# The Oregonian

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The subsidy grafters are to be con-tratulated on their success in rallying to their support at least one honest man. It is clearly apparent, by the language used and the arguments seforth, that Fresident Roosevelt in hi message has relied on the unsupported nd unverified statements of the profor years been endeavoring to work the graft through Congress. No one quesions the honesty or the sincerity of purpose of the President, and yet he has been shamefully misled on the hip-pubsidy measure by men on whom has undoubtedly depended for accuate information. The President lays creat stress on the commercial situation between this country and South America. Taking the statements made ent regrets that South America, which should be knit to us by the closest unercial ties, is hardly in direct Il. Its commercial relations being alnost exclusively with Europe."

te extent to which the President been imposed on by accepting the insupported statements of the subsidy rafters is reflected in the statement at "in the year 1905 there entered the ort of Rio Janeiro over 3000 steamers and sailing vessels from Europe, but rom the United States no steamers and act, which can easily be verified by Custom - House statistics, from port of New York alone, there has n clearing for South American ports, the greater part of them for Rio anelro, an average of more than ten our commerce at rates so low that the ritish Board of Trade last year sent ea to investigate the situation. The reports of these representatives were at the steamehip lines plying between e United States and South America were carrying freight at much lower tates than were exacted from the Britthat the competition for the business out of New York was much more keen than out of British ports.

Incidentally, it should not ten that these steamers wer no subsidy from any government, They fre carrying our freight to South Amer-ica because they are willing to per-form the service at less cost than our own capitalists see fit to do it for. There is no reason to believe that they would not also carry our mails for less money than we can carry them ourtition with the nations with which they are expected to compete in business. In the matter of wages and coat of maintenance there is very little differ-In the original cost of the vessels

the British have an advantage that unknown. in short order, and at no expense, by Congress granting Americans permisand place the American flag over then regardless of where they are built.

It would surely be criminal for us to surren-ler to our commercial rivals the great com-perce of the Orient, the great commerce we should have with South America, and even our own communications with Hawaii and the distinguish.

ness of handling our commerce. These vessels are carrying freight across the Pacific today at a lower rate per ton per mile than it is carried on any other | lem when its solution was causing such deep-sea route out of the United States.

They are doing it with vessels that that it is impossible for the Asiatic were purchased in the world's markets, and the Caucasian to meet on common and, if it is really advisable that we ground, even though the political phase enter into competition with them, the first and most important aid that can be given us by the Government is the right to purchase vessels at as low a rate as our competitors enjoy. No raid on the Treasury is necessary in the .75 granting of this privilege, and no raid on the Treasury can offer returns of such value as will be conferred by the

#### USELESS SCHOOL MEETINGS.

The annual district school meeting is an ancient device for the purpose of discussing the affairs of the district school and levying a tax for its support, It is a useful institution in its proper place; but its proper place, of course, is in communities where the district school still flourishes. In the larger ommunities, at least in large cities, ought to be abaudoned, for it is never, or rarely, the vehicle for the expression of the sentiments and purposes f the inxpayers, and it might easily be well-considered plans of School Dire tors and of upcetting the whole scheme At the last annual meeting in Port-

land, for example, about thirty persons were present. Some of them, no doubt, had the interests of the public schools at heart. Probably they did. For they followed faithfully the recommends of the School Directors as to the sc tax, and promptly adjourned. But any illigent and skillful manipulator might pose to promote the general school in-terests. These thirty persons or more could very easily have controlled the otion of the annual school meeting.

The truth is, the district school meeting in Portland has fallen into negleand disuse, and it ought to be abanned. The affairs of the district are the annual tax. It should have, just as Port of Portland or the City Counfor the funds which they disburse. enator Smith, of Umatilla, has pre-Board proper authority to levy the school tax up to the maximum of 10 mills, and in effect abolishing the annual school meeting. The bill should

LEASING THE RANGE.

