# The Oregonian

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ORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 1906

### THE PASSING OF HEARST.

Hughes is elected Governor of New ork, but by only a small majority, in election where the circumstances anded a great one. For there ould have been a great majority in make a final and conclusiv d of Hearst in politics. The smallof the majority for Hughes in the r portion of the State of New is due to the singular apathy of ablicans, who failed to appear at Hearst's vote is actually s than that cast for Herrick, the Democratic candidate for Governor years ago; the Hughes vote up state falls behind that for Higgins, the Republican candidate two years ago, by a great deal more.

But Hughes has made heavy gains in the vote about New York Bay, Greater New York and Long Island have cut Hearst heavily. It is due to husiness influences, by which Hearet is detested; also to the influence of the real metropolitan press, that fought Hearest as much for the honor of jour nallsm as from a sense of his unfitnests and from disapproval of his purposes

Had Hearst won, he would have become at once the leading power in the narry; he would have made himself the director of its course, the arbiter of its fortunes. This morning would have begun the work of his paid clacquers in New York to make him the candidate for the Presidency, and the work would have been extended speedfly to every state of the Union man who could carry New York at this time would have been acclaimed as the man who could carry it in 1908. This alone would have forced his nomination for the Presidency, and a contest whose features would have been the most deplorable yet presented in our politics-a class contest, stirring worst passions and dividing the people of the whole country against each other, business, property and orderly government on one elde, and all their negations on the other-would

Hearst has passed the zenith, he will soon reach the nadir, of his political fortunes. He is, indeed, but an accident of wealth; for it is only to the great wealth that he inherited that his career is due. With it he has drawn men unto him who have been the pl lots of his course, and his exploitation of himself through those travesties of journalism that bear his name has can ried him nearer to political success than he ever will be again. In New York he would not be so strong a candidate for President as he has been for Governor, and in no other state would he have formidable strength. It is a happy thing for the country to be rid, its politics, of what he represents. His journalism, too, as all newspaper men of judgment have long forese will wear out its meretricious fashion,

have been the consequence.

# SQUAW MAN GETS HIS DESERTS.

It is gratifying to note that the Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the decision of the Court of Claims in the case of a large number white men, known in the West as squale men, who brought suit to for participation in the distribution of the lands and funds of the Cherokee In These men are not in any sense worthy of the bounty of the Govern ment, nor are they entitled to the derespect of manking. Drifting across the border because it was their to drift rather than to stem the tide of honorable industry, these men attached themselves to the Indian tribe by marriage. Mercenary considerations and base desires ruled them in The Indian women, though and the mothers of many children for whom, almost literally speaking, there was no piace in the world. Many of these women, though faithful, patient wives and uncomplaining burden-bearers, were deserted by the men they married, and with their children were left to make their poor way among their people as best they could, such husbande and fathers had the impudence to come before the Government claiming under the allotment the distribution.

The justice of the decision disallow-

has long been fixed upon the lowest level of semi-civilized life. Hundreds of men and women and boys and girls of half blood attest by an existence that furnishes no settled place in life to the outrage that these degraded fathers perpetrated upon them by calling them into the world. The United States Court of Claims did well in disallowing the claim of such men to a share in the distribution of tribal lands and funds, and the Supreme Court of the United States did well to approve

UNJUST WATER RATES IN PORTLAND.

The method of laying water pipes in suburban districts of Portland, free of cost to owners of the land, taxes the many families of this city-most of them humble householders and rentpayers-for the benefit of wealthy land syndicates and cotates and speculators. It enhances the value of large areas of vacant land, enabling the owners to put up prices and make speculative gains through high water rates exacted from families of small means, who could have water at from 25 to 50 per cent less than the present cost were the landowners benefited by pipe extensions, instead of all the consumers, required to pay for the new pipes.

In 1905 the total receipts of the Water Department were \$513,021.70. Of this sum, not quite half-\$251,444.02-was expended for running expenses and operation, interest on bonds and sinking fund, leaving \$261,577.68 for construction of pipes and reservoirs. Most of this sum went for pipe extensions.

