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OFFICIAL CITY PAPER

GOOD EVENING.

The philosophy of life is its working hypothesis of action. To hold that all effort is futile, that all knowledge is illusion, and that no result of the human will is worth the pain of calling it into action, is to cut the nerve of effectiveness.

BEING DULY SWORN.

MR. CHAS. H. HUNT lately, being first duly sworn, deposed and said that one John Thomas did on the fifth day of October, 1903, "wiffully and unlawfully play in and at and bet at and upon a game called faro, whereby the peace and quiet of the city was disturbed."

And the said John Thomas not appearing when his name was called by the clerk of the municipal court, "I, H. W. Hogue," reads the record, "have ordered his bail forfeited."

You would never be able to guess from the record that at the very moment of ordering the bail of John Thomas forfeited, H. W. Hogue knew that John Thomas, alias Sullivan & Grant, was at 130 Fifth street betting at and upon the game called faro, and disturbing the peace and quiet of the city, in form and manner as deposed by the oath of the said Charles H. Hunt.

You might imagine from the record that Mr. Hunt was afflicted with a semi-monthly conscience and that Mr. Hogue's judicial dignity was subject to a fortnightly revival. But you would be mistaken. These eccentricities are only apparent, for the conscience and the dignity of the aforesaid are as deadly paralyzed on the fifth of October as on any other day.

There are some men who are deluded with the notion that the rottenness of a fraudulent transaction is alleviated by being disguised under some semblance of legal forms. Among such men are Charles H. Hunt and H. W. Hogue. The legal forms, however, to a right-thinking mind do not make that honest which is not honest.

ONCE AGAIN THE OPEN AIR RECESS.

ARECESS in which children are taken to a basement and under the watchful eyes of monitors walk about like so many automatons is not a recess in any real sense of the word. It is simply exchanging one species of restraint for another and cannot afford that relaxation which this short respite in the day's study should afford.

So far as the children catching cold through getting out during wet weather, they would be just as liable to such ills on their way to and from school as during the recess hour. The way to catch colds is to continually devise new methods of avoiding them.

this very important feature of its school responsibility, and having so neglected it its lack must now be accepted as a matter of course. This is not the sort of comfortable philosophy which should satisfy the parents of this city. They should demand open-air recesses on the ground that the health of the children requires them.

The question is really one that deeply concerns the parents of Portland. If properly approached it is not incapable of solution. This being true, the school officials who are so largely responsible for the health and comfort of the children should give the matter serious consideration and endeavor to find a remedy for what is really a crying evil in the school system of Portland.

IT IS A GENERAL RECORD.

WITH A FEELING of pride which it makes no effort to conceal the Pendleton East Oregonian alludes to the general conditions of prosperity which prevail in Umatilla county. "Probably more mortgages," it says, "have been satisfied within the past six months than ever before in the same period of time."

All of this is exceedingly gratifying and makes pleasant and instructive reading. But the pleasing report which comes from this one county can be duplicated in every other county in the state. While crops may have been smaller in some sections, the prices received for them were correspondingly higher, so that the net result will be quite as satisfactory as though there had been a bumper crop record.

No section of the whole country is more prosperous than Oregon, and that is saying a good deal when one considers how peculiarly fortunate the farmers in all parts of the country have been for the past few years. But in scarcely any other section are the conditions quite so easy as they are here, and in none of them could the people be better satisfied with the results. The people of Oregon have not only made money, but they have saved money, and should the pinch now being slightly felt in the East extend its way to the Pacific coast our people, fortunately for themselves, will be in good condition to meet whatever stringency may arise.

It has indeed been a great year not only for Umatilla county, but for the whole state of Oregon, naturally including Portland, which has made a wonderful record in the past year.

DOWIE'S JOHN THE BAPTIST.

He Has Helped to Build Up Zion's Property. From the New York Sun.

