The Oregonian themselves are not to blame for spread of prohibition sentiment.

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PORTLAND, MONDAY DEC. 23, 1907.

A JEWISH VIEW OF THE SABBATH. Dr. Isldor Singer, of New York, a celebrated Jewish scholar and publi-

cist, has been moved by the new efforts for enforcement of Sunday closing laws to address his fellow-religionists on the origin of the Jewish Sabbath, transferred by the Christian world, as a sacred day, from the seventh day of the week to the first. He urges his people to start "a new epoch in our history by shelving our Semitic superstitions once for all," and then presents this statement:

Our rabbis, from the most radical to the most conservative, know, and we educated Jewish laymen at the end of the first decade of the twentieth century should know, that the Sabbath, an institution far older than the decalogue itself, had originally nothing to do with rest from labor, an overexection unthinkable in those primitive when industry and commerce were yet in their infant stage. The Hebrew sub-bathon, like the Babylonian sabbatum, was an unlucky day, like the Fridays and thir-teenth of our modern superstition, and the prohibition of any activity on the seventh teenth of our modern superstition, and this prohibition of any activity on the seventh day had as little to do with genuine religion as the nonsailing of many of our war ves-sels on Fridays or the omission of the room number 18 in several of our most progressive hotels.

But every custom and every doc

trine of long standing has departed far from its original. The Christmas festival, in its main features, relates more to paganism, so-called, than to Christianity. The genesis of the Holy Trinity is traceable through ecclesiastical and personal disputes, through politics and speculative philosophy back to Philo and Plato; and the pa ganism of old Rome, transformed more or less, is still reflected through Vatican. The Pope today is called, and calls himself. Pontifex Maximus, the old Roman high priest bridge-builder, chief of the priests associated with the religious observances attending the construction and maintenance of the bridges over the Tiber at Rome. This was so important a public function that it was bound up with the highest offices of religion in the old city. One of these bridges, the Pons Sublicius, was pe sacred. Julius Caesar was Pontifex Maximus, B. C. 46. The Roman Catholic Church, claiming for its own, under the Holy Roman Empire, the hereditaments of the old empire of the Caesars, adopted words, names and customs, transformed, or transferred, to new conditions. Protestant ism, helr through the Roman Church of Christian symbols and doctrines, retains much of the same.

ply the growth of custom and of opinion. The Jews, when the books of Genesis and Exodus took their final form, must have supposed-some of them at least-that the seventh day was sacred because of the idea which had gained prevalence among them that the Creator rested from his la bors on that day, an idea probably borrowed from Babylonia, with other legends, as that of the creation and the flood. In Deuteronomy, a very different reason is assigned for the observance of the Sabbath as a sacred day, namely, that the day was to be kept in commemoration of the deliverance of the people out of Egypt The form in Deuteronomy is probably older than the statements as we have them in Genesis and Exodus-these last belonging to the legends gathered by the exiles, and brought into their present textual forms by editors after the return from the captivity. But wing far behind all these were original seeds of the idea, which inuded the notion of an unfortunate. unlucky or unpropitious day-like the of the old Roman world-on which it was not safe tha any new work should be undertaken.

Religious usage everywhere is sim

"Doherty had been drinking heavily all day," says the Lexington, Or., story of the latest saloon murder. drink all day, he murdered a man. dinary times would be "good bank- shipewners. "Do you know," said he ing," and fortify his institution against to the assembled patriots, "that we advocates of indiscriminate liquor possible runs. Finally, the forty-four pay foreign ships \$300,000,000 a year are competing with Oregon's finest.

traffic who assert that the saloon men themselves are not to blame for the

THE SEPARATION IN FRANCE. The government of France goes

steadily forward with its policy of forcing entire separation of church and state. By a vote of two to one on Saturday last the Chamber of Deputies passed the bill for devolution of church property, for handing over the communes, and forbidding testamentary dispositions of property to ecclesiastical or pious foundations. These measures are taken in pursuance of a policy towards the church the most important perhaps in the whole history of France. It marks the dissolution of a pact which has existed, with only a short interruption during the great Revolution, from the time of Clovis, the Frankish King (500 A. D.), to the present day. More than a years ago the thousand Church would have disappeared, but for the support of the Frankish Em-The peace between the Church and

