

THE STAYTON MAIL

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Fast friends should be slow to disagree.

When a man earns his money he never has any to burn.

Business is business for those who mind their own business.

Fruit may be scarce on tree and vine this year, but there is still a fairly good crop in the tin can.

Adam never had occasion to try to explain the presence of a blonde hair on the sleeve of his coat.

Those warships in the Pacific mean nothing, but Japan will not have to pay an admission fee to look at them.

Why should there be a dispute over the sex of the American eagle? The eagle is on our money, and it certainly talks.

Because he has been made a doctor of literature, Mark Twain will not treat poetry for bad feet. He is not a chiropodist.

We do not remember having read any nature faking stories about the mosquito. Everybody seems to understand the mosquito's habits.

Somebody should push along that idea of selling eggs by weight. Some of those that now go toward making up a full dozen are no larger than hallstones.

Lest we become too proud as a people let us recall the fact at suitable intervals that English tailors criticise the style of clothing worn by Americans at society functions.

A Washington preacher declares that "hell is in the sun." But, then, he may know no more about it than the good old pastor who used to tell us that it is in the opposite direction.

The Duke of Abruzzi is reported to be in love with a Philadelphia girl whose father has millions. The duke's friends will, if the report is true, be sorry that he is in financial difficulties.

Congressman Hobson says it is a dream of his life to see erected in Alabama a factory that will turn out 100 battle ships a day. Does he stop to think how common captains and commanders would be in the event of such a consummation?

With some men education is a process, as the word indicates. With others it is an event. A New Jersey janitor undertook to wipe windows with a United States flag. When the police drove away the mob the janitor had been educated, but it had taken only a few minutes.

A great deal has been said about the facility of the Japanese in adopting and adapting Western methods. Even our language appears to gain something from their use of it. It is told of one of General Kuroki's party that when his opinion of America was asked, he replied, "Your country is full of remarkable things, but I find the weather curseworthy." Two noteworthy new words in a single breath!

Sir Chentung Lian-Cheng, Chinese minister to the United States, has been called home like his predecessor, Mr. Wu, to serve the empire in domestic diplomacy. China has need of all her able diplomatists and administrators in her vast new scheme of internal reform. One of Sir Chentung's accomplishments, however, will be allowed to languish in the Chinese foreign office—his Yankee skill at baseball, which he acquired along with other liberal arts at Phillips Academy, Andover.

Notwithstanding the passage of the service pension law last February, the pension roll is decreasing, according to a recent statement by the pension commissioner. It reached its maximum in January, 1905, with a few more than a million names on it. In the next eighteen months it decreased eighteen thousand; there were sixteen thousand fewer names on it in the following eleven months, and the net decrease for April was two thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven, or at the rate of about thirty-five thousand a year. This is what one would expect forty years after the close of the war.

Polar exploration has made more progress within the past twenty-five years than in any other similar period. This was well illustrated when Commander Robert E. Peary, of the American navy, Col. David L. Brainard, of the American army, and the Duke of the Abruzzi, of the Italian navy, met at a dinner in New York in honor of

the duke. Each of the three men has held the record for penetrating farthest north. Colonel Brainard, with the party in search of the Greely expedition, reached 83 degrees, 24½ minutes north latitude in 1882. He held this record till Nansen passed it in 1895, reaching 86 degrees, 13.000 minutes. The Duke of the Abruzzi in 1900, or the party sent out by him, beat this by about 20 minutes, and Peary last year surpassed them all, touching 87 degrees and 6 minutes. In the twenty-five years since Colonel Brainard's achievement the explorers have gone almost 3½ degrees nearer to the pole, or at the rate of about ten miles a year. There remain about 200 miles to go.

It sometimes happens in human life that a man who has lived for years in peaceable if not amicable relations with his neighbors is suddenly revealed as a great criminal, whose presence has been a constant menace to all about him, and whose sins include tragedies which had long been mysteries. Some such revelation as this has been made about the common domestic rat, not suddenly, perhaps, but with a slow and certain piling up of evidence, until now the Biological Survey of the United States government has indicted the sly gray criminal in a special pamphlet. The first rat to reach these shores was the European black rat, which came over nearly three hundred years ago. The common rat of today is the brown, or Norway rat. He reached America about 1775, and has multiplied so rapidly that he has almost entirely driven out his black predecessor. There is also a third species, known as the roof, or Alexandrian rat of Egypt. This rat is a good sailor, and so is found mostly in seacoast cities. The brown rat is pronounced to be the worst mammalian pest in existence. No statistics are available for America, but in Denmark this rat is estimated to work three million dollars' worth of destruction every year; and in the United States one rat to every horse, cow, sheep and hog—a conservative estimate—would do one hundred million dollars' worth of damage in a year. Rats destroy eggs and young poultry, pigeons, game-birds and song-birds. In cities they enter stores and warehouses, and destroy laces, carpets, silks and woolsens. They gnaw through lead pipe, and so flood buildings with water. They eat away the insulation of electric wires, and thus cause fires. They are prolific sources of the spread of contagious diseases. They breed so fast that a single pair, if they and their descendants were unmolested for three years, would be represented at the end of that time by more than twenty million individuals. The bulletin of the Biological Survey is issued especially for farmers and others whose premises are infested with rats. It gives the best methods of poisoning them,—the rats,—describes the most effective traps, and gives other information which makes it an important aid in the elimination of what has truly been called "a world pest."

