GENERAL NEWS.

Seven prostrations were caused by heat in Chicago Monday.

The report that Admiral Sampson was seriously ill proves untrue.

Eli J. Stubblefield has been convicted of train robbery at Sedalia, Missouri.

The employes of the Maryland steel company threaten to strike for a nine hour day.

The pope's physician says his holiness will live to see the dawn of the new century.

Jim Jeffries and Tom Sharkey have signed articles to fight on October 23. The place has not as yet been selected.

At Brussels, Belgium, $3,000,000 francs have been subscribed for immediate investment in the Philippines.

The directors of the Northern Pacific railroad company have declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock.

The powder mill explosion at San Rafael Friday was caused by one of the men smoking. Four men were killed.

The cruiser Olympia, Admiral Dewey in command, sailed from Singpore on Thursday for Colombo, island of Ceylon.

A military prisoner at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas named Wringer, attempted to escape and was shot by the guard and killed.

General Mercier, minister of war in France when Dreyfus was condemned, in a public speech declared he still believed in Dreyfus' guilt.

The striking union coal miners at Pittsburg, Kansas, appear to have temporarily stopped the importation of Southern negroes by the mine operators.

The 31st annual convention and reunion of the Benevolent & Protective order of Elks is in session in St. Louis. Four thousand delegates are in attendance.

California appropriated $130,000 towards a display at the Paris exposition, which is more than any other state in the union has given for the purpose.

Governor Gage of California has appointed General W. H. L. Barnes, of San Francisco, a regent of the state university, vice Timothy Guy Phelps, deceased.

Seventy out of 114 milch cows at the Eastern Illinois insane hospital showed signs of tuberculosis after inoculation with tuberculin. They will be slaughtered.

A fire in the wholesale grocery house of Allen Bros., at Omaha, destroyed $100,000 of property, fully insured. Eleven firemen were injured, some of them seriously.

Filipino Junta in London confirms the story of the assassination of General Antonio Luna, and says it was the result of a long contest on the part of Luna against Aguinaldo.

Rear-Admiral Pierce Crosby, retired, one of the last of Farragut's active officers in the stirring sea fights of the civil war, died in Washington Thursday, of diabetes, aged 76.

General Leonard Wood, the military governor of Santiago province, has been offered the presidency of the Washington Traction and Electric Company of Washington city. He may accept.

The Italian government, has demanded satisfaction from France for the arbitrary arrest at Nice of the Italian general, Giletta, taken into custody there on charge of espionage.

John W. Gates. president of the American Steel & Wire Company, is announced by political friends as a candidate for the United States senate to succeed Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois.

Major General Wood has arrived in Boston from Santiago. He says the condition of the island is improving daily. Houses are being rebuilt and a large number of people are at work in the fields.

Spain bought 7000 tons of wheat from the United States last March, more than from any other country, according to the report to the state department of Consular Agent Mertens, at Valencia.

The Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation company has been organized in Chicago with a capital of $20,000,000 for the purpose of manufacturing and running automobiles in that city and elsewhere.

Norman Williams, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, died at Hampton, N. J., Monday. Mrs. Merritt, wife of General Wesley Merritt, is his daughter, and she, with the general, was at the bedside.

The suburban handicap at Sheepshead Bay was won Saturday by Bannock, Burn second, Warrenton third. Time, 2:05 4-5, the fastest time by two-fifths of a second in which the suburban was ever run.

The United States transport Sherman, which sailed from San Francisco May 24 with 1800 men and 17 officers, under command of Brigadier-General Frederick Grant, has arrived at Manila after a smooth voyage.

Peter Maher, the Irish heavyweight pugilist, scored a quick victory over his fellow countryman, Mike Morrissey of Tipperary, before the Lennox Athletic club, New York, Tuesday night, knocking him out in 35 seconds.

The Baltimore American, a republican paper, says the attacks on Schley by the navy department will mean the loss of Maryland to the republicans this fall, as the people there are becoming incensed against the administration.

The Central Federated Labor Union of New York demands of President McKinley and the war department the recall and trial by court-martial of Gen. Merriam, because of his policy regarding the striking miners at Coeur d'Alene.

Miners are being engaged in the zinc mining district in Missouri, to be sent to Idaho to take the places of the striking miners in the Coeur d'Alene mines. The company engaging the miners agrees to pay $3.50 a day and railroad fare.

Marcus Daly, the Montana millionaire miner, smelterer and horse breeder, is coming to Colorado to live. He takes with him from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 of money to invest. It is reasonably certain that he will build a home in Denver.

Charles E. Littlefield, republican, has been elected to congress in Maine to succeed the late Nelson A. Dingley, defeating John Scott of Bath, by an overwhelming majority. Scott polled a smaller vote than when he stood against Dingley in 1898.

John R. Wilkins sued his wife at Chillicothe, Ohio, for $425, claiming that he deeded to her his half-interest in a house and lot several years ago in consideration of her agreement to buy for him one suit of clothes each year, which she has failed to do.