the Revolution that was arranged by Napoleon lasted one hundred years, but that concordat is now completely dissolved. The new policy began about six years ago, and has since been sustained by repeated elections which the government interprets and is acting upon as the final judgment of the French people. Religious establishments may be organized under general law, but the property of each must be kept in the hands of members of the laity, as trustees, not in those of the priests. All creeds are authorized to form associations for public worship, but the associations can have no support from the state from the departments or from the communes. The law requires all buildings actually used for public worship and for dwellings in that connection to be made over to the asso clations, and property not so used may be appraised for their benefit, or must escheat to the departments or communes. The church has not been disposed thus far to avail itself even of such advantages as it has had under the law, and the legislative body is therefore adopting still more drastic measures.

The grants paid by the state in the last year of the old regime, for support of the clergy, amounted to 37,-528,600 francs; those paid by the departments and communes to 7,550,042 francs. As transitory measures certain small pensions are allowed to ec clesiastics over 45 years of age; but most of the beneficiaries thus far have

refused to accept them. The policy is more unfavorable to every church establishment, in the matter of property, than that of other countries which, like our own, enforce separation of church and state; for the clergy with us are not forbidden to act as trustees of property belonging to ecclesiastical associations. The object France is aiming at is to cut off or reduce the power of the hierarchy. acting under directions from Rome, over affairs in France. It is intended to be the final dissolution of the bond between France and the Church of th Holy Roman Empire, begun by Clovis and confirmed and established by Charles Martel, Pepin and Charle-

OREGON VERSUS NEW YORK.

New York is still blaming the rest of the country for the poor showing her banks were forced to make in rese to the Controller's recent call. The Oregonian is charged by the New York Times with being "beastful" over the excellent showing made by the banks of this state. The Times ssures us that "advertis facts is an unconscious revelation of them. selfishness and weakness and inability to grasp how such conditions should be met." The size of the Oregon reserves, as viewed by the Times, is the result of very poor banking methods. show us where we made take, the New York paper informs us that the attenuated condition of the reserves of the New York banks is due to their sending to the interior in a period of seven weeks \$106,911,000 more than was received from the interior. "In the same seven weeks." continues the Times, "New York banks have gained from the Treasury \$28,642,000, and from gold imports \$70,548,900. In other words, New York has retained \$2,279,000 of the hundred millions and more which have passed through its banks, sending the rest to the assistance of those who held a surplus of reserves, while New York has incurred a deficit in their

The air of injured innocence affected by the Times, as well as by other New York papers, would be positively humorous were it not such a sublime exhibition of matchless nerve. Did New York make the "interior" a present of that hundred millions, or was it a loan? Did the hundred millions really belong to the New York bankers or was it the property of the The Times says it rude interior? came from the United States Treasury and from abroad, and yet, before the gold began moving from Europe or from abroad, New York owed the interior large sums of money, and at the first breath of the coming storm began protesting against payment indeed, flatly refused to send money to the Interior without a premium.

service."

The \$70,000,000 mentioned as coming from Europe included more than \$2,000,000 for Portland, which was payment for approximately part \$7,000,000 worth of wheat and flour which we sold to Europe within the past six weeks. Probably the remainder belonged to the exporters South and West who have been shipping wheat and cotton abroad in immense quantities. As for the Treasury contribution, it was dumped into Wall street for the purpose of helping New York pay its debts to the country. The assumption that New York is the custodian of funds or the entire country, and that the interior must distribute its own funds in accordance with the wishes of New York is all The Oregonian fully agrees with the Times that reserves in excess of forty per cent are detrimental to the profits of banking, and that the excess reserve could be used to better

advantage by responsible borrowers But the Times should remember that the situation from which we are now emerging is an extraordinary one It should remember that the turmoil of the gamblers' row in Wall street has frightened timid depositors all over the land, and it is the first duty of the banker to forego some of the a result of his being permitted to profits which result from what in or-

the Oregonians, and it is extremely for carrying our exports abroad? doubtful about the twenty-odd per cent reserves of the New York banks belonging to the New Yorkers Most of it is funds which have been sent in from the interior and which in the future will not trouble the sore-abused New York financiers.

PRIMITIVE MAN IN AMERICA.

