The Oregonian

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily, without Sunday, one year Delly, without Sunday, six menths Daily, without Sunday, three months. Daily, without Sunday, one month. Weekly, one year (issued Thursday)... Bunday and weekly, one year..... BY CARRIER.

Daily, Sunday included, one year..... 9.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month..... 75
HOW TO REMIT—Send postoffice money
order, express order or personal check on
your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency
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Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice Second-Class Matter, to 60 Pages.
Foreign postage, double rates.
IMPORTANT—The postal laws are strict.
expenses on which postage is not fully
expaid are not forwarded to destination.

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New Terk, rooms 48-50 Tribune building. Chi-cago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

KEPT ON SALE. Chicago—Auditorium Annex: Postoffice News Co., 178 Dearborn street. St. Paul, Minn.—N. St. Marie, Commercial Colorado Springs, Colo.—Bell, H. H.
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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1907.

THE BURDEN OF A STATE.

The grievance of Oregon against the so-called Harriman railroad system is that it has done nothing these twenty years, or next to nothing, to extend the railroads of Oregon. Yet the combine has fenced Oregon in, and warns all other railroads out. Hence Oregon languishes. Hence its growth is slower than that of any other Western State.

Yet enormous sums of money drawn as profits from the West, one hundred and forty millions, a full share of which has been contributed by Oregen, as the reports of traffic and of profits show, have been "invested" in the stock of such roads as the Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, the Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton, for the purpose of controlling them and of working stock-jobbing operations in Wall street. The losses or these gambling schemes would have built all the railroads that have been denied, or that Oregon will want these next twenty years.

But of course it is useless to expect anything from that quarter. Nobody is so credulous as to believe that work on "extensions of the Harriman system" will be "resumed" in Oregon Not till everybody now living is dead, and the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific cease to be called the Harriman system, may we expect any railroad extensions in Oregon from this quarter, even the completion of

the spur to Coos Bay. This is the "system" that fences a country in, then does nothing itself nor permits anybody else to do anything, within the territory it claims as its own. It builds a road from Portland to Seattle, which nobody wants. on ground already fully occupied, simply to tease a rival, and leaves 50,000 square miles in Oregon without any railroad whatever.

One advantage we are soon to have Portland and Oregon will soon be in close connection, through the North Bank road, with the Northern Pacific This will be a and Great Northern. help of which we shall, of course, avail ourselves to the utmost; but meanwhile we shall not cease to lament that all interior Oregon remains un-

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY.

All the duties of society, all the duties of the state as the authoritative expression of the means and measures necessary for the regulation of society. are of little importance in proportion to the duties of parenthood; for everything depends on the watchfulness of parents and on their right care and direction of the children for whom they are responsible. The state, with all its authority, can at best be but a helper.

In our pioneer days the young were exposed to few allurements or temptations. Yet parental authority and example were very rigid. In these later days the allurements and temptations are very numerous; but parental authority has diminished, till it is in inverse proportion to the need of it.

Through irresponsible parentage so cial bankruptcy-that is, bankruptcy in social and moral virtues corrup tion and loss of the young-is an even greater danger than bankruptcy of our financial and industrial system through foolish overestimate of possi-

bilities in schemes of speculation There is a large class of parents who feel no responsibility. They are not accustomed, perhaps, to the conditions that require a watchfulness greater than that of primitive times. By so much more as new social conditions present increasing allurements and temptations and complexities of life and action, by so much more is it necessary for parents to exercise increasing care and watchfulness over their children. The parents are the natural guides. The state never can take their place. The sympathy of freight was brought round the Horn. Mayor measurably diminished the

the social body never can supply the It tightened its control of the situawant of responsibility in parents. This is the lesson to be learned here, as it has been learned in the older societies of the Old World-in France and Germany and Holland, where the old family virtues prevail to an extent not known or equaled among the peoples

scattered through various newer lands The future of this country does not depend so much on our boys and girls as on parents who realize their responand do their duty. The boys and girls then will be what they ought to be.

THE HUMOR OF IT.

The Oregonian finds a critic who censures its because it published a few days ago a list of persons who are dreaming of themselves as possible candidates for the office of Governor." This critic says "most of the person are two-bit politicians, not fit to be pig-stickers; yet an independent paper would paim them off as proper candidates for the highest office in the state." Then The Oregonian is accused of "failure to give the people discriminative editorial guidance." Why, it Why, it is inquired, doesn't The Oregonian name some man really and properly fit for the office of Governor, and put its iron heel on all these cheap pretenders? The Oregonian suspects it would be accused of trying to establish a "dictatorship," and that there would be violent revolt from it.

