The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as Second-Class Matter. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. (By Mail or Express.) DAILY, SUNDAY INCLUDED.

One month

Delivered by carrier, per year. 9,00
Delivered by carrier, per month 75
Less time, per week 20
Sunday, one year (issued Thursday) 1,50
Weekly, one year (issued Thursday) 1,50
Weekly and Weekly, one year. 5,50
HOW TO REMIT—Send postorites money
order, express order or personal check on
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EASTERN RUSENES

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lway, r Dlego—B. E. Amos. sadems, Cal.—Berl News Co. sadems, Cal.—Berl News Co. Francisco—Foster & Orear, Ferry News Stand.
Washington, D. C.—Ebbitt House, Penn-sylvania avenue. PORTLAND, PRIDAY, JULY 12, 1900

CONTINUATION OF THE TRAGEDY.

George Mitchell killed Creffield to avenge the dishonor of his family and to put an end to the horrible influence. hideously immoral and criminal, that Creffield held over certain members of A Seattle jury acquitted Mitchell. All know why. Now Esther Mitchell, young unmarried sister of George Mitchell, kills her brother because he killed Creffield. Some say the two homicides are alike, and that, since George Mitchell was acquitted, Esther Mitchell will be acquitted also.

But it will be found that the two homicides will stand in the public mind on very different bases. The moral grounds on which George Mitchell was equitted will not avail the sister who has taken his life. On the contrary, they will supply invincible arguments for her conviction. That Creffield should have had so wicked an ascendancy over female members of the Mitchell family will furnish fresh jusin the public mind for his taking off; and the murder of George Mitchell by his sister will add opprobrium to the name and practices Creffield, and stronger condemnation to the woman who slew her brother to avenge the monster whose indecencies men cannot name nor women hear.

This affair, from beginning to end, has both amazed and shocked the country. It is too horrible to have may believe, ever to have a parallel namely, that the justification that George Mitchell found at the hands of a Seattle jury will not be found by Esther Mitchell at the hands of another Seattle jury; for no jury ever will be drawn who will admit that act could have any excuse in the feelings or sentiments of the outraged human soul, or in regard for the welfare of human society-motives upon which George Mitchell was acquitted. It was to avenge this sister's and that of his family that George new and deeper shock to the general mind to learn that this sister has slain her brother for it. We think it will be found that her act was the result of a conspiracy on the part of Creffield's followers to take their re

SELFISHNESS IN THE TARIFF.

venge.

The Albany Democrat tells the woolgrowers of Oregon that at the bottom of the protective system they rely on is a selfish interest. For it finds a selfish interest. them not only contending for protective duties on wool, but for free trade in burlaps, in which the wool is baied for market. The Democrat doesn't say this is "inconsistent," for it isn't. It is merely a consistent self-But the Democrat says it's Awkward, indeed, it is for the tariff reformers, but not awkward for the man who wants the most he can get for himself out of the beneficent principle of protection, yet wants the "other fellow's" goods put on the free list. This, however, is about the substance of the difference between the political parties on the tariff question, and between many or most of the individuals who constitute the opposing parties. Our candid but wful friend at Albany, proceeding, moralizes thus:

Many people have been for years demandin eduction of the tariff rates on wool and tlen goods and these farmers in Eastern gon have closed their ears to this cry of ef. Is this just? Is not this course selfish? The truth is the whole protective tariff systen as a whole, is a burden, and no man or of men have any right to ask relief from that portion of the system which is a turden to them while refusing to consent that others may be relieved of their burden, also.

But can you argue with this selfish view of the tariff? Nay, verily. 'Twere bootless. When General Hancock said the tariff was a local question he made an illuminating remark. It is a personal question, too. Viewed from the standpoint of any producer or manufacturer, it includes only himself, or the special interest with which he is associated, in the general "hold-

The effective strength of each of the as the range of the industrial producview of protecting the interests of localities where they are strong, respectively, while forcing free trade on the rule are only numerous enough to Conn.; prove it.

the grade is the most entitled to sym- and Louisville, Ky. pathy these hot July days. The hu-

to the street. It is a relief, therefore to read that the Williamette Valley Traction Company, failing to get teams to work on their steep grades, has resorted to a traction engine to pull big plow through the hard, gravelly soil along its line outside of Salem. soil along its line outside of Salem. The steam laundry for washing, the steam engine for heavy grading, the trolley for moving the street-car, are evidences of progress along hu-mane as well as practical lines that aftest the truth of the declaration that the world moves.

