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The lust of power, the love of gain, The thousand lures of sin Around him had no power to wtain The purity within. He felt that wrong which wrong

partakes, That nothing stands alone. That whose gives the motive, makes

His brother's sin his own. -Whittier.

A LITTLE OF THE EGO.

The Journal is in a particularly happy frame of mind. This content from a fine digestion, a youthful spirit and a good circulation, which is steadily increasing, with strong evidences that it is going to rise to a very healthy state.

The Journal has no tale of woe to relate, for it alone should take care of its own troubles, and not inflict them upon others. There is too much to do; too much of interest in this community, for a live implement of publicity and notion, for this newspaper to have time to devote to its own wounds and scars, woes and disappointments. Work is a great medicine for a bad liver

There appears to be a great opening here for another paper, one that will not go "money grubbing" and one that will not give all of its attention and energy to building a halo around its own swelled head. The Journal appreciates the spirit of the people of the Oregon country, of those of Portland, toward it, for it is this on which it depends in going forward with the work of making a newspaper, which shall always be true and loyal to the public interest and AN UPHOLDER OF EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL MEN.

As the people become better aconfidence in it will increase and in he proportion that it does, The Journal will be better able to accomplish something in their behalf and prove its worth by its works.

The Journal, in thanking the people for their support, also assures them that the purpose and spirit of "live and let live" are in its blood. Having a mission in life, to be of service to the advancement of a common cause, and a work to perform, it proposes to keep everlastingly at it, intil the close, with malice toward none: with charity to all!

# ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE FAIR

Many persons are being requested to sign the petition for a referendum on the Lewis and Clark Fair, and the argument most commonly used is that | terval of peace. Furthermore war in they will thereby be showing their friendship for the labor unions. The argument is based, of course, upon the fact that the State Federation of Labor has endorsed the demand of the Federated Trades of this city for a referendum, and it is not unnaturally assumed by many people that this is has long been in readiness, down to the expressive of the general sentiment of union workingmen.

The Journal believes this assumption to be mistaken. There is strong reason to challenge the idea that the resolutions adopted by the local and the state organization are a true reflection of the attitude of union labor toward the Fair.

No public enterprise ever undertaken in Portland or in Oregon has been so productive of benefit to all classes as the Lewis and Clark Fair will be if it is carried to a successful consummation. Intelligent workingmen appreciate this fact and they were outspoken in their expressions of satisfaction when the Fair appropriation was passed by the last Legislature. They realized that in the preparation of the grounds, the erection of buildings and the installation of exhibits the Fair would give employment to thousands of skilled and unskilled workmen, to say nothing of the impetus which it would give to all lines of industry and which would be felt for years to come.

Those members of the Legislature who had been most closely identified with organized labor and who were looked upon as its chosen representatives were among the most active advocates of the Fair appropriation, and not one of them uttered a syllable of has never considered in practice that otest against the passage of the bill. a "public office was a public trust," If any one of them had declared that labor was opposed to the enterprise, the unions themselves would doubtless have been the first to refute the asser-

It was in recognition of the fact that he workingmen of the state were same. The Journal will go on record

avowedly friendly to the Fair and anxious for its success that Governor Chamberlain gave them representation upon the board which was to disburse the funds contributed by the state. It was not until long after the adjournment of the Legislature that the movement was inaugurated to array the unions against the Fair. It had its origin in the labor troubles in Portland and was the unfortunate outcome of the feeling which had been aroused between the parties to the controversy. The arbitrary attitude of the employers excited a desire for retaliation and a determination to compel them to accede to the demands of the unions. Then came the action of the local and state labor organizations. Neither of these organizations is infallible. Like all other bodies of men they are liable to err and at times they fall to reflect the views of those whom they represent. The Journal believes that in the attempt to array labor against the Fair a very serious blunder has been made and that the workingmen themselves are not in sympathy with it. The prosperity of the workingmen is bound up in the prosperity of the community in which they live, and of the state. The benefits which will accrue from the Fair to Portland and to Oregon can scarcely be exaggerated. The failure or the abandonment of the Fair would be fraught with evil consequences which must be felt for many years.

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The real friends of labor should not sign the referendum petition. Every man who gives it his signature is arraying himself against an enterprise as beneficial to the workingmen as to the canitalists, and which was as strongly endorsed by one class as by the other only three months ago.

