IGNORE CAKE IF HE WON'T RESIGN

That Is Announced as New Programme of Fulton-Taft Forces.

CAKE GOES TO SEE BOURNE

National Committeeman Williams Has Declared Open Hostility to Present State Chairman and May Ask Him to Withdraw.

Should W. M. Cake hold fast to the chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee of Oregon, his headship of the Republican party in this state will be ignored by the Taft and Fulton forces and by Ralph E. Williams, National committeeman for Oregon. Cake is now en route to Boston, where he will meet Senator Bourne, having set out thither last Saturday evening, after arriving from Colorado Springs in the morning, in response to a call from Bourne to retrace his steps.

National Committeeman Williams has openly declared his hostility toward the Cake stewardship of Republican politics in Oregon, and is expected to make upon him a formal call to withdraw. This Cake could do or refuse to do, at his option, and there could be no effective means of ousting him from the lead of the state committee, until the next meeting of the committee, which meets in September, and even then it is doubtful whether he could be deposed. However, the Fulton-Taft men think they can make things very uncomfortable for Cake, and this they propose to do.

Bourne-Chamberlain Alliance.

Cake is allied with Bourne and Chamberlain in their united effort to control the next legislative session, choose the President and Speaker, and elect Chamberlain, a Democrat, United States Senator. How, then, ask the Taft and the Fulton men, if Cake is striving for election of a Democratic Senator, can he lead the Republican party and why should he be its chairman?

It will be seen that the two factions striving for mastery are the Bourne-Chamberlain and the Fulton-Taft. Cake is allied with the Bourne-Chamberlain. Each element wants control of the party machinery and also of the Legislature. Bourne wants Cake to hold fast to the chairmanship and work for Chamberlain's election as Senator—hence the hurry-up call to Boston. The National Republican Committee and Fulton want Ralph Williams to head the Taft campaign, hence they will ignore Cake.

Each Faction Has Candidate.

In the Legislature each faction will have its own candidates for President and Speaker. Bourne and Chamberlain want Tom Kay, of Salem, for President, and A. W. Orton, of Portland, for Speaker. Chamberlain is lining up the Democrats as his share of the deal for Kay and Orton. In return they are to elect him United States Senator. This will be known as the "Statement No. 1" ticket.

The opposition, anti-Statement, commonly called the Fulton-Taft forces, apparently have centered on Jay Bowerman, of Condon, for President, and C. N. McArthur, of Portland, for Speaker. Both are anti-Chamberlain, anti-Statement No. 1 Legislators.

As sinews for the Bourne-Chamberlain campaign for control of the Legislature, Bourne has sent a sum of money to his local managers—Thomas McCusker, A. W. Orton and W. E. Williamson—commonly reported at $1000. Last week Orton took a flight over Western Oregon to examine the political ground, and returned expressing himself satisfied. One of the places he visited was Salem, where Representative Hal Patton assured him of the support of three or four of his Marion County colleagues for Speaker, in return for the Bourne support of Senator Kay for President. Whether Patton can deliver the goods is a question in dispute in Salem, but Patton, with his well-known enthusiasm, seems to have left a deep impression on Orton.

Bourne Will Make Survey.

In Eastern Oregon the next Bourne survey is to be made, in charge of W. J. Snodgrass, of La Grande, a well-known Bourne stalwart. The same swapping with Democrats for Kay and Orton is to take place in that part of the state.

All this dealing between Bourne, Statement No. 1 Republicans and Democrats for election of a Democratic United States Senator and Cake's participation in the sweep for Chamberlain, has antagonized the National committee and Taft. For this reason, if for none other, the National committee and Taft are unwilling to let Cake manage the Taft campaign in this state.

At the Colorado Springs conference Cake was coldly received by the Republican state and National leaders and informed that he would get no funds from the National committee for the campaign in Oregon. On the other hand, Committeeman Williams was assured that if he would take charge of the Taft campaign or if Cake should be ousted, there would be a supply of funds forthcoming. In order to ascertain if Williams would disburse a part of that money through Cake, Cake caused emissaries to interview Williams. They got no satisfaction, however, for Williams told them flatly, "Nary a cent."