DREYFUS VINDICATED.

The vindication of Dreyfus by the highest court in France Is the dramatic close of a series of events almost un-

From beginning to end, the Dreyfus affair, as the French call it, has been remarkable for mendacity, prejudice, one hand, and patient persistence, herole resistance to wrong and self-sac-rificing courage on the other. Absolutely innocent of any crime, he was rived him of liberty and honor and banished him to a prison colony where he endured for a time hardships worse than death. The question of his guilt innocence became a political issue which divided the French nation, and more than once brought it to the verge of revolution. Condemned by a mili tary tribunal for a military offense, the honor of the army was supposed to be involved in the reality of his guilt, and those who ventured to assert his innocence or try to prove it were de-

nounced as traitors.

Colonel Picquart, who first moved for a new trial and accused Esterhazy of the treason for which Dreyfus was suffering punishment, was degraded and Zola, the dismissed from the army. great novelist, who published the fanous letter in the Aurore accusing the officials of conspiracy and forgery, was condemned to fine and imprisonment. It was a case where injustice seemed to have won a complete triumph, one of those which to the shallow mind almost prove that there is no moral ernment of the world. Little by little however, the facts came out. Colonel Henry, one of the forgers of the documents which had convicted Dreyfus, committed suicide. Esterhazy was shown to be a villain of the first magnitude. The frenzied military fetish worship died out; the anti-Semitic

cation. The military fanatics who conspired against Dreyfus, who is a Jew, were also the enemies of the entire Jewish race and of republican government France. Their final defeat is to be attributed more directly to the influence of the socialists than to that of any other political party. The socialists ther political party. The socialists dmit neither anti-Semitic prejudice admit nor adulation of the army. The steady increase of their influence in France during the past decade has contributed with other causes, but more powerfully than any of the rest, to restore the public mind to sanity, eliminate the revolutionary factions, and place military in proper subordination to the civil power. All this tended to reduce the question of the guilt or innocence of Drevfus to normal dimensions. It ceased to be a political issue, and became merely a matter of evidence, and when the evidence once came to be

obtain a fair trial and ultimate vindi-

examined it vanished. The Dreyfus affair will go down into history as a warning against the in-justice of majorities. But the fairminded student, as he ponders its lesson, will reflect how much rarer such instances are than those of equal or greater wrong inflicted by individual tyrants, and the story of the sufferings of Dreyfus, bitter as it is, will increase rather than diminish his confidence in republican institutions.

PORTLAND'S RAINFALL

The alleged excessive rainfall in Portland and Oregon has been the subject of so much jest and balderdash that great harm has been done state through too serious consideration being given to flippant jokes about the Oregon moisture. To the native-born Oregonian, or to the "naturalized" in dividual who has resided here for a few years, it is unnecessary to make any excuses or apologies for the rain. We know that it is perpetual insurance against a crop failure, and that it is large contributing factor in produc tion of the finest fruit and flowers to be found anywhere in the world. gives to our fair women a bloom and freshness which last long beyond an age at which their less fortunate sisters in dryer climates begin to fade. It brings with it both health and wealth, and is one of the greatest of the many blessings which the Almighty has showered on the people of this favored state.

In the early days, before civilization had gained much of a foothold in the Pacific Northwest, some pioneer humorist, to fame unknown, attached to the romantic and beautiful name Ore gon the misleading and inappropriate term "Webfoot State." There logical reason why this term should mislead people who would never for a moment believe that the people of Illinois were "Suckers" or those of Wis-consin "Badgers." Unfortunately, it has had some effect in creating the wrong impression regarding our climate, and it is necessary that the error be corrected. The thousands of Fair visitors who enjoyed the weeks and months of perfect weather last Summer and Autumn will all be walking. talking and lasting advertisements this giorious climate, but no effort should be spared to correct the misap prehension among those who have not yet been disabused of the old illusion

regarding the "Webfoot" State. One of the most interesting and valuable exposures of this popular fallacy regarding the Oregon climate appears in the last issue of the Chamber of Commerce Bulletin from the pen of Edward A. Beals, District Forecaster for the United States Weather Bureau. great political parties is sectional, and, Coming from a Government official of the ability and standing of Mr. Beals. tion of the country is great, the parties | this correction of an erroneous and divide on the tariff mainly with a harmful impression is exceptionally Quoting from the official valuable. records, Mr. Beals gives the annual rainfall for Portland at 47 Inches, which The exceptions to this is much less than that of New Haven, Chattanooga, Tenn.; town, S. C.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta, Of all dumb creatures, or creatures and Little Rock, Ark. It is practically that can speak, the horse laboring on the same as that of Boston, New York the past succeeded fairly well in hold-