In a news article it was proper, we suppose, to print a list of men of the two parties who may offer themselves as candidates. It is not the province of The Oregonian to pick out the nincompoops, pig-stickers and two-bit politicians among them. Possibly their critic would like to distinguish these by printing their names. For the critic is the erratic man, the wild man, of the Salem Journal. And it is a fair guess that every "pig-sticker" and "two-bit politician" and "absolutely unfit man" among them would deem himself as well qualified for the office of Governor, or for any other office, as their kind friend, Mr. Hofer, is for the editorship of a newspaper. Nor would The Oregonian say it would disagree with them.

JAMES HENRY STODDART.

Measured by the generally accepted standards, James H. Stoddart, who died Monday, was not a great actor, but during the closing years of his long and eventful life no other player on the world's stage was more cordially received or awakened greater interest than this grand old man. The public admired and applauded his magnificent portrayal of Lachlan Campbell, the stern and unforgiving old Scotchman in "The Bonnie Brier Bush," for he not only "acted," but seemed to "live" the part; but it felt an even greater interest in Stoddart the man by reason of his connection and close relationship with the great artists of the long-departed past. It is a far cry to twentieth-century the atrical life from the days of Charlotte Cushman and Macready, on through the years which brought before the public the Booths, father and son: Sothern, Joe Jefferson, Edwin Forrest, Laura Keene and others contempo raneous with these famous people of the stage. But Stoddart as a gypsy boy was playing with Charlotte Cush-

man seventy years ago. Half a century has passed since Joseph Jefferson made his first appearance in New York, but Stoddart, then an actor of twenty years' experience, was his leading support, and with nearly all of the great people of the stage for the past seventy years he was intimately associated. Through all of his long career on the stage, a period far greater than the average life of man, he lived an honest, upight life and won the respect and affection not only of the children of the stage, but of the public, who will mourn his loss. A few more people of the Stoddart type and a decrease in the number who trail the traditions of stage purity in the dust would have a decidedly elevating effect on the American stage.

TERMINAL RATE LIMITS.

The League of Southern Idaho Commercial Clubs is making an active campaign for the Heyburn amendment to the interstate commerce act. In a memorial, copies of which have been sent to nearly every commercial organization west of the Missouri River. it is set forth that the amendment provides "that no railroad shall collect more charges for a shorter haul than for a longer haul over the same line in the same direction. It means a square deal all around, and that the inland cities can build up the jobbing and wholesale business to which they are entitled. This does not deny the justice of terminal rates, and does not seek to do away with terminal rates. but places you on a terminal point According to advices from Boise, Senator Heyburn has written from Washington that his amendment is meeting with a favorable reception at Washington, and "even the Coast cities are not showing the opposition that was expected.'

The reported lack of opposition from the Coast cities is perhaps due to their faith in the present Interstate Commerce Commission's ruling on rates affected by water competition. The Commission has never assumed, nor could it legitimately or legally assume, any jurisdiction over rates which are at all times subject to the influence of water transportation. At a meeting held in Spokane about a year ago Commissioners Prouty and Lane listened to elaborate testimony from all parties involved in the mat ter, and in the course of the inquiry it developed that a steamship line with regular sailings was taking freight from as far west as Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago by rail to New York, thence by steamer to Portland, and from here to Spokane by rail, at a lower rate than the Spokane rail rate It also developed that this same steamship line was handling in its regular business in greater or less quantities 95 per cent of the commodities named in the railroad's Western freight clas-

sification. If the Heyburn amendment should ass and the law be held o tional, it would effectually bar the railroads from participating in any of the through rall business to the Pacific Coast. It would thus increase the cost of every commodity shipped east from the Pacific Coast, as it would be necessary to haul empty cars west from these new "terminal rate" points, and the expense of this haul would have to be borne by the Coast shippers. Water competition forced the railroads to ignore the seeming incongruities of the long and short-haul rates, when

tion when the recent completion of the Tehuantepec Railroad brought lower rates and faster service, and when the Panama Canal is completed it will make its influence felt still farther inland with much lower rates than are

The Boise memorial asserts that it does not deny the justice of terminal rates, and that the Heyburn amendment merely places the interior jobber on a "terminal point" basis. And yet this is an impossibility, for the terminal point on which all of these rates are based is an ocean port on the Pacific, which, of course, is not available from an inland point without the additional freight charge from tidewater. The Coast cities, as shown by the testimony at Spokane, could secure about 95 per cent of their freight by water if they were obliged to do so, but it would be monstrously unfair to the railroads to compel them to abandon this trade, as of course they would be obliged to do if they attempted to enforce a long-haul charge, based on the short-haul rate to the interior points. The Heyburn amendment is an attempted nullification of the advantages conferred by the Almighty on the natural terminal points at tidewater, and it will not succeed because it is wrong in theory and inoperative in practice.

