GENERAL NEWS.

Northeastern Colorado is the scene of a war between the sheep and cattlemen.

More than $10,000,000 of English capital has been invested in Cuban tobacco market.

Recent developments may give Mrs. Botkin of poisoned candy fame, a new trial at San Francisco.

Jim Jeffries, the pugilist, is meeting with great receptions in London where he is giving sparring exhibitions.

A prominent citizen of Cuba says universal suffrage in Cuba would mean a black republic and negro domination.

Nebraska's corn crop this year will be the greatest in the history of the state. The corn crop of Kansas is also very large.

The temperature in Cincinnati Thursday was 99½, the highest in 12 years. Seven persons in that city were prostrated.

The South American republics will through their presidents soon discuss the advisability of reducing their armaments.

Mayor Johnston of Denver has vetoed an ordinance placing the license for athletic clubs which conduct sparring contests at $1500.

There are no labor unions in Utah but there is an eight-hour labor law which has proven very satisfactory to both the laboring and employing forces.

At Fort Dodge, Iowa, 131 cows belonging to dairies furnishing milk to the city have been examined and thirteen of them found diseased with tuberculosis.

Among the passengers who sailed from England for New York on the St. Paul Saturday were Thomas B. Reed, Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, and Richard Croker.

President McKinley was driven to the wrong church in Plattsburg, New York, Sunday, which made him fifteen minutes late for the Methodist service which he desired to attend.

Emperor William has consented that the skipper of his yacht Meteor, Captain Ben Parker, shall go to New York to assist in sailing the Shamrock in the race for America's cup.

General Rufus R. Dawes, father of Hon. Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, died Thursday at Marietta, Ohio, aged 61. He served one term in congress in 1880-82.

Governor Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to deliver the address at the next annual celebration in Galena, Ill., of the birthday anniversary of General Grant on April 27, 1900.

Henry Clay Barnabee, manager of the Bostonian Opera Company, states that Miss Maria Van Dresser, lately of Daly's stock company, will succeed Jessie Bartlett Davis as contralto of the Bostonians.

Mrs. L. H. Pickens, widow of South Carolina's war governor, who was at one time minister to Russia, is lying critically ill at her home at Edgewood near Edgefield, S. C. She is suffering from paralysis.

Private Benton, of the Fifty-First Iowa in the Philippines has been suspended for cowardice. He hid in a ditch rather than go into battle with his regiment. He will receive a dishonorable discharge.

The challenger for the America's cup, the Shamrock, has sailed for New York, leaving England Thursday afternoon. She is expected to reach this side in 28 days. She is insured for $200,000 at 5 per cent.

The acetylene gas works at Wabash, Indiana, blew up Monday evening and left the town in darkness. Wabash is the only city in the United States lighted as a whole by acetylene. The works will be rebuilt.

There were 5920 suicides in this country during the last year, compared with 6600 during the previous year. At the same time there was a falling off of nearly 50 per cent in the number of reported embezzlements.

The inquest at Philadelphia in the death of Charles A. Autenreith, a supposed wealthy banker, who committed suicide Friday last by shooting himself, disclosed the fact that he was on the verge of financial ruin.

Lloyd Tevis, of Wells, Fargo & Co., who died in San Francisco about ten days ago left an estate valued at $15,000,000 to his wife. He left six children who will receive their share of the estate as the mother decides.

Despite the fact that the election of governor in Alabama does not take place until next year, the Johnston and anti-Johnston factions of the democratic party are already preparing for the struggle for supremacy.

Reports received by wire from nearly all of the grain growing states in the Western Mississippi valley indicate that immeasurable and widespread damage to crops has been done in the last few days by hail and wind.

Dr. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the United States senate, was prostrated by a sunstroke and fell unconscious in a park near Lincoln, Neb., Thursday, while about to deliver a talk to the Epworth assembly.

The excursion which the Kansas and Missouri editors had planned to take to the Pacific coast over the Canadian Pacific has been abandoned. The railroad failed to keep agreements regarding furnishing transportation.

Mrs. Martha Hott, wife of Bishop J. W. Hott of the United Brethren church, died at Dayton, Ohio, Monday, aged about 55 years. She leaves three daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Professor J. Brancis of Los Angels.

Rev. George W. Pepper, D. D., died at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, Sunday. Dr. Pepper has been in ill health for several months. Dr. Pepper was ordained a Methodist minister in 1850, and has been prominent in that church in Ohio.

The Maryland democratic state convention met in Baltimore Wednesday and nominated a state ticket with John Walter Smith for governor at the head. The meeting was harmonious and all nominations were made by acclamation.

A. Sutherland, a merchant, was shot and killed at Ardmore, I. T., Sunday, by E. W. Fairman, and A. Underhill, a bystander, was seriously wounded by a stray bullet. Fairman, who is under arrest, says that Sutherland slandered Mrs. Fairman.