Not only does Portland make a most mane man, unable to ameliorate the favorable showing in the amount of it-not through a political condition of the straining, half-ex-hausted animals, is fain to turn his days in which there were rain or traces its own construction. By compelling eyes away when the horse bends every of rain. Rochester, N. Y., and Cleve- the Portland road to turn over its line muscle to the task of dragging the land, O., are cities regarded as exception the Puget Sound roads, the Commiswagoniond of earth up a steep incline tionally favorable from a climatic sion offers a severe rebuke to enter- Walter Wellman.

standpoint, but in both of these citie there were 167 rainy days in 1905, com pared with 152 in Portland and 185 at Buffalo, N. Y. The widest possible ublicity should be given to this interesting and official statement regarding feature of the Oregon climate which has been so frequently misrepresented that it has undoubtedly means of diverting a great amount of tourist travel which otherwise would have paid Portland a visit.

LED BY THE SOCIAL INSTINCT.

The great educational picnic and outing-Chautauqua-is in progress at Gladstone Park and at Ashland. Headquarters of various colleges, clubs and organizations have been established, restaurants swarm with the hungry, the great auditoriums seat comfortably and without crowding the many people eager to hear the music and lectures presented, and the groves are alive with women and children and white with the tents spread for family out-Unique in a way, and yet miliar in aspect and in detall, are these meetings. Chautauqua has taken to some extent the place of the oldfashloned campmeeting in the section that it supplies. The annual gathering remembered by the fading few that are left of those who attended them, supplied for Clackamas County the regular outing now enjoyed at Glad-stone Park. There was more of gospel, as then interpreted, dispensed by William Roberts and Gustavus Hines, and J. W. Miller and John Flynn, than is now dispensed by J. Whitcomb Brougher and others of the present The quavering tones of the sis ters, rising high on old Dundee and Amherst and Coronation, could not be called music, perhaps, when gauged by the swelling notes of the Chautauqua soloist, but they rang out earnest and sincere. Here is culture there was spontaneity of feeling; here fashion holds sway, with her silks and gewgaws; there simplicity reigned, clad

Each for its time and place filled the thought of the neighborhood, the first of a narrow, the last of a wider area. The one was the stepping-stone to other, and both gave pleasure in kind. if not in degree. In the campmeeting the gospel was distilled drop by drop through a labyrinth of hard work. was the only outing of the year for the ploneer mother. The Grange came later, and later still the temperance became possible for the victim of wrong which had seemed invincible to lodge, each with an occasional picule then the woman's club, and now Chautaugua

Each was and is fed by the social instinct. "I see people there whom I never meet anywhere else," is the sufficient explanation that a middle-aged gives for the hurry and labo of getting her family and household ods off for a week at Chautauqua "Maybe I will see them at campmeetis the wistful thought the extra endeavor of woman who fifty or sixty years ago epurred herself to the double task of cooking for hay harvest and camp

This is the social sentiment, simply expressed. All gatherings together of people in a community are due pri-marily to its influence. In the camp-meeting of the old days, this senti-ment went by the name of religion, and it was not a cheap religion; in the Good Templars Lodge it went by the name of temperance; in the Grange by the name of neighborilness; in the woman's club by the name of culture; in Chautauqua it is denominated educa-

ous instinct of human nature, the desire to meet with and speak to friends, the eagerness to hear Henry Watter-son or Rev. Dwight Hillis or Abigail Scott Duniway speak; or to hear the latest in song voiced by some local singer of fair repute, and to stop at the pump and exchange greetings with friends "seen nowhere else throughout the entire year." So blessed were the the entire year." campmeetings in the old days, blessed has been every stepping-stone leading to social enjoyment; and blessed be Chautauqua, the present expression of the social desire in the community of which it is the center.