"Early Man in North America," a subject that has called forth a vast amount of speculation, receives fresh consideration in a treatise just published by the Bureau of American Ethnology. It is a review of the information, thus far obtainable, relating to skeletal remains suggesting or attributed to early man in North America. multitude of writers have dealt with this subject, some of them at great length; but their information collected at large and presented in de tail, has not hitherto been well digest ed or reduced to conclusions. Short's "North Americans of Antiquity," published about twenty years ago, contains almost all that has been gath ered. Leading facts are presented in the later editions of Lyell's "Antiquity of Man." Not much new matter has been discovered since the publication of these books; and the present Smithsonian essay is an attempt to gather the main discoveries and facts ogether, for presentation in concrete

It is admitted on all sides that the proofs of the high entiquity of man. from his skeletal remains in America, or from implements of human origin are not so sure as in Europe and much less abundant. There is, as yet, no sure proof that man existed in America before the present geological period; while it is deemed certain that in the Eastern Hemisphere he was of much higher antiquity. Dates of geological periods are, of course, uncertain, but the latest glacial invasionthe time when the ice sheets from the north came as far south as the Ohio River-apparently was considerably more than ten thousand years ago. But man certainly existed in Europe before the latest great ice age. The remains of his handleraft in the glacial gravels prove it beyond question Skeletal remains support this conclusion, but with less certainty; for even the solid parts of the human frame are very perishable, and can only be preserved under extremely unusual and exceptional conditions. "Identification of human bones as those of early man," says the author of the Smithsonian essay, "that is, as man of geological antiquity, demands indisoutable stratigraphical evidence, some degree of fossilization of the bones, and preservation of distinctions of sufficient extent for their identification as human remains. A skeleton or skull not fossilized, or one whether fossilized or not, agreeing with a skel eton or a skull of recent or not very ancient man in the same locality, cannot be accepted as geologically ancient, unless the geological evidence should be absolutely decisive." great number of skeletons unearthed from American prehistoric mounds it s believed are not very ancient. Their date very certainly is since the last ice The evidence bears witness age. against the geological antiquity of the remains and for their close affinity to or identity with those of the modern

It is not proven, of course, that the human race in America was not of high antiquity; but it is concluded that the remains of man have not yet been found in positions to afford proof of the presence of geologically ancient man on this continent. His ancient "pueblos" are works probably of very moderate antiquity. No great length

Dr. Moore, of La Grande, strange ideas of medical ethics. But he's only an osteopath, and doubtless that's the reason. He wants the State Board of Medical Examiners to conform strictly to the letter of the law and make a charge only for their expenses in performing their public du-The members of the board have ties. had different ideas. What's a foolish law between doctors? They have imposed the usual legal charge against all applicants for examination before the board, and, after defraying the board's expenses, they have constituted the balance a little medical "jacknot" and have divided it up impar tially among themselves. On one oceasion, says Dr. Moore, when there had been a profitable bunch of osteo paths to be put through the machine the board was able to declare a very handsome dividend, something like \$50 for each member. That was

worth while, even for a busy doctor. But this was an extraordinary on portunity. You can't catch and pluck an osteopath every day; and no doubt other distributions have been on a more modest scale. Probably the doctors have got no more out of their little arrangement than they have earned; and they may be and doubtless are entirely right in their contention that their service is worth fair remuneration and that that's all they are getting. No doubt, no doubt. But how much have they been getting? Is there any report with any state officer at Salem setting forth all the interesting details on that subject? The medical examiners are state officers, too, or something like it, and the people are, we may suppose, entitled

to know. Yet possibly it is none of the public's business. The doctors are, of course proceeding under some well-known bylaw of their justly celebrated medical code of ethics; and there may be no need to explain anything to anybody except one another.

EDUCATION SADLY NEEDED. An enthusiastic ship-subsidy meet ing was held at Cleveland, O., Saturday, at which the provailing sentiment favored a campaign of education. The necessity for such a camof Representative Green, of Massachusetts, who said that "there is a great sentiment against ship subsidy in the Central Western States, simply be cause the people of that district do not understand the question." a much greater degree of truth Mr Green could have included in the list of ignorant some of the principal speakers at the meeting. There was Lewis Nixon, for example, who asserts that one of the causes of the present financial depression is the constant drain on our gold made by foreign

per cent reserves in Oregon belong to \-half the value of our wheat crop-

Of course the Lake mariners in attendance did not know that we paid the foreigners any such sum; nor is Nixon in possession of any such knowledge, for the simple reason that we do not pay the foreigners one-half that amount for carrying our freight abroad. We sell them over \$1,500,-000,000 worth of products per year which they are forced to have, and they send their ships here for them. Enjoying the valuable privilege of buying ships where they are cheapest, they can not only carry ome their own purchases at less cost than we can deliver them in trustbuilt, over-protected ships, but they also "fetch and carry" for us. are now carrying coal between Balti-more and Pacific Coast ports for the American fleet at 50 per cent less than we can handle the business ourselves. We are saving a large sum of money by securing the use of the cheap for eign ships.