Workingmen themselves should remember that homely old adage "Don't bite off your nose to spite your face." It fits the present case,

## THE EASTERN CRISIS.

The war clouds are gathering ominously over Manchuria and it will not be strange if diplomacy should finally give way to armed force. Russia's aggressions are so bold that it seems evident that she is fully resolved to carry out her scheme of conquest, even though it involve her in war with the other powers.

The chief opposition must come from England, Japan and the United States. China is helpless and her utter inabitity to defend her own possessions is pitiable and humiliating. Already she purpose. has appealed to this government for aid in the hour of her extremity. It remains to be seen how President Roosevelt's administration will meet gerous for him to proceed with his tour the grave problems which the crisis presents, but national pride forbids that the appeal should be ignored. It is almost inevitable that the United when stage positions were few and ap-States should take a firm and determined stand in demanding of Russia that she observe the argreement entered into by the powers at the conclusion of the Boxer war.

Japan would welcome a conflict with Russia. Her dogs of war have long been straining at the leash, eager for the fray. For four years the Japanese ted with this newspaper their government has been preparing for 000 men, thoroughly equipped and trained to the point of perfection. The Japanese are splendid fighters, as they proved in their war with China and in the campaign for the relief of Pekin. The war spirit runs high and hostilities against Russia would be welcomed with delight throughout the empire. Probably one of the chief difficulties of the present crisis will be to induce Japan to pursue that policy of mod-

Britain and they are eager for an in-

the Orient is fraught with serious

perils, for there are many points of at-

tack upon the British Empire, and

Russia would be quick to seize upon

been silently menacing British India

and it is well known that everything

slightest detail, for instant invasion.

An even more vulnerable point of at-

tack would be found in Turkey. War

with Great Britain would give Russia

the long coveted opportunity to force

her way to Constantmople and to gain

a foothold upon the Mediterranean.

Russia would enjoy the great advant-

age of being able to carry on the war

Should Russia persist in her forcible

on land, and England's powerful navy

to see how serious conflict can be

avoided. Formidable as such a war

would be, it would be less formidable

than to permit Russia to trample under

foot her promises to the other powers

and to set at defiance all the laws of

THE JOURNAL'S ATTITUDE.

The Journal's attitude toward Mr.

Hermann in the race for office in the

First Congressional District is not one

of personal dislike, but of mistrust of

the man. The Journal does not op-

pose the election of Mr. Hermann be-

cause he is a good Republican, but be-

cause he is a bad one, an incompetent

and unfaithful office-holder, as proven

by his record. In short, Mr. Hermann

nor shown in any way that he was a

If Mr. Hermann's record was what

it is known to be and he were the

Democratic nominee, The Journal

would oppose his election just the

"good Republican."

international honor and comity.

would be comparatively innocuous.

For a generation Russia has

serious illness compelled him to forego further work, and he returned to his home at 758 West End avenue, for a rest. eration which affords-the only chance Daniel V. Arthur, his manager, and his physicians advised him to abandon of a peaceful solution. the tour for the remainder of the season So far as England is concerned, it is It was then that Mr. Robson said he easonable to assume that she would would be willing, so far as he was conbe very rejuctant to become involved corned but that he could not place the in an actual conflict with Russia at members of his loyal company in a prethis time. The Boer war was an enordicament to which they had not contributed. mous burden upon the people of Great

Against urgent appeals of friends and business associates, he started out in March, beginning his engagement at the Harlem Opera House with "A Comedy of Errors." From there he returned to the Montauk, and three weeks ago appeared at the Grand Opera House "The Henrietta," playing "Bertie, the Lamb." for the last time on Saturday.

Admitting that it was tempting fate to do so, Mr. Robson then ventured on a series of one-night stands through Conneeticut, and in this State Mr. Arthur heard repeated reports of his illness, and frequently called the comedian over the long-distance telephone and protested against his going on with the tour.

'Never was so well in my life," was Robson's persistent reply. stop worrying, old man. I'm all right" The crisis came at Auburn on Saturday night. Mr. Rebson was Dromio when he broke down, and had to be carried to a dressing room.