In securing the adherence of the public and of the stockgrowers themlves. The evils caused by unregulatand destructive. The least of them all was the fact that the public received no sufficient reason for compelling those

the destruction of the range itself. Sheep in particular tend to eradicate the grasses utterly so that the land beomes a desert where they have grazed. This can only be prevented by great excessive numbers not only destroy the days if company should unexpectedly fatal to young trees, and, in fact, to plant growth of every sort. Overpasevils have flourished unchecked. In consequence the supporting power of range is only a fraction of what it years ago, while the effect upon the water courses of the semi-arid re-

gion has been dieastrous. It has been in many cases the poof the great stockmen to make life unpleasant for homesteaders upon the range that settlement has been virtuthe public, and under the laws of th country it was open to settlement, but the stockmen took upon themselves authority to nullify the laws. Settlers were annoyed, harried and cometimes shot for daring to take what Congress

had given them.

The proposed changes in the land laws are intended to protect homesteaders and at the same time preserve the range at its maximum productiveness, while it produces more or less revenue to the public. The final agreement by the stockmen that this policy s best speaks well for their insight proof of Mr. Pinchot's persuasive Slowly but surely the deep-seated faith of the millionaire that whatever be passing away. The lesson that the people have rights to their own property forgotten. but it is not likely

THE CHINESE PROBLEM IN ENGLAND. The Chinese question, it is causing much perplexity in England, notably in the great cities of London and Liverpool. The resident Chinese population in the former city is not large, relatively speaking. The Chinese keepers have, for the most part, ied English wives, and they do not appear to be giving any trouble. Society takes no note of them or their affilience between the American standard the council schools without protest, and they are simply absorbed in the great mass in which political preferment and intermeddling with public affairs are

But there is another class of China-men in England's great cities that is causing the authorities much concern. Depraved Chinese abound, and with by homestead filers in North Dakota opium smoking and other forms of vice and other sections of the Rocky Mounthey have proved too much for the tain region for permission to leave their forces that seek to protect the simple holdings until Spring because of the Some one has also been alarming the and unsophisticated from the wiles of utter impossibility of procuring fuel to President over a prospective loss of the crafty. Exposures of conditions the trade with the Orient unless the Wall-street millionaires who now operate have caused consternation among the vorable of Winter conditions on the

form of government, does not find it fully established, with trees as wind difficult to deal with the Chinese as a breaks, comfortable houses, shelter for political factor, and while the inter- stock and Summer-stored fuel, the marriage between Chinamen and Eng- homestead becomes a home, where The commerce with the Orient is ence, the moral phase of the Chinese cure these conditions is not possible in growing more rapidly than ever before. | question in England is as difficult to one or two years, and if these first Blach year witnesses enormous growth, adjust as it is in this country. Opium years have the exceptionally severe raise in salary.

than is a like vice in American cities, It is thus that England, self-complacent in her view of the Chinese prob of the question is eliminated from the

#### REAL HAPPINESS.

Oregon farmers should be a little more content with their surroundings after reading the news dispatches of the past week. While their city cousins have been worrying over a short supply of fuel, or trying to thaw out frozen water pipes, or cooking on the sitting-room heater because they were afraid of an explosion of the coil in their three square meals a day withber down in the lower end of the pas ture. Whether water should be charged clear, cold water yields a supply that is free and unfrozen. The plumbe

Then the agriculturiet has an additional reason for satisfaction when he reads of epidemics in some of the large cities, due to infected milk supply. The city resident who gets his quart of milk every morning or evening infood and care the dairy cows have received, or how clean the dairy barns are kept. When the farmer brings in cream which he pours over the dish of mush or baked apples contains no germs of disease.

The eggs which come to the farmer's table were not broken into a saucer to see whether they were fresh before putting them into the frying-pan, Of his butter nor his jelly needs a Food Commissioner's stamp to vouch for its His bacon and ham were no with questionable preservatives nor did they come from hogs that had

And the possibility of a streetear strike does not worry him. He lives to the city, not in a stuffy car, in which ne must come in contact with commocopie, but sitting comfortably in the carriage or perched high on

spring seat of his own wagon. Comparatively speaking, what an afficient and independent gentleman the of the butcher, the baker and the poor-gas paker. He pays for every-thing he gets except air, and would be glad to pay for that if he could get of land fifty by one hundred feet, and his next-door neighbore can look into the windows of his sitting-room. He doesn't know half the people who live in the same block with him, and doesn't want to know them. He works hard enough for fifty weeks in the spends his year's savings on a two the oil will cling to you still." sions in little packages from the gro-ceryman, and never has enough in the care to avoid overpasturing. Sheep in house to supply the table for three of Oregon and a well-known minister