The commissioners from Porto Rico have published a protest in which they state that they and their adherents in Porto Rico have been treated scandalously by the United States government and that Porto Ricans no longer have a country or a flag.

M. Andre, the Belgian consul-general at Manila, declares that Luna's death was a Godsend; that he was the soul of the rebellion and the most sanguinary man of all Aguinaldo's army, and one who tortured Spanish prisoners and lived by insurrection.

A party of Bedouin Arabs recently attacked a convoy of Egyptians with the holy carpet of Mahomet, between Mecca and Medina. A fierce conflict ensued. Four soldiers and three civilians of the convoy were killed, and the rest fled. The Bedouins hold the carpet for ransom.

Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, known as "Uncle Dick," celebrated his 90th birthday on June 9. He was Hayes' secretary of the navy, and served in congress with Lincoln, John Quincy Adams, Calhoun, Clay and Webster and was a William Henry Harrison elector in 1840.

The administration is waking up to the necessity of a larger force in the Philippines, and consequently is organizing three regiments in addition to the regular forces. While it is stated that these three will be followed by others if General Otis demands them, it is believed that General Otis has had an intimation that he should not ask for troops.

The stove manufacturers of Cleveland, who control about 80 per cent of all the gas, coal oil and gasoline stoves manufactured in the United States, have practically completed plans for the combination of their interests. The new company will be known as the Standard Gas Stove & Manufacturing Company, and will have a capitalization of $5,500,000.

One of the largest and boldest mail robberies in the history of the Chicago postoffice was detected Tuesday and arrest of Walter Porter and John Newman, drivers of mail wagons at the postoffice, followed. Porter made a full confession, implicating Nelson. A large amount of letters, money orders and packages taken by the men were found in their lodging house.

As a preliminary step toward a simplification of the present bureau system in the navy department, Secretary Long has determined to substitute for the present board of construction, which is composed of bureau chiefs and is supreme in all matters of naval design, a board of admirals, composed of officers not connected in any way with the bureaus of the department.

Three movements of importance are scheduled to follow the return of President McKinley, if present plans do not miscarry. They are the retirement of Secretary of War Alger from the cabinet (this is conditional upon his having effected a combination with Governor Pingree of Michigan, which will give him a fighting show to come to the United States senate as successor to Senator McMillan): the appointment of General Horace Porter, present ambassador to France, to succeed Alger, and the appointment of Whitelaw Reid to the post of ambassador to France.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NEWS.

The Masonic lodge of Jefferson will soon begin the building of a temple.

Mrs. D. E. Sawyer, aged 30, died at her home, near Wheatfield, Marion county, Tuesday.

The Oregon Fruit Packing Company's cannery at Portland has started up for the season.

There have been 32 cases of small pox at Spokane but no death from the disease has occurred.

The woolen mills at Dallas, Polk county, are making regular shipments of its products to Massachusetts.

Rev. J. H. Allen, of Sunnyside, near Portland, fell into a cellar way, a distance of 10 feet, and was severely injured.

The O. R. & N. Co.'s new steamer, Hassalo, has made a run from Portland to Astoria in four hours and 22¾ minutes.

The splendid barn of J. Asbahr, near Hillsboro, was burned with all its contents, Monday. The cause of the fire is not known.

Mrs. Phoebe Jane Haight, wife of the late Charles E. Haight, died in The Dalles Monday, aged 42. She had lived in The Dalles 17 years.

During the past two years the First Presbyterian church of Seattle has increased its membership 250, and decreased the church debt over $5000.

Mrs. Frank Harris, daughter of D. D. Dickey, ex-commissary of the penitentiary at Salem, was seriously injured in a runaway at Salem Monday.

The Washington state Federation of Women's clubs met in Seattle Tuesday with 300 delegates in attendance. Mrs. Amy F. Stacy of Tacoma was in the chair.

Governor Geer has received an invitation from Governor Sayres, of Texas, to attend an anti-trust conference, to be held at St. Louis September 20, 1899.

A novelty in the form of a puff ball, 67 inches in circumference and weighing 61 pounds, is on exhibition at Colfax. It is attracting a great deal of attention.

Eva, the 9-year-old daughter of ex-County Commissioner Frank Jagger, of Oregon City, died at a Portland hospital Tuesday from the results of an operation for appendicitis.

F. I. Currier, until recently a fashionable clothier in Portland, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with debts of $83,010 and asks for a discharge from his liabilities.

The Canadian editors arrived in Portland Monday from the north; were entertained during the day by the Portland Press Club and citizens of Portland, and left at night for home.

Antone Heneaken, a well known mining man of Seattle, was killed Tuesday accidentally. He was working on a new house and fell from a staging, a distance of 12 feet, breaking his neck.

The Southern Pacific bridge over Brimstone creek in Josephine county has been destroyed by fire and passengers, mails and express will have to be transferred at this point for ten days in consequence.