TAFT AND HUGHES. Mr. Aldrich's reputed opinion of Mr. Hughes is illuminating. According to the Senator from Rhode Island, "Governor Hughes is not only unknown, but apparently unknowable." This language looks portentous, but of course all it means is that Mr. Hughes puzzles the distinguished repsentative in the United States Senate of Standard Oil and other interests that live by what they can grab. Mr. Aldrich cannot understand the Governor of New York. A man who can neither be bullied nor bought by the oracious tribes which own Mr. Aldrich is to him an insoluble problem. The eminent Rhode Islander regards Mr. Hughes much as Satan did The devil could not to save himself understand why a men like Job, who had everything he wanted, should go on worshiping God, and he told the Almighty plainly to his face that if Job were tempted a little he would Thereupon the Lord permitted Satan to tempt Job a great deal instead of a little, but through it all the good man stood firm. Satan was puzzled; he could not understand Job. In the same way Mr. Hughes puzzles Mr.

All the fat things which the predaceous interests have to offer have been spread invitingly before the Governor of New York for many months, and he treats the goodly feast as if it were so much sawdust. Every inducement has been tendered him in the way of trust presidencies, political advancement, inside opportunities, to sell himself to the corporations which repre sent the devil in the modern world. and yet he stands to this day unsold and seems likely to remain so always. He is not in the market at all. To a mind of Mr. Aldrich's type, used as he is to bargaining himself away and buying men like sheep, as he bought Mr. Bailey, of Texas, such a phenomenon as Hughes is the wonder of won Vice never can understand virders. tue. Mr. Hughes takes his own course. He thinks out what should be done and then he does it, regardless of whose feelings may be hurt. He cannot be "worked." He cannot be bought. He cannot be frightened. Any one of these traits, taken by itself, would make him undesirable to the interests. Taken all together, they form a combination so dangerous to systematic robbery that one is sur-prised at the favor which Hughes has found in Wall street and similar

haunts of the corporate ravens The explanation lies in their unonquerable hatred of Roosevelt. To every man in the country who desires to rob under the forms and protection of the law Roosevelt is anathema. The thieves hate to become honest under anybody's rule; but they hate it tenfold under Roosevelt's. "If we must stop stealing," they have said among themselves, "let's try at all odds to give somebody else than Roosevelt the credit of reforming us.V So they have been booming Hughes, not because they wanted him in the White House, but because they thought he was a thorn in the President's flesh. Some of them boomed Hughes because they hoped he could not be nominated; some because they believed he could not be elected; and all of them because they thought he was repugnant to Mr. Roosevelt. Now the wise Mr. Aldrich, experienced in artful wiles. points out to the syndicated robbers of high finance what a mistake they are making. They are taking just the course, he tells them, to rouse Mr. Roosevelt's "dander." This defiant flaunting of the Hughes banner may at any moment excite the President's fighting spirit, and then what will be come of their petty politics, their hopes of fishing in a disturbed political pool, and their revenge? With Roosevelt as a candidate the thieves and their schemes would be swept away in common ruin.

'Tis thus that Mr. Aldrich sagely ounsels his fellow-members of the band when they are assembled in their cave. And he goes on to tell them how much wiser it would be to discard the perplexing Hughes and unite on Taft. The reasons are obvious. As long as there is hope for Taft there is no danger of Roosevelt running again. This is in itself a boon almost heavenly, but there are others. Mr. Taft has, in fact, for the last few months shown a certain pliability of disposition which greatly augments his availability from the point of view of men like Aldrich. Two years go Mr. Taft roundly denounced Boss Cox, of Cincinnati, and all his works, saying that a good patriot ought to vote against his party rather than uphold such a scoundrel as Cox. This year we find Mr. Taft in close alliance with the Cincinnati demagogue, who, by the way, controls both parties in that city thereby economizing time and brain lower. By his example and that of the exalted Mr. Herrin in California, who is a Democrat although boss of the Republican party, we can estimate how much certain eminent personages