Not so the farmer. Though hie fields are broad and his fences high and strong, he has a neighborly feeling for everyone who lives within ten miles of him. His pastures and poultryyards supply his meat and eggs; his garden fills his vegetable cellar every Fall and his fruithouse is stocked with fresh, canned and cured fruits in abundance. He worke leisurely through the Spring and early Summer, rushes a little during harvest, and then spends the Winter doing the chores and cutting his year's fuel. He enjoys health. peace and plenty in a degree unknown to his city cousin. If he lacks one other requisite, contentment, he should acquire this upon reading in the daily

Barrett of Washington has introured a bill, the purpose of which is as and labor. Its object is to prevent employers from compelling their employes bill is apparent in its-title. It seeks to protect loggers, railroad-graders, coal-miners and others working in gangs ployers' favorites, as expressed in the sheep on the public range. store. One of the real grievances of labor is represented by the greed which this bill seeks to check or forestall. While the abuse of the privilege of the company store and company mess nounts often to robbing the employe allow, it is a fact that these stores messhouses are a necessity in outside camps and isolated places. They can be-but to abolish them would work a hardship upon laborers in isolated the power of the employing company and to a certain extent with sober pru-dent laborers. Eliminate the just em-ployer and the sober, prudent laborer from the problem and abuses follow which the law is called upon to cor-rect. The task has ever been found a difficult one.

bere could, in the nature of things but one reply to the request mad ships out of Pacific ports are granted officials, and great indignation among great plateau the settler's home, for a subsidy. In his message the Presimoral and decent people. while England, through and by her a "universe of sky and snow." Once

Winters, the situation becomes desper man, Norwegian, French, Austrian and English girls into Chinese dens is not tions that certain homesteaders of Da-Japanese vessels engaged in the busi- more easily prevented or punished, kota, Idaho and other states asked the privilege of leaving their lands and permission was given as a matter of

> A large fleet of vessels has been beat ing around Cape Flattery for weeks endeavoring to get into the Straits of Fuca. A Seattle dispatch in yester-day's Oregonian says that it is be-lieved that there are fully fifty vessels in the storm-buffeted fleet. Among ternational Association of Sailing-Ship Owners, which makes a discrimination of 1s 3d against the port of Portland in favor of Puget Sound. It is officially shown by the records that outwardbound vessels make much faster pas sages from Portland than from Puget ound and the experience cound fleet for the past six m demonstrated that incoming veesels a Puget Sound are also suffering delays differential is now resting against the

The Washington Legislature do take up the Alaska Fair matter with thusiasm that is one of the chief heighboring state. It is to be regretted that the appropriation bill could not enterprises by the unquestioned and undivided support of the people. If the proved, and it undoubtedly will, it is hardly possible to place a limit on the morning and evening he knows the on the investment. If any one thinks, however, that any quibbling or paring sponsibility and without desire or pur- the milk pails and pans were scalded Legislature will jeopardize the success every time they were used. The thick of the fair, he is unacquainted with that wonderful Puget Sound collateral known as the "Seattle spirit,"

though nothing had happened. It was echaps fitting that the old reliable parted past had encountered similar experience in the river, should be the north and south of the Columbia River nave been unduly exercised over this It has been about eighteen years since ice delayed shipping for so long a period as during the past week, and it will probably be eighteen years efore there is a repetition of the troll-Other shipping facilities.

a political degenerate and a physical coward." These sound worse than some of the things that Mr. Hearst, of New York, said about Mr. Bailey, of Texas the country kind. He lives on a piece Unfortunately for the recently re-electsupplied with the necessary credentials. If Mr. Hearst was given to paraphrasing, he might say unto My Bailey, of Texas: "You may rant, yo year to wear himself out, and then may roar if you will, but the scent of

