

MISSISSIPPI TRIP

President May Make Voyage in October.

NECESSITY OF SHIP CANAL

West Virginia Moves Up To Second Coal Producing State—Arguments in Favor of a National University—Public Land To Be Open in July.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—President Roosevelt is to make a trip down the Mississippi River. He has accepted provisionally an invitation from the governors of sixteen states to make the voyage, for the purpose of seeing the river and harbor work in progress on that stream. The journey will probably be taken early in October, for Mr. Roosevelt goes to Canton, O., September 30th to speak at the dedication of the McKinley monument. He will go from there to St. Louis or some other point on the Father of Waters and thence down to Memphis, where he will attend the deep waterways convention. It is believed he will make an address before this convention, although this has not been definitely determined yet. The trip will take about six days and will be made on one of the government steamers. This decision of the President has brought joy to the hearts of undoubtedly will make the most of their opportunity in impressing upon the President the necessity for establishing this great ship canal. The President's interest in the question of waterways development is well known, and he is a hearty admirer of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress which, composed of business men, shippers and communities throughout the United States, is seeking to have Congress appropriate not less than \$50,000,000 a year for the prosecution of this journey of the Chief Executive undoubtedly will give a strong stimulus to the work of the organization, which is now endeavoring to increase even further its membership, to the end that the American people may express unitedly to Congress their desire that this development may be continued.

Illinois gave way to West Virginia last year in the matter of coal production. According to statistics compiled by the Geological Survey, West Virginia supplanted the Sucker State and took position as the second coal producing State of the Union. During 1906 it had a total output of 45,276,485 short tons, while the production of Illinois was 41,470,435 short tons. The loss of place by Illinois was due to the almost complete suspension of mining operations in that State in April and a portion of May, because of labor troubles. According to the figures the total production of coal in the United States last year was 414,039,581 short tons of 2,000 pounds, valued at \$512,610,744. Compared with 1905, these figures show an increase of 4 per cent in quantity and of 7.5 in value.

It remained for Prof. Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois, to advance a unique argument in favor of the establishment of a national university here in Washington. In a letter lauding the ambition of George Washington University to fill that position. Dr. James says: "Such a university, located in the Federal capital, could do many things for American higher education which no other institution in any other location could accomplish. Another great advantage of such a school as this, located in the capital, would be its powerful influence on Congress as a whole in the direction of the scientific treatment of all political and economic principles. Such a school, with a faculty consisting of able experts in all the different lines of government policy and administration, would inevitably exert an immediate and helpful influence upon the country and upon the attitude of our Congressmen and our government as a whole."

This view has never been taken before. Congress was looked upon as providing, in reality, an invaluable classroom in which the students of the greater university would be enabled to study political science at first hand. There is little doubt but that the existence of a national university here would be of almost as much value to Congress as would Congress to the students of such an institution. The George Washington University has almost completed a \$200,000 fund it has been raising for the purchase of a site, and Dr. Mitchell Carroll, chairman of the building and endowment committee of the University, is hoping that the American people will come forward gen-

erously with subscriptions to an endowment fund that will enable the institution to carry on the work projected. The university was established in 1821, directly as a result of an agitation begun by George Washington in the first Continental Congress. It is well fitted in every way, to carry out the idea of a national university and little doubt is expressed but that the American people will see to it that the necessary funds are forthcoming.

Former Senator Cockrell once more has resumed his duties as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The distinguished Missourian has been in very poor health and for two or three months has been in the hands of his physicians, spending most of the time in Florida. General Cockrell is a glut-ton for work. During his five consecutive terms in the Senate he was credited with working more hours a day than any other member of the body.

Alfred E. Bent, treasurer of the State of Colorado, is in Washington, and this week gave out a public statement denying the story sent from Denver that a Trans-Mississippi Anti-Roosevelt Congress was in process of formation in his State. He denied also that Governor Buchtel, of Colorado, is unfriendly to the President and behind any such movement. Mr. Bent believes that the story originated from the coming Congress of ranchmen and others interested in the public and timber lands of the Western States, which will be held in the near future. He says that a number of these people are not in sympathy with the policies of the Administration with regard to the public domain, but brands as nonsense the statement that this feeling has crystallized into anything like an anti-Roosevelt movement. In fact, Mr. Bent says that if the President will accept the nomination in 1908 Colorado will be for him unani-mously. He says, also, that Secretary Taft's boom is being received very graciously throughout the great territory west of the Missouri.