ALL COMPETITION ELIMINATED.

"You will have to excuse me while you argue the case," said the Judge in the story, "but, when you are through with your arguments, you will find my decision for the plaintiff under the dictionary on my desk." By a similar fine line of intuition, the Washington Railroad Commission seems to have arrived at the decision that the O. R. & N. Co. should turn its line into a feeder for the Northern Pacific and Great Northern. The object of this joint-rate order is to divert wheat from its legitimate route to market into an unnat-ural route over the Cascade Mountains. In order to do this, it has become necessary for the Railroad Commission practically to take possession of the O. R. & N. Co. and operate it as a feeder to the other roads. It is an-nounced that the railroads will not make a fight against the joint-rate order at this time, but instead will obey the Commission's order for a fev months, in order to show the impossibility of the farmers receiving any benefits whatever from the unnatural, unreasonable and glaringly unjust pro-

The joint rate offers no reciprocal benefits for the road against which it is aimed. The Commission has arrogated to itself the right to force the O. R. & N. Co. to turn over its Washington lines to the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, but it, of refrains from ordering the Puget Sound lines to turn over their business to the O. R. & N. Co. It is always questionable whether in the long run anything is gained by submission to a wrong when an action in court would right it. For that reason the reported intention of the O. R. & N. Co. to permit the Railroad Commis sion temporarily confiscate its property is hardly satisfactory to people believe in fair play and equal rights

for all At the same time, if such action succeeds in showing up the ridiculous claims that have been made by the politicians who have for many been engaged in cultivating Railroad Commission sentiment in the State of Washington, it may be pardoned. So far as Portland is concerned, there is no reason to fear that this unnatural and unlawful order will divert much if any wheat from its natural route to market. The O. R. & N. Co. has in ing onto the business to which it was entitled by its enterprise in going after

In effect, it says to the cor oration or individual who might be gazing with longing eyes on some rich region: "Don't build in there just yet, if you wait a few years, Portland will build a line, and we will force them to turn the business over to you as soon as they develop it."

This utter disregard for the property rights of others is the most offensive

feature of the joint-rate matter, and is

the one point at issue that has lined up all the roads against it. It was the intention of the Commission, in appropriating the Portland road to be used as a feeder for the Puget Sound roads, to divert business from its natural route and turn it over at the expense of the O. R. & N. to the Northern This at first glance would see to be highly satisfactory to the North roads, but a railroad, like any other business proposition, must have ome fixed, definite principles of right and wrong. The precedent established by a permanent admission of the right of the Railroad Commission to appropriate the property of one road for the enefit of another would surely appear ome time in the future to punish the oad which alded in its establishment Up to date the people of Washington ave secured for their \$75,000 investment in a Railroad Commission the a new freight-house Pasco, a junketing trip for the Com-mission to the Island of Cuba, a reduction of fifteen cents per hundred on grain bags, and now the joint rate, which will eliminate all competition and transform the entire rail oad system of Washington into one

The fervid rays of the midsumme un, so exhausting to denizens of the give just the energy needed for The grain bringing on the harvest. crops of the Pacific Northwest give promise of an enormous yield, and, with a month or six weeks of good hanvest weather, help enough to gather the grain without wastage, and with cars mough to move it promptly, there will be such a bulk in breadstuffs added to he world's supply as will give assur ance of profit to the producer and plenty to the consumer. Labor's opportunity is here and now, and, if berly and earnestly met, it will lay the foundation of many a rural home the lands of which will in future harvests add their bounty to the food supply of the nations.

compact monopoly. This showing will undoubtedly prove highly satisfactory

o the taxpayers, and yet it may prove

The hot weather brings with it the usual number of accidental drownings. The temptation to seek relief from the heat of the sun by a plunge in the waters is so great that there are hundreds of inexperienced swimmers who cannot resist it. These tragedies are of almost daily occurrence in the Pacific Northwest, and the loss throughout the United States runs up into the thousands every year. Fortu nately for the youth of Portland, estabishment of free swimming baths has afforded hundreds of youngsters oppor tunity to learn to swim, and drowning accidents in the city limits are much ess frequent than they were when Portland had a much smaller popula tion than at this time.

ors has left Huntington by way of the Snake River, presumably in search of route for another railroad down that stream to Lewiston. The Harriman surveyors have been in that field for veeks, and it is highly probable that, before completion of the Lewiston-Riparia branch of the O. R. & N. active work will have begun on the Huntington-Lewiston route. It is, of course, all right, in the opinion of the Washington Railroad Commission, to attempt to force the hauling of freight over a lofty range of mountains, but there is plenty of evidence in this day and age that all new roads under construction are getting as close to water level as possible.