It is easy to see that small water onsumers-from whose pockets comes he bulk of the water revenue-could have cheaper water were not their rates put up to provide funds for the pipe extensions that enhance value of suburban land. In many places in the Eastern fringe of the city, where there are no houses, or where they are widely scattered, a few land speculators and owners of large tracts are profiting from investment of the money of the many water consumers in pipe imments for a few holdings.

The owners mark up the price of heir lots ahead of the approach of the new mains, and then mark it up again after the water is flowing through the pipes, put the profits in their pockets and declare that the system speeds the growth of the city, and that the city wes it to the suburbs.

But does the city give free sewers Why should not the cost of water pipe as well as of sewers be assessed against the benefited property?

And new pipe in the heart of the city, where it is most expensive and where high service mains for fire protection cost large sums of money, should it not be paid for as reasonably by the property served as by small wa-

ter consumers? These questions have been raised by the Portland Free Water Aesociation. which purposes to put the question of free water before the voters of the city in the municipal election next June This plan has the indorsement of the Portland Federated Trades Council, and is exploited in the latest number of the Portland Labor Press. The free water plan is of doubtful expediency, but its advocates make proper criticism of the present water system.

In announcing the new method, the ssociation says in part:

As the water system is now managed, it is a tax on the rent-payer and the small home-owner for the benefit of a few men who own the down-town property; as the expensive part of the water plant is in the business district ere the fire protection is needed. There you find the large mains and other expensive parts

The land speculator has a good thing limited in the present water board. It is laying mains around farms in the city and across ong stretches of vacant land that are held out of use while the water board improves them with money taken from the rent-payer and the small home-owner. s the water system is now managed we are getting any benefits from public owner-

ship, as the plant is being handled by the same old crowd. Public ownership of any kind should be rur ad service at great profit to a favored few as

carear Augustus issued a decree that all the world should be taxed for the benefit of the Roman Empire and every man had to go to his city to be taxed once a year.

Our modern Caesars of the water board have issued a decree that all the people of Portland shall be taxed and that every mother's son and daughter of them shall go up to the City Hall, or other designated place, and stand in line with money in hand to be taxed for the benefit of the "landed interests" after which they may depart to return and

after which they may depart to return and do likewise the next month. The present unjust system has ruled many years, making higher water rates than should have been charged. Less than half of last year's receipte went into maintenance and running expenses. One pipe all consumers should pay for-that is the main tube from Bull Run, which serves every consumer. But the distributing pipes should not so be paid for.

## HOPS, BEER AND CONSISTENCY.

F. G. Deckebach, a Salem brewer, implaine that the people of this state, in passing anti-liquor laws, did not discriminate between beer and ardent spirits, but placed all intoxicating liquors under the same ban. He call attention to the enormous sums of money brought to this state from year to year by the hop industry, which really means the beer industry, for hope have no commercial use except for the manufacture of beer. Because Oregon is thus a financial beneficiary of the beer-brewing industry, he asserts that a distinction should have been made in the laws between the sale of beer and liquors containing a larger per cent of alcohol. But he leaves the subject just where he found it, for he does not suggest in nanner a distinction should or could have been made. Having proposed a distinction, he should have pointed out n what respect it could have been es-

tablished. Mr. Deckebach is unquestionably right in his contention that the State of Oregon is inconsistent in moving against the consumption of beer at the same time that it is trying to build up standpoint, if it is wrong to drink beer It is wrong to make it; if it is wrong make beer it is also wrong to pronominally their wives, were their slaves | duce the hops which have no other purpose than the manufacture of beer. If Oregon desires and hopes to retain and increase its hopgrowing industry, it must as an unavoidable consequence desire and hope to see beer-drinking in crease. Every man who wishes the ling than to run the risk of irremediaprice of hope to be good must also deeire to see beer consumed in copious quantities. If all beer-drinking were since timely aid often checks what to stop tomorrow, hope could not be given away. So far, then, as Oregon has legislated against beer and not of Indian lands and funds a share in against hops, it is occupying an in-

consistent position. It may be doubted, however, whether ing such claims is unquestioned; its the voters of Oregon passed the local- calamity. decency is apparent. It fixes the legal option law upon moral grounds. It has