The Taft distrust of Cake goes back to the alliance between the Cake brothers and Bourne's hostility to Taft and his prediction that Bryan would win if Taft were nominated.

PRESENTS STOLEN BONDS

Stranger Tried to Cash Coupons Taken From Portland Lodge Safe.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., July 29.—(Special.)—City Treasurer Oislager has received notice from the Chase National Bank, of New York, stating that a few days ago a stranger presented three coupons which had been stolen from the vaults of the Women of Woodcraft lodge in Portland, Or., for payment, but became alarmed before the matter had been investigated and made his escape before the officer of the bank could be called.

Although the policemen finally gave chase and followed the man for several blocks, they could not overtake him. The three coupons were received yesterday by the City Treasurer.

The safe of the Women of Woodcraft was cracked and robbed on the night of June 29, and among other things the looters detached 22 coupons from the Fairhaven bonds, which were held by the order. Each represented the interest on $1000 bonds for the first half of this year.

Montesano Pioneer.

MONTESANO, Wash., July 29.—(Special.)—Mrs. Adeline Palmer died at her home on the Upper Satsop yesterday morning, at the age of 60 years. Her death was caused by apoplexy, brought on by nervous prostration about a month ago. Adeline Van Alst was born in New York City September 5, 1848, spent her early life there, then going to Kansas, remaining there four years, coming from there to Chehalis County. She was married to Thomas Palmer July 17, 1866. During their 26 years' residence in Chehalis County they have lived on their homestead on the Upper Satsop, which by their industry and thrift they have made to bloom as a garden in the wilderness. Their home was the Mecca for numerous vacation parties and fishing parties. She leaves a husband, but no children.

Judge Kelly, of Kelso.

KELSO, Wash., July 29.—(Special.)—Word was received here today from San Francisco of the death of Judge Daniel Kelly in that city where he was visiting his daughter. Mr. Kelly was one of the oldest residents of this city having lived at the old town of Freeport before Kelso was founded. He was a large real estate owner, having many valuable holdings from which he derived a good income. For years he had been Police Judge of Kelso and was known as a terror to evil-doers. He leaves two married daughters who reside in California and a nephew, Ed Kelly, of Seattle, Wash.

DAVILA INSULTS NATIONS

CANCELS AUTHORITY OF CONSULS IN HONDURAS.

President Takes Revenge for Protection of Non-Combatants—Root Calls for Facts.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Because they intervened in behalf of the non-combatants, the Consular representatives of various governments at Celba have incurred the displeasure of President Davila of Honduras and he has cancelled their exequaturs.

The activity of the Consuls occurred just preceding the revolutionary attack upon Celba about ten days ago, when the revolutionists were repulsed by the government troops.

This information reached the State Department today from American Consul Linard at Celba. He has been asked by the department to send by cable a full statement of the facts leading up to the action taken by President Davila. Future action of the department may depend upon his reply.

Following a conference today between Acting Secretary of State Bacon and Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry, it was announced that the gunboat Marietta, now at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, will remain there until further orders.

PRECINCT WET ON RECOUNT

South Hillsboro Saloons, Recently Closed, Likely to Reopen.

HILLSBORO, Or., July 29.—(Special.)—When Circuit Court adjourned late this afternoon it was practically a certainty that South Hillsboro's vote, as canvassed by Judge McBride, will go wet.

The wet vote had a majority of 28 at the close of the day's count, and there are still 31 ballots under consideration, distributed as follows: For prohibition, 25; for wet, 5; both for and against prohibition, 1. If all the wet votes are thrown out, and all the dry ballots sustained, and the doubly voted ballot given to prohibition, the precinct will still have a majority of two against prohibition. Argument will be heard tomorrow on these 31 ballots, and the decision rendered tomorrow some time.

At adjournment Bailey, present incumbent clerk, had gained 10 on McCormick.