LANGUAGE THAT DISAPPOINTED.

All That a Strong Man Said Under Great Provocation.

"I don't like to hear a man swear as a general thing," said the girl of some experience, to a Providence Journal writer, "but there are times when it seems justifiable, and then I like to know that a man can relieve his feelings. The other day I had what was a real disappointment, though it's dreadful to admit it.

"I was walking up Westminster street with a man you know, and his hat blew off, fell under the wheels of a trolley and was absolutely ruined—a new hat, too! What do you think that big, strong man said? He picked up the remains, looked at them for a time as if he were struggling with some strong emotion and then observed mildly, 'Dear me!'"

"So you wanted to hear him swear?" inquired the man to whom she poured out her tale.

"Well, I thought he would use at least one big D," replied the girl.

"My dear girl," said her companion, "that man you were with is probably the most profane man in Providence, and on what you might call ordinary occasions he can swear for half an hour without repeating himself. There are, however, times when 'words is inadequate,' and he doubtless recalled that all the cuss words he knew were too feeble for the occasion. I assure you there was more heartfelt bitterness in that mild expression than in all the oaths he knew."

"Perhaps," said the girl, "but it really seemed so pitiful that I wanted to say things for him."

Thanked.

Lil' rain an' sunshine makes de country smile;

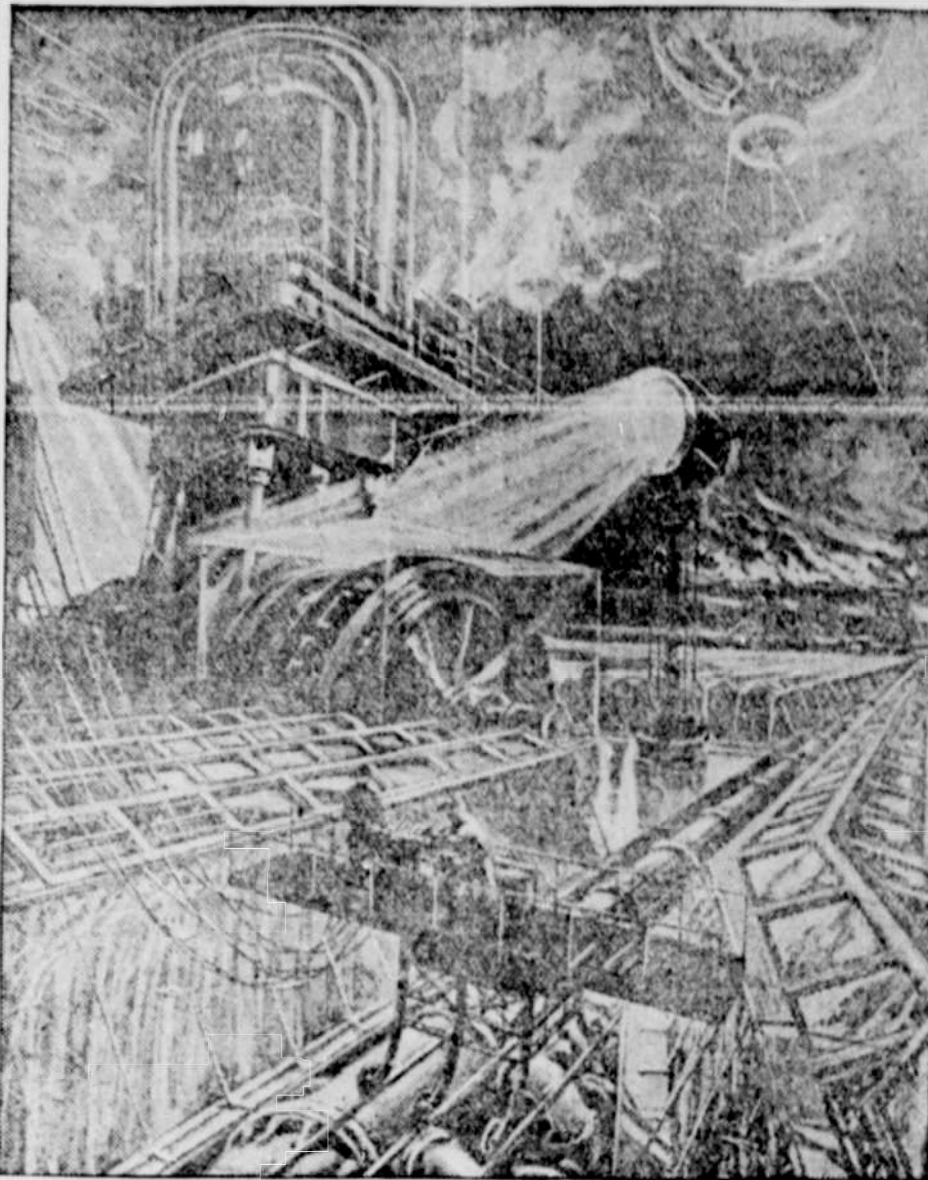
Thank de Lawd we livin', ef it's only fer a while!

