The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1909.

ILLUSTRATIVE INSTANCES.

Lumber ought to be free of duty. The House, however, will compromise on one dollar a thousand for rough or ordinary lumber. But the Senate, body in which all the claims of privilege find their refuge and defense, stands for higher rate. Here is one of the chief difficulties of agreement on the turiff bill.

Question is, why there should be any duty on lumber. Who are to be protected by it? Only our owners of timber lands, who, without having paid any just price for their holdings now insist on a duty upon foreign lum-ber, so they may be able to put up the price of stumpage to loggers, who must pass it on to the sawmill men, who are to pass it on to consumers. It is a typical tariff steal. The great tracts of land, bearing timber, held by these people who are insisting on the duty. cost them little. These vast timber areas, acquired through grants by the Government and various shady pro-cesses, are held at many times their cost value, and the Government which received little for the land in the first place, is now called on to maintain a tariff rate that will enable the beneficiaries to hold up the price of lumber in the market against those whose needs compel them to buy it. It is robbery on robbery. But it is the way or the method of "tariff for protec-

All advantages gained from tariff on lumber will go to the owners of timber lands. The logger, the mill man, the farmer and builder, will receive no benefit from it. The duty will enable the owner of the timber to charge a higher rate for stumpage and the logger must pass it on, the owner of the sawmill must pay it, and the buyer and user of the lumber finally is charged with it. The idea that the United States of America, wherein is more timber than in any other country of the world, should need tection for simber or lumber offers a pretense of peculiar absurdity. The duty on lumber merely enables the timber baron to advance the charge for stumpage, and gives him an excuse for doing it. The game is wholly in the hands of the owners of large tim

ber tracts. The question of the duty on hides presents a similar case with no great variations. The duty on hides will enure only to the benefit of the great beef trust, which buys the cattle and pays nothing for the hides. Then to increase its profits it demands a duty which will keep hides from foreign countries out of our markets and give the beef trust virtual control of the prices of leather and leather goods. Experience proves that hides ought to be placed on the free list and be kept

Again, as to lumber. Our Pacific States do not need protection from any quarter. Foreign lumber will not be shipped in here-except in very small quantities, of kinds which our states do not produce. The duty then, whatever it may be, will only give an excuse to our timber lords to maintain the cost of stumpage and put more money into their own pockets. Again, as to hides. The beef trust will pay no more for cattle if duty on hides is retained than if bides should be mitted free. If these abuses and simlow, when can they be? The laws of the country never should give any man or any combination such advantages.

WAIL FROM THE MEADOWS.

The unusual rains of the present month have been a blessing, or the reverse, to farmers, according to the crops injured or benefited thereby. The hay crop suffered the most, very farmers getting the last load under cover-very few, indeed, getting any considerable portion of the eron cured and stored-before the showers of the middle of the were thus caught-in windrows or cocks, and though practically all was aved, and will, in stress of a severe Winter, make forage for stock it is to the Columbia River.

This means, of course, that the price will soar, hence the smaller quantity which was saved in good conlition will bring more to the producer than would the large quantity, had all een saved. This is manifestly the producer's inning, and it is not be, the consumer, who is out and injured by the rainy hay harvest. Thoughsthe ill of misfortune comes now from the field, it will later be taken up by dairymen and passed on to the consumer of dairy products; by livery stablemen and passed on to their patrons; by Government contractors and passed up to the Government-causing outery all along the line, resulting hardship in some cases, but not culminating in disaster at any point. This condition represents an adjustways. The rains that caused a shrinkage in the volume of hay were just that root crops, late cabbage and kale, needed to stimulate rapid growth and insure an abundant yield of these substitutes for feeding barn-yard stock. They also revived the growth of grass and mild forage plants in pastures and woodlands, thus giving assurance that farm stock and range cattle will come through the season in fine condition and not make, until late in the Fall, perhaps not until well on into the Winter, a demand

upon the Summer harvest stores. Hay will be high. There is no doubt about that, but less of it will be used -thus tending to equalize the law of supply and demand, while by means of substituting other forage crops the

greatly suffer. Besides, when the scare traffic from Central Oregon. is over and the vexation and anxiety-that is naturally felt when an unseasonable rain falls upon an exposed crop, have passed away, it will doubtless be found that a great deal of hay has been saved and the predicted hay famine averted. In point of fact, no menace of serious crop shortage in any line has ever yet been followed by disaster or even great inconvenience in the Willamette Valley. We may, therefore, expect the present wal about a ruined hay crop and conse quent hay famine, to die away in the distance before feeding time comes.