The campaign of education should also include Representative Hum-phrey, of Seattle, who at the meeting insisted that "Japan has taught us a valuable lesson. From practically every standpoint Japan's great victory over Russia in the late war was due to ship subsidy—Japan is gaining the mastery of the Pacific." It will perhaps be news to Mr. Humphrey to learn that the greater part of Japan's naval ships were built in British and cotch yards, and nearly all of their colliers and tenders were foreign-built ships, and "ship subsidy" had no more affect on the Nippon victory than it had on the San Francisco earthquake As a kind of a "primer" in this educational campaign we would recommend to Mr. Humphrey and his as sociates Lloyd's Register and supple All vessels built or bought by the various countries of the world are listed in this publication as soon as they are registered, or change flags. According to this official authority, since July 1, 1907, Japan registry has been given to twenty-two vessels with average tonnage in excess of 1000 tons

Of these vessels, eight were built in British yards, five in Scotland, one each in Germany, France, Norway and Holland, with one large steamship built in Japan. There were also built in Japan during that period eight small steamers ranging in size from fifty-eight tons to 762 tons register. Of the twenty-two vessels mentioned three were built this year for the Jap anese and the others were bought after they had been built for other owners. Mr. Humphrey is correct in stat ing that "Japan has taught us a valuable lesson." She has taught us that the proper method for acquiring a merchant marine is to buy ships where they are the cheapest.

Why should there have been panie? It was due to local causes in York-enormous inflation credits and bad investments. Stocks and bonds had been manufactured and money put up on them without limit. The plungers, most of them, are still trying desperately to hold their ground. This causes continua-tion of "tightness." But for the extraordinary abuses of credit there could have been no trouble. Look at the report of the Bureau of Statistics for November. It shows we are sellng more abroad than we ever did. and are buying less than formerly The surplus in our favor was more than \$5,000,000 in excess of that of any month in our history; and there was a balance of trade for eleven months of the year amounting to \$385,405,539. What, then, caused the panic? The gamblers at New York.

The British bark Castor, which was eported off the mouth of the Columbia over a month ago, arrived a Royal Roads yesterday, having been driven north by the succession of gales which have raged off the coast for the past six weeks. The case bears a striking similarity to that of the Iverna, which last Winter was driven north, and, after three unsuccessful attempts to enter Puget Sound, was finally towed into Astoria. In both cases the hulls of the vessels were so oul, and the amount of ballast on board so small, that they were practically unmanageable and were or the winds. The delay and anxiety ccasioned over these not infrequent incidents would seem of sufficient importance to justify owners in securing nore ballast and cleaning the vessels hulls more frequently. The North Patific in the Winter is not a very good place for unmanageable ships.

Suppose they shoot and kill each other all off down there at Goldfield. That would be a sorry spectacle; but perhaps it is one of the necessary steps to be taken to bring Nevada to elf-government and stop the dependence of the inhabitants on the United States Army.

A Mississippi judge, delivering him elf to a reporter at Washington, says that in Mississippi a candidate for office never commits himself on the iquor question. He just takes a Crink in private and never refers to it in

If Great Britain deems it wise to send a fleet to the North Pacific we shall not take it as an unfriendly act. On the contrary, we shall be pleased over the prospect of an increased market for foodstuffs.