Dr. E. J. Thompson, long a residen of the Presbyterian Church, lies upon hie bier in Albany. He was known throughout the state in connection with the functions of his ministry. Locally he was well known in educational work, having been for a time president of the Albany College. He was long active in church work at Corvallis and Independence. He was 73 years of age at been alienated, necessary to public worime of his death, and leaves as a which his labors extended the record of an earnest, active, useful life along

West will repent of their negligence when they read of Dr. Srubbs' success-ful efforts to get coal for Reno, Perhaps J. C. Stubbs, traffic director of and revenues, shall belong forever the Harriman lines, has not brothers enough to go round, but each town might contribute to some member of The government shall grant a the family and thus secure his kindly intervention. Here at length is the true remedy for the coal familie.

When a man wants to grab a piece of amorous for state's rights. Ex-Senany particular store. The intent of the lator E. A. Ammon, of Colorado, is the tatest instance. He has been appalled at the strides of centralization estince there was a prospect that from the rapacity of employers, or em- would have to pay for pasturing his

> The Farmers' Union which a Linn County man proposes to organize for the purpose of putting wheat at a del lar a bushel and oats at four bits, wit a corresponding lift to all other products, will run afoul of a Hired Man's in working order.

Little Alfonso Bientot, heir presur ve or rather presumptive heir to Spanish throne, is to have an English nurse because etiquette decrees it so. This is where the young American sov-ereign beats him out with the bottle.

Even the earthquakes have joined in the persecution of Mr. Rockefeller. The Jamaica disturbance has cut down the flow of his Texas oil wells by a full Am I my brother's keeper? ask the

housands of Chicago children who are suffering from diphtheria which orig-nated in the sweatshops. House bill No. 104 has at last appared at Salem. But its old friends wouldn't recognize it, except by the

taste of it. General Alger says McKinley didn't ask him to resign; he resigned because McKinley wanted him to. That seems

As an annihilator of time, the Thaw trial will not be in the class with the Chester Thompson case.

Because it costs more to live, probably, the Senate agreed to the House

THE FAMOUS CONCORDAT OF 1801; Text of the Convention Between

The Government of the Republic acnowledges that the Catholic, Apostolical, and Roman religion is the religion of the great majority of French citizens. His Holiness, in like manner, acknowledges that this same religion has derived, and and the greatest splendor from the esta lishment of the Catholic worship in France, and from its being openly pro fessed by the Consuls of the F made, in consequence, as well for the good of religion as for the maintenance

The Roman Catholic Apostolical religion shall be freely exercised in France. Its service shall be publicly performed conformably to the regulations which the Government shall judge necessary for the public tranquillity.

There shall be made by the Holy See in concert with the Government, a new tivision of French dioceses.

His Holiness shall declare to the titula French Bishops that he expects from -even that of their sees. After this ex nortation, if they should refuse the sacrifice commanded for the good church, (a refusal, neverthele His Holiness by no means expects,) the sees of the new divisions shall be gov-

Within three months after the publication of His Holiness' bill, the Chief Cor Holiness shall confer canonical institution, according to the forms established for France before the change of Government, (i. e., the Revolution).

ecome vacant in future shall likewis belong to the Chief Consul, and canonical institution shall be administered by the Holy See, conformably to the preceding article.

VI. Bishops, before they enter up functions, shall take before Chief Consul the oath of fidelity which was in use before the Revolution, and promise to God, upon the Evangelists, to preserve obedience and likewise promise to carry on no correspondence, to be present at no conversation, to form his conversation, to form his conversation whether within the territories of the Re without, which may in any degree disturb thing is going forward to the prejudic of the state, I will immediately communicate to the government all the infor-

YII. Ecclesiastics of the second order shall take the same oath before the civil authorities appointed by the government.

VIII. The following formula of prayer shall be recited at the end of divine service to all the Catholic Churches of France "Domine, salvam fac rem republicam, Domine, salves fac Consules.'

The Bishops shall make a new divisio

of the parishes in their dioceses, which, however, shall not take effect till after i is ratified by the government The Bishops shall have the appointmen

of the Vicars General. Their choice shall only fall on persons approved by the gov

The Bishops may have a chapter in their cathedral, and a seminary diocese, without the government obliged to endow them.