For the protests of Dr. Small against the claims of infallibility by Dr. Hill for the creed he professes, and for protests by Dr. Small against Dr. Hill's habit of holding all who do not lieve with him to be sons of perdition, Dr. Hill cares not; for isn't Dr. Small what they call a Universalist-that is, who does not believe there is a hell for endless punishment of those do not agree with him, while Dr Hill earnestly hopes for better things?

The construction force on the Willamette Valley trolley line could not get teams enough to plow up the ground for grading, and finally secured traction engine that would do the work of ten teams. If the supply of engines gives out, resort might be had to automobiles, which might be trained to haul plows and scrapers. there's a will there's a way.

One of the riflemen in the National Guard competition at Salem fired four shots into his rival's target by mis-take. That kind of shooting in the heat of battle might be the difference between victory and defeat, as it was in the contest for the state trophy.

It won't be such an awful calamity if the Portland schools should be a little late this year in opening. There will be room for the young people in the hopfields and prune orchards all through September and part of Oc-

Forecaster Beals adds to the general hot-weather misery by saying that Portland's rainfall is far less than that of large Eastern cities. Wouldn't that ou? We did look forward to next Winter with some degree of en-

Truth crushed to earth has risen again-after twelve years. Perhaps it takes longer in France than elsewhere, if the victim of the crushing happens

will be no mere sizzier. Uncle Joe is almost as wise as he looks. The authorities insist that Bigamist

at the same time, is not insane. Well,

The opening gun of the Cannon boom

is about to be fired in Illinois; and it

Two hundred and twenty thousand is the estimated area of the wheat fields to be harvested in Umatilla County.

It may be hoped that Captain Drey-fus will find his vindication to be all he thought it would be worth We shouldn't mind being either the

man, or Eliza crossing the ice, or

THE RAINFALL AT PORTLAND. For Less Than in the Average Eastern City.

Edward A. Beals, District Forecaster, United States Weather Bureau, in Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.) All forms of atmospheric precipitation. whether rain, snow, or hail, are classed under the general term of rainfall. The rainfall of the United States varies from over 100 inches in its extreme northwest rner to less than three inches in the Colorado Desert, situated in the valley of the Lower Colorado River. Thus it is in the West that we find both extremes in rainfall. The proximity of Portland to the wettest portion of the country, together with the distribution of its rainfall into two seasons the wet and the dry, have caused an impression to prevail among ersons otherwise well informed that Portland has a very wet climate, and that for this reason it is an undesirable city to live in.

annual rainfall of Portland is slightly less than 47 inches, and there are many beautiful Eastern and Southern cities having more rainfall than Portland. without the public considering them un-desirable places to live in, so far as the element of moisture is concerned. Among them may be noted New Haven, Conn. with an annual rainfall of 48 inches; Chat tanooga, Tenn., 58 inches; Charleston, S. C., 57 inches; Jacksonville, Fla., 54 inches; Atlanta, Ga. 50 inches; New Orleans, La. 50 inches; Galveston, Tex., 49 inches, and Little Rock, Ark., 54 inches. Other cities having nearly as much rainfall as Port-land are: Boston, 45 inches; New York, 45 inches, and Louisville, Ky., 46 inches. Thus we see that so far as quantity is oncerned the rainfall of Portland is less than that in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and about equal to that in the Middle Atlantic and New England States.

If the number of rainy days and not the amount of rain is considered an objec-tionable feature, it will have to be admitted that the number of rainy days in Portland is greater than the number of rainy days in any of the Eastern and Southern cities having as much, or nearly as much rainfall as Portland. Figures showing the average number of rainy days in these cities are not available for omparison, but we can take the condi tions as found last year, which fairly represent the average conditions. In 1905 there were 152 days in Portland with a rainfall equaling or exceding .01 inch. On nany of these days the rainfall consisted of a small shower from a passing cloud and the remainder of the day was pleas ant. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States the number of rainy days ranged from 87 at Galveston, Tex., to 145 at Chattanooga, Tenn., the average being 122 days. This shows that when it rains in the Southern States the rains, as a rule are heavier than they are in Portland.