The expected cut in wages of the Brooklyn "L" engineers has just gone into effect. The men are now called "motoreers" and receive $2.50 a day instead of $3.50. The surface motormen are to receive $2 a day, and bridge motormen $2.25.

Under flaring headlines, the Washington Post makes the announcement that President McKinley is going to have the administration give hearty support to Nash, the republican nominee for governor of Ohio. Nash is Mark Hanna's candidate.

The American delegates to the recent peace conference have offered on behalf of the United States to erect near the English church in The Hague a peace chapel, with a stone to commemorate the conference. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

Searchlight's three heats in the 2:04 pace at the Fort Erie grand circuit meeting Tuesday afternoon were the fastest ever paced or trotted in Canada. Searchlight trotted three heats 2:05½, 2:04¼ and 2:03½. Frank Bogash was second, Anaconda third. Chehalis did not enter.

There is some prospect that an Italian fleet may visit American waters next month. A movement to that end has been on foot of late among prominent Italians of New York, the purpose being to have the fleet there on December 18, when Italy celebrates a national holiday.

illed with a razor by her mother, Mrs. Catherine Wise, at Greentown, Ohio, Sunday. The murderess then went a mile and a half and threw herself into a pool of water in an abandoned stone quarry. The girl had been indiscreet and it drove her mother crazy.

The gold democrats who were instrumental in placing the Palmer-Buckner national democratic ticket in the field in 1896 are now talking of repeating their action of three years ago, because they think their financial views will not be represented in the 1900 platform of the regular democratic party.

Roland B. Molineux was arraigned in general sessions in New York Wednesday to plead to the indictment accusing him of poisoning Mrs. Kate J. Adams. His counsel demurred to the indictment. Judge Blanchard overruled the demurrer. Molineux pleaded not guilty. The trial will take place in September.

Premier Laurier was shown the Washington dispatch in which F. W. Fitzpatrick describes his reception in Ottawa as having been a chilly one, and gives the substance of the remarks made by Sir Wilfrid, when asked to visit Chicago. The premier said that Fitzpatrick's statement was the sheerest nonsense.

The condition of India continues serious. Except in Bengal, practically no rain has fallen in Western or Southern India for nearly 40 days. The Bombay government is already seeking means to cope with the famine which will be severe unless rain soon comes. Famine would seriously interfere with the currency reforms.

The court martial in Madrid before which Generals Toral and Pareja have been on trial, charged with surrendering Santiago to the American forces without haivng exhausted all means of defense, has acquitted both officers on the ground that they acted upon the orders of their superiors and only surrendered when it was impossible to do otherwise.

On the evening of August 15, in the middle of the street in front of the Memoria United Brethren church in Toledo, Ohio, the library of Marshall O. Waggoner, formerly one of the most pronounced agnostics will be burned. He was recently converted to Christianity, and made a public declaration of faith a few weeks ago and became a member of the United Brethren church.

The republicans of Iowa in state convention have nominated the following ticket: Governor, Leslie M. Shaw, of Denison; lieutenant governor, J. S. Milliman, of Logan; superintendent of public instruction, S. C. Barrett, of Osage; railroad commissioner, E. A. Dawson, of Waverly; supreme judge, John C. Sherwin, of Mason City. The first four nominees are the present incumbents, and were named by acclamation.

Admiral Dewey's alleged anti-German utterances at Trieste are more extensively commented upon in the American than in the German press. With a few exceptions the tone of the latter is moderate and conciliatory. Most of the papers disbelieved the truth of the alleged utterances from the first, citing the admiral's past conduct and well-authenticated friendly attitude toward the German representatives in the east.

The first primary election in California under the new state law, which provided for the holding of the various party primaries simultaneously and under direction of the municipal election commissioners, was held Tuesday in San Francisco. It resulted in the complete overthrow of what was known as the boss element in both the local republican and democratic parties. The Grimmins and Kelly faction, which has dominated local republican politics for years, was defeated by a vote of four to one, the winning ticket being led by Henry T. Scott, president of the Union iron works.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NEWS.

Raphael Parker, of Independence, Polk county, has lost an eye by being struck by a chip from a circular saw.

Arthur Barber has been held for trial in the circuit court at Eugene for writing obscene letters to a 12-year-old girl.

In the last few weeks five attempts have been made to burn the tenderloin part of Salem. The last attempt was made Sunday night.

George H. Graves, a traveling salesman, was robbed of a watch and chain, valued at $100, at Forest Grove, near Portland, Sunday night.

The Orphan's home property in Salem, consisting of a good building and 10 acres of land, has been turned over to the Salem hospital as a gift.

