of lowest wages in 1905 was 1.5 per cent greater than in 1896, the year of lowest wages in 1905 was 1.5 per cent greater than in 1896, the year of lowest wages in 1905 was 1.5 per cent greater than in 1896, the year of lowest wages in 1905 was 1.5 per cent greater than in 1896, the year of lowest wages in 1905 was 1.5 per cent greater than in 1896, the year of lowest wages in 1905 was 1.5 per cent greater than in 1896, the year of lowest wages in 1905 was 1.5 per cent greater than in 1896, the year of lowest wages in 1905 was 1.5 per cent greater than in 1896, the year of lowest wages in 1905 was 1.5 per cent greater than in 1896, the year of lowest wages in 1905 was 1.5 per cent greater than in 1896, the year of lowest wages in 1905 was 1.5 per cent greater than in 1896, the year of lowest wages in 1905 was 1.5 per cent greater than in 1896, the year of lowest wages in 1905 was 1.5 per cent greater than in 1896, the year of lowest wages in 1905 was 1.5 per cent greater than in 1896, the year of lowest wages in 1905 was 1.5 p

cent greater than in 1894, but 2.7 per cent less than in 1896," In making the inquiry the Laber-Bureau attempted to cover only those in

Famous in Literature.

LONDON, Aug. 13 .-- Mrs. Pearl Mary

Teresa Craigle (John Oliver Hobbes), the author and dramatist, died in her steep

some time during the night of hay fever,

expected, she having been perfectly well

when she retired. Mrs. Craigle had been

spending a fortnight at her home, Steep Hill Castle, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, where she went Sunday afternoon to keep an

Mrs. Craigle had just spent a fortnight with her parents at Ventnor, and was in

excellent soirits and busy planning future work. Reaching London Sunday evening, she complained of feeling tired and went

early to bed, leaving orders not to be discarly to bed, leaving orders not to be dis-turbed until she rang in the morning. At 9 o'clock this morning, hearing nothing from their mistress, the servants became auxious and went to her room, where they

Mrs. Craigie's parents, who have been summoned to London, are hearthroken. Her father, in an interview, said:

"My daughter was perfectly well when the left Ventnor and was looking forward to a visit to Scotland on Wednesday with her son. We had not the slightest anxiety

The interviewer gathered from her fa-ther's remarks that, though Mrs. Craigle

had enjoyed better health the last year or

two, she had felt the strain of heavy work and literary engagements, and had suf-fered on more than one occasion from

Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie was born in

Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie was born in Boston, Mass., November 23, 1887, being the daughter of John Morgan Richards and Laura Hortense Richards (Born Arnold). The grandfather and great-grandfather on the paternal side were clorgymen and her maternal grandmother was a daughter of Peter Spearwater, who represented Shelbourne in the colonial Parlisment at Hallfax for 25 years. She was educated under private tutors and in 1883 went to Paris to continue her studies. She became a student of University Col-

She became a student of University Col-lege, London, at the age of 20, and was

aged 29 years. Her death was totally un-

GREATEST OF NAVAL REVIEWS JOHN OLIVER HOBBES DEAD

ound her dead.

single complaint.'

heart attacks.

Strongest Fleet Ever Assembled Will Mrs. Craigle, Who Made Pen-Name Pass Before President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.-Orders for the formation of the Atlantic fleet to be re-viewed by President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, September 3, were issued at the Navy Department today. The President will be abourd the Mayflower, and the fleet which he will review will be the strongest, if not the largest in numbers. ever assembled under the United States flag. It will consist of 43 vessels, carry-ing 1175 guns, commanded by 812 officers, with 15.255 men. Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans will be commander-in-chief. The first squadron will consist of eight hattleshing the account of eight hattleshing the eight hattleshing t hattleships, the second of eight battle-ships, the third of four battleships and four cruisers. There will also be a flo-tilla of torpedo-boats, destroyers, subma-

Government May Complete Work. WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 .- As soon as nventories have been taken of the ontractors' outfits seized by the Geo-ogical Survey at Corbett tunnel and logical Survey at Corbett tunnel and Shoshone dam, on irrigation projects of Northern Wyoming, consideration will be given to plans for completing those great contracts. The failure of Charles Speer at Corbett tunnel and Prendergast & Clarkson at Shoshone dam to live up to the terms of their contracts is being investigated, and may have some bearing on the method of completing the works. It is likely the Geological Survey will continue the works with the equipment and supplies soized, rather than let a new contract. More than \$1,008,000 is involved.

rines and auxiliaries.