All the metropolitan, cathedral, p ship, shall be placed at the disposal of XIII.

His Holiness, for the sake of peace and he happy re-establishment of the Cathole religion, declares that neither he not Hundreds of towns throughout the his successors will disturb in any manner those who have acquired the alienated property of the Church, and that, in cor-sequence, that property, with its right

XIV. The government shall grapt a suitable emolument to Bishops and parish priests whose dioceses and parishes are com

The government shall likewise take measures to enable French Catholics who ty for the support of religion. XVL

His Holiness recognizes in the Chief onsul of the French Republic the same rights and prerogatives in religious matters which the ancient government en-

It is agreed between the contracting parties that in case any of the successors of the present Chief Consul should not be a Catholic, the rights and prerogatives mentioned in the foregoing articles, as well as the nomination to the Bishops' Sees, shall be regulated, with regard to him, by a new convention.

The Year in the Foreign Trade. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Summary statistics just issued by Department of Commerce and Labor show that the year 1906 was as extraordinary in the expansion of the foreign as the domestic trade. Exports passed all previous bounds and so did imports. The merchandise movement in comparison with previous years was as follows:

\$1.798,107,955 \$1,321,064,604 \$477,048,261 1 608,000,705 1.170,144,550 477,548,245 1.21,215,740 1.000,500,100 415,400,500 1.000,088,001 900,518,570 1001,100,600 1.000,088,001 900,518,570 1001,100,600 1.000,070,800 859,419,910 584,056,950 1,477,949,666 \$29,019,387 648,930,229 excess has been several times ex-The growth of imports since 1900 is for more noteworthy than the growth of ex-ports, amounting to over 80 per cent, com-pared with little more than 20 per cent for exports. Over the high tariff wall is pouring such a volume of goods as has never before been known, and a volume increasing at a rate rarely be-

Atlanta Constitution. Dunno what's a-comin In these new-fangled days, orry fer the coal trust, But-let the weather blaze!

It takes all sorts of weathe To make a world like this The cares we have are nut! To the troubles that we miss. OPPOSED TO A COMMISSION.

Master of Oregon State Grange Goes on Record. FOREST GROVE, Or., Jan. 24.—(Special.)-A. T. Buxton, master of the Oregon State Grange, was asked today what was the position of the State Grange regarding the proposition now before the Legislature for the creation of a rall-

authoritative declaration on that subject." he said, "It has come up in some of our discussions at past sessions, and the general trend of opinion, I think, has been opposed to a commission, though some of our ablest members have favored it. The Grange not having placed itself on record in the matter, I do pretend to speak for it. Persons am not favorable to the creation of commission. In the first place, it would so far as I can see. If the Legislature can create a commission with power to maximum rates, and I would rather trust the Legislature to perform this duty than

ject, I notice that the general assumption sioners shall be selected. I am firmly of the opinion that, if we are to have in this matter is the only correct one. The commission should get its appointment directly from the people. "But to come back to the main question

The principal demand for a railroad realization that something must be done But I fail to see how a railroad com ing this trouble. A commission can no supply cars nor force a railroad company to supply them. The only practical way is to adopt a law imposing an effective reciprocal demurrage. Of course there and the railroads are sometimes arbitrar; in fixing the weight of carloads. But in value. In fact I believe that, if the railroads should have their choice in regard to the form that state regulative legislation should take, they would always ask for a commission, for they are gen are appointed or otherwise influence then so as to cripple their power. It is generally admitted that a railroad commission has never been effective or success ful in accomplishing its prime object, the duction of rates.
If has been urged by the ad-

a commission that 'rather than attempt to regulate by specific, unyielding legi-lation, the commission has generally be-vested with power to make proper ar reasonable rules'-but these rules are generally disregarded by the railroads and are of little effect in accurring de-

"But, whatever rallroad legislation may The railroads are about the moneyed interests we have in the state our great state, and I feel that we are ing many years in the past, if they not hindered by unfavorable legislation. By this I do not mean that we need to refrain from any legislation. We want the railroads to pro them so to conduct their affairs that all other industries in the state, dependent pon them to a greater or less extent, nay prosper also. With all our interests working thus in harmony I believe we would see greater development in the next five years than we have witnessed in any previous decade in our history."