WHEATEN FOODS. Will wheat and wheat foods ever again be as cheap—taking average prices for considerable periods—as have been heretofore? Probably not. The reason is that, in spite of Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 ing of new countries to industry and 28 pages 7 cents; 20 to 40 pages 5 cents; 5 to 80 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage public rates. new means of transport and the openhas not been disproved; only postponed. The world is slowly catching up with his theory again.

The London Economist has been looking over the wheat situation of the world; and the conclusion of its researches is not a cheerful one for a people who must import most of the materials of their bread. It finds that the world's consumption of wheat is not less than 8,000,000 bushels daily, and between harvests the supply is run down to an infinitesimal surplus; which is growing less, year by year. The new territory available for production of wheat enlarges at less rate than the exhaustion of old territory, turned by necessity to other uses. Then sides, there is increase of the num-

ber of the world's consumers. It is certain that the amount of wheat available for export from the United States will decrease, year by year. The process already is very marked. New territory is opening in Canada, but its product will be largely absorbed by increase of local population. Other foods, even in new countries must gradually be substituted for wheat-as in Italy and France and Spain, where severe hand labor takes the place of the plough, and where

farm machinery is unknown. Bread, again, at intervals may be cheap, but it never again will be cheap through long periods, as it has been known heretofore.

JUST A LITTLE COMPARISON.

Customs receipts at Portland for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, were \$734,229. Customs receipts for the Puget Sound district, including Seattle, Tacoma, Port Townsend, Everett, Bellingham, Blaine, Port Angeles, Northport, Roche Harbor, Aber Anacortes, Sumas, Danville, Friday's Harbor, South Bend, Spokane, Oroville, Nelson and Chopaka, were \$1,426,017

The combined population of the ports at which entries can be made in Puget Sound district is nearly three times as great as that of Portland, but the receipts for customs was less than twice as great as the receipts at Portland alone. July receipts at Portland this year are far in excess of those of a year ago, and, as import business, the season new opening will undoubtedly show a very heavy increase in such receipts.

THE DESCRITES BATTLE. The industrial battle in the Des chutes Canyon is raging with increased vigor from day to day, with the Hill forces very much on the aggressive. of the contesting factions, that there is plenty of room in the canyon for two railroads, it is a fact well known to all familiar with the situation that there are certain places in the canyon which there is room for but one road. In passing through these strategic points, both roads must use the same track, unless one or the other is forced to leave the water-level and the Grant Club, of that city, forbid grade along the river and follow a drinks on their premises. It fairly intention of building into Central Ore-

quite recently denied having any in-tention of entering the field south of the Columbia River; that the traffic is insufficient for two roads; and that Hill, through his Pacific Coast Steamship Company, already has access to California. When it is remembered that the great region traversed by the proposed roads has been wait-ing for more than a generation for one railroad, it is, of course, somewhat surprising to see two roads making a simultaneous and frantic effort to get into the country. There are however, why Mr. Hill may deem it advantageous to run a line through the only water-level inlet to Central Oregon. The Hill roads, including the Burlington system, have a network of main lines and branches extending from Chicago to the Pacific. The Harmonth fell upon it. Hundreds of tons riman lines system is similarly situated -north and south from these main lines, a large number of feeders have been built all the way from Chicago

With the single exception of a few miles of road between Hunts Junction and Pendieton, and the line to Sesside, the road from Vancouver to Portland is the only Hill mileage in the State of Oregon, and there is not a single mile of Hill railroad in Cali-

The Harriman system, the chief and practically the only rwal of the Hill lines in the Pacific Northwest, is fully as well provided as the Hill lines, with main line and branch mileage the continent to the Pacific Northwest, and in addition it has for exploration the entire states of Oregon and Callfornia. In other words, Mr. Harriman is on better than even terms with Mr. Hill, with his transcontinental lines and in the Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho country, and in addition, is practically alone in his glory in Oregon and California, two states immensely rich in traffic possibilities. Mr. Harriman's recent invasion of Puget Sound and Grays Harbor, for so many years exclusively Hill terri-tory, has further strengthened the position of the Harriman system. In such circumstances, it is, perhaps. natural that the Hill people should at move across the borders of the seem

ingly forbidden land, If the present frenzied projection of from their wicked ways. One may the Hill forces into the Deschutes, is guess that the latter will prove more backed by a sincere desire to build a road through the canyon, it will hardly be the Central Oregon traffic that has proved the lodestone. Instead, it is probably the beginning of a line that will terminate somewhere in the rich that depend upon hay to traffic-producing regions of California.

through the canyon, there is an em-pire in which roads can be built with-out the necessity of fighting for grade locations. If this spectacular struggle now in progress in the Deschutes Can-

THE SHIFTY DEMOCRATS.