OPEN BIDS AT KLAMATH

Construction Seven Miles of South Canal to Begin at Once.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., July 29.—(Special.)—Bids were opened today for extension of the South Branch Canal of the Klamath project. This work comprises seven miles of main canal, which will connect the present canal with the Adams ditch in the vicinity of Merrill.

Two bids were received for the entire contract, and other bids were received on schedule covering portions of the work. The board of engineers will decide upon awarding the contract in a few days. All of the bidders are prepared to rush work as soon as the contract is let, and in all probability water for the Adams system will be carried through the main canal next year.

VICTORIA TENNIS TOURNEY

California Players Take Part, Winning Several Matches.

VICTORIA, July 29.—A number of American players appeared at the local tennis tournament today, Miss Hotchkiss, California's champion being among them. Freeman, another Californian, and Marion Pitts, local champion, played against her and Gilliat, of Vancouver, who won 6-5 in an exhibition game. A. Remington, of Tacoma, beat J. W. Davidson, Ray Thompson, of Tacoma, beat A. J. D'Arcy and A. J. Taird and Miss Fordham, of Tacoma beat P. W. Keefer and Miss G. Pitts. Niles of Tacoma was beaten by Gilliat of Vancouver.

Freeman of California with Jordan, an Australian, won from Meridth and Kirkbride.

SHOOTS TO KILL HIS WIFE

Failing in This, Ray Caldwell, of Seattle, Commits Suicide.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 29.—Ray W. Caldwell, 30 years old, who had been separated from his wife several months, went to her home tonight to effect a reconciliation and when she refused to live with him, he beat her over the head with a revolver and fired two shots at her, neither of which took effect and then committed suicide. The woman is not seriously injured.

TOO FAST FOR THE BOER

Tommy Murphy Outpoints Rudolph Unholz in Ring.

BOSTON, July 29.—Tommy Murphy, of New York, had the better of Rudolph Unholz, of South Africa, throughout the 12 rounds of the main bout in the lightweight class at the Armory Athletic Club today. The new Yorker did all the leading and landed five blows to one from the Boer, although the latter had the harder punch and with faster work might have had the decision.

GOULD IS PLACED IN A TIGHT BOX

Asked Embarrassing Question at Hearing of Alleged Conspirators.

MAGISTRATE SHIELDS HIM

Does Not Compel Millionaire to Tell Whether He Did Call on Actress Friend at Mrs. Teal's Apartments.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Frank J. Gould was called to the witness-stand by the defense last night at the hearing of the charges of subornation of perjury made against Mrs. Ben Teal and Detective Harry Mousley on account of their alleged efforts to procure false testimony for use against Gould in Mrs. Gould's divorce suit. The attorney for the prisoners wanted to show that Gould really had visited Bessie Devoe, the actress, in her apartments at the Glenmore last March, the theory of the defense being that if this were a fact the testimony to that effect would not be false.

Gould admitted that he knew Miss Devoe, but did not answer the question about visiting her apartments as Magistrate Corrigan sustained the objections of the prosecution, holding that the only question at issue was whether Mabel McCausand, whom the defendants sought to suborn, had been at Miss Devoe's apartment and had seen Gould there. The magistrate, who intimated that he would hold the prisoners for trial, will announce his decision Friday.

WHITMAN RAISING FUNDS

Walla Walla Business Men Pledge $120,000—Hope to Make It More.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., July 29.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the committee in charge of the campaign for the new Whitman College, $20,000 was pledged tonight by the 100 business men present, bringing the total subscription up to $120,000. It was the intention when the campaign was launched, to raise $200,000, in Walla Walla. The chairman of the committee tonight gave the ultimatum that the entire amount must be pledged within the next three days.

In case the money is secured there is to be an elaborate banquet attended by D. K. Pearson, of Chicago, Whitman's chief benefactor; Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, and Dr. Anderson Phelps Stokes, of Yale.

CLUB MEN ARE NAMED

Will Outline Plans for Welcoming Winning Oregon Athletes.

At the meeting of the directors of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club Tuesday night, President George W. McMillan appointed Dr. A. A. Morrison, H. C. Campbell and James F. Ewing as the representatives of the Multnomah Club who will have charge of the preliminary plans for the entertainment of Forrest C. Smithson, Alfred C. Gilbert and Dan J. Kelly, the victorious Oregon athletes, on their return to this city.

