KEEP EYE ON TAFT

Coming Man for Presidential Nomination.

MOODY IS WEARY OF OFFICE

Finds Navy Clique Too Strong for His New Broom-Grosvenor Walls Ineffectively Against Covernment Irrigation in the West.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—"Keep your eye on William H. Taft," is a remark that is heard in many quarters in Washing-ton these days, when the Presidential outlook is discussed. This remark is not made publicly, but among Senators, and Representatives, particularly Republicans, it is frequently heard in private conversation. The proportions assumed by the agitation of the race question in the South and the radical stand of President Roosevelt lead many men of prominence to predict that there will be a mighty effort made at the next Republican Na tional Convention to prevent his renomi-nation. Public declarations of this sort have come from the South time and and there are Republicans from sections who are not altogether pleased with the Administration. Some of the older Senators are among this latter class, as evidenced by Senator Hoar's recent denunciation of the President's interference with pending legislation. These men who are not favorably imessed with the Administration almost all refer to Taft as the coming man. "We want a conservative, safe man in the White House," they say. Taft seems to fill this bill. It is pointed out by some of his admirers that he declined the apintment to the Supreme Bench in order that he might be free in the future to be come a candidate for the Presidency While all this talk is preliminary, it is interesting. The developments of the next year may be a great factor in determining what man shall be nominated by the blicans at their next convention present, however, no man's chances begin to equal those of the present incumbent of the Prosidential office

Distasteful Duty.

A rumor was recently set affoat to the effect that Secretary Moody contemplated resigning as Secretary of the Navy, but investigation discloses that there is no justification for the report. It is learned, however, that Mr. Moody is greatly dis-appointed in his new office, as he finds self virtually a figurehead, under the domination of the Navy clique which has for years controlled the affairs in department. When the Massachusetts man entered upon his Cabinet office he set to work to bring about severalmuch-needed reforms in the Navy, prominent among them being the curtailing of the shore or clerical work of naval officers, and the requirement of longer sea service. But today the old order of things prevails. There has been no re-The clique decreed against it, and will has prevalled. When Secretary Moody started in with his usual vigor he carried on personally a great deal of the important work of his office, as he is Of late, however, much of this work-in fact, far more than under Secretary Long -passes through the hands of the Assistant Secretary. Mr. Moody takes compara little interest in his work. doubt he regrets his retirement from Congress, for had he remained he would un-questionably have succeeded Mr. Cannon is chairman of the appropriations commit-When he was tendered the office of there was no intimation that David B. Henderson would retire from Congress; hence no indication that op-portunity would be afforded for a promon that the Secretary of the Navy is in most respects a figurehead, are respon-sible for the lack of interest shown by the new Secretary in his departmental duties. Secretary now performs the distaste-duty of arbitrator between the warring factions in his department in the adjustment of squabbles in the inner circle, but beyond that seems to be subject to the will of the clique.

Philippine Rallroads.

Strange as it may seem, up to the pres-ent time there has not been a single ap-plication for a railroad charter in the Illippines from American capitalists. On the other hand, an English syndicate is making a vigorous effort to get a fran-chise which will give to it practical con-trol of the railroad field in the Philippines. In order that this may not be accomplished, and that Americans may control the railroads of the islands, Secretary Root is attempting to stimulate public nterest in the construction of a trunk line interest in the construction of a trunk line of roads. He has recently sent to the islands two expert civil engineers with instructions to make a curvey for a trunk line to take in the Island of Luzon. He en their report is made public, ogether with a statement of the advantages offered in the construction of a railroad system in Luzon, that some of the capitalists of this country will take the matter up. Arthur W. Ferguson, the ex-ecutive secretary of the Philippine commission, who is in Washington at this time, says there are splendid opportunities for realizing large profits on railroad investments in the archipelago. The route to be surveyed passes through the richest portion of Luzon, penetrating the best rice and sugar country, and to the court rice and sugar country, and to the south of Manila enters the richest mineral sec-The island is practically unexploited, and there is now no means of quick com-munication. The construction of a rail-road in Luzon will involve a heavy exiture, as the heavy torrential rains at certain seasons make it necessary that there be a deep stone ballast throughout