"Let me die on the stage," he said to the players, "I want to die with the footlights and the happy faces before

occupation of Manchuria, it is difficult | me. But this was not to be. On Sunday morning the patient was started for New York, and arrived there on Monday He was taken to the Savoy and the family was summoned. The actor rallied and plans were made to remove him to his beautiful summer home Waterwitch, at the Highlands of Navesink, whose broad plazza commands a fine view of the Narrows.

Mr. Robson's condition became worse Tuesday afternoon, and his physicians resorted to hypodermic injections to sustsin vitality. The patient sank rapidly and died at 7:15 o'clock.—New York American.

# The Way of It.

The lilac blows and gleams and glows along the garden fence; the bulldog scoots and blithely toots with rapture that's intense. The grass is green where blue-birds preen and robin readbreasts hon; the baseball flies along the circus is on top. The lively moth de yours the cioth and circles lamp, and terrapin sets all agrin the features of the tramp. The guinine pill gayly fill the farmer to the brim; amid the gush the whitewash brush be sip and skim. The lively colt begins to bolt the posture with his dam: the oyster skates and abdicates in favor of the clam. And so we gavly skip and trip and somersault all day, and put to rout all care and shout, "Hip, hip! Hooray, hooray."-Judge.

#### for office is preferable to a bad Demo-A POLITICAL FORECAST. erat, as so is a good Democrat, Reames, preferable to a bad Republican, Her-

as declaring that a good Republican

mann, for a Congressional office,

gift of the people."

usually quite convincing.

ceedings were completed.

than she considered him worth.

the laundry strike is called off.

in the same way?

of the laundry strike?

was heroic.

plicants many.

York to die.

\_\_\_\_\_

Robson's Last Days.

Before his mental vitality drifted from

"The Henrietta." the master

Knowing that it was dan-

him Mr. Robson declared that his fam-

piece of his repertoire, would die with

him-that he would tear the manuscript

and that it would never again be played

on any stage. The piece had won for

largely to the great fortune which Mr.

Robson is thought to have left to his

The closing days of his career were

marked by a struggle to keep up his

work that was no less dramatic than it

the actor refused to abandon his work

saying this would work a hardship upon

the members of his company by throw-

ing them out of employment a season

Although suffering intensely, Mr. Rob-

on went before his audiences night af

ter night, and seemingly put the fire and

charm and rollicking fun into his roles

that had characterized his former ef-

forts. But human endurance was ex-

hausted at last, and on Sunday the

comedian was brought back to New

stage friends as a tireless worker. He

people, and the piece had earned no less

than \$3,000,000 during its long life. His

Comedy of Errors," in which he had the

in September, at the Montauk Theatre.

He then took his company for a tour of

the South and West, and late in Feb-

ruary worked back to Boston, going

from there to Philadelphia. In that city

He opened his last season in Brooklyn

second greatest work was done in

role of the Dromio of Syracuse.

Stuart Robson was known among his

him a golden reward and contributed

ployes.

win.

scoundrel's teeth.

A subject of frequent comment by the Eastern press is the growing strength of the sentiment in favor of making Grover Cleveland the Democratic nomines for President in 1904. Many increase his Prof. Mommson, the German scholar thinks that the Monroe Bootrine does fluential newspapers are now urging his nomination. The New York World was one of the first to do so, boldly avowing not rest on a logical basis, but the heavy guns on our battleships think one of the first to do so, boldly avowing the belief that Mr. Cleveland is the conly man under whose leadership the Democratic party can be victorious. This utterance found strong approval throughout the Southern states and attracted widespread attention. More recently the Boston Herald, one of the most influential mapers of New England. differently, and their arguments are England's victory over the Mad Mullah reminds one of the American humorist who violently pulled his anmost influential papers of New England, has come out with emphatic endorsetagonist down on top of him and then ment of the Cleveland candidacy, and this is undoubtedly significant of the atfirmly inserted his nose between the titude of many thousands of independent Republicans in Massachusetts and the Anton Grzywinski, a San Francisco neighboring states. Many other prominent papers in the East and Middle West have declared him the logical nomcitizen, has changed his last name to Winter. Nine cases of lockiaw oc-

curred before the necessary legal pro-The arguments in favor of nominating Mr. Cleveland are forcibly presented in the following editorial which ap-peared in the Brooklyn Eagle: Mrs. Thaw seems to have clearly es-