Lil' rose a-growin', drinkin' up de dew—

Thank de Lawd de res' time is comin' by en by!

—Atlanta Constitution.

HOW THE WORLD WILL BE SAVED FROM STARVATION.



A WHEATFIELD IN A. D. 1950.

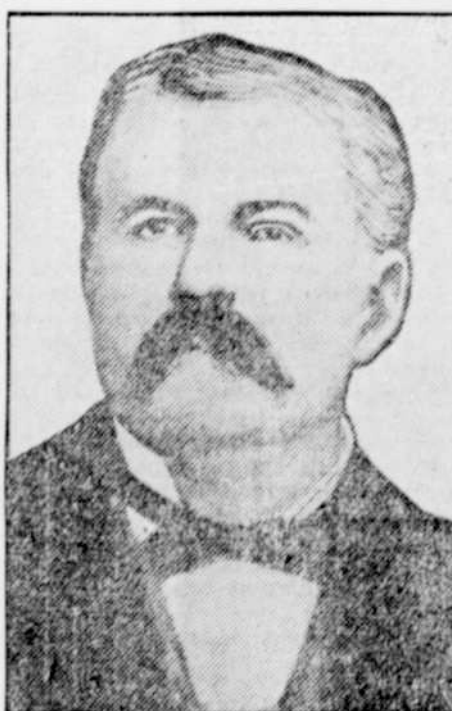
Several distinguished scientists have recently pointed out that under the present conditions the world would in a short time be threatened with a serious bread famine. In a lecture at the Royal Institution, London, Professor Silvanus P. Thompson referred to this subject showing that as the demand of the white races for wheat as a foodstuff increases the acreage devoted to wheat-growing increases, but at a less rapid rate, and being limited by climatic conditions will in a few years, perhaps less than thirty, be entirely taken up. Then, as Sir William Crookes pointed out in his presidential address in 1898, there will be a wheat famine unless the world's yield per acre (at present about 12.7 bushels on the average) can be raised by the use of fertilizers. Of such fertilizers the chief is nitrate of soda exported from the nitre beds in Chile. The demand for this has risen from 1,000,000 tons in 1892 to 1,543,120 tons in 1905, and the supply will at the present rate be exhausted in less than fifty years. Then the only chance of averting starvation lies, as Professor Crookes pointed out, through the laboratory. Cavendish, Crookes, Dewar, and Rayleigh had demonstrated in the laboratory that nitrogen could be obtained from the atmosphere by passing air through an electric arc flame. This process has now entered the commercial stage by the construction and successful operation of the Berkeley-Eyre works at Notoden in Norway, nitric acid and nitrate of lime being formed in large quantities. The latter is extremely useful as a fertilizer. Our artist has depicted the further mechanical and chemical means which the future may have to employ in the production of its daily bread. The huge ears of wheat can be seen growing in long glazed alleys while strange lights are blazing from many points.

JUDGE JETER C. PRITCHARD.

North Carolina Jurist Involved in State's Rights Controversy.

A temporary truce was established in North Carolina where governmental adjustment of railroad rates brought on a clash between Federal and State authorities. The clash was of widespread interest because it not only involved the arrest of prominent railroad men, but it threatened to raise a question of State rights to be fought out in the next Presidential election.

North Carolina made a 2½-cent uniform passenger rate. This was violat-



JUDGE PRITCHARD.

ed by two ticket agents, whereupon they were arrested and sent to jail for thirty days. Appeal was made to Federal Judge Jeter C. Pritchard, who discharged the two men and declared the penalty clause of the rate law unconstitutional. The Pritchard decision was handed down despite the request of Governor Glenn for delay until the legal authorities of the State could be heard. At the same time Governor Glenn ordered Superior Court Solicitor Brown to resist to the utmost the release of the defendants, promising armed protection to the State officers, and thus precipitating a direct conflict of authority between the Federal court and the State of North Carolina.