M. A. Stauber, of Salem, aged 23 years, dropped dead at Wilhoit springs of heart disease Tuesday Just before he was laughing and chatting with friends.

James Schmittling, sr., fell off a scow on the Columbia, below Portland, and was drowned on Monday. He was in the employ of Hale and Kern, contractors.

Homer Davenport, the celebrated cartoonest, an Oregon boy, left New York last Friday for South Africa via London, to do special work for the New York Journal.

Six hundred mules for use in the Philippines arrived at Tacoma Monday over the Northern Pacific from eastern points. They will be shipped to Manila, August 15.

The citizens of Boise City are endeavoring to secure the main line of the Oregon Short Line through their town. At present there is a branch to Boise from Nampa on the main line.

Commissioner Binger Hermann, of the general land office, has secured $20,000 for Oregon out of the congressional appropriation for the survey of public lands for the coming fiscal year.

Willis Elliott celebrated his 100th birthday Tuesday at the home of his son-in-law, John Rhoads, at Bridgeport, Polk county. He was born in North Carolina and is the oldest man in Oregon.

Near Moscow, Idaho, a number of children were playing in a wagon containing considerable straw. A match set fire to the straw and the 18-months-old daughter of M. B. Thornburg was literally roasted alive.

During a whirlwind Friday, at Spokane, a small house was overturned, catching the youngest boy of Alfred Baughan under the building. The boy was considerably bruised, receiving some painful injuries.

Mrs. Ann Brady, wife of James Brady, died Monday night at her home in Portland, after an illness of six weeks. She was 58 years old and a native of Ireland. She was the mother of Jack Dempsey's wife.

Judge P. P. Prim, a pioneer of 1851, and a prominent figure in the history of the Oregon judiciary, died Tuesday, at Oakland, Calif., and his remains will be brought to his old home at Jacksonville, Jackson county, for burial.

At Brigg's station Monday, William J. Maher, a conductor on the O. R. & N., while assisting in removing a heavy trunk from the baggage car, suffered a crushed foot. The trunk fell to the platform, catching Maher's foot under it.

A bottle containing a note saying Frank McDaniel was innocent of the murder of Clara Fitch and that the real murderer had committed suicide has been found in the Willamette river at Portland. The police do not take the message seriously.

A special election is to be held in Grants Pass on August 14, 1899, to decide the question of bonding the city to an extent not exceeding $50,000 for the purpose of constructing a water, light and sewer system to be owned and controlled by the city.

NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMENT.

Washington is a city of about 300,000 inhabitants. It is a community of marked peculiarities. Its street car etiquette requires male passengers to get up and give their seats to ladies—white gentleman to white ladies and black gentleman to black ladies. White men never surrender seats to colored women, and it is rare that a colored man will get up and give his seat to a white woman.

Washington has smaller manufacturing interests than any other city of its size in America, and the resident population would be glad to see what shops and planing mills and factories there are here pull up and move away. The local ambition is to make Washington an exclusively residence city. In this ambition its residents have measurably succeeded. The 300 or 400 miles of asphalted streets and avenues, wide and shady, the hundreds of acres of parks and the cleanliness and brightness attract the leisure classes and bring year by year hundreds and thousands of new recruits of the most desirable kind to swell the population. As a place of residence the City of Magnificent Distances has an alluring future.

As a business community it will never rise to eminence. The rock-rooted habit of the town is never to do anything today that can be put off till tomorrow. The climate and the spirit of the place rise in inert but successful opposition to the quick dispatch of business Busy men from the outside who are unacquainted with ways of Washington rush around in frantic haste trying to get things done and beating their brains out in impatient attempts to expedite action. When they learn the ropes they go about their business in a more leisurely manner and seek lines of least resistance. Then they get along better.

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Of the dozen different banks in Washington only two transact banking business every business day in the week. They keep their doors open, receive deposits and pay out money on checks, to be sure, but they only loan money on the days their note committees meet, which in some unusually enterprising concerns is twice a week, though in most cases once a week is deemed often enough for meetings to be held. And yet they have a stock exchange here. I do not mean a bucket shop, but a real, sure enough exchange, where they buy and sell stocks and bonds of local production. Five, ten and twenty-five share lots are the rule. Sometimes a wild, reckless plunger will propose to buy or sell a 100-share lot. A special meeting of the note committee of the bank patronized by the plunger would have to be held to enable him to carry the purchase over night.

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Not long since a director of one of the local banks died and a live man had to be elected to fill the vacancy. The new director signalized the event by going about among his friends drumming for business. Among others he ran across "Billy" Hibbs, a rich young stock broker, who does the big end of the stock brokerage for the Town of New York.

"Why don't you give us some of your business?" inquired the bank director.