"Millions of Americans again desire tablished the fact that she did not pay make Grover Cleveland President any more for her titled son-in-law the United States. He is today regarded as the only man who could beat Theedore Roosevelt. This reduces the case to those who would like to best Mr. Roosevelt and to those who would not. The absorbing question with the He can be beaten by Grover Cleveland, in Portland citizen new is whether his our present opinion, but he might not be stock of collars and cuffs will last until by any other Democrat Therefore, those who would not have Cleveland may, by the support of any other Demo-crat, fall to beat Mr. Roosevelt and crat. Dean Swift always kept his birthday would thereby indirectly contribute to Mr. Roosevelt's election. They may dis-They may disas a day of mourning. Is the Lewis like Cleveland more than they dislike Roosevelt, but if they prefer Democracy and Clark anniversary to be observed to Republicanism in the presidency, they should support Cleveland regardless of It is painful to discover that the their prejudices against him or of their preferences for some other Democrat. laundry bill collectors did not go on Were the contest an even one between strike with the other laundry emthe two parties, the field of nomination could be open to an annual none within the Democracy. But the none Republican-There is no particular hurry about ism is in power. The Democracy has been out of power for a long time. Groputting up flag poles for the two baseer Cleveland is the only man whom the ball pennants Portland is trying to Demogracy has been able to put into power, since the war between the stales In late years, the Democratic party has Is the washing of our municipal 'used up' many otherwise available dirty linen to be postponed on account Democrats for presidential purposes, by factional war within the party and by the wandering of the party into paths of

error and of felly. "All of the Democratic aspirants for the presidency could ground the arms their ambition at the feet of Grove Cleveland, but they could do so at the feet of no other Democrat. It would be no humiliation for them to give place to him, for he has been the elect of the people, and they have not. Moreover, he has taken no part in the mistakes which have cost the party public confidence and which have made for nearly every other Democrat of presidential size a vulnerable record. It, might be difficult for many Democratic statesmen and politicians to overcome their envy or their enmity toward Mr. Cleveland, but difficulties of that kind have to be overcome if the party prefers victory to defeat in American life. It would not be difficult for the Democratic rank and file to vote for Grover Cleveland again, for they like him and trust him and they are already. as many evidences show, demanding their leaders and of their editors his comination for President next year. "The great things Mr. Cleveland did as

resident remain. The splendid things he has done and said since he left the presidency are appreciated. His career office and his career out of office unite to make him the most trusted and reected of living Americans. fact that the Democratic party numbers him among the men on whom it can call, is the greatest element of strength and had played the role of Bertie, the Lamb, hope now possessed by that party. day the proposition plainly is Grove Cleveland for President of the United States in 1964, or only a nominal Democratic opposition to the election of Theodore Roosevelt then. Events may, but are unlikely to, change this. The time to nomination is not long. The chance for the discovery, within that time, of another great Democratic availability is slight.

> "The nomination of Cleveland would end all outbbles about recent or future platforms. He would be the platform. His career and character would be the guarantee of the restoration of repose of strength; of consistency, of dignity, of wisdom and of trained experience to the chief magistracy. Men would not go to bed with anxiety or wake up with apprehension, were he again the Presi-dent of the United States. The function of shock would be retired from executive action. The capacity for surrise would not be daily strained to exhaustion were he in office again. The dangerous tendencies of plutocracy on the one hand and of proletariatism on the other, would be stopped by the very fact of his presidency. To the Demo-cratic party his nomination would mean rejuvenation and to the country at large reassurance. It would fix the center of business security above the head of the Democracy and afflict the new Re publicanism with responsibility for cohorts of spoilation with whom it has

been coquetting of late years. "We know that it will be said that there should be no third term for any American President. It will be said But what of it, if it be said? nothing in it, when the three terms are not consecutive. No one could accuse Mr. Cleveland of the use of the presidential office to promote his nomination, for he will have been out of it for eight years before a vacancy will occur in that office. Eight years in private life, eight years' absence from Democratic contentions and divisions, eight years given to the study of national and international of high importance and signalized by unselfish solicitude and candid counsel for Democratic and American welfare create for Grover Cleveland an unmatched estate of public confidence and for the Democratic party, with him as its nominee, not only a great, but, in our opinion, well nigh the only opportunity for a return to power.