Chester, the 12-year-old son of Robert Morfitt, of Malheur City, met with a dangerous accident some days ago. He was up in the timber with his father when a cut from a big sawlog rolled over him.

N. B. Scott, who resigned the office of commissioner of internal revenue last March to take the office of United States senator, to which the legislature of West Virginia had elected him, is spending a few days in Portland.

While felling timber Thursday afternoon a 14-year-old son of C. A. Dressler, residing six miles north of Eugene, was struck on the head by a large limb. His skull was fractured and concussion of the brain resulted.

Major W. L. Fisk, United States engineers, who has been stationed here for nearly four years, yesterday received orders to proceed to Duluth, to relieve Major Clinton B. Sears, United States engineers, of his present duties.

George Webster will be hanged at Spokane July 28, for the murder of Mrs. Andrew Aspland. Webster's attorneys have no money to pay for an appeal to the supreme court, and will ask Governor Rogers to commute the sentence.

The Puget Sound Wire Nail & Steel Company, of Everett, Wash., is now the property of the American steel and iron trust, which has decided to close up the business at Everett. Two to three hundred men will be thrown out of work.

Michael Daly, Victor Eliar and a man named Provost left Dahl river for Jimtown, in Alaska, in December. Their bodies have been found. They starved to death. Two of the bodies showed that the third man had sustained life for a while by feeding upon them.

During a special children's service in the Congregational church at Tacoma Sunday, an alarm of fire was given, causing the congregation to rush out of the church. No one was injured, though several ladies and children were knocked down during the stampede.

This year for the first time at Portland the Native Sons and Daughters of Oregons assisted in the annual reunion of the Pioneers. The Sons and Daughters took charge of the heavy work of the celebration and all that Pioneers had to do was to be in evidence and enjoy everything.

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL.

"Two ounces of alcohol taken in twenty-four hours have no bad effect on a man. More than two ounces act as a poison."—Prof. Atwater, of Wesleyan University and United States alcohol expert, in official report on the effect and value of alcohol as a food.

* * *

The percentage of alcohol contained in the various liquors that enter into daily consumption, according to the United States Dispensary, is as follows: Scotch whiskey, .50; American whisky, .60; French brandy, .55; German whisky, .45; Madeira wine, .19; Port (white), .20; Port (red), .22; Champagne, .12; Claret, .10; beer, .05; ale, .07.

* * *

The following table shows the average amount of alcohol contained in the seasonable drinks consumed by men in summer weather and the number of such drinks he may consume without injury to his health according to the Atwater "2 ounce" safety limit:

Drink.	Quantity of Alcohol.	Safely No. Day.
Claret, lemonade	1/8 oz.	16
Claret, cup	1/8 oz.	16
Beer	1/8 oz.	16
Ale	1/8 oz.	16
Claret, punch	1/4 oz.	8
Gin fizz	1/4 oz.	8
Gin, rickey	1/4 oz.	8
Whisky, rickey	1/4 oz.	8
Cocktail, ordinary	1/4 oz.	8
Brandy smash	1/4 oz.	8
Milk punch	1/2 oz.	4
Scotch high ball	1/2 oz.	4
Rye high ball	1/2 oz.	4
Gin Sling	1/2 oz.	4
Brandy	2/3 oz.	2 1/3
Champagne, pipestem glass	1 oz.	2
Straight whisky	1 oz.	2

The experiment conducted by Prof. Atwater, is not the first of its kind in the interest of science. In 1860 Profs. Perrin and Lallenrand experimented upon several subjects and their conclusions were similar to those of Prof. Atwater. They found that the human system could easily consume without injury to health about two ounces of alcohol per day. A little later Dr. Parkes discovered that the pulse was perceptibly increased by four ounces of alcohol, showing the direct effect of the stimulant upon the heart and brain. Up to three ounces there was no susceptible effect.

* * *

Dr. Edson says: "Medical science has repeatedly shown that the human system cannot absorb more than one ounce of alcohol in twenty-four hours. "Prof. Atwater, by his experiments, has simply shown that the system is apparently not affected by two ounces in a day. That is, he has shown that there are no harmful results; that at the end of that period there are no traces of the alcohol found in the secretions of the pores, lungs or bowels.

"These I judge to be simply negative results. The subject of his experiment was not harmed by taking two ounces of alcohol during one or two or possibly six days, but who shall say that the same man would not be harmed in six weeks, two months or a year? Grant the consumption of this stated amount of liquor does not injure physically a certain man, there is nothing to show that the subject, to say nothing of others, will not increase the amount.

"My opinion—and this opinion is based upon the observation of persons who use liquors—is that alcohol will do harm in time, no matter how it is taken. You will find that out of the number of persons who start in to follow the theory that two ounces of alcohol or its equivalent in liquor taken daily furnishes food for the body, many will get the liquor appetite and become addicted to its use.