The broker explained that he found it more convenient to do the bulk of his borrowing in New York and that of the Washington banks he preferred Riggs because it was down to date and because he could generally get what he wanted there. At any rate it was "Johnny on the spot"—yes or no. "If I tried to do business with your bank," Mr. Hibbs went on to say, "I might want money in a hurry some day when your note committee wasn't in session, and then I would be up a stump. You see, they don't wait on note committees over in New York."

The director begged so hard, however, that Hibbs finally borrowed $150,000 at 4 per cent, putting up gilt-edged collateral two for one. In a few days he received this notice from the bank: "Interest on your loan of $150,000 will be 5 per cent, beginning today."

Brober Hibbs didn't like that sort of treatment, and his thoughts turned on some way to "get even." He recalled that the banks were struggling to get rid of their gold, and also that they were having a hard time doing it. Customers would occasionally take twenties and tens without serious protest, but when it came down to fives there was generally a row. This gave him an idea. He went around to all the banks in town, and then to the United States treasury, and bought all the two dollar and a half gold pieces he could get his hands on. By 2:30 in the afternoon he had invested $100,000 in coin of that denomination. Then he put $50,000 in $5 gold pieces and carted the whole mess around to the bank that had raised the interest on him between minutes. He took up his notes with about 50,000 pieces of gold coin of the most objectionable denomination obtainable. It was legal tender and the bank could not refuse to accept it. Hibbs figured that it would take about two years to work off its gold elephant on an unsuspecting public.

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About 600,000 strangers visit Washington every year sightseeing. Hotel, restaurant and boarding house keepers estimate that three-quarters of them bring their lunch baskets with them and that one half of the other quarter subsist on rotten fruit bought from street venders and on the output of the dairy lunch counters. Parties making these estimates are probably prejudiced. It is true, however, that the number of lunc basket sight-seers is something astonishing. President Cleveland had to shut the gates of the White House park to prevent them from converting it into one long picnic lasting from sunrise to sunset. A loud wail went up when he did it. The picnickers felt that one of their most sacred rights had been taken from them. The fashion set by Mr. Cleveland has never been changed. The lunch-pail brigade may have been deprived of a vested right, but the White House park is decidedly improved in appearance and in fact.

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The present point of greatest interest in Washington for sightseers, next to the White House, is the library of congress. Every person visiting Washington goes to the White House; about 90 per cent of them call at the library. About 2000 a day is the average at the library. The bureau of engraving and printing is a hot third. The treasury building is next. It is an abounding satisfaction to most people to be near money—great stacks of it—and to actually touch it, as visitors are permitted to do both in the treasury, where the stuff is kept, and at the bureau, where it is made. The exhilaration of handling $100,000 in currency or $1000 in bonds is the magnet that attracts thousands of people to the treasury and bureau vaults. There is a wonderful fascination to many in the performance.

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Washington has been called a city of boarding-houses. This reputation does the city an injustice. There are probably more boarding houses to the square mile than any place of consequence east of the Mississippi, but there are several houses in the national capital that are not given up to that business. If the indictment had read that Washington "has more poor boarding-houses" than any other city of its size my defense would be less emphatic. The city is dotted with starvation halls. They manage to worry along when congress is in session; how they live during the recess periods must ever remain one of the mysteries of Washington. I, for one, will not attempt its solution.

At present everybody is out of town who can get away. The fashionable quarters are practically deserted. Nearby rural and seaside resorts are reaping a larger harvest than usual this year, it is said. In token of their prosperity the landlords may be expected to put an additional slat in their beds and another pound of excelsior in their matresses.

MATTERS POLITICAL.

The platform of the Maryland democrats in this year's election, so far as national issues are concerned, is as follows:

"We insist that in time of war, as well as of peace, the freedom of the press shall be preserved and that the right of the people to criticise freely the policy and conduct of the administration shall be demanded at all hazards.

"No deadlier blow can be dealt to American liberty than the suppression by an abuse of the executive power of the free utterance by American freemen of their sentiments upon matters of public concern affecting the welfare of the people, and we denounce as dangerous and indefensible all efforts to interfere with or abridge this sacred right.

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"We declare our unalterable opposition to the creation and maintenance of a large standing army in time of peace, and we insist on the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and we demand the strictest economy in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues.

"We believe in the time honored doctrine so earnestly impressed upon us by the 'father of the republic' of peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

"We view with alarm the multiplication over the land of such gigantic industrial and commercial trusts, the outgrowth of republican legislation, as stifling competition, threatening popular government, increasing the cost of living and curtailing the individual rights of the people, and we favor vigorous measures by the states and congress to repress this great and growing evil."

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The platform declares that the republican party is responsible for the numerous violations of the law on the part of the negroes because the latter believe they will be afforded protection and immunity from punishment by reason of their votes, which the platform asserts are almost solidly for the republican ticket.