The tariff on hides amounts, as everybody now understands, to a tax on shoes and is paid to the beef trust by all those who wear leather on their feet. It is one among the many thieveries which we suffer through protection and by good rights the Democratic party ought to have stood out against it when the tariff mockery was careering through Congress. This would have been in accordance with the principles of their stituents. In spite of all that, 90 Democrats out of the 147 in the House, voted for a tax on hides and dear shoes. Many in the Senate did the same thing. The New York Evening Sun, commenting caustically on their treachery, says that it illustrates the way in which "Republican and Democrat have become interchangeable terms." This does not seem to fit the case exactly. The fact that the Demo-crats have become Republicans does not by any means imply that the Re-publicans have become Democrats.

The Republicans, whether stand-patters or insurgents, stand for protection, which is an avowed principle of their party and always has been Some desire more protection, some less, but none of them have abandoned the doctrine entirely. The insurgents wish to make protection a benefit to the whole country. The stand-patters wish to make it a benefit to their own little clique at the expense of the country, but all of them see benefit for somebody in it, and that is what

they are striving for.
On the other hand, the Democratic party has always opposed protection. Some of the members have favored a revenue tariff, some free trade, but protection they have consistently abhorred up to the present session of Congress. Now we find them abandoning the bedrock on which their party is built, and out of pure greed, adopting the doctrine of the Republicans, It follows from this, not that Republican has become interchangeable with Democrat, but that the word Democrat has lost its meaning altogether. Republicans stand where they have always stood. The Democrats have crept up to them and begun to beg for crumbs.

LIGHT ON BROHIBITION.

Does prohibition prohibit or not? Do restrictions upon the sale of liquor diminish its use or increase it? The fact that persons who are interested financially in the manufacture and sale of drinks pretty unanimously oppose restrictive legislation would seem o be decisive of both questions. Surely they would not take the trouble to fight laws which did not hurt their business. Still, the whole subject is under dispute. Assertions on both sides are commonly more vigorous than accurate. It is safe to say that people living in one community know very little about the working of the liquor laws which have been adopted in the next one. Upon no subject in the world has mendacity been exercised more freely than upon prohibition, both for and against it. To clear up the question a little, The New York Independent has published an in-teresting set of letters from people of all shades of opinion in all parts of the country. Some of them boldly proclaim the unqualified success of prohibition. The majority speak doubtfully, while others declare that it is a flat fallure.

A striking letter from Des Moines, Iowa, states that both the Golf Club route more expensive to build and op- glows with complacency over the suctalking much for publication, but seem | written by a woman. She necessarily quite positive that the opposing fac- depended for her information on some not sincere in the announced man's word and the chances are heavy that he deceived her. A woman's say so about the use of liquor in men's resorts is not worth a penny. It is the easiest thing in the world to fool her and as a rule she is only too eager to be fooled. It is a trait of prohibition. ists, both male and female, to be satisned with words and let realities take care of themselves. A more reasonable epistle comes from Wahoo, Kansas, the state to which every prohibitionist points with pride and longing. Wahoo has eleven churches and four saloons. At its last election it chose candidates favoring an open town by

a vote of two to one. Here lies the gist of the matter. A community which does not want liquor sold, will manage in one way or an-other to keep it out. On the other hand, if a town wishes the business to be carried on, it will be. Laws may enacted from now till doomsday and as severe as words can make them, they may remain nothing but words. They may have no effect. the people need do to nullify a law they do not like is to elect officers who will not enforce it. This the people of Wahoo have done. The same thing is ione in hundreds of other towns where many good people suppose prohibition

The first step toward making restrictive liquor legislation effective is to convince the population that it is desirable. This has not yet been done everywhere. The truth is that laws have been passed more rapidly than sentiment has advanced. Still it is undentable that people understand the effects of liquor upon the human system a great deal better than they did ten years ago. Its economic as-pects are more familiar. The fallacies that liquor drinking promotes health or increases energy or makes business ave been pretty thoroughly exploded. With this increase of sound knowledge one may naturally expect prohibition to conquer new territory and accomplish better results where it has

been long the law. Even where the majority of a community really desires prohibition and stand ready to enfore it, their efforts are often thwarted by the express companies which supply liquor under their interstate privileges. There are two ways of checking this underhand last display some aggressiveness, and, traffic. One is to restrain the express companies by act of Congress. The other is to convert the liquor-users One may effectual in the long run. In fact, most of the reforms we long for will remain rather shadowy affairs until we succeed in changing the inner lives

of those whom we would uplift. There is something to say, though, on the other side. It is true enough foster and support them will not Incidentally, it will, of course, draw that righteousness plastered upon the island.

do him much good, but it may do others good. It may suppress a bad example. It may remove an oppor-tunity which would entice the young into evil ways. The Independent wisely portions, and up to date has been more perfectly maintained, than any similar piece of strategy ever attempted in Northwest railroad building.