think of party loyalty Moreover, while last year Mr. Taft was fervent in advocating the separation of National and city politics, this year he did his best in conjunction with Mr. Roosevelt to make the Cleve land election turn on National Issues. The people of Cleveland showed almost as little respect for Taft's advice as did those of Oklahoma, while their rejection of him and his candidate for

magnitude of the Secretary as a Presidential candidate, and encouraged Mr. Foraker to put forth new hopes, may be doubted whether the warmth of Aldrich's love will help Taft a great deal with the country at large takes more than Wall street and Standard Oil to make a President. Most people will think their favor rather tends to unmake instead of making one. Decided support by "the interests' would be the precise thing which would put the finishing touch to Mr. Taft's hopes. So far as Mr. Aldrich is concerned, what he and his crowd really want is to play Taft and Hughes off against each other. When one of them shows strength they will boom the other and thus weaken both until some man like Foraker or Fairbanks can be pushed forward and nominated. Taft shows increasing pliability, but he still has too much ackbone to suit Wall street, while with the idea of supporting Hughes the syndicates are, of course, only playing. What they want in the White House is a man whom they can mould

A Tacoma dispatch announcing the departure of the steamship Aparima with a record cargo says: "Since the opening of the present grain season five big steamers have left port with wheat cargoes valued at \$1,107,912." This is a very good showing for Tacoma. Portland is not yet noted as a steamship port, but "since the opening of the present grain season" there have cleared from this port with wheat eleven steamers with cargoes aggregating 2,225,000 bushels valued at about \$1,950,000. There are now in port loading and to clear this month other steamers with a capacity of 1,100,000 bushels of wheat, and twenty-three sailing ships with a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels of wheat. This fleet, with four steamship cargoes of flour for the Orient, will enable Portland to make a fairly respectable showing, even when compared with the combined shipments of Seattle, Tacoma and Everett.

and direct.

The man who lives throughout the years of a long life without family tiesor associations, "alone in his cabin," presents a sad phase of human life, the conditions of which are not made more sorrowful when in the fullness of time he dies as he has lived-alone There is, it is true, something shocking in the close of such a life by accident, as was the case with a pioneer of Coos County who recently met his death in the smoke and flames of his cabin home; or by violence, as is not infrequently the case where the recluse was a miser. But generally speaking, a human being who lives from youth to hoary age entirely for himself leaves no ripple on the sea of life when he sinks, alone, beneath the surface. The pity is not for his lonely death, but for his lonely, fruitless life.

Gold imports or gold engaged for import since the Wall-street panic began have reached a total of \$102,750,-000; and there is more to follow. This is a vast sum of money, but it would probably appear small in comparison with the milions now in hiding in New York alone, waiting for the restoration of confidence. Gold imports are nearing a dangerous point, as their proportions are liable at any time seriously to disturb conditions abroad. Confidence would be worth more than foreign gold to this country just now, and as we cannot import it, any means that will encourage it should be adopted with a rush.

Says the San Jose Times: words of The Oregonian that cut deepest are these: 'Like Romeo at the play, The Oregonian will be a candlet what source The Oregonian got its information that Romeo was a mere candle holder would prove an interesting bit of news to students of the immortal bard." What's the matter with the critics? Romeo, at the dance, or play, urged to "betake him to his legs," answered:

A torch for me; let wantons light of heart Tickle the senseless rushes with their heel For I am proverbed with a grandelre phrase, I'll be a candle-holder and look on.

Judge Hanford, of the Court at Tacoma, has decided that a vessel is not liable for debts incurred by the master, even though they are alleged to be on account of the vessel. This is something new in maritime law, and if the decision is sustained by the higher court, will destroy that ancient legal tradition that a ship is responsible for the acts of her master. Incidentally it will permit a dishonest master to "beat" a good many innocent creditors.

The First National Bank of The Dalles, with deposits of nearly \$500 .-000 and a 62 per cent reserve on hand, is another of the interior financial institutions which is in a position to receive a run with perfect equanimity The remarkable showing made by all of the country banks easily accounts for the failure of the people in the interior of the state to get excited over the strained situation elsewhere.

There is a Bourbon County in Kan-We see a paper, called the Pilot, published there. Bourbon County in so violent an anti-liquor state as Kansas! Why doesn't the Governor summon a special session of the Legislature, to change the name?

Governor Hughes is thought well of by the country; but Rockefeller will not help him as a candidate for the Presidency by declaring a preference for him. Harriman, also, is urged to declare for Taft. And that wouldn't help Taft any.