\* \* \* "Mr Cleveland's fitness for the presidency cannot be questioned. His paramount superiority as a candidate to any other Democrat has been made by no arts of politics, by no devices of machines, by no agreement among managing politicians, but by the simple faof his consistency, his civic courage, his practical sense, his elevated patriotism and his unique ability to see, to sense and to say what the people heed, what they would have, what they should do and what should be done, for them and with them, in pursuance of their order, by those to whom they intrust the political action which will express their

political will. "There is no 'organization' for Grover Cleveland. There never was, there never will be, and there never could be any 'organization' for him. There is gravitation for him and toward him. owned all the honors and responsibilities that have ever come to him in municipal state and national offices to the gravita tion of the people toward him, in a man ner which has wrecked all precedents, baffled machines, confoun and executed the moral mandate of the The gravitation toward him

now is unmistakable. It is growing hourly and daily. The East attests it. The North recognizes it. The West is stiered by it. The South is alive with it. The Democracy of the whole nation is not only conscious of it, but is vivified by it, and sends its house and its now is unmistakable. by it, and sends its hopes and its prayers forward in its behalf.

"Moreover, he is far stronger than his party. And his party, with him and with the Independents, whose pillar and bulwark he is, would prove to be far stronger than its Republican adversary. There could be no Democratic errors charged up against him. For them his responsibility ceased when he laid down the presidency. There could be no Republican achievements quoted in favor of his opponent which would not be off-set by a record in his case that would more than match them. And the great and the signal mistakes into which Republicanism has fallen and is daily fall-ing would be brought to an end by his incumbency of the presidency. This fact alone would command for the Democracy Republican and independent reinforcements on a large scale. In short, Grover Cleveland is today the short, Graves Cleveland is today Roosevelt, as the assured Republican presidential candidate in 1904, and those who do not appreciate the fact will appreciate it, the moment they give their thought to the situation as it exactly is, and as it is daily becoming more and

more apparent. In our opinion Grover Cleveland can and should be nominated for president in 1904, by the Democratic National Con-vention, as the only man who can assuredly lead the party to victory then.

## Boosevelt Meets Cleveland.

'How do you do, Mr. Cleveland?" 'Very well, and am pleased to meet

Roosevelt." With these salutations two men who hare largely the affections of the people shook hands. This is a pleasure to which I am in

lebted to my friend. Mr. Francis," coninued President Roosevelt. "Rather. I am indebted to two presidents, for he is a president, too," replied

Mr. Cleveland. President David H. Francis stood by beaming. Beside him were Secretary Root, Secretary Shaw, Oscar Straus and E. C. Beriedlet of New York; Mayor Wells of St. Louis, and John Davis of the reception committee. The scene was President Francis' home, on Maryland avenue.

President Roosevelt had just finished one of his strenuous days. It had been about equally divided between country and city, and the nation's chief was per spiring and tired out. The meeting took place just before dinner. Then the man who was twice President and the man who hopes to be twice President sat down together and broke bread. It was a remarkable meeting. On

feature was a complete elimination of politics. It was good ettizen Roosevelt and good citizen Cleveland getting together on the plane of pure American

The subject discussed at the dinner was the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.
The burden which President Francis was carrying, which the two great men humorously exaggerated, was dwelt upon and he was informed that his position was greater and fraught with more important results than that of any poten tate on earth. This gave Mr. Francis s chance to describe his hopes and to assert that Paris was great. Chicago greater, and St. Louis greatest. The sub ject drifted to Mr. Francis' trip abroad in behalf of the Exposition. "How did you make such a hit?" asked President Roosevelt. "I cannot answer that," he replied, "I just went at it in a business way."

'Can't you see, Mr. President, it was due to his diplomacy along the same lines as this entertainment," said Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Francis related some humorous in

cidents of his trip.

Secretary Shaw was asked to repeat "Go Ask Papa," but he declined, and even went so far as to repudiate his

After dinner President Francis and brary, where literature, art and the good | with ashes." growing out of international expositions

were discussed President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland occupied apartments on the second floor of the Francis home. The rooms were spacious and were divided only by a small bedroom, which has been transformed into a smoking-room. The two gentlemen have been given an opportunity to enjoy a quiet smoke

gether and discuss whatsoever they Mr. Cleveland's reception in St. Louis was the warmest and most enthusiastic he has received since he left the White

House. The truth is the Cleveland reception n the matter of popular expression on the streets, rather outdid the Roosevelt reception. There was but little shout ng and less enthusiasm for the Prest dent on the streets. The heartlest welome he received was at the Good Roads Convention, where he talked for 15 min-

Eleven Years Versus Eleven Minutes.