for local option who sometimes drink ballots were not cast as an expression of their views upon the right and wrong of liquor-drinking, but as an expression of their dissatisfaction with the manner in which the liquor busiless has been conducted in Oregon. Some people voted against the saloons ecause they believe them to be an un mitigated evil and a National curse Others voted however conducted. against them because the liquor people have openly and persistently violated the laws of the state and municipalities regarding sale to minors, keeping open Sundays, permitting gambling and other common offenses. Moreover some of the leaders in the liquor busi-Moreover. ness had undertaken to control elections in contests in which they had no particular interest, and many people voted for local option as a rebuke to

this interference. The people of Oregon dld not declare for the local-option law on its merits; they did not want to prohibit the sale They were driven to the enactment of that law by the manner in which the liquor business has been conducted. The local-option law was unfair, and some of its supporters will so admit, but when the liquor people undertook to amend it they proposed a substitute that was an insuit to the intelligence of the voters of the state. Was that a proper move for a class of desiring that discrimination be

made in favor of one class of drinks? Perhaps the people of the state would be willing to make a distinction in favor of beer. They certainly must if they desire to be consistent, but it is not likely that they will unless they have some assurance that men permitted to sell beer will not violate the prohibition against other Arinks, and will observe the regulations regarding sale to minors and sale on Sunday.

#### VITAL NEED OF SPRAYING.

In the news columns of this paper re cently it was stated that in the Wallace apple and pear orchard near Salem the most modern appliances are at hand for mixing and handling spray materials. With everything in readinces, the spraying can and will be done at the proper time. The great trouble in most of the small orchards is that the owners have not provided themselves with the necessary vate for heatng and the pumps for spraying. The excessive, and if it is properly cared for it will last many years. Of course the character of the equipment must depend upon the size of the orchard, but every grower should have at least a boiling vat and a barrel spray pump. Without at least this much the grower will put off his Winter spraying from time to time until the season is so far advanced that he must omit it altogether. If he relies upon borrowing from his neighbors, he will find that in fair weather they are using their own apparatus, and in stormy weather he cannot use it to advantage. The war upon fruit pests is like a war between nations, to the extent that prepared ness is of vital importance.

The man who plants or buys an orchard of any kind should count a spraying outfit as a part of his investment, and should expect to spray as regularly as he cultivates. Unless he expects to do this, the sooner he grubs out his trees or sells out the hetter for him and the fruitgrowing industry. The time for Winter spraying for San Jose scale and fungus growths will soon be here. Horticultural officers should be gin early to induce growers to use the remedies necessary to rid their trees of pests. This must be largely a work of education-of leading rather than driv-There are many growers, especially those with small orchards, who do not know when to spray, how to mix chase. Others are negligent and need timely notices

Condemnation of diseased fruit is all right in its time and place, but it is in the nature of a punishment and acts only indirectly as a remedy. The most successful and most useful member of the State Board of Horticulture and the most valuable fruit inspector will be he who can, without resort to extreme measures, induce the growers of his district to clean their trees. Quarreling and litigation are sometimes neces sary, but a tactful commissioner or spector should be able to accomplish desired results by the diligent use of reason and persuasion, thus enlisting the hearty co-operation of growers and retaining their good will. The spray ing of fruit trees is the great need of the fruitgrowing industry, especially in the Willamette Valley, where there are so many old and neglected orchards. Not only commercial orchards, but family orchards, need the remedy. Gen eral results are wanted, not noise and controversy in a few particular cases. Let us now have a campaign of educa tion, stimulation and eradication, Teach the growers what to do, arouse them to an active interest, and let the scale and worms take the consequences.

# SENDING FOR THE DOCTOR.

It is said by travelers that the Chinese employ physicians to keep them well; we pay them for curing us when we are sick. Which is the more sensi ble practice is fairly open to argu ment. American Medicine has an editorial in a late number which rather favors the Chinese method. At least the editorial asserts that we are as a rule guilty of unpardonable delay in sending for the doctor when the first symptoms of Illness appear.