The three men named by President McMillan are eminently suited to the task they are assigned, for there are no more energetic or enthusiastic members on the rolls of the club.

DEATH ROLL IN NORTHWEST

Joseph Snyder, Father of 17 Children, Dies of Heart Disease.

PENDLETON, Or., July 29.—(Special.)—Joseph Snyder, a prominent farmer, living west of this city, dropped dead Sunday of heart disease, brought on by dropsy, with which he had been a sufferer for many months. He was 72 years old, and was born in Pennsylvania, having been a resident of Umatilla County for 11 years. Snyder had been married twice and was the father of 17 children, 11 of whom are now living. Several of the boys are among the prominent wheatgrowers of the county.

FARLEY IN STRIKE RIOT

Trouble at Elgin Leaves One Man Fatally Hurt, Other Injured.

ELGIN, Ill., July 29.—In a riot between strikebreakers employed by the Elgin & Belvidere Electric Railroad and a crowd of strike sympathizers in the Central Square here yesterday, one man was probably fatally injured and several were hurt.

James Farley, of Cincinnati, who has been widely known as a leader of strikebreakers, was arrested, as were also two companions, both of Chicago.

PRINCE SAILS FOR HOME

Plants Tree and Attends Garden Party on Last Day.

QUEBEC, July 29.—The visit of the Prince of Wales came to an end last night, when the Prince went aboard the battleship Indomitable, which sailed shortly after midnight.

He visited Victoria Park during the day and planted a tree in the presence of a large crowd. Later he was present at a garden party at Spencerwood, where Vice-President Fairbanks was among the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

WHO THE CANDIDATES ARE

Hisgen Noted as Rockefeller's Foe; Graves an Orator.

CHICAGO, July 29.—(Special.)—Thomas L. Hisgen, of Massachusetts, nominated for President by the Independence party, came into prominence chiefly through his winning a battle with the Standard Oil Company several years ago. He is a native of Indiana and his father felt the oppression of Standard Oil. The injustice increased as young Hisgen grew, and in after years he fought the octopus successfully. He has a comfortable fortune, placed where the fluctuations of the market cannot injure it.

Mr. Hisgen is married and he and his wife are very popular in New England, where, for many years, they have been prominent in the business and social life of that section. In the words of the nominating speech, his chief claim to popularity is that "he stands for everything Rockefeller does not."

John Temple Graves was born at Willington Church, Abbeville County, S. C., November 9, 1856, General James Porterfield Graves, of a prominent Southern family, being his father. His mother was one of the famous Calhoun family. Mr. Graves was educated at the University of Georgia, from which he graduated in 1875. He began newspaper work in early life and from 1881 to 1883 was editor of the Daily Florida Union, of Jacksonville, Fla. He was editor of the Atlanta Journal in 1887-88 and of the Tribune, at Rome, Ga., from 1888 to 1890. From 1905 to 1907 he was editor and part proprietor of the Atlanta Daily Georgian. He has long been prominent in the politics of the South and in 1884 was Presidential elector-at-large from Florida. In 1888 he was Presidential elector-at-large from Georgia. He was a candidate for United States Senator from Georgia in 1905, but withdrew from the race before the election.

Mr. Graves has achieved more than local fame as an orator and has made a modest name as an uthor of historical, political and educational works. He was a leader in patriotic and progressive sentiment in the South, before he removed to New York to become editor-in-chief of the New York American, in 1907, and was the author of the movement for another "era of good feeling," which began in that year with his speech at a Bryan banquet in Chattanooga, Tenn., in which he urged upon Bryan, who was present, that as representative of the Democratic party he should renominate Roosevelt as the candidate of both parties to carry on to a satisfactory conclusion the fight against predatory wealth.

Mr. Graves has been twice married, the last time in 1890.