If we are to take the number of rains days as a criterion in passing judgment upon whether or not Portland is a desirable city to live in, we can make a comparison with a favorably known Eastern locality where the number of rainy days exceeds those in Portland without the an-nual rainfall being so great. Last year there were 155 rainy days in Buffalo, N Y.; 167 in Rochester, N. Y., and the same number in Cleveland, O., and 174 in Houghton. Mich. Cleveland, Buffalo and tochester are delightful cities in which o live, but at the same time they all have nore rainy days than Portland, and if t were not for the fact that so much of the rainfall in those cities is in the form of snow, that region would be known as the "webfoot" country par excellence, and Portland could claim no distinction in that respect.

At Weather Bureau stations a record of cloudiness is kept, and the scale used is 10 for wholly cloudy and 0 for wholly clear. Last year the region of greatest oudiness was along the south shores of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, where the average was 6.4, and the region of least cloudiness was in the Colorado desert, where the average was 6.5, at Portland the average was 6.3, and at Seattle it was i.5. These figures show that Portland's reputation for rain and cloudiness is unwarranted, as more rain falls in a num-ber of Southern cities, and greater cloudiness prevails in a number of Eastern cit-ies. If in conjunction with the rainfall we should compare the temperature of Eastern cities with those experienced in Portland, we would find that Portland has a smaller range in temperature. In Sum-mer Portland is a cooler city than any of the Northern or Southern cities mentioned and in Winter it is warmer than it is in the Northern cities, and in only Southern cities is it any warmer than in Portland.

The foregoing facts ought to be more widely known, and if they were it would do much toward destroying the prejudice that now exists in the minds of many who have never given the question of climate more than a passing thought. Every lo-cality has its disagreeable features, and cality has its disagreeable features, and some localities have more agreeable features than others. In dry countries we have abundant sunshine, but always with an abundance of sunshine there is a dusty atmosphere, and the absence of luxuriant foliage and flowers, except where cases are formed by means of irrigation. In wet countries there is an abundance of foliage and flowers and a pure atmosphere, and these are the conditions that make Portland a Rose City in fact as well as in name, and render it one of the most healthful cities in the United States.

Not so Crazy After All.

London Tribune.

While a wedding breakfast was being held yesterday in a restaurant at Fresnes les Rungis a naval officer in iniform entered the room and was in uniform entered the foom and was in-vited to preside over the feast. He made himself very agreeable, sang songs and delivered speeches. He was proposing the bride's health when two policemen rushed in and arrested him as an es-caped lunatic from a neighboring asy-ium. It is further asserted that he thereupon politely turned to the offi-cers and said: "I think you have made a mistake gentlemen. There," pointing to the bridegroom, "Is the man you want."

Chicago News.
A very splendid beast is he,
With a recorded pedigres.

Exhibited at any show. He's sure of a first prize, I know His massive head is finely set. His muzzle is as black as jet. His ears have just the proper lop, His tall the very latest crop. He's thoroughbred from tall to tip. I hear he has an awful grip. Such teeth, so very white and keen, In such array are seldom seen. His legs are bowed, his chest is deep. His rumbling growt would make you cree His jaws are like a big steel trap, I shudder when I hear them enap. I love a dog that's finely bred, But oh, I wish that dog were dead-That some dishonest man, at least, Would kindly come and steal the beast. For my part I would much prefer A poodle or toy terrier. I do not think her father's right

To let the creature loose at night

ORIGINAL MEAT-TRUST MAN.

How Mr. Brooks Catered to Public in Matter of Vent Ples.

Matter of vent ries.

Sam Weller in "Pickwick Papers" (Charles Dickens) in 1826.