Temmaras that prohibition will show its best results in the coming generation. Brought up without the contaminating seductions of the legalized saloon, the young will not be network. young will not be patrons of secret bars after they reach maturity. The old cases are probably hopeless, do the best one can for them. They are wedded to their bottles, and it is just as well to let them soak themselves comfortably into the tomb. they are gone the patronage of the express company's clandestine saloon will not amount to much. The speak-easy will have lost 90 per cent of its The whole secret lies in the fact that in places where the saloon is an outlaw it cannot educate the young to become its victims.

There is no question whatever that the saloon is losing prestige everywhere in the United States. Even in large cities it is not looked upon with quite the same favor it found twenty years ago. The business of barkeeping is a little more disgraceful than it used to be. The saloon is less frequently spoken of as the poor man's club and more often recognized as the poor man's ruin. Moderate users of liquor find it harder to hold their or induor and it harder to nom their jobs than formerly. Competition is keener and the persons whose with have been stupefied by liquor cannot keep up with the procession. No matter if he stupefies himself only a little, that little is enough to decide the issue. He drops out and some man who can control his appetite completely takes his place. The use of alcoholic drinks is doomed in our commercial society simply because it does not pay.

It is with surprise, but with glad surprise, that we see in the Aberdeen (Washington) Daily World a four-page advertisement of Florence, Lane County, Or., setting forth the prospect and promise of Florence as possessing "the only deep water harbor on the Oregon coast," and "destined to be-come the second city of Oregon." We learn from this elaborate advertisement much about present conditions at Florence and more about its hopes. and the advertisement inserted in a Gray's Harbor paper ought to attract the attention of many men of the sort who seek opportunity in a country much resembling that about Gray's Harbor itself. There can be no doubt that much growth is in store for Florence and very extensive development of the country round about. The town has its name, we think, from A. B. Florence, who was a member of the State Senate from Lane from 1858 to 1862. In common with other Coast points, its chief present need is rail-road connection with the interior.

The successful flight of Orville Wright, in which he traveled fifty miles at an average speed of forty miles per hour, accompanied by a passenger, was a much more import-ant feat than that of Bleriot, who was the first to fly across the English channel. It, of course, lacked the spectacular effect that was so promi-nent in the feat of the French aviator, out as a demonstration of the adapability of the machine to the require ments of man, it was far superior to anything that has yet been accom-Aerial navigation has come olished. to the front so rapidly in the past year that it is difficult to estimate the possibilities of the future. The prin-ciple of flying with a heavier-thanmachine has been discovered and already developed to a certain extent. From this time forward, the work of the aviators will consist almost exclusively in perfecting the machines with which success has been achieved.

The Oregonian cannot think that Judge Lowell was quite correct in his judgment that it is necessary to decline in the name of our higher institutions of learning, such offers of endowment as might come from the Carnegie Foundation or from Rockefeller's ed. ucational plans for it does not probable that any college or university under direction of independent men, would regard itself as hampered in its teaching by gifts from such source Much as we may question the methods by which many of the enormous fortunes of modern times have been gained it must be admitted that the money lawfully is the property of its ossessors and that good use may be made of money even badly acquired. Money is merely an insensate thing. All depends on the spirit and purpose and ends for which it is used.

At The Dalles a fellow is being detained because it is thought he may have killed Steunenberg. Astounding assumption! Didn't that Idaho jury by its verdict acquitting Haywood conclusively declare that nobody killed Steunenberg? He was merely blown up by dynamite in front of his own home But nobody assassinated him, of course. All the evidences of calculated murder were mere accidents.

Harry Thaw says he is "medically sane" but "legally insane." That's a very convincing distinction. It explains how Thaw proved himself insane in order to escape the gallo and is now striving to prove himself sane to get out of prison. If you don't see what you want in our wonderful system of jurisprudence, invent

Mr. Rosenthal appears to have some difficulty in getting his great "better citizenship" movement under full sall. Some of our "better citizens," for example, object to the unauthorized use of their names by him. But your true reformer is never dismayed by a trifling obstacle like that.