An alliance between France and Germany is within the bounds of practical politics, the National Review thinks. Emperor William, it is argued, dreams of forming a coalition of central and western powers of the continent to be used first against England, secondly against the United States, and finally against Russia, though at the beginning the latter power will be included in the German firm. The Review finds in these dreams an explanation of the hitherto almost inexplicable policy of the German emperor toward the United States. It says:

"The reason for Emperor William's seeming desire to unnecessarily quarrel with a state of such gigantic strength is that he wished to assume the position of champion of Europe against trans-marine powers.

"To the continent before 1898 the United States appeared a huge, drowsy monster that spent its energy in rare moments of wakefulness in nibbling the lion's tail. No one objected much to this, but when the huge beast shook itself and planted one paw upon the Spanish West Indies and another upon the Philippines it became an object of real terror to European statesmen, who did not know whom it might next attack. The conditions were all the more unnerving as England refused to walk into the trap and turn her navy against the United States. So the events of 1898 only served to bring the two transmarine powers together."

Foreign Crop Reports Grow Worse.

Every report regarding foreign crop conditions is less favorable than the one preceding, says the New York Journal of Commerce. A few weeks ago the reports collected and given out by the French Millers' Association indicated that the French crop would be likely to turn out as well as that of last year, although it was admitted that this depended upon the maintenance of very favorable conditions, and some decrease from last year would not be surprising. Already commercial authorities are estimating that the crop will be 20,000,000 bushels less than last year, and some of the estimates of the decreased yield are greater than this. Reports from Russia are steadily growing worse. As to wheat they are particularly bad from the provinces that supply the greater part of the exports. The Russian shortage is now variously estimated at from 85,000,000 to 120,000,000 bushels compared with last year. The crops of Roumania, Bulgaria, Italy and Spain are now estimated to be in the aggregate 70,000,000 bushels or more behind those of last year. The Indian wheat crop harvested in March was 17,000,000 bushels less than the crop harvested in March, 1898. The wheat crops of Germany and Austria are good, and that of Hungary is a little better than that of last year. The rye crop of Germany is only fair, considerably short of being "good," and in many provinces of Russia it is very poor. Peasants who cannot get rye will probably not get wheat as a substitute, but very large crops of rye would be favorable in the exportation of wheat from Russia, and would probably have some effect in reducing the German demand for wheat.

Bankruptcy Busin ss.

A report of the bankruptcy business done in Oregon for the six months ending March 31 has just been made out, and shows the total number of bankrupts to have been 62, of whom 60 were voluntary and two involuntary. The total of assets was $50,408 26, and of liabilities $650,572.85. Multnomah had the largest number of cases, 23; Umatilla next 14, and three counties, Clatsop, Jackson and Benton, report no cases. In some other counties, also, having no resident referee, there were no cases. The number of referees in the state is 17. The occupations of the bankrupts were: Farmers, 16; merchants, 13; saw mill owners, tailors and saloon keepers, 3 each; grocers and contractors, 2 each; and one each of many other occupations.

Robert Bonner's Fast Typesetting.

There is an old printer in the government printing office in Washington who worked on the Hartford Courant when the late Robert Bonner was setting type in that office. A "tramp" came along, and getting a day, offered to bet $10 he could set more type than any man in the office. Mr. Bonner told the "tramp" that he was not a gambler, but that he would chance him $10 just for fun. The money was put up and the two men got down to their cases. In 20 hours and 28 minutes Mr. Bonner had set and corrected 25,500 ems of solid minion, besides taking time to eat three pieces of custard pie and drink two glasses of milk. Mr. Bonner was recognized as one of the fastest printers in the country. He was the first man to enter a typesetting contest in America, and it is a coincidence that Leo Monheimer, the last to win one, died within one week of Mr. Bonner's death.

Charles K. Wilkinson died at his home in Eugene, Sunday, of consumption, after an illness of several years. He was born at Mineral Point, Wis., in January, 1870. He removed to Eugene in 1883, and served Lane county in the state legislature in the session of 1891, and was the youngest member of the legislature, being barely of age.

ENGINEERING MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST.

In the Engineering Magazine for August, Rudolph Haack begins a review of "The Development of German Shipbuilding" with a most interesting account of the tremendous engineering and industrial advance since the Franco-Prussian war. Mr. Haack long held the managing directorship of the great Vulcan works, and is not only thoroughly familiar with every step of the progress of German engineering industries and of the contributary economic influences, but has also the happy faculty of holding his readers' interest and filling his article with fruitful suggestion. The illustrations give valuable views of German yards, machinery and methods.