"Alcohol is certainly a food when taken in limited quantities, but there are many other foods that are just as good and are at the same time less dangerous. We use alcohol in medicine—I use it—but I say most emphatically that if every drop was wiped off the face of the earth the people of the world would be a thousand times better off."

THE DREYFUS BUSINESS.

When we read and read again the dismal story of man's inhumanity to man—when we reflect upon those martyrs to the world's progress who have been pursued by fanaticism, to the dungeon and the stake—when, wandering through the corridors of time, now illuminated like an avenue in some great city, we look in upon the Valhalla cloisters which give perpetual shelter to the immortals, from Socrates to Servetus, from Aristotle to Galileo—we are disposed to thank God that we live in better and happier times; that the torch and the rack are unknown among us; that the prison and the gibbet menace only the murderer and the thief; that, in short, we live under the rule of tolerance and law, according to Christian usage. But is it so indeed? What has the world ever witnessed more hideous or more tragical than this Dreyfus business? Did power ever exploit itself more savagely? Was ever the mob more unreasoning and turbulent? We may console ourselves as much as we please with the reflection that only Latins and savages are capable of such atrocities: but there is no knowing whose turn may come next, or in what country, where passion, supported by numbers, happens to get the upper hand.

* * *

Meanwhile, in France at least, and in spite of all, real justice seems about to be rendered. Dreyfus is no longer a hopeless captive on Devil's island. He is restored to his rank and title. They have sent a warship to bring him home. He will come as an officer and a gentleman should come. He will have an honest trial and be honorably acquitted. Zola is back again in Paris. He, too, shall have his reward. The unspeakable Esterhazy is a fugitive. The villain Paty du Clam occupies the dungeon into which he caused the innocent Dreyfus to be thrust. It reads like a leaf out of Dumas, like a chapter out of the Middle Ages, does it not? Does it not exceed in dramatic interest and intensity the story of the "Man in the Iron Mask?" After this, where shall the writers of the tour de force go to find imaginary subjects equal to its reality?

* * *

All homage to the people who have brought about so wondrous a denouement; to Picquart. the self-sacrificing and upright soldier; to Zola, the intrepid and the irrepressible: to the rugged peasant-president. the brave Loubet; but, more than all others, to the noble wife—who, fearless and tireless—daytime and nighttime—a very angel of fidelity and love—a heroine out of an epic poem—has never ceased for a moment to make France resonant with her appeals for justice, whilst the world looked on in wonder and admiration. May Picquart be liberated and be made general of division. May Zola sit among the Forty, and well up toward the head of the class! May Loubet confound the enemies of the republic and restore the glory and power and renown of France among the nations. But, as for Madame Dreyfus, we need not hope or pray for her. God has her in his keeping, and when at the last the roll is read and the chosen ones are called, the name of this glorious woman—this god-like wife—fit to be listed in the book of books, along with the name of Joan the Maid—will even, like that of the good Ben Adhem of old,

"Lead all the rest."

Henri Watterson in Louisville Courier-Journal.

BIG SNAKE AS A RAT CATCHER.

Reptiles in Manila Made to Serve a Useful Purpose.

As the writer was sitting out under the broad piazza at the restaurant, taking coffee after dinner and smoking, his eyes happened to be turned upward, says an Iloilo letter in the Washington Post.

About 10 feet above his head there was a broad beam, probably 18 inches square, the horizontal support of the second story. Directly above, looking down at the group below, was the head of an immense snake, 10 feet away. The end of his tail was carelessly hanging over the beam's side.

The writer gave one jump, landing six feet away, exclaiming: "Good heavens, Partridge!" (our vice consul then at Manila, temporarily in charge of American matters at Iloilo).

"Where is it?" he asked, not moving from his comfortable American cane-seated rocker.

"Why, just over your head."

"Sit down here," he said to me. "That snake came here when this house was put here. There are three or four others of this kind here besides. Without these snakes this low-lying town would be about uninhabitable. They keep the house absolutely clear and free from rats, mice, roaches, water bugs, an occasional tarantula or scorpion. He scents a stranger as quickly as would a detective. He knows you are one. But as you are with me it will be all right. He and I are acquainted.

And then Partridge called up something to him in Tagalese and in a few moments he moved away.

"Bite? Oh, yes, and viciously, too, if fooled with. He can inflict serious wounds with his fine, sharp teeth. But he has no poison fangs."

Two or three evenings after that I witnessed how he operated. A great coal-black rat was coming along on a beam just below the one occupied by his snakeship. As he came opposite to me a big serpent's black and yellow spotted head shot our four or five feet away. He seized that rat just as a cat would between his teeth. Next day as I passed this snake fast asleep in the hot sun I noticed a ratlike enlargement or expansion on his diaphragm. I knew where that rat was.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE GRAZING.

Interior Department Gives No Hope That Former Orders Will Be Rescinded.