North Dakota's law prohibiting the adulteration of paint has been upheld by the Federal Supreme Court. omplexions of the women folk do not improve from now on, they will have only themselves to blame. There is room for wide range of

opinion as to the actual value of se-

curities set forth in Receiver Hill's re-port. The exact truth will develop

when it comes to realizing on them. Kentucky now has a Republican Governor. will be hanged. If he should be convicted, doubtless he will be pardoned;

but he hasn't been convicted this time. As with other valued products of the soll, this year's crop of Oregon Christmas trees will be quite as bountiful as

Where is the man who predicted the "slump after the Fair?"

usual.

Origin of "America" Dates Back to the

Time of Henry VII. WOODSTOCK, Or., Dec. 10.-(To the Editor.)-In last Sunday's Oregonian this question is asked and your reply is: "We have no National Anthem. In the public schools 'America,' whose melody was borrowed from 'God Save the King,' is preferred to 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' In a popular sense 'America' may be considered our National Anthem."

Please permit me to furnish a little more historical and interesting light on the origin of this Anglo-American National melody. In Agnes Strickland's "History of the Queens of England," (volume ii, page 74), the origin is given. The music and the following words to it were composed for the first time in honor of the marriage of King Henry VII, and Princess Elizabeth of York, eldest daughter of Edward IV.; which took place at Westminster, January 18, 1485-6, nearly 423 years ago.

God bave King Henrie whereso'er he bee. And for Queene Elizabeth now pray wee. And for all her noble progenye. God save the Church of Christ from any

follie.

And for Queene Elizabeth now pray wee Thus, it will be observed that the words, and still more the melody, resemble very closely England's Natio rowed. Let me say that "America" could not have been derived from any better or more appropriate source; when we re-member that it was under the auspices of King Henry VII., in 1497-8, 11 years after his marriage, that the Cabots made the first discovery of America, and that, too, more than a year before Columbus saw it. Furthermore, let us remember that the Cabots discovered that portion of it in which our race made its settlements; and over which the United States fliag, the star-spangled banner, and the flag of England, in which the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew's and St. Patrick—the patron saints of Eng-land, Scotland and Ireland—are blended, float with immortal glory and remantic reminiscences. If, as you say, "Amer ican assemblages, if scated, rise when The Star-Spangled Benner' is played but they do not get to their feet at 'America,' ' this only shows that they are unconscious of the far older and nobler prestige attaching to the melody and words of "America." Our public school histories may be to blame for this inadvertence; as much as these are for giving Columbus precedent in glory and honor over the Cabots.

R. M. BRERETON.

Quentin Roosevelt Has a Romance

Washington, D. C., Dispatch in Phila-delphia Press, Quentin Roosevelt, the President's -year-old son, was "lost" for a cou ple of hours one afternoon, recently. When he did not return from school at the usual hour his parents became alarmed, and the White House detec-tives were sent after him. After a short search Quentin was found Massachusetts avenue at play with some schoolmates. He was totally oblivious to the flight of time, and was unaware that his absence had been noted at the White House. Behind Quentin's truancy there is a

little romance. Quentin is the admir-er of a girl who lives on Rhode Island avenue. When his achool closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Quentin went to pay her a visit. It was 4 o'clock before he started for home, but on Massachusetts avenue he fell in with some boy playmates, and he joined in their sport. It was about this time that his parents grew anxious, and the detectives were sent on his trail. They soon found the home of the girl, who told them of Quentin's visit and the route he had taken when he left her inding of Quentin was then a simple

Fortune Tellers Like Hard Times.

New York Sun. Just as a matter of curlosity a woman who lives across the street from a fortune-teller counted the persons who called to consult the seer in one forencon. The she, too, visited the woman.

"I shouldn't think," she remarked, "that you would have such a brisk trade these hard times. I should think that peeping into the future at your price per peep would be a luxury that most people would

"On the contrary," said the woman, "trade increases in hard times, When rybody is prosperous people are satisfied and don't care especially to spend money in finding out if there is any ill luck coming, but when times are hard they will spend their very last quarter to find out if there is anything better in

Alabama Women Clean Streets.

Montgomery, Ala., Dispatch in New York World. The women of Girard, a town of 2000 inhabitants, impatient with the men, who allowed the streets to remain dirty, pitched in with pick and shovel and put them in good shape themselves. The women cleaned up the highway, filled in the holes and ruts and removed the debris. They sang se they worked, while men thronged the sidewalks to look on. Many a girl in the "squad" saw her beau in the on lookers, and others saw rivals that were ready to make capital out of it. But nothing deterred them. They worked until the streets were spick and span. Grass was put out in some places and gutters were dug to carry off the water. Rock was carried to the low places and bridges were built.