"A very good thing is a weal pie when you knows the lady as made it, and is quite sure it ain't kittens; and, after all, though, where's the odds, when

"I lodged in the same house with a "I lodged in the same house with a pleman once, sir. 'What a number of cats you keep, Mr. Broeks!' says I when I'd got intimate with him. 'Ah!' says he, 'I do—a good many,' says he. 'You must be fond o' cats,' says L. 'Other people is,' says he, a-winkin' at me; 'they ain't in season till the winter, though,' says he. 'Not in season?' says L. 'No,' says he, 'wen fruits is in, cats is out, and wice weran.' Why, what do I. No, says he, wen fruits is in, cats is out, and wice wersa.' Why, what do you mean? says I. 'Mean,' says he, 'that I'll never be a party to the combination of the butchers to keep up the price o' meat,' says he, 'Mr. Weller,' says he, squeezing my hand very hard and vispering in my ear, 'don't mention this 'cre again, but it's the seasonin' as does it. They all medical the property of the says of E it. They're all made o' them noble mals, says he, a-pointin' to a wery z little tabby kitten, and I seasons for beefsteak, weal or kidney, cording to the demand; and more than that, says he, 'I can make a weal a beef-steak or a beefsteak a kidney, or any one on 'em a mutton, at a minute's no-tice, just as the market changes and appetites vary." appetites vary."

Tammany Heard in Chilly Silence.

New York Sun.

Before Representative Henry of Texas is again invited by Tammany Hall to add lustre to its Fourth of July celebration with his flowing periods he will doubtless be taken aside and coached in a few "Don'ts."

In Texas, where the local appetite is In Texas, where the local appetite is gluttonous for canned Democracy, a nice discrimination between Democrats is not expected. Being made in the mold of Thomas Jefferson, all are good, like the spirit distilled from corn and rye, and all are worthy of the highest political reward.

The gentleman from Waco came to the wigwam to whoop things up for the party of the pee-pul in the style which thathuses in Texas. His tribute to Wilcharless in Texas. His tribute to Wil-liam Jennings Bryan, "the truest Demo-crat that has lived since Jefferson," was well received, but when Mr. Henry pro-posed "your own brilliant Representative, Charles A. Towne," for second place on the tlocet "which cannot be defeated," and elevated to the seat of Chief Justice "that brays Democratical transfer. 'that brave Democrat and incomparable jurist, your own fellow-citizen, Alton Parker," the dish was too strong for educated appetite of Tammany Hi There are no illusions about Mr. Towns on the East Side, and while Judge Parker may be respected as a good loser, he lost by too wide a margin to be a popular

Tammany Hall's opinion of Orator Henry is that he might pass for a politician in Texas, but would make very poor material for a district leader in New

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Senator Depew had been so generally re-arded as "done for," since he reached the anitarium stage, that much surprise may be felt over the announcement that he in-tends neither to die nor to resign from the United States Senate. The announcement goes further. Mr. Depew will soon sail for Europe to complete his cure, and he expects to return a thoroughly well man able to find his way again about the haunts of statesmanship. No one with half a heart can regret Mr. Deptw's res-toration to health if the purch has been oration to health, if that much has been eccomplished, but his political influence s entombed where resurrections are un-

heard of.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Four times the house has passed a bill reserving the petrified forest in Arizona as a National park, but the Senate has failed to agree. It is fortunate that the big trees turned to stone one of the world's wonders, can not be split into clapboards or cut up for

Her Bathing Costume.

Chicago Chronicle. for costume was—well, rather bright, a cherry color trimmed with white. Some women viewed it with a stare And wondered how the girl could dare. ounced it "charming" and "divine."

Or, in the argot of the beach And others: "Say! Ain't that a beaut?" Get on to that swell bathing suit!" A jaunty little cap she wore; The prettiest along the shore.

They were particularly nest And, altogether, I must say She was ong reegle and oh fay. You'd never guess what happened, though It sounds improbable, I know. For one would naturally think She'd stop right at the water's brink, She didn't seem to care a pin, However, but she splashed right in

And hang me if she didn't get, That precious bathing suit all wet.

The sandals on her tiny feet,

GAINS BY ENFORCING LAW.

Yankee Treasurer After Violators of Collateral Inheritance Tax.