Let Oregon be excepted from the proposed Federal laws permitting railroads to exchange their odd-numbered sections for even-numbered sections. We have never gained anything by land deals with the railroads.

the brain storm defense work, notwithstanding he has about as good a case as many of those that have received public attention in the past year or two. Cortelyou wanted to 'organize

Bradley will hardly be able to make

could learn something of the psychology of stampedes. In Montana a man named Spender has just married a Miss Money. But it's purely romantic, because they say

stampede. He should have spent a

years on the range, where he

she is not an heiress. The fleet for the Pacific will be about four months on the way. Cap-tain Clark, with the Oregon, did it in

GLEANINGS FROM STATE PRESS How They Began, but Where Will They

End? Condon Times. It is comical to hear all the old timers in Condon tell how they made their first start in this country. Invariably they commenced herding sheep. S. B. Barker and Judge Dunn, who can write their checks for six figures, commenced that way. Frank Pliter also followed bleating band, as did P. H. Stevens and h Frank Pliter also followed the George Blake, John Jackson and last, but not least, the Editor of the Times went through the mill at the same business. We all speak as if we enjoyed the to the job very bad.

Gresham Herald.

The Organian has become independent politics, but it says it expects to have something to say about politics just the same. This is as it should be. No paper an serve the masses so well as when It is freed from all party lines. It is then in a position to handle political problems and candidates without gloves, if need be. The editor is not so apt to be prejudiced in his writings. The readers and cause generally are more liable to receive a square deal. These are the reasons why The Herald is an independent organ.

A Mistake: He's All of Them.

Condon Times. Earl C. Bronough, a prominent and talented member of the Portland Bar, nas been appointed to fill Judge Frazer's place on the bench. In politics Mr. Bronough was a Democrat, is now an Independent, and registers as a Repub-lican. From this record it may be said Mr. Bronough, so far as his politics are concerned is neither fish, flesh nor good red herring.

Remedy for Swell-Hends.

Corvallis Republican. If at any time you feel yourself becomremedy we ever heard of is to soak your head in buttermilk three times daily, rub head in buttermus three gorses greese back of your ears, then go off by yourself for six hours and try to think of something you have really done to be proud of.

Good Thing for Sage-Brush Country. Canyon City Eagle. If Senator Fulton's 640-acre homestead

for Eastern Oregon should be a law the results would be very beneficial for Grant County. Many homestead fil-ings would be made and much land that now brings in no revenue would be deeded and put on the tax roll. Rise of Real Estate in Klamath.

Bonanza Bulletin. This week we picked up a queer speci-

nen taken from the bottom of a well that is some twenty feet deep, in the shape of a petrified toad-stool, thus proving the surface of the earth here at some time has been at least twenty feet lower than at the present time.

Lucky Harry; Unlucky Bulldog.

Echo Register. Thusday morning the local passenger train ran over Harry Bartholomew's pet bulldog and killed it. No doubt the O. R. & N. Co. will have another sult for damage. Lucky for Harry that it was his dog instead of himself.

More Than a Suggestion, Perhaps. Aberdeen Bulletin. The Oregonian produces a cartoon representing the hands of a crooked banker with the "cuffs on" and labels it "A pretty good way to restore confi-dence." There is a suggestion of truth in that cartoon.

Hembree.

Tillamook Headlight. What do the women of Tiliamook think of Governor Chamberiain turning Hem-bree loose? Why, it is enough to make their blood boll.

> So Would Others. John Day News.

Would T. T. Geer take the nomination for congressman? Would a duck take to

SOMETHING DOING 'IN THE SPRING' Important News About Southern Paeific Land Grant-But Which Spring ?

Grants Pass Courier. W. D. Fenton, who stands at the head of the legal department of the S. P. in Oregon, informed a Courier representative that in his opinion the railroad was not going to lose any of its land obtained under the grant. which is so much talked about these days. But he volunteered the informa-tion that the road officials would pro-ceed to have the land reappraised as the records were all burned in the San Francisco fire, and this work will be done in the Spring, as soon as the weather will permit the surveyors to go out. This land, that is good for agricultural and mineral purposes, he thinks and feels confidently, will be sold at reasonable figures to homeseekers: But the land best suited for seesers. But the land best suited for timber, and which has timber on it and is accessible, will be retained by the railroad, as it is going to need all the timber it can secure for its own con-sumption, and it would be unwire to dispose of the land suitable for this purpose and then have to turn around and buy other land. But he thinks that where there is timber land in out of the way place and near sawmills, that the timber lands of this kind will likely be sold to the persons directly interested.

He goes to San Francisco shortly and this matter will then be taken up formally with the head offices, and he thinks with very good prospects of he.ng favorably acted upon.

> The Portland Cement Outlook. Boston Transcript.