If Hill is really behind the push of Porter Brothers in Deschutes canyon, it would seem to show that he remem-Harriman's obstruction of the North Bank road, and moreover that he is not a man to forget a kindness.

citizen and was shortly viewing the scenery from the front seat of a patrol wagon. Sometimes Senator Stone has his doubts about this being a free country. Union Pacific passed the 200 mark

longer coming from Mr. Harriman's However, King Alfonso is used to domestic trouble. Three young princes and princesses were born to the Al-fonso household in two years.

the New York stock market yes-

terday and daily bulletins are

There is nothing left for England but to build an armored roof over the It will Not Be Based on Authority,

Either Spiritual or Temporal. Boston Special to Chicago Tribune. President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard university, in the course of an address before the Summer School of Theology, on "The New Religion," discussed what might be expected as the coming religion. His address was much in the nature of a prophecy. He

"The progress of the Twentieth century will bring about what I call the new religion. The new religion will not be based upon authority, either spiritual or temporal; the present gen-eration is ready to be led, but not

"As a rule the older Christian churches have relied on authority, but there is now a tendency toward liberty and progress, and among educated men this feeling is irresistible.

"In the new religion there will be no personification of natural objects; there will be no defication of remark-able human beings and the faith will not he avoid or talkal not be racial or tribal

In war times the tribal faith comes out strongly. The new religion will not afford safety primarily to the indi-vidual; it will admit neither a sudden conversion in this world nor a sudden paradise in the next.

"The new religion will not think of God as a long glorified man or a king

God as a long glorified man or a king or a partiarch. It will believe in no malignant powers and it will attack quickly all forms of evil.

"Now, let us consider the positive elements of this coming religion. A new thought of God will be its charac-teristic; the twentieth century religion accepts literally St. Paul's statement: "In Him we live and move and have In Him we live and move and have our being. This new religion will be thoroughly monotheistic. God will be so imminent that no intermediary will

be needed. For every man God will be a multiplication of infinities. "This religion rejects the idea that man is an alien or a fallen being who is hopelessly wicked. It finds such belefs inconsistent with a worthy idea

"It will admit no sacraments, excep-

natural, hallowed customs and it will deal with natural interpretation of such rites. The new religion will not attempt to reconcile people to present Ills by the promise of future compensation. "I believe the advent of just freedom for mankind has been delayed for cen turies by such promises. The new re-ligion will not even imagine the Jus-tice of God.' Civilized nations realize that legal punishments now frequently fall of their purpose, and the new re-ligion cannot pretend to understand God's justice, for there is no earthly

conception as a comparison "The new religion will laud God's love and will not teach condemnation for the mass of mankind. Based on the two great commandments of loving God and one's neighbor, the new re-ligion will teach that he is best who loves best and serves best, and the greatest service will be to increase th stock of good will."

CRITICISM OF R. R. COMMISSION its Refusal to Order a Sidetrack at

Ryan Station. PORTLAND, Or. July 28.—(To the Editor.)—I see by special report from Salem that the Oregon Railroad Commission yesterday, in defiance of section 57 of the law under which they operate, which says "It shall be its duty to enforce the provisions of this act." have nevertheless evaded it by permitting the Oregon Electric Railroad Company to continue in malversation of the same law, which, in section 22, says: "All railways shall keep and maintain switches, spurs and sidetracks for receiving, handling and de-

livery of freight transported or to be transported by such railroads." The Railroad Commission is also charged that "the provisions of this act shall be liberally construed with a view to public welfare," which they ignore on to public welfare," which they ignore on the ex parte statement of the railroad company that, because on one side of a station there is a switch a haif mile away, and on the other, one a mile off, falling to state, however, that which they are well aware of-that the roads from Ryan Station are two and a half miles long in a roundabout way to either Muir-nerman a Fulter Park sidestracks. You nomah or Fulton Park sidetracks. nomah or Fisiton Park sicetracks. You comment this morning on the Scriptural text. "The ox knoweth its owner, and the ass its master's crih," and I hope no one will connect with the hand-in-glove people I am writing about. But the people of Oregon will seen know more about this unholy and unlawful alliance.

C. P. CHURCH. C. P. CHURCH.

New Game of Diabolo Type

Paris Correspondence London Express A new game of the diabolo type springing into favor in Paris, and as the English patents have been taken out "la funda" will no doubt be seen before long in London. La funda is a new form of sling, as its name shows A little bag on a wooden framework is fixed on a swivel into a sort of tennis racket, without strings or top. bottom of the bag is open, and the two strong india rubber bands prevent the bail—a tennis bail—from falling through. The game is to sling the bail from one player to another or up into the air, to be caught by the same player at will. It needs a certain amount of skill, and is certainly less dangerous and just as healthful as diabolo. The inventor is a young German named Seeger, who, in a demonstration which he gave, threw a tennis ball higher than the chimneys of a seven-storled house and caught again without apparent effort.