The city family has a telephone its service. The doctor can be wakened at any time of the night and summoned to the patient's bedside. danger in delay is commonly not serious, therefore, one would imagine though, of course, there are diseases where no cure is possible unless the remedy is applied at the beginning of the attack. But in country districts, where to summon a physician require a long ride through storm and darkness, it is a different matter. Between hep industry. Viewed from a moral the moment when the family decides that a doctor is necessary and the time of his arrival hours may elapse; and those hours very often decide the ques-tion of life or death for the sufferer.

Whatever rule may seem best in cities, certainly in country districts it is best to err on the safe side. better to summon the physician for an attack which may possibly prove trifble danger from delay. In the long run would otherwise develop into a protracted illness. The doctor's fee is seldom a bad investment, and sometimes it pays better than any other. It may be looked upon as a sort of ine premium paid to ward off

This seems to bring us around to the status of the equaw man, it may be been frequently asserted, and is no Chinese view of the question. As a There is now a bigg

profit more by paying the doctor a beer, and even stronger drinks. Their moderate monthly stipend to keep them well than a large bill now and then to cure them of disease. Probably our custom is too change, but if it could be changed it would be a good thing for both physician and patient,

> The settlement of the semi-arid districts of the great plateau, due to the Government reclamation policy and private trrigation schemes, is progressing with a rapidity that is truly wonderful An example of this is shown in the receipts of the State Land Office Helena, Mont., for eleven months of the present fiscal year, as compared with the entire receipts of 1896. Dur ng the latter year the total receipts of the State Land Department were \$42,-689.07; those for eleven months of the present fiscal year are \$517,995.76. There s every indication that the receipts of the present month will bring the total up to full \$600,000. This denotes aborption of the eminent domain by homebuilders at a rate that is at once gratifying and surprising. The large otal involves no great landlord schemes and holdings, but denotes occupation by families of wide areas once arid but now or soon to be fruitful through Irrigation.

The boys who sosped the ralls of the streetcar track where it enters Ford street on a steep grade were made to inderstand the enormity of their offense and dismissed with a severe reprimand by Judge Frazer. It is scarcely ossible to believe that boys of 15 years and upwards did not know beforehand the nature of the offense, and the poseible, and even probable, conseque of rendering a heavy streetcar unmanageable on a steep grade, ending on a high bridge. Yet it is inconceivable that they, or any one of them, would have enjoyed the results of the catastrophe had their purpose in greasing the rails been successful and a car with its passengers been thrown into the ravine. Judge Frazer, all things considered, did the best probably that could be done with these culprits, though they richly deserved a much heavier penalty than the severest reprimand le able to inflict.

The wreck-proof mailcar is a device of human ingenuity that has long been ooked for in the interest of a faithful lass of public servants-the railway mail clerks. A number of such cars are now under construction for use on through trains over the Pacific rallroads. The list of railway mail clerks killed, maimed and cremated is a long one: the story of valuable mail destroyed by wreck and fire is a familiar one in every business community. Speed the day when the wreck-proof mailcar is a part of the required rall way equipment of every road!

The work of printing the big ballots for the election that took place in New York City yesterday was enormous. A otal of 3,000,000 ballots was printed They were divided among 1487 election districts, and every one of the vast number had to be in the hands of the inspectors before the polls opened Tuesday morning. It is easy to believe that Sunday was not observed in the printing offices from which these ballots were turned out.

The Oregonian cannot agree with City Attorney McNary that the franchies of the Southern Pacific on Fourth street is perpetual, or cannot be revoked or terminated, without payment to the railroad. The Oregonian doesn't believe this; not that it has at this moment legal reasons to give, but because the conclusion is not reasonable. The doctrine of "vested rights" materials or what equipment to pur- doesn't stand in this country where it

"Just as good as Hood River ap ples," ought to be taken as a tribute to Hood River apples rather than as a discredit. If, in speaking of Hood River apples, it should be said, "Just as good as Willamette Valley apples. the Willamette Valley growers would not be offended at all.

The Peter Iredale, stranded near Fort Stevens, seems to have tried to reach a pilot by the overland route. The vessel's aim was true enough; the pilots were inside the neck of land which the Iredale started to cross.