President Roosevelt this week was presented with a solid gold folding card conferring on him a life membership in the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues. The card will admit the President to all the games played by the different clubs which are members of the Association. The card is of regulation baseball ticket size, graded in enameled gold, date of presentation and the name of as many of the cities as there is room for. The committee making the presentation consisted of Eugene F. Bert, of San Francisco; P. T. Powers, of New York; J. H. Farrell, of Auburn, N. Y., and M. J. Regan, of Boston. The President, in accepting the card, said he regarded the game of baseball as the typical American outdoor sport and that he was particularly interested in it because men of middle age could play.

More than eighty million bushels of wheat this year in Kansas, is the prediction made by George W. Finley, of Topeka, who is here on business before one of the departments. Mr. Finley declares that the farmers of his State expect to reap even greater profits than in previous years because of the high price for the cereal. He declares that so far as he knows, and he has the latest reports, very little damage to the grain in Kansas has been done, although the farmers of Oklahoma have suffered considerably. Mr. Finley says the day of the plodding farmer has gone by, that they have chopped off their whiskers and are now riding around in automobiles.

Several hundred thousand acres of public land in California, Washington, Oregon and Wyoming will be thrown open for settlement in July and for entry in August. Secretary Garfield, of the Interior Department, this week, issued an executive order putting this in effect. Of this, 27,280 acres adjoin the Washington National Forest Reserve in Washington; 129,280 adjoin the San Jacinto National Forest Reserve in California; 24,000 adjoin the Medicine Boy National Forest Reserve in Wyoming; and 478,760 acres are adjacent to the Cascade and Heppner National Forest Reserves in Oregon. The methods of settling and entering on these lands will be similar to those employed in the opening of public lands in the past.

The political sensation of the week was sprung by Senator Cullom, when he came out flat-footedly for "Uncle Joe" Cannon for his nomination for President in 1908. The Senator bearded the President in his den and told him that he was in complete sympathy with Representatives Prince and Chapman, of Illinois, both of whom had declared previously that the Illinois delegation to the convention would vote as a unit for Speaker Cannon from beginning to end. Senator Cullom believes that "Uncle Joe" would be the most appropriate successor the President could have and thinks that the movement to put him at the head of the ticket next year is gaining ground steadily.

Harry Johnson is booked for a long vacation this summer. Harry is one of the most faithful servants of the District of Columbia, and has always been at the call of the sick and suffering. Harry Johnson is the big white horse emergency hospital ambulance. He has not been a day off for a long time, but has stuck close to his post. A few days ago the employees of the Bureau whom have cause to be thankful to Harry for his hurry-up methods—passed the hat and collected \$492. This is sufficient to repair the Hospital ambulance, employ another nag to work in Harry's absence during the hot months, and will also be sufficient to find a boarding place for Harry where the meadow grass is long and the water cool and sweet.

Every woman of refinement appreciates a radiant, beautiful complexion, which is so much admired by men. Such complexions come to all who use Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. Frank Hart.

TRIUMPH OF I. C. S. STUDENTS.

Four Out of Five Passed State Examination; of Those Who Were Not Students, Only One in Six Passed. The great work that the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., are doing was never demonstrated more forcibly than it was when 60 candidates for the position of fire boss presented themselves to take the State examination before the State Mine Inspectors at Uniontown, Pa. Nineteen of the candidates were I. C. S. Students; fifty were not. The practical experience of all averaged about the same, and all had equal opportunity to pass the examination. The result was a signal triumph for the I. C. S. system of training by mail. The 50 candidates that were not students of the schools averaged only 64.7 per cent in the examination; only seven passed; forty-three failed. The nineteen I. C. S. students averaged 75.2 per cent; 15 passed; only four failed.

The examination shows that the man who has the foresight to invest a few dollars and a little spare time in an I. C. S. Course of special training has nearly six times the chance to pass the examination as the one that lacks such preparation; that the chances that an I. C. S. student will succeed are four to one, while the chances that a non-student will fail are six to one.

The foregoing is simply one of a thousand instances where I. C. S. students have triumphed in examinations, in promotions, etc. Such success is easily accounted for, when it is remembered that these schools have had nearly 15 years of experience in teaching by mail and have expended the great sum of one million dollars in the preparation of home-study textbooks, which are so easy to understand and to apply that any man able to read and write can succeed, provided he has a little ambition. Started in 1891 with one course prepared to help miners pass examinations, the International Correspondence Schools now have more than 200 courses of instruction covering positions in all of the best known trades and professions. Drop a card to Mr. H. Harris, who represents the Schools in this city, will be glad to give any one full information regarding any course.