A copper-mining engineer says: "T consider John D. Rockefeller one of the most underestimated men in this coun-The man who has done what he try. done must possess brains that are not easily compared with the ordinary mind. Mr. Rockefeller can no more miss the point of a financial problem than an artist can fall to see a picture when harmonious lines or colors fall under I will illustrate the Rockefelle financial capacity by something which occurred within my personal knowledge John D. Rockefeller a few years ago was enjoying his bread and milk in the Adirondacks upon a large dairy farm business man might have An ordinary business man might have asked What is the profit on this milk? or What does it cost, and what do you get for it? Not so, however, with Mr. What do you pay for your silo? What do you pay for labor?' and a few other innocent questions. Then he took pencil and paper, and in a few minutes he up from his figures and said Mr. Smith, your milk costs you cents a quart. And Farmer Smith re-Thunder and guns! It took us 11 years to find that out, and you have found it out to a dot in 11 minutes. "Now," continued the mining engineer,

if you will take your own lead pencil nd figure the relative efficiency of Rockefeller lead pencil as compared with most farm lead pencils, at 11 minutes ve 11 years, and multiply the organization ability behind that lead pencil, as expressed in the tens of thousands of brain mits it has organized and efficiently directed, you will get the mathematical abswer to the problem of why one man distances all competitors in the race for the billion-dollar goal, although starting from the base of a \$7-a-week clerkship."

Accommodating Music. It was at the typical musical comedy.

"What are they singing now?" he ked. "You see, I've lost my program." "I haven't a program, either. But, by the character of the music, I would judge that it's either that beautiful poetle num-ber. Sons to Twilight, or that inter-polated 'coon' ditty. 'No Use, Yo' Pull-man Porter, Yo' Has Ter Mosey Now.' I'm quite sure it's either one from the Baltimore Herald. muste."

There is a platinum famine, and dustry demands loudly the discovery of new deposits of the precious metal.

# INDEPENDENCE A BLESSING.

Editor Journal: I had an inkling of the ascality that it seems has prevailed in our county administration, and have intently in that "virtuous and upright independent organ," the Oregonian, to get further information. Not discovering it there I was curious to see if its evening edition had aught to say, and there it seems as if a dense obligbity also prevails. The developments you made and are making, and the manly tone of your editorials have made me a patron of your paper. county, but the city government are open to grave suspicion as to the management of its fiduciary affairs, and when the people get above the mephitic fog that envelops them in the folds of the Republican party they will relegate

theories to the back seat. Under the influence of the shibboleth of party this city in the past would give a majority of 5,000 in favor of the reversal of the ten commandments if it seemed to be the requirement of the Republican party bosses whom they did not know existed. It may not always The Oregonian's pretenses of virtue and honesty is a figment bestowed on the abstract. It is always in for public pap, and generally gets its share

Its love of honor and integrity swells into poems in building up a theophany for the distant future, but the affairs of the present are not on such an exalted plane.

It, too, likes showers of cake, and will not "steal awhile away" while it is being passed around. A. LOOKER ON.

### WHERE DANGER LIES.

### Sleeping Volcanoes in the United States and Alaska.

There are 18 volcanoes in the United States and 11 in Alaska. There are none in the Eastern States-that is, none that have been active in modern timesbut several of the Western volcanoes have shown life within the past two centuries and may not now be dead. Cinder Cone, near Lassen's Park, California, was in eruption about 200 years ago, and again about 50 years ago. There is a distinct cone at the summit of Cinder mountain, and the aspect of the place suggests that it has been in action Intely

Mount Hood, in Northwestern Oregon, as ascended in 1888 by M. W. Gorman, and he reported that there are still rifts in the earth's surface from which sulphurous gases arise, and that silver was tarnished at a distance of half a mile from these. Arnold Havne, however, examined the summit and states that there has been no eruption in the memory of man