Charles Rous-Marten makes a most instructive comparison of English and American locomotive building, with many engravings showing typical works on both sides of the Atlantic. Harrington Emerson has an absorbing illustrated account of the opening of transportation routes to the Klondike. Mr. H. F. L. Orcutt follows up his widely noticed papers on Machine Shop Practice in Europe and America by his conclusions as to a standard shop design. Dr. Frederick H. Hatch, the leading authority on the Rand, makes a clear presentation of the actual mining conditions and the interest of the engineering world in supporting the demand for reforms in the Boer administration. James Swinburne, the distinguished electrical expert, discusses short-distance electric-power distribution. Enrico Bignami shows the enormous effects the development of Italy's water-powers will have upon her industrial regeneration. George Lieckfeld traces the evolution of the Petroleum motor.

Glancing back to the early years of the century we find very disheartening political conditions, checking any development either of commerce or industry on the continent of Europe. The all-powerful emperor, Napoleon, choked all commerce by his continual blockade, and only on American smugglers were the necessaries of life, both in food and manufactured articles, brought to continental ports from England.

When this obstacle was removed by the triumph of the war of liberation, 1813 to 1815, the internal weakness of Germany and the jealousies between the governments of the many independent states prevented any rapid growth of commerce and industry. Everywhere means and conditions were lacking for a stronger development, and the absence of any demand for ships left the few shipyards of the North Sea and the Baltic deserted. Not only were there no orders, but the masters and journeymen had gone to the war and many never came back, others were impoverished, and so the whole shipbuilding industry of Germany lay crippled.

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At first abundant supplies of ship timbers were drawn from the North German forests, near the coast, this timber also being exported to France and England. As these sources of supply were exhausted, draughts were made on the forests further inland, and later on splendid oak and fir timbers were brought from Poland and distant Galicia. There was but little use for iron. The few nails, bolts, or bands for mast and spars, came from Sweden or England, and especially copper and its alloy for similar use or for external heating below the water line came almost exclusively from England. Hemp for ropes was drawn from Russia, but sails again from England, etc., so that the industry was very dependent on imports of material from abroad. Little by little this dependence decreased and in the fifties, the last decade in which wooden shipbuilding flourished, German industry had made so much progress and freights had been so reduced that nearly all essential supplies were drawn from German sources.

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The Hamburg Company, not quite so conservative as the North German Lloyd, began ordering small vessels in 1873 from the yard of Blohm and Voss in Hamburg, from the North German yard in Kiel, and, in 1879, from the Flensburg shipyard. The urgent request of the Minister of Marine von Storch was, however, necessary to induce the board to give the orders for the two largest passenger steamers built in Germany before 1882, the Rugia and the Rhatia; the first to the "Vulcan" at Stettin, and the second to the Reiherstieg yard at Hamburg. Both orders were executed to the fullest satisfaction of the board, but the ice was only really broken in 1886 and 1887 when the "Vulcan" at Stettin, delivered to the North German Lloyd in Bremen six imperial mail steamers, subsidized by the government for trips to Eastern Asia and Australia upon the express condition that they should be built at home and of German material. These steamers, which complied with all specifications, proved that in Germany shipbuilding had reached the same grade of excellence as in Great Britain, and from that time forward further orders were given by both the two great transportation lines to the "Vulcan," as well as the other large yards, as that of Blohm and Voss, Reiherstieg and others.

There is no country in the world which, by reason of its mountainous slopes, its needs, its absolute lack of coal and its scarcity of other fuels, can be expected to profit more than Italy by the development of electric power stations for the utilization of the immense potential energy of its rivers and streams. If Italy had earlier attempted to substitute power derived from her own waterfalls for that imperfectly and expensively supplied by foreign coals, her present manufacturing and commercial inferiority would not be so humiliating. Possessing, as she does, valuable deposits of iron ore and copper, yet nearly all of this is exported, while the manufactured articles are imported, some of them from the very countries which purchase the raw material from Italy. If, therefore, electro-metallurgical processes could be substituted for the older methods, the current required could be developed from the numerous waterpowers. At present the metallic imports of Italy come from America, Sweden and England, but with a home article in the market, produced by Italian water power and with cheap Italian labor, the double freight charges on exported raw material and re-imported products would form a natural protective tariff for the home product.

The driving of machine tools by motors has perhaps received more attention than all the other applications of small motors put together. As a rule engineers arrange their own shops in a way which they would be ashamed to adopt in filling an order. There is no doubt that all tools can be best driven by motors, the only question that is open is, whether each tool should have its own motor, or whether several small tools, such as lathes, shall have a shaft and one motor for the lot. The small motor is, however, much less efficient than frequently supposed. There is a common idea that all dynamos and motors run up to high efficiencies, say 95 per cent or so, but small motors are much more likely to be of the order of 59 per cent. The initial expense of small motors is their chief attribute, however, and in addition to this, machine tools are not designed for motors to begin with, but the maker sticks it on where he can under protest, and treats it as an architect does a church organ, as an unavoidable evil, which has to be tolerated, but must not be considered. A great part of the cost of the small motor is the frame work and bearings, and if the machine, too, were properly designed, and the motor made by the tool maker, this cost would be saved, for the motor and frame would take the place of the bearings and framework of other motion or reduction gear employed in connection with belt driving.