The Utes, it is said, are suspected of treachery in their dealings with the whites in Wyoming. Why they should be or have been suspected of anything else is a mystery not disclosed by the history of Indian warfare. This is the day when a multitude of

persons who didn't bet on the election are counting their losses. Just like the many who lost millions of dollars in Portland real estate by not buying when it was cheap. Hood River thinks its red-cheeked

pables the best in Oregon, too; but that's a glory which every other sec tion in the state claims for itself against all comers. Who's to arbi-

Judge Parker had to wait in line fifteen minutes before he could cast his vote yesterday. That's nothing. There were Democrats in 1904 who were permanently delayed in getting to the

After Heney gets done in San Frandisco he might root into the streetar franchise graft in Portland in 1903, whereby a political boss and first families "cleaned up" \$4,000,000.

Mr. Weyerhauser finds nothing in money but worries. That's what most persons find without money. Man is of few days and full of trouble. Mr. Hearst emerges from the wreck

with the loyal and undismayed support of a vociferous string of yellow papers We wonder what he'll do next? "Larry" Sullivan is an even bigger man in Nevada as a Democrat than he was in Oregon as a Republican.

And that's saying a good deal Evidently the people of New York believe there is a man behind the Hughes whickers. They are a discerning lot.

By presenting Christmas presents early, we might save money by passing them round, to a double or treble duty.

No. Mr. Hearst wouldn't rather be wrong than Governor. He'd rather be both.

There is now a bigger crop of election

CHANGES IN ROOSEVELT CABINET And How the Members Thereof Have Been Shifted.

Washington Dispatch to the Boston Globe, When Mr. Meyer enters the cabinet President Roosevelt in his six years' presidency will have had ID men as memers of his cabinet and will have made 21 changes in the distribution of portfolios. This, it is believed, breaks the record, as also the fact that the office of secretary of the Navy and Postmaster-General have been filled by five different persons during the Roosevelt administration. When Mr. Roosevelt entered the White

House as the successor of President Mc-Kinley, he inherited this cabinet: Secre-tary of State, John Hay: Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage; Secretary of War, Elihu Root; Secretary of the In-terior, Ethan Allen Hitchcock; Secretary terior, Ethan Allen Hitchcock; Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long; Attorney, General, Philander C. Knox; Postmaster-General, Charles Emory Smith; Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson. The Deartment of Commerce and Labor was reated shortly afterward and Mr. Cortel-on was made its first secretary.

Changes in the cabinet soon followed. Ir. Gage retired and was succeeded by Mr. Shaw, who in turn will be succeeded by Mr. Cortelyou. Mr. Long retired from the Navy Department to be succeeded by Moody, who was followed by Pau Morton for a few months and then by Mr. Bonaparte. With the reorganization of the cabinet Mr. Metcaif will become Secretary of the Navy, making the fifth scretary during this administration.

The changes in the Postoffice Depart-ment have been equal in number. Mr. Smith was one of the members of Mc-Kinley's cabinet soon to leave. His place was taken by Mr. Payne, and on his death Mr. Wynne held the place for a few months, giving way to Mr. Cortelyou, which was his second cabinet position. The fifth appointee will be Mr. Meyer.

Mr. Knox retired from the Department of Justice to enter the Senate. He was succeeded by Mr. Moody, whose successor will be Mr. Bonaparto. The Department of Commerce and Labor will also have had three secretaries in this administration when Mr. Straus be-comes its head, Mr. Cortelyou, Mr. Metcalf and Mr. Straus. In the State Department there have been two secre-taries, John Hay and Mr. Root, as also taries, John Hay and Mr. Root, as also in the War Department, Root and Taft. In only two departments have there

been no changes, interior, Secretary Hitchcock, and agriculture, Secretary Wilson, Mr. Cortelyou holds the prize for having been secretary in three depart-ments; Root, Bonaparte and Metcalf have filled two cabinet positions.