LINEMAN PROVES A HERO

W. R. CASTLEMAN SAVES MAN FROM CERTAIN DEATH.

L. L. Le Rone, Fellow Worker, Shocked by Live Wire, Is Taken From Perilous Position in Air.

At Seventh and Burnside streets, a point several blocks from the scene of Tuesday's fire and the big crowds, one of the most thrilling features of the disaster occurred. A lineman hung suspended in midair upon a live wire, in view of many persons, and was finally rescued at the risk of the lives of his rescuers.

His clothing was partly burned from his body, and his cries for aid were plainly heard in the din and commotion of clanging cars, chugging automobiles and shouting men. For 10 minutes he hung imprisoned on the wire, until he was rescued by a fellow-lineman and others who volunteered. The rescue was extremely thrilling and hazardous.

Leonard L. Le Rone, the lineman, had climbed to the top of the pole and was engaged in cutting wires to aid other linemen and firemen in averting danger from overhead wires. He lost his footing or in some other way came in contact with a live wire, for he suddenly fell back limp and apparently lifeless. He was held in his position on the wire by the buckles and straps with which he was equipped. A number of persons saw him hanging there and quickly a crowd gathered.

As his cries of fear and pain became more distinct W. R. Castleman, a lineman in the employ of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, arrived. He was also cutting wires in the burning district. He immediately secured a rope and started up the pole to the other lineman's rescue.

With him were G. B. Swinehart, of Seattle, C. M. Menzer, 141 West avenue, and a third man whose identity was withheld. Reaching the top of the pole, Castleman and the others succeeded in raising the body of Le Rone from the wire and holding it above danger until the rope could be attached to his body and the man himself lowered to the ground.

By that time a large crowd had assembled and cheers resounded as the injured man was placed in a carriage. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it is said he will recover. He is the son of L. L. Le Rone, a wealthy citizen of Pendleton, and lives at the Ohio Hotel, Front and Madison streets. His body was badly burned and his clothing partly destroyed.

Castleman, whose efforts undoubtedly saved the life of the other lineman, has figured conspicuously in many hazardous undertakings. At the recent Abington building fire he performed heroic work in cutting overhead wires and averting great danger to the crowd which had gathered. Swinehart is a guest at the Oregon Hotel and is a member of the Seattle Fixture Company.

CALLING FOR CANDIDATES

Democratic Leaders Ask Counties to Fill Up State Ticket.

SEATTLE, July 29.—(Special.)—State Democratic leaders have divided among themselves the responsibility for filling up their state ticket, apportioning the jobs on geographical lines and making responsible representatives of various counties.

As a result of a conference that closed at Tacoma last night the Democratic State committee will expect declarations of candidacy to be filed as follows: George Turner, of Spokane, and M. M. Godman, of Seattle, to run for Senator and other places on the ticket to be filled from: Walla Walla, Insurance Commissioner; Spokane, Attorney-General; Pierce, Secretary of State and Treasurer; King, Auditor; Lewis, Land Commissioner; Chehalis, Superintendent of Schools; Snohomish, Lieutenant-Governor.

An understanding has been reached among some of the state leaders for most of the offices, but the list is not yet completed. Approximately two weeks time remains to make the primary filings.

How Long Do Dreams Last?

London Chronicle.

How long do dreams last? The dream comes in the few seconds before the awakening, and has no relation to time or space. This is clear enough to the man who has ever been placed under an anaesthetic for a short while and found time and space eliminated. As an experiment this writer was placed under a whiff of chloroform by a doctor. Absolute unconsciousness supervened. Then a return of consciousness, the questions of the universe; up through layers of consciousness, with always the feeling, "Now I have solved it"—and the "no" and the "yes" alternating through centuries of thought. And then the quizzical face of the doctor—remembered after a million years. . . . "How long have I been under?" The experimenter struggled up and saw the doctor with his watch in hand. "Ten seconds," the doctor said. And the dreamer had been outside time for a time that has no measure.

Commemorating New York Fire.

Kansas City Journal.

A marble bas-relief commemorating the great fire in New York in 1835 forms a part of a building in one of the old streets of the city not far from East River waterfront, but it is seldom seen, as it stands in the shadow of the Third avenue elevated line just below the track.