Mount St. Helens, in Washington, is said by scientists to be an extinct volcano, but frontiersmen say that it has been active in the last 50 years. It is miles of it could pick up plus from the grass because of the light from the exploding mountain. M. W. Gorman climbed Mount St

Helens in 1889, and found that it had been active in recent years, and that lava had flowed northward for a distance of 20 miles, passing through forests, and in places cooling about large trees so as to make a cast of their charred and seamed trunks. The most northerly of the volcanic

piles and the nearest to the present eruption is Mount Baker. On clear days it can be seen from Puget Sound. George Gibbs wrote in 1873 that he had been told by officers of the Hudson Bay Company and also by Indians that Mount Baker was in eruption in 1848, and that "It broke out simultaneous guests formed a jolly party in the li- St. Helens, covering the whole country

It was reported that the neighboring river, the Skagit, was obstructed and that the country for miles around was covered with fire. Scientists, however, are skeptical, and say that the flames were only forest fires.

The volcanic belt broadens in northern part of Mexico and in the United States, but is unmarked by active craters. From there north it contracts and approaches the ocean shore, in several instances marked by island volcanoes, and then follows the coast of British Columbia and Alaska and extends westward throughout the length of the Aleutian Islands.-New York

# Child's Pathetic Letter.

There are many pathetic appeals for selp in the daily mail received at the Treasury Department, but a letter the other day from a little girl brought tears to the eyes of the old clerk whose duty it was to open and read it. It was

Dear Mr. Treasurer-Inclesed you will find a very old \$1 bill, which my papagave me when he died. It was the he over made when he first went into the dental business. He told me to keep it until I got hard up and needed it. Papa has been dead two years. I need

very much now. I took it to the bank and they said it was too old, but papa once told me all United States money could be exchanged at Washington. Papa was all through the Treasury about four years ago with mamma. you met papa-he was a thirty-third de-

gree Mason. We had lots of-money then, but papa was sick two years, and "Artie" was sick two years, and it took nearly all our money. So now I must send this to you to exchange for a new dollar bill. as I need it. Poor papa would feel so bad if he knew we were in need of that dollar. It is not too old for you to exchange, is it? Now, goodbye. Fr From

A new bill was sent in exchange, and there was a hint that something else went with it.—Washington Correspondence New York Times.

### Points From the Paragraphers. Pension Commissioner Ware roved his ability. The Union Veterans' Union has denounced him bitterly

Atlanta Journal. By giving \$1.500,000 for a peace project. Mr. Carnegie has doubtless earned the contempt of our strenuous President.

Two men were shot and killed at You Bet, Cal., recently. The name of the town would seem to indicate that there might be something doing there now and then .- Minneapolis Times.

A weekly paper advertises. other attractions, "a hitherto unpublished photograph of Miss Alice Roosevelt." Astounding! We will wager they cannot find an unpublished one of her papa .--Indianapolis Sentinel.

### Remarkable Diagnosis. "I suppose," said the physician smiling

the pulse of a lady patient, "I suppose consider me an old humbu "Why, dector," replied the lady, "I had no idea you could ascertain a woma thoughts by merely feeling her pulse," woman's

# CUBA'S ENORMOUS RESOURCES

Since the date of my last letter to The Journal I have gone by railway over the Island of Cuba from Havam Santlago, besides making some ob servations on horseback and getting some "views afoot" in the Province of Sants

I am more than ever impressed with the wonderful natural resources of the island, and I am thoroughly persuaded that its future will be one of great prosperity.

I saw stalks of wild cotton of extraordinary height, and white with "the fleecy staple." One stalk I took pains to measure, and I was amazed to find it having a diameter of over three inches at the ground and a height of above 14 feet. It was said to be four years old and was still bearing fruit, although the staple was rather short. It had not been cultivated, but sprang up in a rich spot and grew without atter tion from human bands.