Among the industries developing in this

ountry faster than the public is aware, is the manufacture of Portland cement It is not identified with any city or place of that name, but among the initiated indicates the character of the product. A scientific description of it is that it is a result "obtained by calcining to incipient vitrification an intimate artificial admixture of two or more raw materials, and finally grinding the clinker." The National convention of cement manufac-turers is being held in Chicago today. National conventions betoken at least widespread interest and are frequently of importance, even when they are not held in Chicago, and both are true of the cement industry. In three years the output has been more than doubled. The figures last year were over 51,000,000 barrels. This is five or six times as much as it was ten years ago and puts cement better than the eighth among the mineral products of the United States. Relatively it is not an expensive article. The cost is largely in the manufacture. In this country mari and clay, limestone and clay and argillaceous limestone of difclay and argillaceous limestone of dif-ferent compositions are the raw ma-terials. These are found in abundance in almost all parts of the country. The en-largement of the business is indicative of the increasing extent that concrete, of which cement is the binding material, has entered into building operations, and as the lumber supply grows rapidly less in quantity and higher in price the new material will very largely displace it, because practically inexhaustible. If houses can be built of it for \$1000, as Mr. Edison contends, it is certain to be popular.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW FAILS. A Sensible Article Here, Well Worth Attention.

Louisville Courler-Journal. It is impossible for anyone who has human sympathies to conjemplate with a feeling of satisfaction unmixed with regret the spectacle of a woman entering upon a penitentiary sentence of 20 years for having killed a man who circulated scandalous stories about her. But since the written law does not provide for any infraction of the scriptural "vengeance is mine," the verdict of the jury in the case of Mrs. Ansoline, in Chicago, should

The woman's defense was that she killed the man "in defense of her honor," after he had caused her husband to leave her. There was no attempt to prove any of the higher-priced varieties of criminal court insanity by the introduction of witnesses known as The defense was simple, the law was plain, and the jury did an unpleas ant duty in obedience to a solemn to render a verdict in accordance with the law and facts.

Chicago newspapers differ in their esti-mates of the age of the defendant, and their opinions of her appearance. In one journal she is described as haired woman, perhaps 47, with trace of her former beauty." A Another says she is probably 27 years old. A third credits her with no more than a acant two dozen years, and pictures her as having the face of a Madonna and the figure of Pallas Athene. This merely shows that little attention was paid t the case. Inaccuracy resulted from inat-

The trial had every element of the dramatic, including the presence of a baby in court, but the subtle influence of pub-lic interest upon the jury was not felt because the defendant was a humble person, her victim was not widely known, and the yellow journals did not make a drama of the trial. How easy it is to convict a Mrs. Ansoline, and how impossi-ble to convict a Mrs. Bradley or a Nan Patterson, Although we have preached true democracy since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, public opin ton is not democratic, and public opinion has its effect upon 12 men in a jurybox when they face throughout a trial a courtroom packed with men and won who give every evidence of interest in a yellow journal heroine. If criminal trials, especially "unwritten law cases," should be held in cleared courtrooms it would be

ess difficult to secure convictions.

The written law should be credited with its triumphs, however petty, and the juors in the Ansoline case should be lauded or having done their duty. But what a travesty of justice we witness when a jury in Washington exonerates a woman who crossed a continent and killed her paramour, and a jury in Chicago convicts a woman whose defense is that a man crossed an ocean to persecute her with slander, and that she killed him when he had succeeded in inducing her husband

IS THERE REALLY A SANTA CLAUST Why, Honey, if You Doubt It, Read What This Man Says. John T. McCutcheon in Appleton's

Magizine. Why, land's sake, child, of course they s. I reckon I've saw him nigh onto a nundred times myself—and he'll be here dreaktly, too. He's jest a whoopin' down across them icebergs on his way here licketty split, an' you betchy he'll be here on time, too. Never knowed him to fall yit, an' I reckon they ain't nobody's had nore ex-per-ience in these matters than me. No, course you ain't saw him your-self, but you got a purr-r-ty fair idee how he looks, now hain't you? Sure! I knowed you had. Why. I ree-collect jest as well's 'twas yestiddy the first time I see him. Let's see, what year was that? Let's see, what here in-well Brother Jim was born in-well Brother Jim was born in-well well, well if I hain't clean forgotten. Well, well, well, 'pears like my mem'ry's kind o' fall-in' me on little things like that' but when comes to Santy Claus-you betchy In't forgit anything about him.