DRESS PARADE ABANDONED.

Shortage of Enlisted Men Causes Change on Governor's Island.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Because of the shortage of enlisted men and the slowness with which recruits are being gathered in the daily dress parade, which had been a great feature of army life on Governor's Island, has been abandoned. There are 40 garrisons in the Department of the East which include the district east of Ohio and North of North Carolina, which is commanded by General Grant from headquarters at Governor's Island. The normal strength of this Department should be 10,762 men, but there is at present a shortage of 2000 men.

Morning Astorian, 60 cents per month, delivered by carrier.

KUROKI'S VISITS

Planned to Show Friendly Relations With America.

DEWEY AND KUROKI TOGETHER

Great Dinner in New York Planned as Public Demonstration of Friendship—Mystery of Old Trinity's Millions—Fifth Avenue's Hoodoo Palace, Etc.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The two most famous fighting men of the world, Admiral Dewey and General Kuroki linked arms this week at the great banquet given to the Japanese visitors at the Hotel Astor. That meeting and the banquet are likely to go down in diplomatic history not only on account of the importance of the guest but because the affair possessed greater significance far greater than might appear on the surface. The administration at Washington, it is known, has all along been anxious for a proper understanding of the really cordial relations existing between Japan and this country and has been desirous of its public demonstration as a proof of the obliteration of all feeling over the California trouble in which President Roosevelt took such a prominent part. General Kuroki had planned to return directly to Japan from the Jamestown Exposition without taking part in any public demonstration. The opportunity, however, was too good to be lost, and somehow from high sources things were started moving. A committee was organized, significant in its composition. Not only did it number men who had been prominently connected with the political life of the present administration, such as Paul Morton, Cornelius Bliss and Seth Low, but also E. S. A. de Lima and others who are laboring to extend the foreign commerce of the United States and to eliminate adverse influences. Just how this committee worked is not known but as a result of its efforts General Kuroki changed his plans and came to New York to take part in a friendly demonstration of the relations existing between the two countries which may well live in international history as has the visit of Commodore Perry to Japan—half a century ago. The people of New York helped along the movement by giving the men of the visiting fleet a glorious time during their stay ashore.

There is probably no other estate in New York about which it would be so difficult to secure exact information as that which Trinity Church was endowed by good Queen Anne 202 years ago. The very vague statement recently put forth by its rector concerning the income of the parish, stimulated the inquiry of one of the title guarantee companies as to how long it would take to make a list of the various parcels of real estate held by Trinity and what such a list would cost, eliciting the information that it would be necessary to search the public records for three centuries past, and that the cost of the investigation would not be less than \$1,000. One of the chief difficulties in the way of finding out how much of the famous old "Bowerie" of Anneke Jans is now the property of "Mrs. Trin," as the corporation was styled in a parable written in its defense more than a century ago, lies in the fact that a large portion of her holding are leased for long periods to others, under whose names they appear on the Tax Assessor's books. Fifty years ago, when Trinity was investigated by a committee of the State Senate, it appeared that originally the mother of Protestant churches in New York owned 2,063 lots, of which 318 had been given away and 691 remained. The other 1059, it was inferred, had been sold. This report is the only full one made since 1814, when the present policy of keeping the financial affairs of the corporation a secret was adopted. With this report for a basis, however, and some shrewd computations of the present value of the unassessed property therein listed, Trinity's wealth in real estate has been estimated at \$39,368,100. The famous brown structure which crowns unheeded upon the Mammon worshippers of Wall Street is assessed at \$115,500; but the site which it occupies and the cemetery surrounding it is one of the choicest pieces of New York real estate, being valued at no less than \$17,000,000.

When "Silent" Smith, the most eccentric of New York's multi-millionaires, purchased the sumptuous palace at the corner of Sixty-eighth street prosaically known as 871 Fifth Avenue, he smiled contemptuously and dismissed with his accustomed brevity of speech the warning of his friends that it was the house of doom. It is recalled that

six times have death and disaster stricken those who have lived in the house or been connected with it. Long before the original owner, Howard G. Seward, was found hanging from a rafter in an unfinished room. William C. Whitney built a new house about the old, enclosing it as a large shell encloses a small one, but without removing the hoodoo which has clung to it since that first tragic event; for scarcely had been completed within the brownstone walls, than the bride for whom Whitney had designed it was brought in to die from the effects of a hunting accident at Aiken. Then one day the report reached the financial district that the leader lay ill in his magnificent home. Many tongued rumor expounded the report into a story that the illness was no natural one, but the result of a shot fired by an enemy in ambush. However that may have been Mr. Whitney died and gossip forgot the curse until the 25th of last June, when Stanford White, who had helped to build and decorate the house, was shot down by Harry K. Thaw. Business adversities and ill health have overtaken Amzi E. Barber and they call him the "Asphalt" king no longer, except in derision. Now John H. Smith the last owner of the house is dead. The hoodoo has struck again.