William B. Kindie, first apostle to New York of Elijah Dowie's Christian Catholic church and the man who has made all the preliminary arrangements for the "Restoration Home's" descent on the city, has not always spent his days in telling of the healing virtues of the new Elijah. A few years ago he was a traveling salesman for a Michigan corset manufacturing company and devoted his eloquence to urging on buyers the beauties of the straight-front corset.

Kindie lived for 20 years in Kalamazoo, Mich. He had a large salary and was one of the leading members of the Michigan Knights of the Grip, a fraternal organization of traveling salesmen. He became so ardent a Dowieite that in 1901 he went to Chicago and then to Zion City.

Kindie is strong in his faith. A few years ago one of his children died without medical attendance while a Dowieite healer was praying over it. The Michigan board of health took up the matter, but found there was no statute under which it could institute legal proceedings. But the death of the child resulted in a change in the Michigan law and the removal of the Kindies to Zion, where the officers of the law go armed with the Bible and the covenant. These are the guards who will be in charge of affairs at Madison Square Garden.

THE MANCHURIAN SITUATION.

Attitude of Russia to the United States Defined. From the New York Tribune.

Russia has, up to the present time, repudiated none of her obligations to the United States, and the only pretext on which this country could make a quarrel with her is her faithlessness to China, which does not appear at the present time to be worth the candle to the United States, though other nations may be warranted in embracing it.

Russia's direct assurances as to the maintenance of the "open door" have been explicitly reiterated at least a score of times since 1899, and there is not the slightest reason to believe that she will discriminate against American commerce and other rights acquired from China in the territory that she is holding away from China with if permanently. There is admittedly a possibility, more or less remote, that from military considerations American interests in Manchuria would be affected in case of war over that territory between Russia and other nations, but that contingency does not cause particular concern just now, especially as such a war would be apt to be short, and would be, in all probability, of far greater benefit to American commerce in other fields than Manchuria.

Still, it is not forgotten that, although Russia within the year gave emphatic and unequivocal pledges in writing to the United States that she would not oppose, but would favor, the American commercial treaty with China, which was signed last Thursday, a copy of that treaty having been furnished to the government at St. Petersburg months ago, Russia, in fact, did very nearly succeed in defeating the negotiations by exerting secretly every resource against it at Peking.

At the Russian embassy the officials are not alarmed over the situation in the Far East. The view held there is that neither Russia nor Japan desires war, though both may be making preparations to that end, and that there is really no question at issue which cannot be settled without recourse to arms. The embassy has received no advices from St. Petersburg for more than two weeks.

MRS. SAGE MOVES RUSSELL SAGE.

He Isn't Helping Much, Being Attached to His Old Home. From the New York Sun.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage have begun to move into their new home at 632 Fifth avenue, three doors south of Fifty-first street, the house in which Charles Broadway Rous lived for so many years. It would be more correct to say that Mrs. Sage is doing the moving, because Mr. Sage, in a polite and considerate manner, is doing all he can to obstruct the work. He doesn't look with any more favor than is necessary on getting out of the old house, at 506 Fifth avenue, where he has lived so long.

Mrs. Sage has wanted for a long time to get away from the noise and confusion of the Forty-second street corner of Fifth avenue. The present Sage residence is one door north of the corner. Finally, Mr. Sage heard that the estate of Charles Broadway Rous desired to sell the old Rous home, opposite the cathedral, and he bought it. But a man doesn't have to move into a house as soon as he buys it, and Mr. Sage put off moving day as long as he could.

ANOTHER VERSION.

From the Chicago Tribune. This is the house the city built. This is the graft that lay in the house the city built. This is the graft that got the graft that lay in the house the city built. This is the chap with the horns and tail that tempted the grafter that got the graft that lay in the house the city built. This is the man that went on the trail of the smooth old chap with the horns and tail that tempted the grafter that got the graft that lay in the house the city built.

Chicago University Looking Up. From the Birmingham News.

In the past week there have been two advances in petroleum. President Harper may begin to make advances to get another advance.

A Chicagoese Comparison. From the Chicago News.

A pig has as much use for a tail as a man has for the two buttons on the back of his coat.

MRS. FISKE'S COSTUMES.