Marries the Cook, a College Girl. Brockton, Mass., Dispatch in New York

P. J. Hollis, Jr., Harvard graduate and clubman, the son of P. J. Hollis, a wealthy shoe manufacturer, eloped with and married Ellen O'Donnell, cook in the Hollis family. Now, they are back in the parental home and received in so-

But Ellen, the cook, is the daughter of Thomas J. O'Donnell, an attorney of Southbridge, and is a Wellesley graduate. She had a sociological bent, and to get closer to the working class she decided to do housework. She got her first job with the Hollis family. The marriage took place in Providence, R. I., on the bride's day off.

Leslie's Weekly.

The Rockefeller family association, of which, by the way, John D. is not a member, though many of its members claim kinship with him, has traced the history of the name back to the south of France. where there is still a Baron Roquefeuille. The French Rockefeliers, being mostly Huguenots, went to Southern Germany after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes: hence the Teutonic form of the name. The first Rockefeller came to America in 1720.

Life Is Prolonged by Good Teeth. New York Tribune.

New York Tribune.

The Berlin branch of the Imperial Insurance Company has set aside \$25,000 a year to provide a dental institute for workingmen holding its policles. The institute will provide artificial teeth for all workingmen needing them. It has been found by the company that men provided with world apparatus make a betwith good dental apparatus make a bet-ter risk than others, and the new insti-tute is expected to save much money to the company in the course of a few years.

Stovepipe as a Fishing Line. Philadelphia Record.

Abraham Johnson catches catfish in the Passaic River, New Jersey, by means of a stovepipe which he plants

He says catfish like

in the stream.

a dark place at night.

WHAT IS OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM? MR. ROOSEVELT AND HIS POLICIES. Polls Taken Among Republican and Democratic Congressmen

Washington, D. C., Dispatches in New York World. Following are the questions asked by the World of Republican Senators and Representatives now in Washington, with

the net result of the poll: Question 1-Do you think that party and public demands will result in the renomination of Roosevelt? Yes, 22; cir. cumstances may make his nomination ecessary, 6; no, 28; non-committal, 55; otal, 141.

Question 2-Should he not receive the Question 2—Should be not receive the comination will be, in your opinion, dic-late the nomination and the party policies? Yes, 15; no. 34; no, but his policies will be indorsed, 4; non-com-

nittal, 73; total, 127.

Question 3-To what extent has the financial situation changed the political outlook? No effect, 60; may have had effect on Republicans, 20; helped Roose-7; non-committal, 51; total, 138. Question 4 Should the platform be onstructed on radical or conservative Conservative, 47; radical, 3; progressive, \$; stand-pat, 5; should affirm Roosevelt's policies, 13; should affirm Cannon's policies, 1; non-committal, 61; Cannon's total, 138.

Questions asked of the Democratic Sen ators and Representatives now in the city, with the net result of the poll; Question 1-Does Bryan's recent an-ouncement of his candidacy, followed by his Washington speech, eliminate all other Democrats from consideration by the Democratic National Convention? Convention? Affirmative, 44; negative, 18; declined to answer, 11; non-committal, 7; too early answer, 11; non-committal, 7; too early to say, 1; total, 76.

Question 2-Who, besides Bryan, in your opinion, will receive serious consideration, and why? No other than Bryan, 10; non-committal, 6; declined to answer, 9; any one of several, 6; Johnson, 1; total 52.

answer, 9: any one of several, 6: Johnson, 1: total, 32.
Question 3-To what extent has the financial situation changed the political outlook? Heiped Democrats, 59: no effect, 5: non-committal, 1: no answer, 7: too early to say, 1: total, 73.
Question 4-Should the party platform be constructed on conservative or radical lines? Conservative, 38: radical, 4: non-committal, 1: progressive, 4: Democratic, 5: on the fence, 10; declined to answer, 7; tariff the issue, 4: total, 73. swer, 7; tariff the issue, 4; total, 73.

FARMER'S LOT IS A HAPPY ONE He Can Rendily Dominate the Financial Situation.