With a view to adjusting this conflict of authorities, Assistant Attorney General Sanford was sent to President Roosevelt to Asheville to propose

a compromise, providing that the injunction suit be brought to final hearing at once, that the habeas corpus proceedings under the rate law in the State courts be suspended until the Supreme Court of the United States could render final judgment. This proposition was rejected by Governor Glenn promptly, as involving his surrender to the Federal Court. He said he would not consider any offer from the other side until the railroad had complied with the law, and until the Federal Courts had recognized the right of the State to institute suits and to prosecute them under the existing law. He ordered other prosecutions to be proceeded with, saying that he would use every lawful means to enforce the laws of the State. He held that the interference of Judge Pritchard prevented the State courts from performing their duties and would have tied the hands of the Governor. However, after President Finley of the Southern railway permitted himself to be arrested a compromise was reached whereby all questions under controversy are to go to the higher courts for settlement and the railroad agrees to put the new rates into effect.

Judge Pritchard formerly served eight years in the United States Senate, having been elected on the Republican-Populist fusion ticket. At the end of his term he was appointed by President Roosevelt to the Supreme bench of the District of Columbia, and one year later was elevated to the Circuit Court.

Electric Elevators in South Africa.

The South African demand for electric elevators is stated to be rapidly increasing. The erection of many skyscraper buildings creates an enormous demand for construction material and on account of the scarcity of water for the hydraulic elevator these new buildings are largely demanding the electric lifts. Not only are the commercial emporiums putting in these electric elevators, but the hotels as well. As there is a decided tendency to erect more up-to-date hotels the call for such appliances should be much extended.

Same Old Qualifications.

"This," said the dealer, "is the best automobile you could buy; just the thing for a lady."

"Really?" remarked Miss Bright. "I suppose it's—er—kind and gentle and not afraid of electric cars."—Philadelphia Press.



Copper-Poisoning.

Workers in copper-miners, smelters, molders and coppersmiths—are more fortunate than those who have to do with other metals, lead, for example, in that copper—metallic copper, that is to say—is not a very dangerous metal. Instances of poisoning by it are comparatively rare. There have indeed been cases of copper-poisoning, both acute and chronic, but they are infrequent, and the symptoms are mild as compared with those of poisoning by lead, zinc or arsenic.

The symptoms of acute copper-poisoning, by sulphate of copper, are those of an irritant of the digestive tract—a metallic taste, in the mouth, nausea and vomiting, colic and purging, followed by fainting spells, perhaps delirium and convulsions.

The best antidotes for copper-poisoning are milk and eggs, either separately or beaten up together. If these cannot be obtained at once, soap may be given. It should be dissolved in water, but not given in the form of frothy suds, the air in which would unduly inflate the stomach.

In chronic poisoning occurring as an industrial disease, the symptoms are mild, consisting chiefly in a metallic taste in the mouth, a blue line on the edge of the gums, sometimes ulceration and recession of the gums, leading to exposure and decay of the teeth. The teeth are often of a green color.

"Brass-founders' ague" is probably due more to the poisonous action of the zinc than to the copper. The symptoms consist of a chill, with clammy sweating, followed by nausea and vomiting. The workers also suffer more or less bronchitis and asthma.

Milk is the accepted remedy for this condition; but the use of inspirators by the workmen, ventilation of the shops, and strict attention to personal cleanliness are imperative in the prevention of further attacks and of chronic poisoning.

The fumes in smelting works and emanations from the ashes removed from the furnaces are dangerous, as they are charged with oxid of copper, and may in time cause symptoms of chronic poisoning.

Treatment of Convulsions.

Mothers are often much alarmed when a member of the family is taken with convulsions. In many cases some disturbance of the stomach is the cause and to secure emptying of the stomach becomes the first treatment. If the patient can swallow, hot water in large quantities will be apt to secure that result. If the feet are cold, apply heat in some form. Wrapping them in thin bags of hot sand or salt or bran is effective. If the head is hot, apply ice. A full hot bath may be desirable. If the case is severe these measures should be only preliminary to sending for a doctor. Care should be given to the diet.

A Measure of Economy.



"This paper sez a feller in Pennsylvania's invented a chemical th't makes ashes burn."

"Why don't you try it in yer pipe an' 'out down yer t'backer bills?"

Dramatic.

Just as he clasped the beautiful girl in his great strong arms a strange man came out and stood beside them, looking exceptionally foolish and idiotic, due possibly to his embarrassment.

"Pardon me," he said. "The playwright had more epigrams than he could put in the mouths of his logical characters and I've dropped in, just here, to get off a few of them. I'll be as quick as I can. You understand my position, of course?"

"Oh, dear, yes," they replied, as with one voice. "Don't mind us. Go right ahead. Take the center of the stage and talk just as long as you like. We've been in society drama before, you know."—Puck.

Wary.

"He keeps putting off the wedding day and putting it off!"

"Yes? Perhaps he has been married before."—Houston Post.