Much-Needed Legislation. The Senate has passed and sent to the House a bill which empowers forest su-pervisors and rangers to arrest persons found violating the laws and regulations governing such reserves. At the present time the ridiculous situation is presented of a full set of rules and regulations, with no authority to carry them out. The At-torney-General, more than three years ago, called attention to this ridiculous situation, but up to this time Congress has failed to act. It was shown that persons have been frequently discovered by the forest officers in the act of com-mitting some gross violation of the law, but as the law afforded no right of ar-rest there was no remedy at hand; and before the matter could be laid before a United States Commissioner, perhaps at great distance, the person committing the Mense was out of reach. In his report Attorney-General Griggs

"The statutes for the protection of these prest reserves seem singularly deficient a that they do not provide any efficient means for the arrest of persons violating the laws or the rules and regulations for the protection of these reservations. These the protection of these reservations. These laws, rules and regulations afford little of the protection intended without some provision for the speedy arrest of persons violating them. The protection of these large territories is a difficult matter at best, and is substantially impossible without authority for the speedy arrest of persons committing depredations thereon or otherwise injuring them, for in most cases, and in the worst, before complaint could be made, a warrant obtained and an officer to serve it, the damage would an officer to serve it, the damage would be done and the offender beyond reach." Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, has

ciled to the action of

general irrigation law over his protest and that of other recognized leaders on the Republican side of the chamber. When the House was recently considering the bill making appropriation for irrigation experiments under direction of the Department of Agriculture, Grosve-nor made a short speech in which he pre-dicted disaster of one sort and another as a result of the irrigation law. Among other things he said:

"I want to point out how rapidly the suggestions which I had the honor to make a year ago are coming true. I said then that the march of this combination, this irrigation trust, would be felt in the Treasury of the United States for a great nany years to come, but I did not think t would make its appearance quite at e end of a single year.
"It has organized a sectional party in

the United States large enough and strong enough to take from the agricultural colleges of the country all possi-bility of any support out of the public lands, and has transferred it under the pretense-I use the language not offen-sively-that some day or other it will be turned back again into the public treasury. It has moved its great column of political force westward until the picure which we have looked at in our Jounger days with so much pride, pur-porting to give the movements of the star of empire, turns out to be a very faint little picture as compared with the mighty progress of this combination. It has gone out into a state and subjugated it, a state with some thirty-odd thousand people, growing smaller, and threatens to create-not exactly nor by any means create as the Lord created things in the be ginning of creation, out of nothing-a Sen-ator who will be crowned with the glory of having initiated the successful battle in favor of National irrigation. He earned all the promotion he will get, and I congratulate, and do not eavy him for it.
"Mr. Chairman, I fought against the progress of this combination ence, but I witnessed the strength of it, and I appre clated it. It is not so strongly represented now as it will doubtless be in the Fifty-ninth Congress, when there will be six more irrigated and irrigation Senators and four more irrigated members of the House of Representatives. The Eastern portion of this country—the people who are pay-ing taxes upon hundred-dollar land—will have but little use to appeal to the Government, for all of the resources of the Government are to be expended for the purpose of taking the public lands of the country, quadrupling them in value and selling them to purchasers, and then giving the money to the combination that has got up this irrigation scheme. It is has got up this irrigation scheme. It is too large a contest for me. I retire with whatever honors I may have won by an exhibition of more courage than discre-tion, and I shall never oppose an appro-priation for it again until it gets so large that the pay of Congressn n is affected by it, and then I will rebel." (Laughter.)

Littlefield on Sulzer.

If Representative Sulzer, of New York ver entertained any curiosity as to the estimate placed upon him by the average member of Congress that curiosity must have been satisfied by Representative Littlefield, of Maine, during the debate on the anti-trust bill. In a protracted speech Sulzer had ridiculed the member from Maine, declaring that he had changed from a "truet-buster" to a friend of corporations. He also took occasion to urge the passage of the Sulzer anti-trust bill.