With the President. Henry Watterson in Louisville Courier-

Of the President's integrity we may be sure; and of his wisdom-within limitation of party environment political opportunity, both pressing and exceptional—we can take account only of the future; good and ill fortune ever playing at hide-and-seek with the ablest men and the best intentions. On the whole, our sympathies are with the President, and we wish him well through with it. The thieves have

gotten away with most of the furniture and the plate. If he can save the roof and the cooking stove, we shall be thankful. He is right as far as he has Of one finality only do we feel assured, and that is that even as slav-ery went, protectionism will go: pray God the peace of the country go not with it as it went with slavery

Merchandising in Sassafras "I once spent August in a village called the Head of Sassafras, a village

down in Maryland. The post there was a general store," said Mrs. Mande Hoff-man. "The morning after my arrival I went to the general store for my mall. "A little girl preceded me with an egg Senator Stone assaulted a colored

in her hand.
"Gimme an egg's worth of tea,
please," I heard her say to the postmaster-storekeeper; and ma says you might weigh out an egg's worth sugar, too, for the black hen a-cluckin, and I'll be up again in minute."

Buttered Pretty Well.

New York American.
Butter to be made of petroleum?
Well, petroleum has buttered John D.'s
bread pretty well.

Think of What It Omits. Thornton (Ind.) Times. Don't get mad at what a newspape says about you. Be thankful for what it doesn't say

outside of a person by law does not DR. ELIOT SEES A NEW RELIGION APE AMAZES HUMAN RELATIVES "Consul the Great" Undresses, Applauds, Goes to Bed, Almost Talks.

New York World. That illustrious near-actor and more nan-than-monkey. Consul the Great, made his debut in the American Music Hall before an admiring crowd, which, before his specialty at \$200 per half hour was ended, would not have been in the least surprised if he had stepped to the front of the stage and read the Declaration of Independence.

The stage was set to represent a room in a hotel, and Consul, haber-dashed and tailored in the latest Picadilly style, strolled in nonchalantly. He was by long odds the best dressed man in the house, from his carefully tied crayat down to his patent leather shoes. In appearance and manner he resembled a misshapen mortal much nore than a beast.

Consul the Great unlocked his front door, removed his overcoat and flung himself in an armchair. Then he reached into his waistcoat pocket, produced a cigarette and lighted it with a match which he scratched and then blew out with nice obedience to the

Having smoked, the monkey unbuttoned his clothes, pulled them off and prepared for bed. When a blundering chambermaid walked into his bachelor apartment his outraged modesty prompted him to shy his shoes and col-

lar at her.

Soon Consul the Great's luxurious living gave way to an athletic performance. He was put into a more loosely-flitting suit and mounted a bicycle man-fashion. Then he pedalled unsided around the stage in amazing evolutions. He rode up and down flights of steps and in and out among bottles with more than human precision and finally disappeared amid great appliause.

That was not all. It remained for Consul the Great to mar his perfect record. When he came back he was dressed as a laborer and wheeled a truck on which was an ordinary-sized trunk. The simian marvel dumped it in the center of the stage, produced a key, unlocked the padlock, lifted the lid and drew forth a much-frightened pig.

It was part of Consul's act to sit in a chair with the pig in his arms and

feed it from a nursing bottle. But the pig wriggled away and in a twinkling the monkey was after it pell mell. Con-sul was much hampered by his heavy shoes and for a few moments the pig had the advantage of the chase, but the monkey finally cornered it and showed his rage by beating it and bit-ing its tail. Then his mood changed nd he tenderly wrapped his squealing

and he tenderly wrapped his square, within in his hairy arms and administered the bottle.

At the close of the performance Consul the Great strutted before the curtain and bowed. *He liked the appliance that the structure of the swarp to die away. so well that when it began to die away he applauded himself.

CAUGHT A SNAKE WITH A HOOK. Ingenious Device of an Oregon Boy to Capture a Fearsome Reptile.

Harney County News.
One day last week Mrs. I. S. Geer,
n passing around their house on the in passing around their noise on the farm southwest of town came very near stepping on a huge rattlesnake that had come out from under the house to get a drink and was returning to his chosen lair, where he was an unwelcome visitor. Mrs. Geer was scared and called her two sons and the hired man, and the latter, armed with hired man, and the latter, armed with a hoe, nailed Mr. Rattler on the tall with the blade of the garden tool, but instead of pulling his snakeship back he succeeded only in getting the tail, rattles and all.