Rosenthal's windows are money-savers.

MAINE HAS MOST COSTLY LIQUOR

One Drink May Cause Expenditure of $5000 by Illicit Seller.

VARIOUS KINDS OF "JAGS"

Jamaica Ginger Furnishes Latest Brand—Sheriffs Grow Rich on Rake-Offs and Law Is Dead Letter.

NEW YORK, July 29.—To Maine—the Pine Tree State—goes the record of the most expensive drinks on earth. When a noted gourmet recently spent $3000 for wines at a dinner given to 20 persons in New York it was thought that the record for high-priced libations had been broken. But in Maine a single drink—and one of poor whisky at that—may cost $5000. It isn't so expensive to buy as to sell, however, and the penalties which have been piled up by the lawmakers to be visited on the head of anyone who sells liquor read like a modern inquisition.

For selling a single drink the following things could be done to the vendor: He could be indicted on the grounds of search and seizure, common seller, nuisance, drinking house and tippling shop; could be fined $4000 or $5000 and kept in jail for years. If that does not constitute a record price for a single drink, it is hard to discover what does.

But in spite of the most rigorous prohibition laws in the country, there is a good deal of question as to Maine's real prohibition position. That the laws are constantly evaded is a matter of common knowledge. Their existence on the statute books has bred many queer incidents in their evasion. One effect has been to bring into existence a form of intoxication peculiar to Maine which is commonly called the "jaky drunk." It is most frequently met in rural districts where various intoxicating "medicines" are sold, and in more decorous language is known as the Jamaica ginger jag. As the name implies, it results from copious consumption of fiery Jamaica ginger.

Law's Value Doubtful.

In its larger aspects the value of Maine's prohibition law is open to question—if not as a law certainly as to the manner in which it has been applied. More distant states look upon Maine as the apotheosis of dryness; in that state itself there is much discussion of the workings of the law. Dryness loses some of its drought when viewed more closely and Maine's title as the "dryest state ever" becomes a little less secure.

A Maine man, Holman Day, who has observed the working of the laws affecting rum selling for the past 20 years, confesses, in the August number of Appleton's Magazine, that these laws have become wholly political, and have no longer a moral bearing. Summing up the whole matter, he asserts that "the folks of Maine wanted prohibition, but didn't want it enforced." How true this opinion is has been evidenced by the continuity with which the prohibition laws have been kept on the statute books, and even made more stringent, while at the same time all sorts of means of evading them were openly tolerated.

Maine, for instance, has developed a rapid-transit system so remarkably rapid that it can transport a case of liquor from Boston to the home of the thirsty Maine man in half an hour. Numerous so-called express companies which have sprung up in various parts of the state, primarily for the purpose of expressing liquor from Boston to Maine points whenever it might be ordered, have now reached the point of keeping a stock of wet goods on hand. A customer ordering a case of beer, for example, is immediately supplied from the stock on hand, his order being used simply to keep the supply up.

How Law Is Evaded.

In some cases to such a wonderful development was this rapid-transit carried that a man would order a single drink from Boston through one of these express companies and receive it in about two minutes. In various cities, the Appleton article explains, the Bangor plan is followed. Under the arrangement which takes its name from the city which has steadfastly refused to go dry, a certain number of places are allowed by the officials to dispense liquor. Twice a year the proprietors are arrested and fined—the amount, with costs added, being $110. This really amounts to nothing more than a conveniently low license. Like all good things, however, this was carried too far, as Mr. Day points out.

"After the Bangor plan got started," he says, "doing its snug little business all over Maine, the Sheriffs in a number of counties over-reached and made it a bit too snug. The charges were freely made that the rum sellers were invited into a close corporation, only approved men being allowed to open places. These men have declared that they paid to officers certain sums each month, so much on a barrel of beer or ale, so much on 'hard liquors.' No one ventured to explain by what right Sheriffs or their agents collected such sums. But the fact that they were being collected was a matter of common knowledge, and it took the voters from two to four years to get mad enough to remedy the situation. In some counties, with his profits from the board of prisoners, his fees and his 'side business,' the Sheriff cleaned up from $20,000 to $25,000 a year, which is pretty good for rural Maine. The salary of the Governor of the State is $2000.