As he concluded, Littlefield made a brief reply. He said the Sulzer bill had been drawn by an eminent anti-trust lawyer, and indorsed by a leading lawyer of New York, and had been twice voted for by the Democrats. He then read one paragraph from the bill, as follows:

The claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to incriminate the persons giving such evidence or testimony important work of his office, as he is sone giving such evidence or testimon; naturally a worker and enjoys being busy. shall not be used against such person of the trial of any civil suit or criminal pro

"What does that mean?" asked Little That is not even common sense, It is not even common nensense. That provision in the bill simply discloses the fact that the man who drew it did not know how to use language to express a coherent idea. It is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. I think the distinguished lawyer who drew it and the distinguished gen-tleman from New York (Sulzer), eminent as a legal luminary, had embraced an idea tion to this important chairmanship. This which he might have had in his mind and that the evidence given should not be used against the party giving it in any civil trial or criminal proceeding, and the witness should not, therefore, be excused from testifying. That would not have been worthy of a student in a law school."

Burton Waxes Sarcastic.

When the House was considering the Indian appropriation bill, Representative Burton, of Ohio, took occasion severely to criticise the Indian policy of the Govern-ment and to rificule many of the practices now in vogue. But more than all else, he held up to public gaze a text-book on the "Course of Study" for Indian schools, from which he quoted. Mr. Burton said he perused this work carefully and found it "to lay out a six years' course in agriculture," and gravely gave a number of pedagogical platitudes, as instructions to teachers. For the first year it says: "Do not restrain the natural curiosity of the child and his tendency to ask

"The second year they should have some light work to do, such as shelling corn for the fowle." In the third year they are advanced enough to "drive the cattle. vanced enough to "drive the cattle." In the fourth year such progress will have been made that the pupil can be told of the necessity of keeping the place free from weeds, The next year they are to from weeds, The next year they are to be taught the meaning of "capillary at-traction." "There is the reason, Mr. Chair-man," exclaimed Mr. Burton, to the amusement of the House "why so many farmers have been unsuccessful, and that we have had such a knocking at the doors of Congress for appropriations for the irrigation of arid lands. It is because the farmers do not understand capillary at-traction." Mr. Burton closed his ridicule by quoting from the "Course of Study" to the effect that in the sixth year the teachthe effect that in the sixth year the teachers must "show that a number of dogs consume and do not tend to add to the revenue of the family. Endeavor to lead him (the pupil) to independence." "Teach him independence in the sixth year," said Burton, "when for five years you have been destroying all independence and preventing him from forming habits of self-reliance by keeping him in this kind of tutelage."

Department of Commerce.

Too much credit cannot be given Senat-or Nelson, of Minnesota, for his persist-ency in securing the enactment of his bill creating a Department of Commerce. The Senator introduced a bill for this purpose in the second session of the last Congress, but it failed because of the shortness of time for its consideration. He was promptly on hand at the opening of the present Congress with the same measure, and from that time until the conferess had agreed he was incessantly at work, either in the Senate or House, urging favorable consideration for his bill. In favorable consideration for his bill. In the lower body he had an enthusiastic as-sistant in Chairman Hepburn, of the in-terstate commerce committee. It has long been a pet idea of Senator Nelson's that there should be a new department to relieve the congestion in the Treasury and elsewhere, and to concentrate under one head all bureaus having dealings with commercial affairs of the Nation.

His Looks Against Him

Several days ago the Supreme Cours had intended hearing the arguments in what is known as the Montgomery wharf what is known as the Montgomery wharf case, arising in Portland, in which Senator case, arising in Portland, in which Senator Mitchell was to appear as attornay for Mrs. Montgomery. On the day set, however, the Senator was confined to his bed, and his secretary. Mr. H. C. Robertson, who had previously been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court, appeared to ask that the argument be postponed. Mr. Robertson, small of stature, looks several years younger than he actually is, and as he started within the rail of the court, prior to the assembling of that au-

gust body, one of the attendants stopped im, saying:
"My boy, that space in there is reserved

Delayed Pensions.

for attorneys."

It took some little argument to convince the attendant that one so young should be entitled to be heard by the highest judicial tribunal in the land.