Recently, John Clay, jr., of Clay, Robinson & Co., of Chicago, addressed a letter to the secretary of agriculture, Mr. Wilson, asking him to make an effort to secure modification of the interior department's orders regarding grazing sheep on the government reserves. Mr. Wilson did as requested, and failed. In reply to his letter to the secretary of the interior, he received the following:

Department of the Interior.
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1899.

The Secretary of Agriculture,

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of May 27 enclosing one from Mr. John Clay, jr., of Chicago addressed to you relative to the grazing of sheep on the Uintah Forest Reserve in Utah and the order of this department prohibiting the same. In reply you are advised that the Uintah Forest Reserve embraces both slopes of the eastern part of the Uintah mountain range in northern Utah and the northern slope only of the western part of this range; that said mountains are covered with valuable forests of spruce that protect the sources of several large streams which eventually discharge into Green river, those flowing northward from the range being already utilized for irrigation; that there is a large agricultural population immediately adjacent to said reservation on the north and east who find in it their only local timber supply and the chief source of their water supply for irrigating purposes. Both of said supplies would be endangered by sheep grazing, which the experience of this department shows is one of the most prolific sources of forest fires; such fires being often started by the shepherds in the autumn to clear the ground to improve the growth of forage plants the following year, or by their carelessness in not extinguishing their camp fires.

The regulations of this department approved June 30, 1897, nearly two years ago, prohibited the pasturing of sheep in all forest reservations excepting those in the states of Oregon and Washington for the reason I have stated and the further reasons that sheep grazing has been found injurious to the forest cover, polluting the source of the water supply and therefore of serious consequence in regions where the rainfall is limited.

The point made by your correspondent (Mr. Clay) that the sheepmen in Utah should have had timely notice is without force in view of the fact that this order was issued two years ago, practically, and was given wide circulation and publication in the papers at that time. The department is being flooded with applications to pasture sheep in forest reservations, but as yet no departure has been made from the regulations established in 1897, and which were given careful consideration before their issuance.

Very respectfully,
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

The Annual Convention of the Christian Church.

Turner is situated in Marion county, on the Southern Pacific railway, and is the first station south of Salem, Or. The annual conventions of the Christian church are held at Turner in the large assembly hall, the gift of Mr. Turner. People gather at this place from every part of the state and pitch their tents on the beautiful campus and spend usually two weeks in this great feast of tabernacles.

This being the "jubilee year" of the Christian church, great preparations have been made for a large convention. The first two days of the convention will be occupied by the Ministerial Association. The two Sundays of the convention will be devoted wholly to the presentation of gospel themes, by able men, who have prepared themselves for the occasion. The Oregon Christian missionary convention will hold its session on June 26 and 27. The Christian woman's board of missions, the Oregon Sunday School Association, the Young People's Society Christian Endeavor, and Temperance days will follow successively, each with a well-prepared program. Prominent ministers from Washington and California will have places on the program. There will be one hundred trained voices in the chorus choir, led by Professor George A. Webb. Dean Sanderson, of the Eugene divinity school, will conduct a Bible institute during the convention week. Special rates have been granted by the railroads and boat lines.

DIAMONDS CAUGHT HER.

How a San Francisco Young Man Secured a Wife.

Mrs. Fannie Rosenthal is suing Moses N. Hirsch in San Francisco to get back a lot of diamonds which she says she loaned him at his solicitation to aid him in getting a rich wife. He got the wife, who is worth $1,000,000, and he claims that Mrs. Rosenthal gave him the jewels outright.

On the witness stand Mrs. Rosenthal said: "I remember lending him a beautiful ring set with a turquoise with two brilliants on each side; two diamond shirt studs for full dress, a pair of sleeve buttons set with diamonds, a pearl collar button and a ring with a large sapphire surrounded by twelve diamonds.

"He got an elegant suit of clothes, and when he put on the plug hat that he bought from Kahn Bros. he was dressed fit to kill. My diamonds acted like a mascot.

"He was successful, for that night when he came home from the party he leaned over the stairway and called to me until he woke me up and shouted, 'Mrs. Rosenthal, the diamonds were all right. I caught that girl and I am a happy man.' "

Mrs. Wislow, national president, and Mrs. Dewey, national councillor, of Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, have organized two circles of the order in Portland—one on the West Side and one on the East Side.

A BILLION OF GOLD.

Gold Stock by Nations—	
United States	$1,000,000,000
France	810,000,000
Russia	756,600,000
Germany	668,500,000
United Kingdom	438,000,000
Gain in the United States—	
1873	$135,000,000
1880	352,000,000
1890	695,000,000
1893	598,000,000
June 30, 1897	696,000,000
June 1, 1899	1,000,000,000

Uncle Sam has sent $5,500,000 in gold to Europe during the last two weeks. During the same period $750,000 came from France and a similar amount from Australia, making the net export $4.000.000. This movement has started financiers to speculating and prophesying, but really $4,000,000 is hardly more than pocket money for Uncle Sam. The government officials who keep tab on his finances say this is naturally the season for sending yellow metal to Europe to settle for sugar, silks, wines and a thousand other good things Uncle Sam's nephews and nieces have enjoyed during the preceding year. If gold were not exported the conditions would be considered abnormal, just as they were a year ago, when the flow was in the other direction and a tremendous yellow stream poured into the United States treasury and American bank vaults.