Mr. Wilson is the dean of the cabinet Next March he will have served 10 years which has only been exceeded twice in American history. Albert Gallatin served as secretary of the treasury from 1801 to 1814 under Jefferson and Madison, and William Wirt was Attorney-General from

#### Lower Fares Pay.

New York World. When the New Haven Railroad Com-pany reduced its passenger rate to 2 ents a mile the officials estimated that there would be a loss of about \$700,000 a year in gross receipts. The reduced rate, which affects nine-tenths of the system, has been in operation several months, and instead of the predicted reduction there is an in-crease in gross earnings. Lower fares have given the company enough new business to more than make good the lessened profit on each fare. When the Michigan Central charter was repealed and a 2-cent rate was fixed by the Legislature the company brought suit against the state of Michigan for \$5,500,000. By the time the case got before the courts the receipts already showed a large increase in passenger earnings. Instead of losing by the repeal of a charter which gave it the right to charge 3 cents a mile the Michigan Central had actually bene-

The recent reductions in fare on the Pennsylvania were made in a confident business belief that there would be more profit for the company in carry-ing people for less money. Other companies are planning similar reductions. The next five years will wit-ness unprecedented reductions in pas-senger fares. Railroad managers are coming to understand the simple scientific principle that there is more noney in doing a large business with a small margin of profit on each transaction than in doing a small business with a large margin of profit on each

## Goulds of Royal Blood-\$50,000.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Dispatch. That her son, Kingdon Gould, might be the to trace relationship to the ruler. of England and that she might show that he blood in her own veins is of the pur plest, Mrs. George Gould has employed a firm of genealogists to prove it. Working with a dozen agents in Eng-land and France, these genealogists have now succeeded. They show that Kingdon and Mrs. Gould have in them blood o British kings, and reveal ancestry back to he Twelfth century.

The result of the probers' labors Mr. Gould has made up in pamphlet form, Every entry in the record is backed by letters from the English College of Arms or from churches and old records in Eng-

It cost Mrs. Gould \$50,000 upward for the work of preparation. The records show that the Kingdons have the right to quarter their arms with those of the Hockins of England, as a Miss Hockins. known in heraldry as an "helress," mar-ried a Kingdon. By an helress, it is explained by the compilers of the book, is meant a maiden who is the last of her race, and in this connection it is stated that Mrs. Gould is an helress, being the last of the direct descent of the Kingdons

#### About the New Chrysanthemums st. Louis Republic

The chrysanthemum show at Shaw's Garden will open November 12, and prob-ably last two weeks. It will be held in a large tent, which will be erected over the parterre, the cinder walks serving as aleles, as the plants will be grouped on the tulip beds. This arrangement will give the visitors more opportunity to get around among the exhibits than was possible last year. There will be 3000 plants on exhibition, representing 300 varieties. Last year there were 2000 plants from 210 varieties.
Two of the new varieties are the "Co

Tornelli," which has a showy light yellow blossom about eight inches in dia-meter, and the "silver wedding," which grows very tall and has a waxy white President Roosevelt will also be repre-

sented by a new variety bearing his name Of the prolific flowering varieties, the "Mistress Y. C. Warden" will probably carry off first honors, as one of the plants already has 700 buds almost ready to blos-The plant is about six feet in di-

#### Making a Corner in Bull Dogs. London Dispatch

Three American dog fanciers are in Lon-don trying to make a corner on the de-scendants of the famous buildog Rodney Stone. Descendants of this animal rarely come on the market, but when they do they sell for nearly \$5000 apiece. Jeffries, who sold Rodney Stone to Mr. Croker, says that if the men trying to make the corner apply to him they will have to pay

#### "Jimmy" Hyde In a Sensible Role. Baltimore News

James Hazen Hyde, ex-vice-president of the Equitable, who is living in Paris, has arranged for a debate in French between Harvard and Yale. He has offered a cup to the team win-ning such a contest. This is one of many things Hyde has done to in-crease an increat in the study of French at Harvard.

WORST DISASTER IN RAILROADING Atlantic City Accident Contrasted With Other Affairs of Its Klud.

Philadelphia North American. Seldom in the history of American railroading have there been wrecks in which the loss of life was so appalling as in the wreck of the Atlantic express on the new electric line of the Pennsyl vania Railroad on Sunday.