Representative Moody has secured fa vorable action on two pension cases that have been delayed from time to time be cause of irregularities, one of the be ciaries being a constituent of the late Representative Tongue. The latter is August L. Kidder, of Roseburg, & years of age, who served as a sergeant in Compan-B, Fourth Iowa Infantry, in 1861 and 1862 when he was promoted to Second Lieuten ant of the same company, and served as such until 1864. Kidder is now drawing a pension at the rate of \$12 a month. There

was a reluctance on the part of the co

nittee to grant the increase, but the affi-

davits filed by Mr. Moody at last won a concession of \$13 in addition to his present allowance. The other case is the allowance of \$30 month to John M. Drake, of Portland This is a Senate bill, passed by that body earlier in the session. Drake served as Captain of Company D. First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Oregon Volunteer Infantry. He first entered the service in 1861, as First Lieutenant of Company D, and was later promoted to Major, and then to Lieuten ant-Colonel in 1865. He is now 71 years old, and draws \$12 a month. Late exam-inations show him to be totally incapaci-tated for manual labor. His four years of faithful service was considered justification for the increase.

ALASKA COAL LAND LAW. Allows Selections and Mining Under

Rules by the Secretary. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash ington, Feb. 22.—The House recently passed the Alaska coal land law prepared by the committee on public lands, after a brief explanation by Chairman Lacey. As passed the bill provides:

That any person or association of persons ualified to make entry under the coal-land laws of the United States who shall have opened and improved a coal mine or coal mines on the unsurveyed public lands in the district of Alaska, and who may desire to enter and purchase the same according to the provisions of the said coal-land laws before the extension of the public-land surveys over the lands on which such mines are located, shall file in the proper land office an application to enter the lands held and claimed by them, together with a plat and field notes of a survey of the name made under the direction of the Surveyor-General of the district of Alaska, showing the boundaries of said tracts and their location as regards permanent natural landmarks or other surveys. All tracts shall be rectangular in rm, containing 40, 50 or 160 acres, and dis tinctly marked by monuments on the ground, and the boundaries of the same shall be true east and west and north and south lines as as practicable. Upon presentation o the said piat and field notes the application, if otherwise regular, shall be accepted as though the tracts sought to be entered were embraced

within the regular public land surveys.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make all necessary rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

MRS. GORE'S JEWELS STOLEN.

Paris Officials Suspected of Tampering With Her Effects. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22-Mrs. P. T. Dickinson, of Alameda, has received a otter from Paris, which stated that be fore the effects of Mrs. Ellen Gore, her niece, who was shot and killed in the apartments of the Russian singer, Rydzewski, on the night of November 19. left the American Consulate for New York, it was discovered that jewels to the value of over \$600 had been stolen. Mrs. Dickinson's news came from a friend now in the French capital, who secured an inventory of the articles sent to S. Mallet Provost, the New York attorney, executor of Mrs. Gore's will, and the writer was of the opinion that the property was tampered with while it was in the possession of the French police and morgue officials In addition to the jewels stolen there are said to be many valuable paintings and pieces of costly bric-a-brac missing, this important chairmanship. This of the Navy is the Secretary of the Navy is accounting having been made for it by ceived by Mrs. Dickinson states that valuable rings, brooches, lockets and pins were deprived of their settings and that the stones stolen were of the finest the finest

Railroad Superintendent Siek.

MISSOULA, Mont., Feb. 21.-F. W. Gilert, assistant general superintendent of the Northern Pacific, is an inmate of the company hospital, in this city, with an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Gilbert, who has his hendquarters at Livingston, not been feeling well for the past few days, and Saturday started for his home at Spokune. While en route he grew worse, and telegraphed to have Dr. Buckthe hospital at this place, meet him at the train, which he did, and after diagnosing the case, pronounced it a had attack of pneumonia, and advised Gilbert to go to the hospital for treatment.

Asphyxlated by Gas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.-Patrick Devaney, a driller at the Union Iron Works, and Axel Gustafson, a carpenter, were found dead in their room at a hotel in the Petrere district today. The room was full of gas, and from the fact that the men were lying abed partly dressed, it The men had been visiting down town, and the police say they were evidently careiess in turning off the gas.

Andrew Olsen, of Verboort.

FOREST GROVE, Or., Feb. 22.—(Special.)—Andrew Olsen, aged 75 years, died at Verboort today, where he had lived ten years. He was born in Sweden and came to Oregon about 1870. Deceased had also resided in Columbia and Yamhili

Rural Mail-Carrier at Hood River. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-A. W. Mach-en, general superintendent of free delivery systems, has announced the appoint-ment of Wesley E. Sherrill as rural let-ter-carrier at Hood River, Or., and Marshall Isenberg as his substitute.

Same Problem Elsewhere.