Passed for Ment Inspectors.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-Ington, Aug. 12.—John P. Donovan, of Seattle: James K. Matthews, of Tacoma, and Albert H. Wilson and Charles E. Keagy, of Port Townsend, passed the recent civil service examination for United To date very few who took this examination have passed, four out of the first 100 papers examined were passed, seven out of the second 100

Try Officers for Causing Collision. WASHINGTON. Aug. 12.—Secretary Bonaparte has received the report of the court of inquiry upon the collision of the battleships Hinois and Alahama off Brenton's Reef while sailing for Newport Harbor. It is understood that several courts-martial will result and officers charged with negligence by the court of inquiry will be put on trial.

New Bank for Pullman.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU. Washington, Aug. 12.—The applications of El. S. Bergan, O. L. Waller, Eston Fulmer, R. W. Thatcher and Thomas H. Brewer for permission to organize the Pullman National Bank of Pullman, Wash., with \$50,000 capital, has been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Plans of the Longworths

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 12.—Representative and Mrs. Longworth will remain as guests of the President until Friday, when they leave for Washington and Cincinnati.

-From the Indianapolis News

WAITING FOR A MESSAGE FROM OVER THE SEA

lege, London, at the age of 20, and was a student under Frofessor Goodwin, from whom she acquired much of her knowledge of classics and philosophy.

She began writing while yet a child. her first story, "Lost, a Dog," having been published in The Fountain when ahe was 2 years old. Another story, "How Mark Puddler Became an Innkesper," was arrived in the same angent in 1831 She Mark Pundler Became an anakespar, was published in the same paper in 1881. She definitely chose a literary career at the age of 18 and began to study style, es-pecially dramatic dialogue. Her first book. "Some Emotions and a Moral" (1891). was composed during a long illness and much domestic anxiety, but it was a great success, \$0.000 copies being quickly sold. She confined her efforts to short philosophical stories for several years, fe health forbidding sustained mental ertion, but she launched out into health forbidding sustained mental exertion, but she launched out into "The
Herb Moon" in 1896 and "The School for
Saints" in 1897. She had traveled much
and had written in almost every part of
the world, but her favorite resort was
at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, where she did
most of her work and where she did
most of her work and where she did
most of her work and where she did
Her first dramatic work was a one-act
play written for Ellen Terry, "Journey's
End and Lovers' Meeting," which was
produced at the Lycsum Theater, London, in 1894, Mrs. Craigle read this play
to W. E. Gladstone, who was amused and
pleased with it. She also wrote "The
Sinners' Comedy" (1892), "A Study in
Temptations" (1895), "A Bundle of Life"
(1884), "The Gods, Some Mortals and Lord
Wickham" (1895), "The Ambassador," a
comedy produced at the St. James Theater, London, in 1898, and by Daniel Frohman's company at Daly's Theater, New
York, in 1900; "A Repentance," a one-act
drama produced in London in 1899; "Osborne J Ursyne," a tragedy in verse
(1829), and "Robert Orange," a sequel to
"The School for Saints," and a bright,
witty collection of character studies.

Miss. Blobards was married in 1897 to witty collection of character studies.

Miss Richards was married in 1887 to
Reginald Walpole Craigie, from whom she
obtained a divorce and the custody of her child in 1895. A few years later she be-came a Boman Catholic. All her literary work was published under the name of John Oliver Hobbes. Governor Hoch's Farmer Story, Kansas City Star.

Governor Hoch, of Kansas, tells a story hat always strikes the right-spot with he farmers. One time a merchant put up a blackboard in his store and asked and opposite tell what they were doing for humanity. A lawyer wrote: "I plead for all." A doctor wrote: "I prescribe for all." A preacher wrote: "I pray for all." An old farmer walked up, wrote his name, prescribed his head, a while and the prescribed his head, a while and the scratched his head a while and then wrote: "I pay for all."

New York Herald.

Stella-So your dinner last evening was Bella-Yes; the guests enjoyed them-selves very much; there were only two sliver spoons left after they went home.

Paris to Make Municipal Gas.

Baltimore News.

The Paris, France, Municipal Council has decided to make gas supply a public service, and will issue a loan of \$21,000,000 for the purchase of the present gas

Where the Best English Is Spoken. Harper's Weekly. The London Globe is discussing "Where Is the Best English Spoken?" The Globe man should sit on the bleachers at an American baseball game.