In a head-on smash-up, on the Southern Railway, at Hodges, Tenn., in 1904, 62 passengers were killed and 162 more injured. The same year 69 persons were killed when a Denver & Rio Grande express broke through the bridge in Colorado. In the Baltimore & Chio wreck at Connellsville the day before Christmas, 1902, 73 were killed. In 1888, at the Mud Run (Pa.) wreck, 66 passengers and employes were victims. The year before, in a wreck at Chatsworth III., 85 persons were killed, and in 1876 at night, in a storm, 80 passengers were killed when a Lake Shore train went into the river at Ashtabula, Ohlo. In the Elast probably the most disas-

trous wreck, in number killed, occurred in 1856 at Camp Hill, when an excur-sion train loaded with children ran into another train and 66 persons, mostly children, were killed. The Meadows wreck, on July 30, 1896, about a mile west from the last wreck, when a Reading Railway flyer crashed through a Pennsylvania excursion train, cost 47 Recently the Pennsylvania Rallroad

has had a large share of bad wrecks. The late one, with its large list of killed, is the worst. In the Harrisburg accident, when the Cleveland express can into a wrecked freight-train and caused the explosion of two cars of dynamite, 25 persons lost their lives and score

September 25, 1905, the New York Amited smashed into a local train a Paoli, killing six passengers and injur ing 18 persons occupying the genera nanager's private car. That same year seven were killed and 50 injured a Ellsworth, Pa., where a second section of an inaugural special ran into the first section,

September 29 of this year, hardly month before the Atlantic City wreck, three persons were killed and a score injured at Eddington, on the New York division. An express from Long Branch telescoped the three rear coaches of the New York-Philadelphia express, which had been brought to a stop by a broken

Less than a year ago an accident simliar to that on the Atlantic City Mead-ows occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad's bridge across Cooper Creek, Camden

The bridge had falled to close so that the rails met properly, and a locomo-tive and two passenger cars jumped the tracks and ran across the ties. Ow-ing to the weight of the locomotive it did not jump over the guardrail, and no one was injured. At May's Landing. 27passengers were killed August 11, 1880, when #wo sec-

tions of an excursion train came to-gether, two being killed outright and the others dying of injuries. February 21, 1201, 20 lives were lost on the Camden and Amboy division, when a New York express ran into a

#### ocal train at Rusling's siding, above Bordentown. "Must Be a Fool Or Tondy."

New York Despatch.

Mrs. Sallie Morris Corey threw the club
women attending the meeting of the Soclety for Political Study into a spasm, by

be a really popular and soughtafter club woman one must be either fool or a toady, without originality or in dependent speech, admiring everyone mckiling as the others cackle, talking only well worn platitudes-in short, just being one card in the pack.

"Striving after the unattainable is one of the great feminine faults of the century. To be better dressed, to makemore of a splurge than a neighbor, to desires can only find place in the mind of a fool,"

## Get Roosevelt Hound For Bears.

Bloomsburg (Pa.) Despate One of President Roosevelt's famous bear hounds is to be used in an effort to clear out the bears that infest the section around Jamison City. The dog wa one of those used in the West two years ago by the President, and was pre int Springs, who died a short time

It then came into the possession James T. Brady, of Jamison City, and it has just arrived at his kennels. The dog will be used in tracking bears. There are so many in that section that

the farmers are greatly annoyed by them, and almost daily some fresh story of their raids upon the farms has been told.

Bachelors Organize For Business. Sterling (III.) Cor. New York World.
The young men of Sterling, not to be outdone by the score of young women who organized the "Matrimonial Help Club," have organized a young men's "Betterment Club," the object of which is to promote matrimony and at the same time guide the unwary young man. In this club there are now 20 young men, the same number of members as the

The club will pass upon the merits of the women eligible for matrimony. It will be determined whether the girl can bake and mend and keep house in ad dition to playing whist and attending the theater. If she be addicted to jewelry or frivolous she will be blacklisted.

A REAL KANSAS WAR STORY "Sol" Lanham Finds His "Bunky" After An Absence of 42 Years.

Eldorado Republican. Solomon Lanham had been in Kansas lity with two cars of steers and was returning home to Oklahoma on No. 5. He was in the smoking room of the rear sleeper with another passenger and they were telling "war stories," A third man entered the sleeper at Topeka and after lunch they all three re-engaged in conversation about the war, which was connued until the train arrived at Emporia.