I kin dee-scribe old Santy with my eyes Tall? No, not exactly tall. of a little squatty roly-poly feller, if I remember right, with the funniest little eyes you ever see. Reg'lar little weasel eyes, but so full o' fun that they jest plum brim over and spill out on his cheeks. Not what you'd call a real handsome man-but, O, powerful good natured. Jest do anythin' fer you if he takes a shine to you. If you're real good an'How? How do I know he's comin'?

Well, well, just listen to the child. How do I know! Why, bless ye, I know the signs as well as I know beans. You know how a new Noey's Ark smells, don't ye? Well, that's one of the signs. Whenye? Well, that's one of the signs. When-ever you go down to the store and ketch a whiff o' new Noey's Ark, you c'n make up your mind that old Santy's powerful imminent. And another thing, too. Along in the late Fall when th' year's gettin' kinda old an' decrepid like, jest hobblin' along to'rd December, you c'n jest taste the Santy Claus feelin' in th' air. "You better begin gettin' ready" son he and the Santy Claus feelln' in th' air. "You better begin gettin' ready," sez he, and off he goes, an' along comes a whole bunch of 'em, each gettin' more an' more ex-asperated. I tell ye the excitement is jest about near the bustin' point by the 24th of December. If Chris'mas had came two days later the strain would be too much. Old Nature would jest throw up both hands an' call in th' degree. But both hands an' call in th' degree. oth hands an' call in th' doctor. you see they figgered 'n this, so Chris'-mas comes two days earlier than it would if it come two days later, an' so every-body manages to live through it manages' to live through it safely Talk about excitement! Why, the buzz Talk about excitement: Why, the buzz of children talkin' an' the thumpin' of little hearts on the night afore Chris-mas is enough t' plum drown'd out the sound of sleighbells, to say nothin' o' th' crunch o' fur boots on the housetops.

Clevelands Lose in Knickerbocker.

Omaha Dispatch in New York Tribune. Ex-President Grover Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland both lost money in the Knickerbecker Trust Company failure, which may have led them to sell their real estate property in Omaha. Deeds to this property have just been placed on record in Omaha, and with the deeds came a letter from Mrs. Cleve-land telling friends here of the loss sustained by both Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland.

"I had considerable money in the Knickerbecker Trust Compan Mrs. Cleveland, "as had Mr. Cleveland also."
The Clevelands at one time held con siderable real estate in this city, but the deeds which went on record today.

it is believed, closed out their entire holdings. Hughes as President. New York World. Chancellor Day will not lack converts if he is determined to preach the gospel of a Hughes nomination, but he is leading the financial brethren into grave

doctrinal error. If they had Hughes at Washington there would be no land of milk and honey for Wall street. So far as Wall street's purposes are concerned, Hughes as President would be no better than Total. than Taft.

New York Times.

Long, long ago, when all was new,

Life seemed so sweet, so grand, so true.

Alas! I lost this faith so dear!

O, bring it back, Fair Christmas Cheer!

In youth my veins ran warm with fire, And all earth thrilled with sweet desire, Fond love was mine—they went astray— O, bring it back, Dear Yuletide Gay.

When riper age had thrilled my breast With life's forebodings, life's unrest, Hope lived and died and went from O, bring it back, Sweet Christmas O The years are shorter as I go Along the fields I used to sew; A fair content would ease my way.— O. give it me, Brave Christmas Day!

ONE THING AND ANOTHER

Up in Old Malheur,

Up here in the sagebrush we're feeling mighty fine.

And we manage to be able to make the old pot boil; For we're getting good and ready to send along the line
The ripping and the startling news
that we have struck the oil.

We have waited all these many long and dreary years, Just managing to get along with an

For some they have been joyous, while many were in tears. But all had fixed their eyes upon the time we'd strike the oil The grocer has been stingy and the

butcher mighty tight, And it looked as if old Poverty would get us in his coil; But one bright ray of hope has enabled us to fight—

Just thinking of the happy time when
we would strike the oil.

We've lived upon the sheepmen and we've browsed upon the cows. And perhaps we've never done it just according to old Hoyle. But one thing that sustained us in in-numerable rows

Was the thought that we would fix

things when we had struck the oil.