Effect of Color to Typify Character Considered in Their Selection. A gorgeous gown of cloth of gold has been the costume sensation of the present dramatic season. It is one of the costumes Mrs. Fiske wears in the character of Mary of Magdala in Paul Heyse's Biblical drama of that title.

The costume is all golden except in front, where folds of the outer robe part and reveal an underskirt of red silk. The gown itself is of heaviest cloth of gold, whose conventional pattern is outlined with a profusion of rhinestones. In the back the gown falls in straight folds, while in front it fits the figure to the waist. The sleeves are short with long undersleeves of gold satin. On the Magdala's head is a crown of gold, studded with large and small turquoises. Over her ears are clusters of the same gems, from which hang on either side three long pendants. But these, like the face, are hidden at first by two veils of gold-embroidered lace.

That the moral value of colors has been studied in preparing Mrs. Fiske's costume is evident as soon as the play begins, for nothing could probably better typify the character than the gown of red brocade silk in which she first appears. The red is of a dark purplish shade and the floral pattern is outlined in gold thread and studded with rubies. There is a long train to the dress and at the waist is a girde of gold. The gown is décolleté, square, with shoulder straps and breast-plate of gold and rubies. Another crown is worn here, while a loose-sleeved transparent cape of red silk crape edged with gold lace is thrown over the shoulders. The effect is rich, but never glaring or brilliant.

In the fourth act, where occur the most powerful scenes of the play, Mrs. Fiske wears a simple gown of light brown silk crape of the softest texture. Yards of this material are used in the full skirt and in the loose, flowing sleeves, and in the climax of the act, where Mrs. Fiske stands with the light of an open doorway shining upon her, the shadow effects made by the graceful gown aid in the picture, beautiful, spiritual and almost unreal.

Thus in the color scheme the progress of the Magdalen's regeneration is denoted. It finds its end in the last act, that leaves Mary exalted in her perfect faith. Here she is gowned in spotless white, crape again being the material, and simplicity the gown's most marked feature.

TO BULL COFFEE.

W. P. Brown Gives a Hint of His New Plans.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. Ever since William P. Brown of New Orleans was elected a member of the New York Coffee exchange on May 6 last there has been much speculation in the local coffee trade as to just what his object was in entering this new field of speculation. Since that time, however, he has been so busy taking money from Wall street, through his cotton manipulation, that he has not given coffee a thought.

But now it is stated on good authority that he recently made the remark that he intended to put the price of coffee exchange seats up to \$5,000. When asked if such a report was true, he did not deny the statement, and in referring to the fact that he was a member of the exchange he said he was bullish on coffee.

PREMIERS AND THEIR RICHES.

From Men and Women.

It is somewhat of a coincidence that Lord Salisbury's will should disclose an estate within a couple of thousands or so of his father's which was proved 35 years ago at just £300,000. Mr. Balfour is much wealthier than was his uncle, the premier's income, it is said, being about £70,000 a year. The money came from his grandfather, who earned a vast fortune in India at the beginning of last century by contracting for the navy, making as much as £300,000 in four years. When the income tax stood so high during the Boer war, it was stated that Mr. Balfour handed over to the inland revenue an amount equal to his salary as prime minister. Lord Rosebery is another exceedingly wealthy man who has been premier. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, was a comparatively poor man, although so skilled at finance. He was fairly wealthy at one time, but unfortunate investments in mines reduced his capital very much. At Hawarden he was merely a tenant for life, the property belonging to his grandson. Lord Beaconsfield never had much money of his own, although his novels, it is well known, brought him in big sums. He had expensive habits, and the fortune which his wife brought him was more than welcome.

\$840,000 CASH IN THE FLOOD.

From the New York Times. The freshets between here and Philadelphia had an effect upon the business of the United States sub-treasury yesterday. Part of the usual daily consignment of new currency from Washington, which was received yesterday morning at the institution, was found on its arrival to be soaked with Delaware river water, and so injured that it was decided to return it to the capital. The total consignment was about \$3,000,000. The amount sent back as unusable was about \$400,000 in silver certificates and \$800,000 in gold certificates. The bills were so water-logged that the colors had run in some of them, and it would have taken a long time to separate them and dry them out. The money came through the express company which has the government contract for handling currency.