Sacramento Record-Union. The Portland Oregonian suggests that he Legislature of Oregon should make an inquiry as to the number of people in the asylums supported by the state who have relatives of the blood who are able, and, under the law, should either maintain them wholly or in part. It says the belief has good foundation that there is a large number of the character indicated, and that there should be such laws made as will compel families capable of supporting their dependents to contribute to their support and thus prevent them from becoming burdens upon the transfer. becoming burdens upon the taxpayers.
This suggestion may have some application to this state. The belief is reasonably entertained that here also there are a good many people in our asylums wholly supported by the commonwealth who have relatives of the blood amply able and bound to by the law and morals to maintain them. Of course, as to some of the institutions, and possibly as to all, the law now requires that those who are able shall pay in whole or in part for their care, support and treatment. But it is believed by not a few people that this provision of the law is much evaded, and is not sufficiently rigorous in the showing required to be made that the de-pendent has no relatives of the blood who are able and bound to maintain them. This belief may not have a good founda-tion. On the other hand, the suggestion is of sufficient value to interest legisla-tive committees upon hospitals and pub-lic institutions in some inquiry in the direction indicated.

ROBBED A LITTLE GIRL

HIGHWAYMEN TOOK \$35 SHE HAD TO PAY GROCER.

Crime Committed on Stairway Leading Up the Bluff at Oregon City -No Clew Left.

OREGON CITY, Feb. 22 .- (Special.)-Nona Chappel, the 12-year-old daughter of Mrs. A. L. Snider, was held up last night and robbed of \$35. The family live in the Methodist Church parsonage on Railroad avenue and the little girl was sent about 1:30 P. M. to A. Robertson's grocery on the hill to pay a bill. She was given the money in three gold pieces, which she tied in her handkerchief, swinging it as she went along the street. As she climbed the Seventh-street steps, leading to the hill, a tall man wearing a long, black overcoat reaching to his heels and a black Fedora hat, passed her. When she reached the turn about half way up the steps the man placed a handkerchief over his face and turned and came down the steps. He denanded the money in a gruff voice and the frightened child gave it to him with-out a minute's hesitation. The man ord-ered her to walk to the top of the hill and he walked swiftly down the steps. As soon as he was out of sight the girl ran home and breathlessly told her story. The police were notified, but as there is no clew to the robber he probably will es-

NO RECOVERY ON AN ORDER. Must Be Accepted Before It Is Good in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 22.—(Special.)—The case f Nelson & Brecht, respondents, vs. Nelon Bennett Company, a corporation, ap-pellant, appealed from Chehalis County, ins been reversed by the Supreme Court and ordered dismissed

The backs for the action was a written astrument from the firm of Mounce & Blue directing Nelson Bennett Company to pay to the respondents between \$50 The appellant refused to pay the sum and the action to compel pay-ment was instituted, trial was had and a verdict rendered by the jury for the full

The Supreme Court decided that recovery cannot be had on the written instru-ment for the reason that it is an order and therefore a negotiable instrument, and does not bear the written acceptance

of the appellant.
Involved in the case was a question of general interest in the matter of payment of jury fees. The trial Judge taxed against the appellant the sum of \$12 jury fees. The Supreme Court holds that the act of 1866 (Session Laws page 421), repeals all prior statutes, and provides a new schedule of jury fees under which the tax-ing of a jury fee in this case was error.

UNIVERSITY STUDENT MARRIES. Takes a Girl From Outside the School-Will Continue Studies.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Feb. 22.-(Special.)-Another student from Baker City has sprung a surprise on the students by getting married. Less than wo weeks ago a Baker City boy wedded : Baker City girl, both students at the university this year. That event was a very interesting bit of news to the students, because such a thing as marriage is rare in college life, and especially at the University of Oregon. But last evening, at the home of the bride's parents in this city, Mr. Chester C. Fisher married Miss Stella Monroe. Miss Monroe has never been a student of the university, but that ict makes little difference in this case Mr. Fisher is from Baker City. He is a member of the present senior class, having entered as a freshman in the civil engineering course four years ago. Fisher will continue his studies, and if nothing interferes, he will be graduated in the

CAME TO OREGON IN 1852. Death of Old Settler at Fifteen Mile.