"At the Battle of Nashville, which was fought in December, 1864, my brigade was ordered to charge," said Comrade Sol. "We were going up a hill at a lively clip when we came to an old-fashioned 'atake and ridered' rail fence. I was on the top rail when a rebel shell exploded over our heads. A piece of it cut a gash across my breast to the bone, and I fell off the fence as good as dead. My old bunky— we had messed and slept and fought together for three years—got hit in the head. When I came to I raised myself on my elhow and not ten feet from me was my bunky. He was on his back. The blood was streaming down his face. which was as pale as death. Poor Jim was as dead-

was as dead—
"You're a d—d liar, Sol," exclaimed
the comrade who got on at Topeka. "Sol,
you old fool, you are dead. I came to
pretty soon after I was hit and looking around saw you was as dead as you will over be. I saw you die, Sol"—and they fell onto each other and they hugged and they cried and they cried and they igged—while the other fellow—he cried, o. "Where are you going, Jim?" said d. "Going to Colorado." "No you are not. You are going home with me." And thus did Comrades Sol Lanham and fames Sanderson meet forty-two years after the war.

### English Humor Gets Real Busy.

London Punch. 7:30 A. M.—Alarum goes off. Query: 'Is lunacy increasing?" 7:32 A. M.—Drop off to sleep again, Query: "Do we sleep enough?" 8:30 A. M.—Wake with a start; take breakfast while dressing Query
"Do we eat too much?" Rush to statio
miss train through being knocks
down by "Vanguard." Query; "Ar motor buses dangerous?

9:15 A. M .- Arrive office late, Head of firm already there. Query; you worth your money?"

1 P. M.—Go to lunch. Give waiter penny. Query: "Are tippers moral

1:45 P. M .- Buy two bananas; rush up and down Penchurch street to find place to put skins; fail to do so. 1:59 P. M.—One minute to get back to office; in desperation throw skins in street; policemen rush from all quar-ters. Owing to circuitous route taken to avoid them am late at office. Lose situation. Query: "Is alcohol worthless

P. M.—Leave office; have a "banana fall" on own skins. Query: "Have we lived before?" 6 P. M .- Arrive home; tell wife about my dismissal. Query; "Does woman

10 P. M .- Retire to bed for the night, cursing my luck. Query; growing less religious?"

### Out of the Mouths of Babes.

Catholic News.
Little Margie (reading)—What is the pale of civilization," Tommy?
Small Tommy—Oh, some new brand of

"You're a tattle-tale," said little Harry roure a tattle-tile, said little Harry to his small sistor. "You run and tell mamma everything that happens."
"Well, I sin't as bad as you are," rejoined the little girl. "You tell her a lot of things that don't happen at all."

"Papa," said small Freddy, "I'll be 6 ears old tomorrow. Don't you think I night to have a gun for a birthday pres-'No, I dan't." replied his father. "You might shoot some of the neighbors."
"On, well," replied Freddy, "they can get their lives insured

## The Earth's Surface.

Lippincott's,
Two sisters, one tipping the scales at 200 pounds or more, and the other slight to extreme slimness, but very beautiful, were being introduced at a reception. "What's her name?" whispered one oung man to a friend, referring to the dim stater. "I didn't catch it." "Virginia," answered the friend. "Virginia!" repeated the young man in

Then her sister must e the whole United States."

## Self-Convicted.

Catholic Standard and Times.
"Why deny lt?" he insisted. "It secause some gossip intimates that I not true to you that you have broken our engagement." our engagement."
"Oh! no." she replied, "It is because
believe you truthful that I am break-

ng it."
"How do you mean?"
"Well, you remember you have frecently told me that you were not worthy

Mrs. Newlywed-His good taste.

Happiness in the Family, Meggendorfer Blatter, Mrs. Newlywed-My husband admires werything about me-my voice, my eyes, ny form, my hands! Friend-And what do you admire about

MR. BRYAN-"ALAS, POOR HEARST, I KNEW HIM WELL"