One Advantage.

From the New York Times. The bachelor girl has one advantage over the married woman: she is always a "girl," no matter what her age may be.

A LOST CHANCE OF LIFE.

Belief That Ship-Building Co. Might Have Been Saved. From the New York Evening Post.

The greatest amount of interest in the affairs of the United States Ship-building company, which are now coming to light by means of the hearings in the receivership case, seems to centre about the withholding of the earnings of the Bethlehem Steel company, one of the constituent organizations, from the central company. It is now the belief of those who are familiar with the deeds and misdeeds of the ship-yard company that if the earnings of the Bethlehem company, which amounted to \$2,500,000 in the first year of consolidation, had been turned over to the needs of the parent company, or if even a million dollars of the amount had been made available for its uses, the catastrophe overtaking it could have been turned aside.

It has been claimed that the purchase of the Bethlehem Steel company by the ship-building combination was an ill-advised proceeding, but the counter claim was made today by one whose knowledge of facts in connection with the business of the consolidation makes his statements valuable, that the Bethlehem purchase was a commendable transaction, and that there would have been no financial difficulties had certain hands been kept from it after the consolidation.

In order to show the justification for the purchase of the Bethlehem Steel company by the United States Ship-building company, one of the men who was cognizant of practically every move in the transaction, said today: "The ship-building company, in acquiring all the stock of the Bethlehem company, acquired earnings which were represented to be, in the year previous to the consolidation, about \$1,500,000, and which, in the first year's business of the ship-building company, as certified by Mr. McIlvaine, the president of the Bethlehem company, in the prospectus of the Sheldon reorganization committee of May 25, actually proved to be \$2,500,000. The Trust Company of the Republic was offering to investors of this country the first-mortgage bonds of the United States Ship-building company, and these earnings which the Bethlehem company made were sufficient to pay the interest of \$500,000, and the sinking fund of \$200,000, on the Bethlehem collateral trust bonds, which were also a second mortgage upon the ship-building plants, and leave \$1,800,000 of the earnings toward the interest on the first-mortgage bonds of the ship-building company, which were offered here.

"The interest and sinking fund on this issue of bonds, which amounted to \$14,500,000, was \$725,000 of interest and \$200,000 of sinking fund, still leaving \$875,000 of earnings from this source alone toward dividends on the preferred stock.

"From the same report of the Sheldon reorganization committee it was shown that the earnings of the Bethlehem company for the first year's business of the ship-building company were \$2,500,000, and the earnings of the shipyards were, approximately, \$750,000, making a total of \$3,250,000, which would pay all the fixed charges and sinking fund on both issues of bonds amounting to \$1,800,000, and would pay the dividend on the total issue of preferred stock, amounting to \$1,200,000, and leave \$250,000 toward the dividend on the common stock. These figures of total earnings turned out in the first year to be within a few hundred thousand dollars of the estimates which were originally presented to the public as the probable earnings of the company by the Trust Company of the Republic, and which information they got from the accountants supplied by Messrs. Alexander & Green, on the part of the ship-wards company and by Messrs. Jones, Caesar & Co. on the part of Mr. Schwab for the Bethlehem company, the only difference being that instead of the earnings giving about half and half from the shipyards and Bethlehem, making earnings of about \$1,600,000 from each, they actually turned out that Bethlehem earned \$2,500,000 and the shipyards \$750,000.

"From this the suspicion is very strong that, Mr. Schwab, controlling both, was attempting to wreck the concern and absorb upon himself the Bethlehem. Possible irregularities in the bookkeeping, which would show the greater amount of earnings in the Bethlehem part and less in the ship-building part, would be a possible justification for his attempting to withdraw.