And now the dilemma was worse

than ever. Relieved of his alarm clock the snake under the house was more the snake under the house was those unwelcome and dangerous than before. How to get him out from there was the question, but the first thing done was to seal him up and take time to concoct a scheme, so the house was tightly banked at the only opening under it. Later a boy's wits met the situation, for it's a cold day when a snake or any other serpent can get the

best of a live Oregon boy.

Henry, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Geer, took a box, covered the top of it with wire netting and cut a hole in the bottom. Inside he placed a chunk of beef fastened on a stout hook tied se-curely to the box. Then he made a curely to the box. Then he made a hole in the banking under the house, placing the "holey" side of the box tight up against it and bided his time. For nearly two days his vigil arous the box was unrewarded and then, he had about lost faith in his plan eard a noise in his "fishing trap" and ere was the de-tailed rattler with the beef and hook stowed inside of his jaws, safely landed and unable to help jaws, salely landed and unable to help himself. Henry quickly dispatched his "fish" with a rifle and found it measured 34 feet long, being as large around as a man's wrist. The family has slept with less nervousness since.

Quaint Injunction in Englishman's Will. London Evening Standard.

The quaint testamentary injunction of an eighteenth century gardener and botanist was recently observed for the 108th successive year at Shoreditch parish church, when what is known as the "vegetable lecture" was preached by the vicar, Rev. E. R. Ford. In 1729 by the vicar, Nev. E. R. Ford. In 1225 Thomas Fairchild died at the age of 63 years, and bequeathed £25 to the church wardens of Shoreditch, silpu-lating that the interest should be paid each Whit Tuesday for the delivery by a selected preacher of an addres on the wonderful works of God in crea-tion, or the certainty of the resurrection of the dead by certain changes of the animal and vegetable forms of the creation." Fairchild had extensive gar-dens in the days when "the Hoxton hamlet" was noted for its productions. and he introduced many varieties of foreign fruits and flowers. In the borough council's small public garden in Hackney road, close to the church. there is a tombstone recording the injunction as to the lecture.

Where the Trouble Lies. Chicago Record-Herald.

"Don't take it so hard," said the sym-pathizing friend; "remember that though your daughter is married, you have not lost her."
"I know," sobbed the bride's mother. "That's the trouble. Julia and her hus-band have already picked out the best

room in the house for theirs.

Information for Rollo. . Washington Star. "Father," said little Rollo," what is appendicitis?"
"My son," answered the cynical par-ent, "appendicitis is something that en-ables a good dector to open up a man's

y and remove his entire bank anaton Credibility.

You may tell an eager public
There is no such thing as death,
That 'its only mental error
That can ever stop their breath—
They'll believe you.

Yeu may tell the hard-worked tollers.
That you have a little scheme
That will multiply their money.
Fiftyfold in one night's dream—
They'll believe you.

You may tell the learned savants
That the problems you essayed
And have found the way that
May perpetual be made.
They'll believe you.

But if you tell any party
That a five-point fish you hooked
They will rise up as one person
And in tones that can't be booked
Call you liar.

Life's Sunny Side

Excitement with a capital E broke loose at the Riverside bathing beach about 6 o'clock Sunday evening, when a woman rushed wildly into the office and declared that her husband had been drowned after diving off the high tower. "Are you quite sure?" asked Manager

"Sure? Of course I'm sure! Do you think I'm a fool?" she screamed. "He dived off of that thing at I o'clock and that was the last I saw of him. Haven't seen him since, and I know he's in

Bowser and his life guards were prepar-ing to make a search in order to satisfy her when she stepped over to the tele-

"Oh, I must call up home and tell them what has happened. The children must come." she said, twitching her hands as if regretting to touch the phone to convey such a sad message. Finally she reached for the receiver and called for a number. "Hello," she said, sadiy. "Hello, chlidren, this is mamma. Chli—why, is that tour? Why how

you? Huh? Speak again. Why, how did you get home? I'm still here. I'm still here and they're going to hunt for you in the water. Now this is a nice She turned to Bowser and, in sheepish ne, murmured:
"He's home."—Indianapolis News.

When Delegate Mark Smith, of Arisona, was a boy he lived on a big plantation in Kentucky. It was in slave days and one of his father's slaves was Uncle Ike, who

was the preacher for the place.

Smith's father had built a small church on a corner of the plantation and Uncide ike held forth there every Sunday. This was pleasing to like, because it not only gave him a chance to exhort the ne-groes, but it absolved him from any of the chores on Sunday.

One Sunday Mark went out by the barn and found Uncle like sitting disconsolately under a tree.
"Look here, Ike," said Mark.

ain't you down there preaching today?