And now our time is coming and we're going to paint her red-Just keep your eye upon us horny-handed sons of toil; We'll never give a thought to days when we were but half fed, Once you hear the ripping, startling

Just imagine you are an American homeward-bound on a ship in the South Atlantic, meeting that double column of warships. Would you have any yell left when the last had passed? And wouldn't you think the combination of color in the flag was just a little the greatest ever?

news that we have struck the oil.

"I don't believe Thanty Clauth ith a myth," said the little girl, "but any way his wife ith a mithith."

Translators of papyrus show that women ruled the households more than 2000 years ago. There has been little change since.

"Tom," remarked Mrs. Turkey, "will you hang up your stocking next Tues-day night?" "I don't know, marm I'm waiting on the old man to ax me.

The Chicago woman who found a baby

in a newspaper at the front door thinks the limit has been reached in supple-Buy your wife a new cook stove for Christmas and make her sora whenever

"The way of the transgressor is but the way of his children is

harder. 'Twas the night before Christmas, and all through the house"— That's a chestnutty way to begin it— 'Not a creature was stirring, not even

a mouse' For my purse had nothing within it. When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter —
I thought I was getting some money.

I got up to look out to see what was the matter"-And found it exceedingly funny,

The moon shone so bright in the dark
of the night,
The aspect was cheerfully mocking; Old Santa'd been in without any din And found a big hole in my stocking.

And so I got left, as I 'most always do-For things aren't just what they I cannot explain it, nor neither can

The occurrence was naught out a dream

Napoléon's Trees.

H. Wharton in the London Times. About the year 1850 Mr. John Tinline one of the early pioneers of New Zea land, sailed from England, and the ship requiring water, put into St. Helena. Mr. Tinline took several weeping willow slips from trees round Napoleon's grave and kept them alive during the voyage by sticking them into potatoes. He planted them at Nelson, New Zesland, and there are some wonderfully fine trees growing there, I believe one or two of the original slips still existing. A few years later Mr. Tinline and others took slips into the Canterbury province, and in the course of years I have had myself wagonloads of stakes and branches from these trees for planting and protecting the river banks. They are now largely used throughout New Zealand, and anything will grow and soon become a from a small slip to a big post several fact long and up to a foot or more diameter provided there is water. The pretty Avon River at Christchurch is planted with willows from this source; also the Yarra River at Melbourne, Victoria. In-deed, I believe I am correct in saying that all the weeping willows throughout New Zealand came from this supply. Mr. Finline only passed away a short time ago at a ripe old age, having lived to see how successful his act of acclimatization and been-unlike many other things since

Roosevelt vs. Brynn.

introduced with very serious results

New Orleans Picayune. This is the age of the people. They are earning their power and they may know enough to capture the Chicago conven ion next June as they did in 1896, when they gave Bryan a whiriwind nomination There are many was still continue to believe that the nominees of the two great party conventions will be Bryan and Roosevelt. Should a Republican capitalist candidate be nominated at Chi-cago next June Bryan will be the Democratic nominee, and will be triumphantly elected by the entire radical capitalistic population of the Union.

The first Senator to congravate Jeff Davis on his speech was McEnery, of Louisville, who is stone deaf —Baltimore Sun. "They say that he married her for her money." "And what did he do when she lest her wealth?" "He lost his reason."— Harvard Lampoon.

"It ain' near as foolish," said Uncle Eben.
"Oh a boy to believe in Santa Claus as it is foh a growed-up man to sit down and trust to luck."—Washington Sur.

"Jones always calls a spade a spade doesn't he?" "Yes—ever since he got kicked out of a poker game for calling one a club, one night."—Cleveland Leader.

"I'm going to make a lot of money writing books, and then I'm going to farm."
"Why not make a lot of money farming and then write books?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Towne—Yes. Mutley is married. Didn't you know that?

Browne—No: why, he told me he wouldn't marry the best woman on earth.

Towne—Well, he didn't—Philadelphis

"You must have a good appetite," re-marked the thin man, enviously. "What do you take for it?"
"In all my experience," replied the plump one, "I have found nothing those suitable than food."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The elevated railway guard had resigned his position as an usher at the church. "It mixed me sil up." he said. "When I was showing peop! into the pews on Sunday morning I'd teil em to step lively, and once or twice I started to take up a collection in the smoking car."—Chicago Tribune.