"This method of bookkeeping, by charging more from one department to another, is perfectly justifiable in an honest administration of a business, and could not be criticised in any way if it were done for honest purposes, because it makes no difference to the concern as a whole, to its stockholders or to its bondholders, as to where the earnings come from; but if there is a plan on foot later on to wreck the concern, it is of material importance.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

From the New York Press. Vice always dresses in the latest fashion. A meal in the stomach is worth two on the bill of fare. Generally the family skeleton is the liveliest thing in the family. What a woman calls being deceitful is for another to have hair that is red and curly, too. Once there was a chap who thought that man did the proposing, but he never got married.

SHORT STORIES

Could Endure No More.

From the Chicago Record-Herald. Fred and I were boys together. We were inseparable. I remember well when I became conscious that his boyhood indifference was being displaced by something I afterward learned was pride. It was one Saturday morning he came past the house and wanted me to go with him to get his hair cut. The barber had a habit of finding in small tokens of making fun of all work not done by himself, and Fred's head was not exempt.

"I couldn't cut a better head of hair than that," he said, "I'd lay down my scissors and never pick them up. It's a shame to spoil a good-shaped head in any such manner. Who cut your hair, anyway, sonny?" "My mother," said Fred. "Well, we started home and met a theatrical troupe going to the depot. I guess it was the leading lady—at least she was the best-looking—stopped us and said: 'But who made your pants?' This was adding insult to injury, and Fred mumbled, 'Ma, got darn her.'"

They Were All Small.

From the New York Sun. It is a peculiar fact that the four men who have taken the leading part in the latter-day development of the steel industry of America are small in stature.

Mr. Carnegie is only a few inches above five feet in height. Henry W. Phipps, his old partner, is not an inch taller, and John Walker, the other member of the trio who revolutionized the manufacture of steel, has perhaps a little the better of both Carnegie and Phipps.

As for Henry C. Frick, his head would just about reach to the shoulder of a man of ordinary height. It is said that one day when these four steel masters were walking together on the streets of Pittsburgh a bootblack called out to his business rival farther down the block, as the millionaires passed: "Eh, Jimmy, git onto der runts!"

HE MADE IT WORK.

The German Chemist Succeeded Where All the Other Experts Failed. When electricity was first being put to commercial uses, the Carnegie Steel company invested in electric traveling cranes to the extent of a quarter of a million dollars. After the cranes had been delivered and paid for the discovery was made that they wouldn't work.

As a result the men who had talked Mr. Carnegie into giving his approval to the purchase of the cranes sat up nights trying to find a way to make them travel, and incidentally wondering what would happen to them if they did not discover the way. While these lieutenants were thus occupied a chemist in the Edgar Thompson works who had recently come over from Germany spent his spare time in making a set of plans for some sort of mechanical construction. When he had finished he rolled up his work, placed it under his arm, went to Mr. Carnegie's Pittsburgh office and sought admission. In the course of time he got to his employer.

"Mr. Carnegie," he said, after he had introduced himself, "I can make the electric cranes go." Mr. Carnegie looked at his visitor in astonishment. "You make them go!" he said, incredulously. "Do you know that the best electrical experts in America can't make them go?" "I do," was the reply, "but I can make them go, just the same." "Then tell me how," said Mr. Carnegie, impressed by his employee's earnestness. With that the chemist, who hadn't had credit for knowing anything outside of his own department, unrolled his blueprint plans and started to explain his scheme. Before he had got fairly well started it was evident to Mr. Carnegie that the German had hit upon the one idea that would make the cranes go. He turned to his desk and, while the man at his elbow kept up his struggle with the English language, he wrote out this order: Mr. is to have any material and any men that he deems proper at his disposal until further notice. "Take that," he said, as he handed the paper to the German, and broke off the interview, "and if you can make the cranes go I shall be much pleased." A month later, the chemist again obtained audience with Mr. Carnegie. "They are all working," he said. Today the man is living in Germany, where he is running a vineyard. He bought it with part of the quarter of a million dollars—the cost of the cranes—that Mr. Carnegie allotted him of the stock of the Carnegie Steel company.