"Welf, Mars Mark," Ike replied, "I sin't goin' to preach to dem niggains no more. They're always fightin' mongst themselves an' I'm sick an' tired an' done

Stop your lying, Ike," said Mark "You

"Stop your lying, Ike, 'said Mark' You wouldn't quit such a soft snap as that. What's the matter?"

"Well. Mars Mark," Ike replied, "ef you mus' knew, dem triflin' niggahs done sent me my resignashun."—Saturday Evening Post.

Senator La Foliette, while criticising a trust: "Its dignity under abuse and attack is, somehow, funny. It reminds me of a little Sloux City girl. One morning she hung about the kitchen continually, bothering the busy cook to the limit. "The cook lost patience finally." (Clear out of here ye saws little.

"'Clear out o' here, ye sassy little brat!' she shouted, thumping the table with a rolling pin.
"The little girl gave the cook a haughty

" "I never allow any one but my mother to speak to me like that, she said."— Washington Star.

A certain railroad coaldealer of Pitts-burg is, in a good old phrase, as tight as wax, but has a passion to be con-sidered a "spender" and good liver, never neglecting an opportunity to re-fer to his "wine cellar," etc. A short while ago he snared a well-known clubman and had him at his house for dinner. A bottle of sherry was produced with considerable ostenta-tion and the glasses were filled. The host held his to the light, then drank, A certain railroad coaldealer of Pitts-

tion and the glasses were filled. The host held his to the light, then drank, and smacked his lips.

"What do you think of that, hey?" he suggested.

"Why, er, very good," the guest commented, setting his glass upon the fable. "But I say, old man," he added in a confidential tone, "I know a place where you can get wine even cheaper than this."—Brooklyh Life.

An eminent lawyer was once cross-An eminent lawyer was once cross-examining a very clever woman, moth-er of the plaintiff in a breach of prom-ise action, and was completely worsted in the encounter of wits. At the close, however, he turned to the jury and ex-claimed: "You saw, gentlemen, that even I was but a child in her hands. What must my client have been?" By this adroit stroke of advocicy he this adroit stroke of advocacy he turned his failure into success.--Lon-

don Mail. What are you givin' for eggs today?" "Sixteen cents."

"That's the reg'lar market price."
"Mis Jackman got 18 cents for hers over at Lem Thompson's store yisti-

"Mebbe Lem had a special order for "You couldn't make it 17?"

"I might if you took it out in trade."
"What would you say to half, trade and half cash?" "Well, I couldn't go above 16% cents then. Eggs is mighty plenty now. It's

the layin' season."
"Still, they say eggs is skurce in the city at thutty cents a dozen."
"Yes, an' see what it costs to git 'em there. I take it all out in trade?"
"I will, but I'll be losing money on it." You say you'll make it 17 cents if

on it."
"Oh, git out! You gint in the philanthropy bizness like Carnegy an' Rockyfeller, an' Mis' Sage. You'll make enough out o' them eggs at 17 cents. What you selling sugar for?"

"Six cents a pound "They're only asking 5% for it over "They don't have to freight it as fur as I do. I'd be losin' money to sell it at 6."

"How much is right good cheese?" "Sixteen a pound."
"I didn't pay but 15 for some I got here a few weeks ago."
"Cheese has went up since then—

ev'rything's riz of late."

"You bet they has. You going to allow me 17 cents a dozen for them

eggs?"
"Yes-in trade." "Yes—in trade."
"Wal, I got an even dozen. Put me up two pounds o' sugar an' give me the rest in your best cheese. My man wanted me to git half a pound of prunes, but it's mighty little us farmer folks kin spend for lux'ries. We have to pay too much to keep Taft an' his minlons in lux'ries. I rekon they kin have prunes an' pie ev'ry meal Lemme sample that cheese fore you cut mine off. I'm some fussy about my cheese."— I'm some fassy about my o

Mark Twain on the Use of Books.

Louisville Times.

A young girl once asked Mark Twain

f he liked books for Christmas gifts? If he liked books for Christmas gitts:
"Well, that depends," drawled the great
humorist. "If a book has a leather cover
it is really valuable as a razer strop. If
it is a brief, concise work, such as the
French write, it is useful to put under
the short leg of a wobbly table. An oldfashioned book with a clasp can't be beat
as a missile to hurl at a dog; and a large
book like a geography, is as good as a plece of tin to nail over a broken pane of glass." ok, like a geography, is as good

Fun With Dr. Csler.

New York Evening Post.
Dr. Osier's jest still recoils upon him.
At Oxford, on occasion of his first birthday, an undergraduate poem ran: Brothers, I am sixty-one, And my work on eagth is done; Peace should follow after storm, Reach me down the chloroform!