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In all sorts of portable tools, such as drilling, riveting, power chipping, power caulking, countersinking, and tapping, the motor is far ahead of compressed air, steam, rotating spirals or any other systems; and there is no reason why portable riveters and punches should not be driven electrically, too.

On board ship, there is a large opportunity for the introduction of electric control of steering gear, capstans, winches, pumps, and all sorts of discharging gear. In men-of-war electricity is also applicable for working the guns, turrets, loading gear, and similar mechanishs. One obvious advantage is that the transmission system—namely, the mains, can be very easily arranged in duplicate, so that a shot is not so likely to cause disablement.

SLAVERY COMING AGAIN.

The imperial experiment of Great Britain is about to break down because it does not pay. Her West Indian possessions have been an expense since she abolished African slavery there. Her tropical holdings cannot be made to yield except under forced or servile labor.

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The United States is entering the same field, leaving behind our constitutional declaration against slavery and involuntary servitude, which followed the civil war and Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. We have Hawaii, and there under our flag are maintained practices and a labor system opposed to our constitution and laws, and foreign to our domestic policy. Involuntary servitude is the only means by which tropical labor can be secured, and when it ceases in Hawaii production and profits cease with it. In the Philippines all surplus producing labor is forced or servile, and if we take that diseased part of the world into our system we must get profit out of it by continuing that form of labor.

* * *

It is evident that the straits in which British imperialism finds itself and the necessities of American imperialism, together, are starting a revival of the institution of chattel slavery. A work has just been issued on the subject, discussing the ethnological status of the negro. It is written by a clergyman, printed in parts in a church paper in Pennsylvania, and issued from the printing house of the Lutheran denomination in Philadelphia. It is indorsed by doctors of divinity and by presiding elders, and is an appeal, in the name of God, of course, to the pious everywhere, to consider chattelhood as the divinely appointed status of the dark races. In his conclusion and the clinch of his argument the reverend author says: "The ways of God are always consistent, when understood, and always just and reasonable. It is a curious fact, but a fact, nevertheless, and fully sustained by Scripture as well as by history, and that fact is this: that God never conferred and never designed to confer, any great blessing on the human family but what he always selects or has selected a descendant of the Adam, holding slaves, or a white nation holding slaves, as the medium by or through which that blessing should reach them. Why He has done so is not material to discuss now; but the fact that He always did so the Scripture abundantly proves. Also there is the suggestive truth that the Shepherding church is nearest Abraham, the father of the faithful in whose seed all the familes of the earth were to be blessed, and Abraham owned three hundred and eighteen servants. And the Savior of the world was of the Jewish, a white nation owning servants and it held them by God's laws, not their own.

* * *

"But what of our nation and government, the United States? A government acknowledged by all nations to be the most cosmoplastic of the nations today. Who under God's providence organized and established it and its reformation principles? Let us appeal to history. The first attack on British power and the aggressions of parliament was made by a slave-holder from a slave state, Patrick Henry. The first president of the first congress that ever assembled on this continent was a slave-holder, Peyton Randolph. The secretary of that congress was a slave-holder, Charles Thompson. The chairman of the committee of the whole who reported the Declaration of Independence was a slave-holder, Thomas Jefferson. The general of the continental army was a slave-holder, George Washington, who was also president of the convention which framed the constitution. The father of the constitution was a slave-holder, James Madison.

* * *

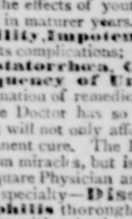
"Whatever of peace, prosperity, happiness and glory the people of the United States have enjoyed has been under the administration of presidents who were slave holders from slave states. Whenever the president has been elected from a free state, from Adams down to Lincoln, confusion, wrangling and strife have been the order of the day. Why all this has been so is not in the line of our subject, only this far, God will not be mocked. He ordained that the negro should be the servant of servants, solely. It is in the Scriptures; to believe less than they contain is infidelity, to believe more is superstition."

* * *

No wonder that in the theocratic revival that has risen with American imperialism, this book is reaching a wide circulation. As it was in the beginning so it is in the end. Whenever men have set out upon a policy repugnant to human reason, revolting to the conscience of man, involving slaughter, cruelty and every abomination, members of the clerical class have supported it and put the responsibility upon God. The instances of this in the early history of the race have been canonized and stand as the ancient precedents, gilded by an assumption of divine sanction. The torture of witches, the slaughter of heretics, the holding of slaves, the butchery of people who defend their homes from invasion, all have been unloaded upon God and men have washed their hands of the blood upon them in the waters of providential approval!