"Androscoggin County, containing the second largest city in the state, nominated and elected a Methodist minister to be High Sheriff, but strict enforcement was so little to the taste of Androscoggin, after it had been tried, that the county went Democratic when the minister was renominated—the county's first political overturn in 20 years. As a matter of fact, the county did not want enforcement. The voters had simply got mad because the Bangor-plan Sheriffs had 'been doing too well financially.' When Androscoggin went Democratic its saloon forces dusted out their shops and prepared for business.

A Typical Gin Mill.

"A typical Maine saloon of the 'Bangor-plan' variety is worth a glance. It isn't especially retiring. It makes just a little pretense at not being a saloon. In the front shop are empty cigar boxes on shelves or in cases. There is a bar in the back shop. In troublous times these back shops are barricaded by 'strong doors.' A man on watch gives the signal when officers are approaching, and before they can batter through the strong door the liquors on hand are spilled down a sink. In troublous times the main stock of liquors is kept in hides at some distance from the saloons. Of course not every stranger would recognize a cigar-box masked saloon. I have seen proprietors sprinkle whisky on the sidewalk in front of the place to attract the noses of those wandering in search of a drink."

In this last statement may be found the psychological basis for the saying that a Maine man can smell a drink a mile.

That prohibition has done Maine much good is Mr. Day's conclusion on that point. And yet he says: "It is almost a waste of time to go about asking Maine men what they think of the law as a good thing for Maine. To be perfectly honest, we folks in Maine haven't made up our minds.

"One thing that seems tolerably clear is that there is no likelihood of a repeal of the Maine prohibition law in the near future. The majority of the people of the state want the law retained. They want it so much that for any political party to attempt to monkey with the laws means defeat. But as to deciding the question of prohibition itself or whether it is a good thing for the state, we cannot settle it here in Maine. After more than 50 years of trying we've given up the attempt to decide it. We can merely do the best that poor human nature will let us do. The big question is just as far from being settled as it was when Noah got tired of too much cold water, got his 'stuff' and made a fool of himself."

PRINTING WITHOUT LIGHT

New Photographic Process Promises Important Developments.

Of the many new processes which have been invented in connection with photography during the last few years none, perhaps, is so remarkable, or will have such far-reaching effects, as the Donisthorpe process of printing without light.

The tedious waiting for hours which a photographer often experiences before he can get a really good print from a negative, because of bad light, is altogether abolished by this new process, says the Boston Herald, which enables one to take a print from a negative in a few minutes, no matter what the light may be. In fact, no light whatever is required, and prints can be made at night just as well as during the day.

The inventor of the process is Frank W. Donisthorpe, a photography expert, who has several other discoveries to his credit. The new printing process is the result of much careful study and many experiments on the part of Mr. Donisthorpe, and the tests to which it has been submitted, not only by himself, but also by other independent experts, proves it; in the words of one of the latter, to be the "most wonderful departure in photographic methods which has yet been introduced."

The simplicity of the process, together with its economy, makes it a great boon to every photographer, whether a beginner or an expert. Briefly, and without going into too many technical details, the process is as follows:

First, the negative to be printed is immersed in what is known as a "hardening bath" for five minutes. It is then rinsed for two minutes, and placed in a strong dye solution for another five minutes.

And being taken out of the dye solution and rinsed, the negative is laid face upward on a piece of glass, while a piece of gelatinized paper, which has been soaked in water for two minutes, is laid face downward on the negative, the two being squeezed together.

After a few minutes the paper can be gently pulled off, dripped for a moment in methylated spirits, and, after being blotted, the print will dry in five minutes and is finished.

Immersion again for half a minute or so in the dye solution makes the negative ready to have another print taken from it in the same manner. In fact, any number of prints can be made from a negative after one hardening bath.

A MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT

How It Affected One Wife—Investor in Georgia.

Washington (D. C.) Post.