Newburyport, Mass., News. Law is of no use without some one to inforce it. Law lacking enforcement is worse than no law at all, for it leads people to a lax observance of all state made statutes, and a breaking down of respect for law is certain to lower the standard of citizenship.

fer to the good work of State Treasurer Chapin. He has brought to his important office a zeal and a knowledge which have office a zeal and a knowledge which have not been equaled in the last half-century of the office. He originates, he improves and he accompilates. He is a born finan-cier, and he manages his office with a high regard for the interests of the state. Just now he is ascertaining to what ex-tent a law passed it years ago by the Leg-islature has been ignored. The colleteral inheritance tax has been on the status. inheritance tax has been on the statute book for this length of time, and in all that period has been more honored in the breach than in the observance just because no official has taken the trouble to cause no official has taken the trouble to emphasize its provisions. Mr. Chapin intends to insist on an enforcement of the law, with the consequent advantage to the state which it was meant to provide. To this end he has been having made a careful search of the probate records of the different counties. The result of this investigation has shown some interesting disclosures. In a number of cases administrators have closed up estates without disclosures. In a number of cases admin-istrators have closed up estates without paying any attention to this law, ignorant In fact of the existence of such a law, and now they are called upon to pay not merely the amount of the tax, but inter-est on the same at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The carelessness of officials has resulted. The carelessness of officials has resulted, it will be seen, in innocent parties disregarding a law which they should have been glad to observe, and it has cost them considerable money, as is again attested by the fact that they will now be forced justly belongs to the state, but interest upon the same from the time when the sum was withheld from the state treas-ury. Mr. Chapin is to be commended for his course. It will mean process his course. It will mean more mone in the state treasury, and there is nee-enough of it, not to speak of the valu of enforcing the law.

For a Cure, Sultan Gives \$30,000.

Berlin Dispatch.

Berlin Dispatch.

The Sultan of Turkey may not have money to pay his soldiers, but when it comes to remunerating a physician who he considers has saved the life of his daughter he is anything but stingy.

Recently the famous scientist and physician, Professor Bergmann, of this city, was called to Constantinople to treat the third daughter of the Sultan Princess.

was called to Constantinople to treat the third daughter of the Sultan. Princess Refleh Sultana, who was suffering from appendicitis.

He succeeded in curing her and before he left for his home in this city the Sultan personally handed him a grand star of the Osmanieh Order in diamonds, a draft on Berlin for \$30,000 and a document conferring upon him the Degree of the First Rank to the Imperial Medical Academy and Hamidieh Hospital of Constantinople. stantinople.

La Follette Will Bear Watching.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Senator La Follette is quoted in a Wis-consin dispatch to the New York Tribuns as paying the warmest kind of praise to President Roosevelt, "He is doing splen did work," remarks the Senator may be creating new prerogatives, but with so many others violating theirs, the people will uphold him while he is fighting their battles. As things stand in this year 1906, Roosevelt is the only man who could defeat Bryan." With Roosevelt pledged not to run again, it surely does no harm to La Foliette's own candidacy for the Senator to encourage the idea that the Benublicans need to be the senator to encourage the idea that the Republicans need to put up a radical if they are to stand any chance against Bryan. The Wisconsin Senator will bear watching; he does not miss many tricks.

Real Linea a Rarity.

Not a tenth part of the millions of collars sold in this country each year are made of linen. Our housewives hardly know what genuine linen is un-less they take a trip abroad and use their cajolery with the custom inspect-or on returning. With us the pride of the wife is her silver. In Europe, and especially Iroland, the housewife's pride is in her linen. We have tried to equal the Irish linen and falled. They have falled too in Scotland, England, Germany and Russia. It is said there is something in the Irish climate. An lies in Irish flax, but most of the Irish linen nowadays is made from flax grown in Russia.

Everything Adulterated.

Kansas City Times.
City girl (who has been to the country)—Don't you know, I taink the farmers put preservatives in their products. I saw one scattering some chemical mixture on ground he was preparing for green corn. Later I saw him salting his cattle. I don't think we get any pure food anywhere nowadays

"Wild Western College Yell."

"Wild Western College Yell."
Pryor Creek Clipper.
Oklahoma! Oklahoma! What's the
matter with Oklahoma? Oh, she's all
right! She won the statehood fight.
Rip! Roar! Bang! Let the bells
clang! Oklahoma has come to stay!
We are it! Get out o' the way! Rip!
Rap! Rah! Without a flaw. Listen
at our jaw! Rah! Rah! Rah!



THE STAIN IS TO BE REMOVED