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But the serenity of Washington officials is based on something more substantial than a philosophy born of precedents. They find that the United States has the largest stock of gold in the world. They figure the supply of coin and bullion at a round $1,000,000,000, and say this is the first nation to reach such a lofty pinnacle of wealth. George E. Roberts, director of the mints, reports that on June 1 the gold coin in the United States amounted to $863,741,252, while the bullion in the national treasuries aggregated $121,742,352. This makes a total of $985,483,504, and Mr. Roberts says there was undoubtedly enough bullion in private hands to bring the grand aggregate above $1,000,000,000. Compare this with the stock of $135,000,000 in 1873, $352,000,000 in 1880, $695,000,000 in 1890, $598,000,000 in 1893, and $696,000,000 June 30, 1897.

* * *

The immensity of Uncle Sam's stock of gold is staggering, but that is not the only reason for official complacency. It is one of the wonderful facts of financial history that the United States has increased its stock of gold during the calendar year of 1898 by the sum of $202 000,000 without raising any of it on bonds. It is true that $200,000,000 of war bonds were sold, but they went to the American people. Little or no gold was used in the transaction and it has no effect upon the general stock. The gain of $200,000,000 meant an increase of more than 25 per cent in a single year, an astonishing rate, and this yellow hoard came in exchange for the products of American soil and labor. It involved another fact of great significance. The United States absorbed almost the entire gold production of the whole world in 1898, except the yellow metal used in the arts and industries. Director Roberts puts the world's output last year at $285,000,000, and he estimates the amount used in the arts and industries at $65,000,000, which leaves $220,000,000 as the amount added to the world's currency. The United States having increased its stock by $202,000,000, only a beggarly $18,000,000 was left for all the other nations of the earth. The United States did not borrow this enormous sum, but earned it, and the case probably has no parallel in history.

* * *

The United States could stand a drain of $4,000,000 every ten days for an entire year and still would have left $25,000,000 of the gold accumulated in 1898. All authorities agree that this movement cannot continue many months, because the tide of agricultural and manufactured products from the United States to the outside world will soon check it. Director Roberts says it does not stand to reason that the United States can go on absorbing practically the entire gold output of the world, but he thinks it likely this country will retain most of the product of the North American continent that comes to the United States this year. He estimates that the product of the United States, combined with that of Mexico and the British possessions, which naturally flows to this country, will aggregate $100,000,000, and trade conditions are such that Uncle Sam ought to keep every dollar of it. The production of the Klondike region last year was about $11,000,000. Official estimates sent Mr. Roberts indicate that this year's output will reach $20,000,000. The season's clean-up is about to be released by northern thaws and most of it will soon be poured into the United States assay offices at San Francisco and Seattle.

* * *

An increase of $100,000,000 in a single year without a loan is a tremendous fact of itself, but with trade balances the United States may do even better and still leave a large stock to be divided among the other nations. The gold production of the world is increasing so rapidly that it may this year reach a figure between $325,000,000 and $350.000,000. Mr. Roberts is of the opinion that it is likely to go to $400,000,000 next year. This rapid increase in production is partly due to improved processes of extracting the precious metal, especially the cyanide process, by which it is possible to treat low grade ore at a profit. It is estimated the gold in the United States next year will exceed $13.50 per capita.

* * *

The world is being rapidly glutted with gold, and it is conceivable that a time will come when it will be so plentiful as to produce inflated values. The latest official figures put the world's stock at about $4,600,000,000 and now it is probably near $5,000,000,000. It is a comfortable reflection that the United States has one-fifth of the world's supply. It is asserted the South African mines have $4,000,000,000 gold in sight. The production there is likely to exceed $100,000,000 this year, or almost as much as the output of the entire world ten years ago. Australia is expected to add $75,000,000 to $80,000,000 to the world's supply. These are fair indications of how fast the stock of gold is being increased, and in the light of the facts it is hardly correct to say that the precious metal is scarce.

* * *

It is only within the last year or two that the United States has taken the lead of the world in the amount of its gold. Formerly France held that distinction, but the latest statistics at the mint bureau indicate her supply is only $810,600,000, about $185,000,000 less than that of the United States. Russia has been hoarding the yellow metal for years and now ranks third, with a supply of $756,600,000. It is a widespread belief that Russia gathered this hoard for a war fund, but Director Roberts' information leads him to conclude it was rather for the purpose of establishing herself on a gold basis. Russia has offered to redeem her paper currency in gold, but the Russians, like the Americans, have become accustomed to the convenient paper currency and are slow to accept coin in its stead. Germany is also popularly supposed to have a big, well filled war chest, but the mint bureau puts her stock of gold at only $668,500,000. The United Kingdom ranks fifth, with $438,000,000, and Austria-Hungary follows with $227,700,000. Australasia is credited with $132,100,000 and Japan with $79,890,000.