# Boston's 12 O'Clock Law.

people who are patronizing the hotels of Boston after 11 o'clock, taking advantage of the law which allowed the sale liquor up to 12 o'clock, are very for Indeed, it is a question whether or the extra hour was justified upon any argument whatever. Certainly the con-ditions since the law went into effect have shown how weak was that plea of the Mayor of Boston and some others, to the effect that such a law meant more prosperity for Boston. No such result was expected to follow: at all events, it was not expected by those people who wanted to discuss the question sensibly t will not add \$1 to Boston's wealth will not add \$1 of business to it, and will not add to its reputation as a city in which to do business. That plea in favor of the legislation was poppycock. right to drink liquor at 11:65 it is equally right to drink it at 11:55. The few who are privileged to do it now under new law have been given their ri that is all; further than that the tion does not amount to much.

WHAT THE STATES ARE DOING

Following the Government's Pace in Railroad Regulation New York Press.

The pace in state supervision of railroads set by Governor La Follette and closely followed by Governor Flughes and Folk is now taken up by several imitators of their excellent fashion.

Governor Chamberlain, of wants a railroad commission with adequate powers. Governor Comer, of Alabama, voices a general demand in the West and South when he proposes a relonger than is necessary to load or unload it, why not the shipper fine the falling to supply cars within a reasonable time of his demand. If the railroad's penalty on the shipper is fair, it s a rule that should work build the shipper should have under the law to impose a penalty on the raffroad for its damage to him. Governor Meade, of Washington, also gives hi n the matter of delaying cars. Governor Cutler, of Utah, asks the

Dencen wants the Legislature to prosoute the state's claims against the IIII handed election of Harriman's man Harais followed up by a legislative threat to investigate the company's sale Perhaps the most important sten to ward state regulation that will help the rest of the country is urged by Governor Stunrt in Pennsylvania. In addition to a railroad commission with powers like the Federal body's and a maximum passenger rate of 2 coors a mile, the Gover-nor recommends legislation to make ef fective the constitutional provision which prohibits railroads from engaging in any other business than that of the common carrier. When this law is passed the coal trust will have to depend exclusively on rebates for its livelihood, and the duty of the Federal Government to destroy the monopoly will be made easi Evidently the states are awakening to

Congress to act.

the possibilities of getting some redre-for railroad abuses without waiting for

The daily paper is an educative force influence with the schools? Why should it not be a force full of conscience and conscious responsibility? Is this impossi-ble? Is it true that the newspaper must live by adjusting its contents to the least

and least noble part of the co aver that most of our dallies are not de voted to the dissemination of matter portance beyond a very limited locality

Murders, deaths, suicides, trivial incidents stinging of a farmer from the careless appear in our New York and Massachusetts papers. What will the news-paper of the future be? Has the model yet been thought out? We are confident that the future newspaper will not se larger in bulk, but smaller, and that its obligations to the public will be felt in a degree that is not now felt, if even

# The Kickers' Club.

They kick when it's warm, they kick when

They kick at the rain, they kick at the They lick at the pain of the rheumatic woe; They kick at the fun and the laughter

aloud. They kick at the sun and they kick at the They blick at the drink, and they kick at the dust, They kick when they shrink and they kick

when they bust;
They block if they full, and they kick if they rise.
They kick good and tall at the stars and the skies; =

They kick if they're sick, they kick if they're well.
They lick (il) the kick kicks them out of this-earth.

# Stur Gazing.

The Teddy bear is everywhere, "It's a disease!" declare the doctors And in a lay twice every day Somebody sings at Keith and Proctor's Appears a cub; oh! how the public defice the little Braint!

The doll of old is no more sold—

The Teddy bear has wrought her ruln. The heroscope and kindred dope Are not among my information My knowledge bars the newest stars; They'll change the name of Ursa Major.

FATHER HAS A COUGH



.- From the Chicago Record-Herald.