I met a gentleman who has already made a successful experiment on s small scale with cotton growing, and is so pleased with the results that he has bought a large tract of land and will enter at once into the business of cotton growing in Cuba. He told me that on land which cost

him from \$3 to \$6 an acre he had gath ered four bales from one acre, and that the staple measured two inches. From observations of my own I was prepared to believe his story, though to many people it will doubtless seem incredible. This gentleman is now returning to the states to supply himself with implements for cultivating and ginning the product, and to hire hands to make his next crop. He is convinced that one planting in five years will make ootton of good staple and that it will be necessary to replant in order to prevent deterioration. Of this I am not so sure. I think two er three years will be as long as the plant runs a period of only two years, producing, as it does, so enormously this long staple lint, it will bring fabulous profits. Again I say, as in my former letter, that cotton of superior quality will be grown in Cuba at an early day, and it will be grown in large quantities. Not far from the large cotton stalk which I measured I saw a coffee plant growing. Many years ago a French clony grew coffee on a large scale in the Province of Puerto Principe, but the ravages of war broke up the colony and destroyed the industry. But now a few people are beginning to grow coffee again, and with years of peace the plantng will increase.

Of course the great industries of tobacco and sugar will continue, as in former years, to engage much capital and labor.

The grazing lands are the best I ever saw. Before the war Cuba had over 3,000,000 head of cattle. At its close there were less than 400,000 head. recounted that in the winter of 1841-2 Mr. Wilson told me that at the outsettlers living within a radius of 20 set of the year 1899, when he was in charge of the Matangas Province, there were not 300 cows in the entire province. Riding yesterday from Matansas to Havana I counted from the car window on one side of the railroad 998, and they were as fat as the richest pasturare could make them. A friend saw as many more in the fields in sight on the other side of the railway. It is estimated that there are now about 1.000,-000 head on the entire island. But not less than 2,000,000 more are required. and the pasturage is sufficient to sustain 5,000,000 to 7,000,000. Here is room for

another great industry. Then there are the tropical fruits and the vegetables. Never bitten by frost nor blighted by drought, they can be shipped from Havana to New York in four days. The railroad new running from one end of the can carry them quickly to the north ports for shipment. Look out for Cuvegetables and fruits in Savan nah, Macon and Atlanta next winter. Do not expect strawberries, however, for none are grown in Cuba. The peo pie say the strawberry does not do well here. I believe the raspberry would flourish, however. Of that the natives seem to know nothing.

The hard wood timbers will give rise to another profitable line of investment, The mahogany, rosewood and growths have scarcely ben touched. And the reason of their neglect is not far to seek. Until the new railroad penetrated the region in which they grow most abundantly there was no means of hauling the trees out if they had been cut. All that will change now.

From all these sources of wealth it is evident that Cuba will soon be enormously enriched.

But some one may be disposed to discount these statements by asking some such questions as these: If Cuba has such resources, why did not the Spanisrd find it out and enrich himself? And why did not Americans, always keen-eyed to turn a penny, find all these things before?

To the first question I answer the Spaniard did find out what was here, and notwithstanding his want of skill and enterprise of the highest character he made his millions here. Else whence so many large and wealthy cities. Besides Havana with 250,000 people. I mention the following cities, none of which have less than 29,000 inhabitants, and some of which have above 50.000; tanzas, Cienfuegos, Cardenas, Santa Ciara, Puerto Principe and Santiago, A page of the paper upon which I would not suffice for the names of cities and towns having 2,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. I write a few, as Pinar del Rio, Guanajay, Remedios, Sagua la Grande, Colon, Placetas, Cruces, Ranchuela, Holguin Calbarien, Neuvitas, Manganillo and Guantanamo. Now besit remembered that Cuba lacks over 10,000 square miles of being as large as the State of Georgia. Could so small an island sustain so many cities of such wealth as these if it were not rich beyond all pos sibility of exaggeration. And it must not be forgotten that less than onefourth of Cuba has ever been brought under cultivation. No wonder the Spanlard fought so hard to retain it; it was one of his best assets. No wonder he expended so much life and treasure in its defense; it was well worth defend-

And it was no wonder that Americans, since the barriers Gerected by Spain around their island (isolated as it was by barriers of commerce, government, religion and language have been measurably removed, are rushing in from every direction. Senator San guilly, speaking in the Cuban Senate on the treaty of receprocity today, declared that since the war Americans had inyested in Cuba over \$89,000,000. If these figures of the Senator are correct it is entirely within reason to predict that at the end of the next 10 years American investments in Cuba will aggregate more than \$300,000,000 or value of all the real estate in the island

at the close of the war. But I must end this letter now. In another communication I may give a treatment of some other phases of industrial Cuba .- Bishop Warren A. Candler in Atlanta Journal.