The good people of Georgia must be a bit old-fashioned, in some things at least, for they still believe the marriage ceremony means what it says it means. The word "obey" has not been cut from the girl's part of the obligations, and when the young man, on his part, promises to "cherish" her, he is actually expected to cherish her.

Through a failure to understand this very out-of-date code, a young man of the "new thought" school came near getting himself into difficulties a few days since. Perhaps he had voiced his opinions on matrimony a bit too early, or perhaps his prospective father-in-law subscribed to a modern newspaper and knew a few things on his own account. At any rate, while the parson was waiting in the front room with the book in his hand the old gentleman took the bridegroom out into the woodshed, or thereabouts.

"Now, young man," he is quoted as saying, "if you mistreat my daughter, I'll kill you. If you can't support her, she can come back home. But you can't. If you do, I'll run you off the place with a shotgun."

That was too much for the bridegroom. He "faded away" as the coyote slinks off from his prey at sunrise. Indeed, he saw a great light, too. He would have to cherish and support that girl, just as he was about to promise he would, or settle with the old man.

It was terribly old-fashioned in the girl's father, no doubt, and possibly a little high-handed. But it probably saved the girl a good deal of unhappiness. Also it may have discouraged the young man's new thoughts about the marriage tie being a very easy thing to get into and about as easy to get out of in a graceful manner if one doesn't like it. Perhaps the old Georgian's method cannot be recommended for general practice, but it does seem as if it might be tried on a few worthless foreign counts and pauper princes who come to our shores looking for wives to pay their debts.

AMERICANS CAN'T COOK

Our Kitchens Shown to Be Places of Wasteful Barbarity.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Some day a great woman reformer will arise. She will be a Susan B. Anthony or a Joan of Arc or a Florence Nightingale—a woman of massive courage, mighty energy and splendid sense, and she will tackle in earnest the American kitchen and will smite it, and millions will rise and call her blessed.

The American cannot cook. The American housekeeper does not know how to show the cook how to cook, nor how to demand a decent product from the material bought and provided. The Americans have nearly every fine tradition, but no tradition in cookery. The American hired cook is a person who takes up cooking just because she cannot get anything else to do. She is ephemeral and evanescent, and does not stay long enough at one post to learn anything, and if she did there would be nobody to teach her. The American kitchen is provided—the most humble kitchen—with conveniences which our grandmothers did not dream of, and the product is—a shame.

There never was such a spectacle of incapacity, wanton and sinful waste and general barbarity as is to be found in the ordinary kitchen of respectable and comfortable Americans. The next most sinful part of it, next to the filth, is the shocking waste due to the ignorance of the art of cooking.

The Americans are lovely people, who are doing pretty well in the world, but the ordinary American family with an income of $1200 to $5000 is an object of just compassion. All the members in it want to place their "gear too high"; want to live above their means; to rid themselves of all the discomforts of attending to the commonplace and of knowing anything whatever about diet or cooking—the real "humanities"; and in consequence they are badly fed and often shockingly ill or mal-nourished. The Federation of Women's Clubs wants to abate tuberculosis. It is a laudable aim, and if it shall teach the ordinary household to cook it will aid in the work.

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Katharine Craig, 2355 Lafayette St., Denver, Col., writes: "Thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I am well, after suffering for months from nervous prostration."

Miss Marie Stoltzman, of Laurel, Ia., writes: "I was in a run-down condition and suffered from suppression, indigestion, and poor circulation. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me well and strong."

Miss Ellen M. Olson, of 417 N. East St., Kewanee, Ill., says: "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me of backache, side ache, and established my periods, after the best local doctors had failed to help me."

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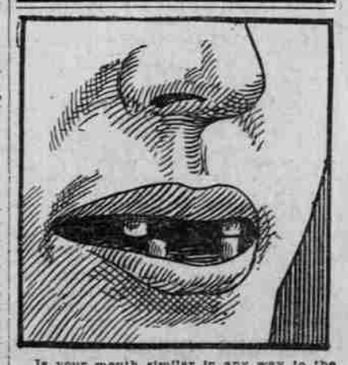

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