asco County. THE DALLES, Or., Feb. 22 - (Special.)bsolam Dempsey Bolton, one of the oldest residents of Wasco County, died at his home on Fifteen Mile yesterday after a short illness from paralysis. Mr. Bolton was a native of Virginia, where he was born February 12, 1822, and where the early years of his life were spent. Shortly after attaining his majority he moved to Iowa, in which state he was married to Miss Olivia Bolton in 1852. In the same year they crossed the plains to Oregon and set-tled in Lane County. In 1858 Mr. Bolton removed to Wasco County, locating on Fifteen Mile, where he has resided ever since. About two years ago Mr. and Mrs. Bolton celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Besides his widow he leaves six children: D. L. and J. P. Bolton, of Wrentham; Mrs. Addle Bolton and Grant Bolton, of Boyd; George M. Bolton, of Moro, and D. D. Bolton, of this city.

POETRY AND SOAP.

The Courts Undertake an Adjustment of a Muse-Merchandise Mix-Up.

New York Mail and Express. Judges Wallace, Coxe, Townsend and Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in this city, have proved themselves to be men of nice sensitive as to literary concerns. Ordinarily the proceedings of the United States Court do not involve many things of romantic interest, nor of those which turn upon matters of the imagination. The ordinary Police Judge has more of the stuff of romance in the cases before him in one day than the United States Courts have in half a year.

half a year.

Nevertheless, some matters which touch upon the affairs of the muses do come before these courts, disguised in commercial garb. The —ges named above, for instance, have just rendered judgment on the question whether the "Brushwood" edition of Kipling's works is entitled to coypright protection by virtue of its having printed on the title mass an alphanic. ing printed on the title page an elphant's head, inclosed in a circle, which the au-thor claims as his private trade-mark. And the court denies the claim that it is so entitled, and denies it on this ground: "It is offensive to the esthetic and poetic taste to place such poems as the 'Reces-sional' and 'The Last Chanty' in the same

category with pills and soap, to be dealt with as so much merchandise." sensitiveness of the court to this consideration of esthetic propriety has the practical effect to deny to the author a full degree of protection from reproduc-tion of some of his works. He might wish, therefore, that his Judges were a trifle less delicate in their feelings—that, for instance, through a certain rough-and-ready disposition to class poetry with pills and sonnets with soap, they stood ready to treat this proposition as a purely com-mercial one. That they are unable to do so is an indication that there is vastly more sentiment at large in this intensely practical corner of the world than Mr. Kipling himself is likely to suppose. The point on which this decision is ren-dered at least debars Mr. Kipling from

setting the Judges down, in any "cussing of the court" that he, as a disappointed litigant, is priviliged to engage in, as "Goths and shameless Huns."

Both Beautiful and Talented.

New York Sun. Mme. Roger-Miclos, who has come here from Paris, has the uncommon reputation of playing the plane well in addition to of playing the piane well in addition to being a beautiful woman. This combination of gifts is rare. Beautiful planists are unusual, and their talent likely to be in inverse ratio to their pulchritude. Mme. Roger-Miclos, however, would be considered good looking according to standards not so lenient as those by which planists

tre judged. She is young, has severely classical features, and accentuates this peculiarity by appearing usually in cos-tumes modeled on the antique fashion. She is a Parisian and belongs to the little group of women who are seeking to re-store the classical style in dress. Emma Nevada was the first of these to bring this new gospel of dress to New York on her visit a year ago. It is not reco the new doctrine, which is that all stuffs have been used until no beauty is to be found in them except that which lies in classic outlines.

MODEL HOUSEKEEPING.

Exhibition That Shows How Science Can Be Applied to Dally Living.

New York Evening Post There is now to be seen at the Educa-ional Museum of Teachers' College an exhibition of model housekeeping, unique in conception and in treatment. It has been arranged by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of Ceachers' College.

The aim of the exhibit is to show how science can be applied to daily living so as to obtain the greatest economy in time, labor and expense in housekeeping. Par-ticular attention has been bestowed on the subject of shelter. "The great moral question of the home," the projectors of the exhibition assert, "cannot be separated from the proper housing of the famfly." Illustrating the principle are shown methods of window ventilation, a baseboard for a kitchen, the possibilities of a run-down farm and of a very old country house adapted by a college professor, suggestions for a house to cost \$3000, plans of college dormitories, suburban resi-dences and the home of a professor of home economics in Leland Stanford, Jr., Universitly. The protection of the person is next

shown in the application of home eco mies theories to clothing. Placed on view are samples of fabrics for outer garments, underwear and bed covering. It is pointed out that the ventilation of the body de-mands as much thought as the ventilation of the home.