* * *

Washington officials are mystified by the current movement in gold, but Director Roberts sees a possible explanation in Russia's financiering operations. The czar's government has been trying to float a loan in Great Britain to raise money to finish the Trans-Siberian railroad. She has offered 4 per cent bonds to the amount of $15,000,000 at 99, or 1 per cent under par. London, not having the yellow metal to spare, has drawn on the United States for it. It is admitted there is some mystery about even such a simple transaction as that, for it assumed America has not exhausted her credit balances in Europe created last year, when she had a trade balance of more than $600,000,000 in her favor. If that is true, the question is asked. What is London giving the United States in exchange for the coin? It is not believed Russian bonds are being accepted on this side, although there was talk some time ago about floating such securities in New York. It is possible London has sold American securities in Wall street against this transaction, though recent financial transactions do not indicate it. There is another theory, that European bankers are simply borrowing from the United States and getting the gold by paying a higher rate of interest than can be obtained in New York.

* * *

It is estimated that the world's production of gold since the discovery of America has aggregated $9,000,000,000, though only $5,000,000,000 apparently is in use as money. A large share of the balance has been eaten up in the industrial arts, and it is known that enormous amounts have been absorbed by India. There are statistics indicating that during the sixty-one years from 1837 to 1898 India's imports of gold exceeded her exports by $788,620,000. Some of this great sum may have dribbled out to other oriental countries without detection, but it is believed the larger part has gone into hiding in India. It is possible that country has a greater stock of gold than the United States, but it is kept in secret hoards instead of performing the functions of a medium of exchange, and therefore does the world little good. It is a common habit of the natives of India to hoard the yellow metal, but there are no data for estimating the sum total. It is believed there is $60,000,000 in gold sovereigns hidden away in the Bombay presidency alone. The dragon is a sacred animal, and the British sovereigns are considered precious because they bear a design of St. George and the dragon. The Maharajah of Scindia is said to have had $300,000,000 concealed in secret recesses of the rocky foundation of the Fortress of Gwalior. The gods of India are also fond of gold, and the temples have swallowed up large sums.

RAILROAD ITEMS.

Clipped from the Railway Conductor, Official Organ of the O. R. C.

Who has the private car "Oneida?" is the question which is being asked of every railroad in the country at the present time. It seems the New Jersey Car and Equipment Company fitted up this private car at an enormous expense for a minstrel company last August and they started on the road with it. All went well with them until some time in September, when the minstrels were divided into two companies and they started in opposite directions. Then it was that trace of the private car was lost, and since then all efforts looking to the recovery of the car have been unavailing. The car company is now spending much money employing men to visit different parts of the United States in an effort to locate the car which they believe has been stolen.

Justice Peckham of the United States supreme court, has rendered a decision holding that the law recently passed by the Michigan legislature requiring railroads to sell 1000 mile tickets, good for two years, for $200, is unconstitutional. In rendering his decision he says: "This court holds that in this case there is not the exercise of the power to fix maximum rates. There is not the exercise of the acknowledged power to legislate so as to prevent extortion. It is a pure, bold and unmixed power of discrimination in favor of a few persons having occasion to travel on the road and permitting them to do so at less than others.

The street car employes of Baltimore are feeling the squeezing which is being administered them after the consolidation of the lines of that city. Their wages have been reduced from $2 to $1.77 per day. The combination is capitalized for $76,000,000, which is estimated to contain $63,000,000 of water and $13,000,000 of actual capital. To make this water a safe carrier, the wages of the employes must be sacrificed.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

The Ohio republicans begin their campaign with a falsehood. Their platform's first statement of political history is untrue in fact and pernicious in tendency. They arraign the democratic administration of Grover Cleveland for disaster for which not it, but iniquitous financial legislation, was chiefly responsible—legislation for which the republican party was the principal sponsor, legislation which a democratic president forced an unwilling congress to repeal. * * * In this support of currency debasement and attack on honest money, the republicans of Ohio, including John Sherman and William McKinley, have borne a leading part. Yet now they have the effrontery to come before the country and charge Mr. Cleveland with the financial disasters consequent upon their own falseness and fatuity. They are not deserving of success on any merits of their own. Their only hope of success lies in the probability that their opponents, the silver democrats, will occupy a position so fraught with danger to the country as to compel voters again to overlook the delinquencies of the republican party.—Portland Oregonian.

THE BENEFICENT TARIFF.

A Polk county paper says: "The United States has sold during the past year over six hundred million dollars' worth of agricultural products to foreign countries. The protective tariff does not seem to hurt our farmers." But isn't it evident that the reason why we sell so vast quantities of agricultural products to foreign countries is simply that such products may be had for less money here than elsewhere in the world? Is our protective tariff, then, the cause of this cheapness?—Portland Oregonian.