This week sees the opening of the series of open air concerts with which Father Knickerbocker entertains his citizens on the public recreation piers. There are now seven of these piers scattered along the waterfront between Harlem and the Battery and one in Brooklyn, where both the young and the old of the city's congested district gather nightly throughout the summer for a musical entertainment which thoroughly attests the generosity of the taxpayers and the excellence of New York's brass bands. None of the bands hired for these concerts number fewer than 14 pieces and some of them include 25. At each of the eight piers these concerts will be given nightly until the 112 concerts each, or nearly a thousand in all. Last year the cost to the city of the residents will not be far from \$100,000 and the free concerts of the other half of the cost at least as much more.

The man with the bale hook is not the unskilled laborer of popular estimation. That is why the big steamship companies have had so much difficulty in handling freight during the strike which has already cost them several millions of dollars, and why so many liners have sailed away with holds half empty or still filled with the same goods which they had brought across the sea. For practically all ships, New York is a final destination, where one entire cargo comes out and another goes in. A cargo all of one commodity like the sugar bags and flour barrels which are handled by Italians at the Brooklyn docks is comparatively simple; but to stow a cargo of general merchandise with neatness and dispatch, and at the same time so securely

the ship in a heavy sea, are matters for an expert. Tramp steamers and wind-jammers which find their way to New York hire some one of the many stevedore companies to take charge of the work, but the big trans-Atlantic lines operate their own stevedores service. As soon as the pier lines are made fast on an incoming liner the stevedores are over the side, and from that moment officers and crew have nothing to do with the hold until the captain mounts the bridge for the outward voyage. When the strike assumed serious proportions, nearly all the big companies telegraphed their western connections to divert grain, provisions, and other bulky freight to other through ports and it is likely that Boston, whence the White Star and Cunard lines have a fine service to Liverpool, will profit permanently at the expense of New York in this respect.

When speculation forces the price of wheat well above a dollar a bushel, as it has done recently, it means that the congested population of that portion of the city east of the Bowery, between Chatham Square and East Tenth Street are confronted with a serious problem. There is no section of any other city in the world where people live in such confined quarters. Here, in a single half block, there are about 5,000 people—a city in itself—living in many instances in quarters unfit for human habitation. Eight or ten families sometimes find shelter in houses, which under other conditions would afford reasonable accommodations for not more than two or three Hebrew or Italian, and because it goes farther, the food product most generally consumed by this great mass of humanity is bread. Generally speaking, the annual average, per capita consumption of flour in the United States is approximately one barrel. In this section, covering about three square miles and containing about 700,000 people, something like 2,000,000 barrels of flour are consumed each year, which means about 590,000,000 loaves of bread weighing a pound each. Within the limits of this comparatively small area there are 10 which, in addition to baking the bread which they sell, also make a business of baking the loaves that are made and brought to them each morning by the women and children of the locality. The enormous mountain of bread which they turn out in the course of a year would fill about 20,000 average freight cars, making a train 126 miles long.

NOTICE FOR BIDS.

Bids will be received by the school board of district No. 1 for painting the McClure school building, both inside and outside, and for calksing the plaster work. Bids will be received up to 2 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, June 11, 1907. Specifications can be seen at the office of the district clerk in the city hall. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Address all communications to A. L. Clark, clerk of the district.

Astoria, Or., May 24, 1907. 5-25-07.

THE GEM C. F. WISE, Prop. Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars Merchants Lunch Room 11:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. 25 Cents Corner Eleventh and Commercial ASTORIA OREGON

Sherman Transfer Co. HENRY SHERMAN, Manager. Bunks, Carriages—Baggage Checked and Transferred—Trucks and Furniture Wagons—Pianos Moved, Boxed and Shipped. 433 Commercial Street Main Phone 121

TIDE TABLE, MAY. Table with columns for Low Water, High Water, Date, A. M., P. M., h. m., ft. for each day from Wednesday to Friday.

THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP BEE'S LAXATIVE. Contains Honey and Tar. Best for Coughs, Colic, Drops, Whooping Cough, Etc. For Sale by Frank Hart, Druggist.