Home economies as applied to food is represented by a copious bibliography. A collection of pamphlets issued by the De-partment of Agriculture on foodstuffs is a prominent feature, while among other exhibits are a number of specimen bilis-of-fare, showing 10, 15 and 20-cent menus. That part of the exhibit also includes a dietary computer and outfit, and has for its aim the combination of food materials in right proportions.

One of the most interesting phases of the display is the section designated "Bus-iness Methods Applied to the Home." As object lessons in home economics there are samples of good, though inexpensive, wallpapers, rugs, the furnishing of a tenement, a division of labor chart, an ex-hibit of the card catalogue system and model laundry work.

An outline of instruction in home econo-mics is the final exhibit, among its features being syllabi of courses of study at the University of Chicago, in high school, from the kindergarten through the Wash ington Normal School, and at the University of Illinois. Here also may be inspected notebooks of courses and a complete outfit for work in rural schools

BORROWED HER BABY.

Mother Made a Scene While "Not Gullty" Was Playing in Dayton, 0.

Kansas City Star. this week. That is what the infant son of Charles Hopper, stage manager of the Gilliss Theater, is doing. He takes a part in "Not Guilty," now playing at that house, and for appearing for 15 minutes at each performance he gets 70 cents. In the last part of the third act of "Not Guilty," a scene in Union square, New York, the wronged woman of the play brings her baby upon the stage. Hopper, Jr., blinks stolidly at the lights and behaves just as though he knew how

much money he was making.
In each town where the "Not Gullty"
Company plays a baby is rented. Sometimes Manager Schiller pays as high as \$10 for the baby for ten performances. At Dayton, O., a short time ago, the failure of the rented baby to arrive for a matinee go on the stage. It had not arrived. Consternation reigned for a minute or two, and then the news was carried to Mr. Schiller in the box office. In that Dayton bables in arms were left by the mothers during the play. Into this room the man could grab, eent it back behind the curtain just in time for it to reach the ac-

tress' arms as she received her cue.

When the baby appeared on the stage a shrill shrick went up from a woman in the audience, and with frantic cries the mother rushed down the aisie. She demanded her child, she called the actress and manager kidnapers and created an exciting scene among the women of the audience. Then she ran for a policeman and had Manager Schiller arrested. Fiaudience nally, however, with the restoration her baby and an explanation, and the assurance that there was no intention of kidnaping, she withdrew her charges. Incidentally several box seats were given the woman for the enforced use of the

THE DOMESTIC LITTLE JAPS However Rich the Family, Women Are Taught to Sew and Cook.

Table Talk Even the highest class Japanese women, and no matter how rich their family may be, are brought up to be able to sew, cook and attend to their homes. In Japan the highest class of women never go to mar-ket. The market comes to them-that is, the dealers call and offer their wares for sale at their customers' doors. merchant brings his stock, and, if any is sold, prepares it for cooking. The green grocer, the sake dealer, and, now-adays, the meat man, all go to their

patrons' houses. Nearly all Japanese women make their own clothes; at all events, even the very richest embroider their garments them-selves. Dinner is served at or a little be-fore dusk the year round. A small table about one foot square and eight inches high is set before each person. On this is a lacquer tray, with space for four or five dishes, each four or five inches in diame-

There are definite places for each little left, the soup bowl in the middle. One's specific is measured according to the number of bowls of rice one eats. A maid is at hand with a large box of rice to re-plenish the bowls, if a few grains are left in the bottom of the bowl she is aware that those eating have had sufficient; but should one empty his bowl she would once more fill it.

A Delicious Fig Custard. New York Evening Post.

New York Evening Post.

A fig custard pudding is made of one-half pound of good figs, a pint of milk, the yolks of two eggs and the white of one, one-half ounce of gelatin soaked in cold water, two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and a half cupful of any kind of fruit jelly.