Charleston News and Courier. We know a South Carolina farmer who iss 20 bales of cotton in the bonded all his debts are paid. Five bales, and all his debts are paid. Five bales remain to be harvested, ginned and packed. He has no house rent to pay at the end of the month. He has no water rates to pay; his water comes from a spring under the hill. He has no electric light hill. no electric light bills. He has corn and wheat, and the mill is two miles away. Five hogs are in the pen, and they weigh 200 pounds each. The pea crop has been good; he has plenty of otton-seed meal and hulls; the hogs were fattened on peanuts, though he has ten bushels of the latter stored away for the family. Half a dozen pecan trees on the farm are bearing, and he has plenty of delicious nuts. There is popcorn in the garret for Christ-mas, enough for Winter and to give some to the neighbors, too. ghum crop was fair and real sorghum sirup is quite as good as "maple sirup" in quotation points. The two cows eeded, so some is sold every Of course, the supply of honey is abundant, as usual, and the surplus yields a little cash. One or two beeves might se sold to the butcher and would fet a good price, though the provender being plentiful, they will be fattened for a month or two and sold The woodlands on the farm have been carefully looked after, and fuel is to be had for the cutting and hauling. The supply will never be exhausted, so long as it is husbanded by the farmer we are speaking of. The troop of a dozen Therebeath of the core. of a dozen Thanksgiving turkeys in cludes at least two gobblers that weigh 20 pounds each, and there are guinea fowls, ducks and chickens besides. The farmer has \$2000 invested in local titla: Nursery Corps, U. S. A." aills, the dividends from which are \$150 annually. He may

not? The clothes for his family for the Winter cost about as much as one not? tailor-made outfit for a city man fancy that he can hold the 25 bales in the warehouse until they wear out.

Hear What the Unjust Judge Saith,

Philadelphia Ledger The routine of the Criminal Court pro-ceedings had been marked by only one unusual incident, and that was the alacrity with which a certain hard character was sentenced for @ days to the work-"Judge," observed the District Attorney at the close of the dreary session, "you

seemed to relish the privilege of sending that man to the workhouse. Did his case 'Now, look here," whispered the judge.

as he beckoned the attorney aside, "that man is a worthless fellow. Always drunk and never contributes a cent to the sup port of his wife, who is a most deserving woman. I feel sorry for her, and when ever he is in prison she comes ome and assists my wife in the kitchen. "And," chuckled the judge, as he tapped the attorney's shoulder cheerfully, does know how to hake apple pie, Senator Tillman's Son a Miner.

Carthage (Mo.) Dispatch in N. Y. Times, Benjamin Tillman, Jr., son of the South Carolina Senator, is now a mir

Southwestern Missouri district. He came iero last week, and after visiting a few days with his cousin, J. B. Tillman, of this city, caught the "mining fever." Sen-ator Tillman has mining interests here. and the son will assist in taking care of them after learning the business Mule Knocks Out Fighting Bear.

New York Dispatch Peter Brown, driving to market with mule near Cochecten Centre, N. Y., was attacked in the road by a bear, and in the fight that followed between

the mule and the bear the latter was knocked out Has Its Uses

Nashville American,
The hammer is a useful tool,
And if you ever doubt it
Just try to build a chicken coop
Or ploket fence without it
But if you use the iron sledge
For other kinds of knocking,
Go tapping at your pelsphor Go tapping at your neighbor's faults, Results are sometimes shocking. Do not be a knocker, Kind, impatient sir-

Kind, impatient sir—
Hammer out for every one
Sharpened, as it were.
Though you're armed for business
With a tinner's kit,
You can hardly ever
Make a three-base hit.

There's nothing wrong about it if You're listed with the toilers and hooping barrels is your trade. Or building iron bollers.
But if you only wield a pen And toy with words and grammar It isn't very bright in you To use it as a hammer.

Do not be a knocker
As through life you pass,
If you're looking out for faults.
Get a looking glass.
Throw away your hammer
And your friends surprise.
Do some boosting if you're
Needing exercise.

BOOKS Table 1

IKE all great men, Robert Barr, the novelist, recently honored the place of his nativity by visiting it-Wallacetown, Ontarlo-and after he departed the village story-tellers began their reminiscences of him. When Barr was a boy, it seems that the favorite resort for young and old to gossip was the village harness shop, and young Barr liked to perch himself on the harness-maker's "horse" to listen to the news of the day. One afternoon, Barr swung himself on the "horse, but found to his distress that his clothng was affixed to a piece of wax placed there by some mischief-maker His efforts to free himself were greeted with subdued chuckles. Ultimately, Barr exerted all his muscular power, there was a wrench, and he was freed. "Did you have to work hard to get away, Bobby? What sort of an exhibition do you call it?' was asked.

"Waxwork," wittily replied the future author.