JOE LEITER'S PROSPERITY.

Persons who have talked with L. Z. Leiter of Chicago say that he still thinks his son Joseph is one of the greatest men of the world. He discourses eloquently on the part which "Joe" took in starting the boom of prosperity which is sweeping over the land. He says his son made a high market for the farmers of the country for a year or more and enabled them to sell their wheat to greater advantage than they had been able to do for a decade. This gave the farmers money and loosened up trade in agricultural districts. That gave an impulse to business of every sort, and, in an incredibly short time, increased the earnings of railroads and started speculation. The elder Mr. Leiter honestly believes that the operations of his son in the wheat market gave a start to general business at least a year before it would otherwise have occurred. With regard to the report that Mr. Leiter intends to sell his Washington home and remove to Chicago or New York, I am informed by a very close friend of the gentleman that he has no such intention. Both Mr. and Mrs. Leiter have found life in Washington very pleasant, and they have no desire to abandon the capital.

UNCLE SAM AND STANDARD OIL.

Julian Ralph lately contributed to Harper's Weekly some extraordinary information on the subject of our consular service as he found it in the far East. According to his story, the American consul at Bombay had his office in the headquarters of the Standard Oil Company: At Baku, on the Black sea, our consul is a straight Standard Oil man who considers it his chief duty to keep his eye on the Russian oil wells there, with a view to private business. Mr. Ralph is not a sensational correspondent whose statements are passed with incredulity, and in this instance, at least, he is specific and seems to know what he is talking about. His information is interesting as showing the wide and comprehensive growth of the petroleum monopoly, as well as for its political suggestions.—Portland Oregonian.

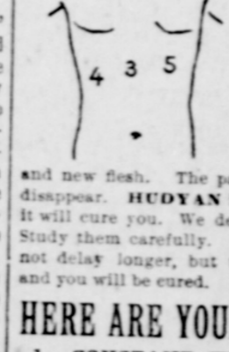
And There Are Others.

James S. Williams, a pension agent, was recently sentenced to pay a fine of $5000 by Judge Thomas, in the criminal part of the United States circuit court for the eastern district of New York. Williams, who says he is 80 years old, was found guilty of forging the name of Mrs. Katherine Franklin to pension claims. Previous to 1895 Mrs. Franklin acknowledged her mark on her pension voucher before Williams as notary. The charge against Williams was that he continued to sign her name and collect her pension, amounting to $125 annually, after her death in that year. Under the law, Williams, who is said to be without the means of paying so large a fine, after spending 30 days in jail, may take the poor debtor's oath and secure his release.

Major Henry Wygant of the Twenty-fourth infantry is ordered to proceed at once to Spokane and there confer with United States Indian Agent Albert M. Anderson with reference to the ejectment of trespassers from the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation.

CHRONIC MALARIA

Is the result of repeated acute attacks. The liver and spleen are principally affected. They act as storehouses for the malarial poison and the blood takes it from them.



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2-2. PALE OR YELLOWISH COMPLEXION. HUDYAN will establish a free circulation of pure blood and cause the cheeks to assume their natural color.

3. LOSS OF APPETITE AND GNAWING IN THE STOMACH. HUDYAN will restore the appetite and the digestion of food will become perfect.

4. FEELING OF WEIGHT OVER THE LIVER. This is due to the enlargement of the liver. It is filled with the poison of malaria. HUDYAN will drive out the poison and cause the organ to assume its natural size.

5. HEAVINESS IN THE REGION OF THE SPLEEN. The spleen becomes greatly enlarged. HUDYAN will lessen the congestion and cause the heaviness to disappear.

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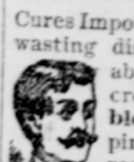

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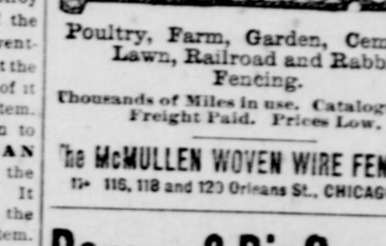

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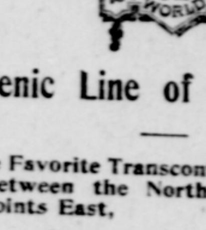

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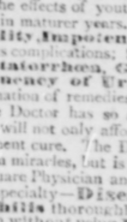

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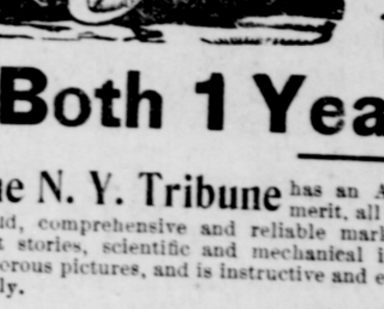

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