Soak the figs in warm water until quite soft then split and dip each place in the

soft the split and dip each piece in the jelly, which has been warmed enough to allow the figs to be well coated. Line a buttered mold with the figs. Heat the milk and stir into it the well-beaten yolks and the sugar. Return the saucepan to the fire until the mixture thickens. Add

AGAIN to our host and hostess, were carried on by the crowd, made the tour of the rooms STRIKE IS ON

KESWICK MINERS SAY COMPANY DOESN'T PLAY FAIR.

Company Denies the Charge-Hotel Man, Opposed to Unions, Killed in Dispute With Union Man.

REDDING, Calt. Feb. 22.-The strike at the Mountain Copper Company's mines and smelters at Keswick is on again. An 50-day strike was recently settled apparently to the satisfaction of both sides Poday the local committee of the Western Federation of Miners announced that the company was discriminating against union men in employing workmen, and had informed a number of union men that they would not be re-engaged. A strike was accordingly declared. The manager of the company denied the statements of the ommittee.

As a result of a discussion of unionism today near Keswick A. Garman, a hotel man, who was opposed to labor unions, was shot and killed by George R. Gallinger, a freight agent and member of a railroad union.

IN THE SOCIAL WHIRL. Going to a Party in the Height of the London Season

Scribner's Magazine We had yesterday a typical London sea-son evening. We dined at Lady Vivian's -a large, handsome dinner, everybody rather in a hurry to get away, as there were two big parties, Lady Derby's, in St. James' place, and Lady Salishury' Arlington street. We drove down Picca-dilly with much difficulty, getting along very slowly, in spite of our "white card," but finally did arrive at Lady Derby's. The staircase was a mass of people strugabout 1200 people in rooms that would hold I'm pretty well ke comfortably about half. Of course, on said to the clerk will such occasions one doesn't talk. We spoke him with his key.

and got down again with much waiting and jostling, as there were two currents coming and going. However, we did finally get our carriage, and then, with many stops and very slowly, get to Arlington street, where apparently, the same people were struggling on the staircase, the same orchestra playing, and just as big a crowd (I should think the whole Conservative party), for, though the house is larger, they had invited more people, sothe result was practically the same. We did exactly the same thing, exchanged a few words with Lady Sallsbury, made the tour and came home. We were two hours performing these two receptions, but I appose it was right to do it once. However, the English certainly enjorsight, and don't mind the waiting. Jersey, who is a grandmother, told me this afternoon she had bored herself to death last night. "Why did you go?" I said. "you must know these big political parties by heart." "Oh. I like the parties." she said. "only I didn't get to either." and then she explained her evening. She started alone in her carriage at 10 o'clock for Lady Derby's, was kept waiting an interminable time in Piccadilly, and when she finally did reach Lady Derby's door a friendly linkman advised her not to go as everybody was coming away, and she would never get up the stairs, so she turned back and proceeded to Arlington street. She had the same crowd, the same long wait, and when she arrived at Lady Salisbury's the party was over, and no one could possibly get in. It was then midnight, and she drove home, having passed her whole evening since 10 o'clock in her brougham in Piccadilly.

Carnegie Can't Excape Them.

New York Tribe When Andrew Carnegie arrived at the New Willard Hotel, in Washington, the other night, he received a surprise in the shape of a letter which demonstrated to him how the postoffice officials follow his movements. The letter arrived on the train before his, and came from France. It was addressed simply:

ANDREW CARNEGIE, Esq., Care Steel Trust, United States.

Mr. Carnegie was astonished. "It seems I'm pretty well known, doesn't it?" he said to the clerk who handed the letter to

If you have weak lungs you have reason to fear pneumonia, and should keep at hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or attack of the grip to result in pneumonia, and is pleasant and safe to take. It always cures, and cures quickly.

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OLD DOCTOR



DR. W. NORTON DAVIS

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The importance of quickly curing contracted disorders is being more fully rec-ognized among the medical profession. The tendency of these direnses is to grad-ually extend backward, involving in a chronic inflammation the most vital cen-

ters of the organic system. The serious results that may follow could scarcely be exaggerated. demands an absolutely thorough cure in the least possible time. We have treated more cases of contracted disease than any other physicians in the Northwest. Our cures are thorough and are accomplished in less time than other forms of treatment require in producing even doubtful results. We employ remedies of our own devising and our treatment is equally ef-

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