* * *

It is so now with imperialism and the breach of faith and broken promise that go with it. Tomorrow it may be so with the restoration of slavery, the renewal of the horrors of the middle ages, and the erection again of the abominations that follow the chattel ownership of man by man.—San Francisco Call.



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A Peculiar Disease.

Mrs. J. F. Moran, who died a few days ago in Butte, Montana, suffered for over six months from the peculiar disease called osteomalacia, a disease of the bones, rarely experienced by anyone, and so far as known never by any but very old persons. It is confined almost exclusively to women. Mrs. Moran's bones had become so brittle, it is thought from defective nutrition, that she could not move without fracturing one or two bones. About six months ago she fractured an arm, and one night, when it was nearly knit together, she turned over in bed hurriedly and fractured the same arm in another place. She had almost recovered from this second fracture, when sitting in her room she indulged in a severe fit of sneezing. This fractured her right thigh. By this time her relatives were thoroughly frightened, and she was taken to the hospital and physicians examined her, with the result of being able to diagnose the rare disease. She was not suffering much, but from the first she was told her condition was serious, that death might be expected at any time.

Spokane's Great Fair.

This year the Spokane Industrial Exposition will be held in a monstrous circus tent. It will not be a building, as heretofore, composed of a wooden frame work, with a roof of canvas, but it will be a regular circus tent made in sections and put up in sections. When the exposition is over it will be taken down, folded, and put away until next year. It has cost more to make this tent than to put up one of the buildings heretofore used for the fruit fair, but when it is finished it will be good for many years at least. There are in fact three tents. The main one is 100x350 feet in size. The two others are each a little smaller. There will be no danger of the tents blowing down, for, in case of a severe storm the center can be lowered and thus avoid the force of the wind.

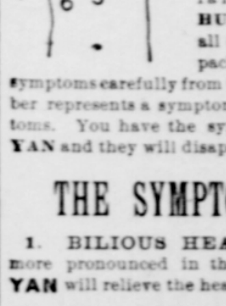
Our Fish Industry at Paris.

It has been decided that the fisheries and forestry exhibit of the United States at the Paris exposition shall be utilitarian only. An exhibit of natural fish will be avoided, but tinned, preserved and dried fish and fishing tackle will make the department of forestry and fisheries one of the most attractive sections in the United States division of the exposition.

Frank B. Glenn, while hunting in the hills near Willow creek, about two miles from Vale, Malheur county, last Sunday, found a cannon ball in a ravine which weighs 12 pounds. The supposition is that it was fired from one of Uncle Sam's crude cannon then in use when General Crook was waging war against the Nez Perces Indians in 1863-1865. This makes the third cannon ball found in that vicinity.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

Is a chronic disease. There is an inflammation of the inner coating of the stomach. A thick, ropy mucus forms and this causes the more pronounced symptoms. It remains in the stomach and decomposes. Then, of course, digestion cannot be properly performed. The great vegetable remedy **HUDYAN** never fails to effect a cure. **HUDYAN** can be had of all druggists for 50c. per package. Study your symptoms carefully from this chart. Each number represents a symptom or a group of symptoms. You have the symptoms. Use **HUDYAN** and they will disappear.



THE SYMPTOMS ARE:

1. BILIOUS HEADACHE. This is more pronounced in the morning. **HUDYAN** will relieve the headache.

2-3. RED AND WATERY EYES. **HUDYAN** will cause the redness to disappear and make the eyes assume their normal, healthy appearance.

4. COATED TONGUE AND FOETID BREATH AND BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH. **HUDYAN** will clear the tongue, make the breath pure and sweet and cause the bad taste to disappear.

5. PAIN AND TENDERNESS IN THE STOMACH. This is due to indigestion. **HUDYAN** will cause the food to become perfectly digested and the pain and tenderness will disappear.

6. ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER. **HUDYAN** will lessen the congestion and reduce the enlarged liver to its normal size.

HUDYAN will relieve you of the above symptoms and make you well. Do not delay.

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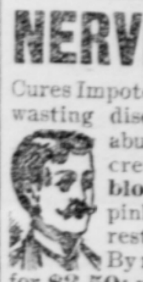

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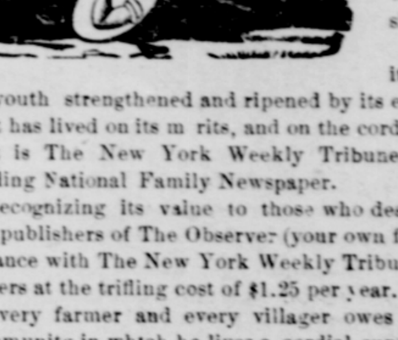

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