Curious to relate, returned travelers ay that James M. Barrie, the author of the inimitable "Thruma" stories, is not so highly revered as one would suppose at Kirrlemuir, Scotland, the original of Thrums. The latter place is mentioned so often and lovingly in Barrie's stories that one would think the natives should ball him as their patron saint. A party of American tourists lately visited Kirriemuir, and fell in love with "the Auld Licht Kirk." A blue-bonneted Scot solemnly regarded them.

"I suppose you Thrums people are great admirers of Barrie?" he was asked. "What Barrie?" he cautiously quar-

1ed. "Why, the author of The Little Minister' and other Thrums stories, of

course." "Oh, ye mean that writin' fellow," crossly replied the native. "Aye, he's been here noo an' then. I'm thinkin' The lest time Maister Barrie wis bere. he drappit a bulk, an' I handit it back tae aim. Wull ye believe me whin I tell ye, that the miserly-minded man said: 'Thank you.' Humph. I thocht

the great Barrie wis at least guid for

a gill o' whuskey, at least." Alfred Austin, the poet laurente of Great Britain, is reported as having an exalted idea of the importance of his position. Not very long ago, he was asked to attend an "at home" by a sculptor he knew, and the sculptor impressed upon his wife the fact that she must talk literature to the great man. But the hostess is troubled with a poor memory. When Austin arrived, she saw a staid looking man and she talked about theology and the latest researches of archaeologists in Asia Minor. Austin looked his Angulsh. Too late, it dawned on the hostess that this was the author her husband had mentioned.

"I think I have heard of you before, Mr. Austin," commented the hostess, sweetly. "Ah, you are a son of Miss Austen, the authoress, I believe?"

At the New York City Public Library fiction department just now, the work of two Americans is in popular demand. Mrs. Burnett in "The Shuttle" and Mrs. Wharton's "The Fruit of the Tree" occupying respectively first and third places. Sir Gilbert Parker's "The Weavers" is second.

That dainty girl creation in fiction, "Emmy Lou," is said to have met with a rival in George Madden Martin's "Le-

have a mortgage for \$500 on a neighbor's farm besides. He has \$200 deposited in bank, and his credit up to \$500 is as good as Rockefeller's in any store in the County town.

Can this farmer hold cotton? Why Among new books of travel and foreign splendid two-volume octavo on "The Egyptian Sudan," by E. A. Budge, together with "Tyrol: The Land of the Mountains," by W. A. Baillie-Grohman, which, besides an inviting ext full of atmosphere and anecdote. has an excellent collection of reproductions of Tyrolese photographs. There is, too, an important biographcal book, which has already been favorably criticised by European publicsts, "The Life or Cavour," by Edward Cadogan, which, besides being an authoritative and intimate biography, is also a critical analysis of the politics of Europe, amid which the great Premier of Victor Emmanuel II played his

> Among books that have their initial publication this week is the extra Winter number of the International Studio entitled "Gardens in the Southern and Western Countries," which contains 150 full-page illustrations in color and monotint. There is also a short, inimate blography of Paderewski, by Edward A. Baughan, among the Illustrations of which are reproductions of two original sketches and a bust by Emil Fuchs, a characteristic memory sketch by Orlando Rouland and a drawing by Venino of New York, together with recent portrait photographs by Schnell and Bauler.

> A number of old favorites are reappearing as reprints, and among these are the third and twenty-second printing respectively of Charles Pierce Bur ton's "The Boys of Bob's Hill" and Mrs. Voynich's novel of the early days of Italy's struggle for unification. "The Gadfly." There are also new editions of the following Revell books: Arthur J. Brown's "The Foreign Missionary, Charles F. Aked's "The Courage of the Coward," Maltble Davenport Babcock's Fragments That Remain," Charles Stelzie's "Christianity's Storm Centre" and Dr. Richard A. Holmes' recently issued novel, "The Maid of Honor."

> The seventh printing is announced of Mary E. Waller's "A Daughter of the Rich," a nineteenth printing of Miss Waller's "The Wood-Carver of 'Lympus" and an eighth printing, of 10,000 copies, of Eliza Calvert Hall's "Aunt Jane of Kentucky."

> A biography of Edward Montagu, the first Earl of Sandwich, is in preparation in London. He distinguished himself at the battle of Naseby on the side of the Parliament and gave a good account of himself in the reign of Charles II. As ambassador to Madrid, he also conducted the delicate negotiations which resulted in the marriage of Charles II with Catherine Braganza. The redoubtable Samuel Pepys was Lord Sandwich's secretary, so, perhaps, some new sidelights may be thrown on that lively old gossip.