The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, AUG. 3, 1909

PROHIBITION AS A POLICY.

through methods of local optionwhich can be effective only in village or rural communities where the demand for liquors is naturally small, and where prohibition, therefore, can be pretty closely enforced-it cannot accept the opinion that sale of liquor is not restricted, to a degree, by prohibition. This is not a reasonable con-tention, and is not in accord with experience. But while prohibition is a testriction on the sale, and probably on the consumption, it may have little restriction on the abuse of liquors and on drunkenness itself.

and the manner of their consumption. It introduces the boot-leg, speak-easy and bottle system, with secret con-sumption; and liquors introduced by the case or bottle into prohibition communities will, in many cases, lead to more excess than saloon-drinking. So many persons probably will not drink as where there are open bars, and the total consumption may be less; but It is found that as many or more perions will get drunk. The drinker, not the seller, is the source of the liquor traffic; and the effort to prohibit it, directed towards the seller, will always a fallure, or never more than a parfal success. Effort to prohibit in a large city is sheer folly. In large cities social life is quicker and has more sverything that belongs to or is part of the social life of the quicker world will be used as wanted-always, of course, within reasonable limits or with reasonable restrictions. Should Oregon vote prohibition, as a state policy, then we should find a distinction between Oregon and Washington and between Portland and Seattle that would not redound to the advan tage, in the judgment of the world of Oregon or of Portland. A city must be something more than a Y. M. C. A Manufacture, sale and use of alco

bolic liquors are not essential to the life of a community, and many evils may arise and do arise from the vices that grow out of them. But, after all, there is a reasonable and proper use of liquors, recognized throughous the world; and the communities that use them are the most active, energetic and progressive of all. Not that liquors make this activity and progressiveness, but that they are an incident of them, or are inseparable from them. Think of the impossibility and absurdity of prohibition in New York or Chicago, in Paris or London! It is a policy attempted in To-peka, Kansas, and in Portland, Maine; but even there it fails. Georgia has a state prohibitory law and there are n open saloons-that is, saloons of the kind known in non-prohibition states. But in Atlanta and Savannah prohihition is merely a joke. Liquors in carload quantities are shipped into both places; and into other towns of the state in quantities to meet the demand. They are consumed, of course, or they wouldn't be shipped in The prohibitionists call it "a stend but what they know about the nostrils of the Almighty isn't scientific knowlsige. They who have voted prohibition, yet easily get all the liquors they want, say it is a great success. keep licker from the nigger and make it hard for the poor whites to

This appears to be the flower and fruit of prohibition in the South. Har somewhat are the results in the -but there is a difference aris ing from the differing elements of the population of the two sections. There are few negroes in the North, but a larger and very different element of white population who buy and use ors, who oppose prohibition as an attempt to deprive them of what they regard as an inherent right, and who moreover, use liquors, especially of the milder kind, as a sort of social incident or adjunct of their daily life. In the cities this is especially the case; and America the cities are growing rapidly to the rank they hold in life of the Old World, Some of our pioneers yet survive who who find themselves know this, who find themselves in the midst of great urban communitles, yet who helped to start the organization of counfles, with no more than a half dozen families in each. The liquor question gave no trouble then. But cities have grown, life in them has become a thing of infinite variety, and every thing that belongs to it must be supplied, for it will be had. The pioneers of Oregon shot game for their finner and finished with pot pie made from wild berries gathered on the pub-There were no liquorsbecause nobody could get them and because the primitive society didn't want them. But the primitive society doesn't exist now-except in a few remote or outlying places, where as yet there is no demand for fashionable hats or footwear, for liquors, theaters, automobiles, or churches with carpets and cushioned pews.

This is a many-sided question. It will settle at last in our country te tries, where sale of liquors is held under strict regulation, and "the icy precepts of respect" keep people from getting drunk. The liquor saloon has been too prominent a thing in our country. It will not be abolished, but will become less conspicuous; for brought, as it is being brought, more and more under centrol, and the liquor lines, the economic advantage of such rules of Russian court eliquette, to

to be dispensed under restrictive con-Entered at Portland, Oregon Postoffice as the liquors the better, and the quicker Second-Class Matter. or sooner they kill the better—the vilest and most poisonous liquors, therefore, are the best. These are merely the "high finks" of theory. We must deal with conditions and facts. with social conditions, and with human nature that makes social conditions. above and over all. These are favorable to restriction of liquor business, which all fecognize must be kept within bounds. The demand for restriction 9.00 will enact local prohibition wherfor states or by states, especially such states as contain large or considerable cities, never will be effective. It may not be attempted, as a general policy

HIGHER WATER RATES.

Since word has gone out that meter rates for water must be raised, there has been less clamor for meters from persons who have imagined meters wil afford them water for 25 cents or 50 cents a month. Fact is, every con-Though The Oregonian does not sumer should pay 75 cents or \$1 a favor prohibitory liquor laws, except month, whether he uses that much water through a meter or not. That means a minimum flat rate, the same The city can afford no other method, and a consumer who can't and waiting for it. A good many of pay 21 cents a day for water should them are already making the money. move out of the city back to the old well or the spring at the fact of the hill, where he can save money carrying water in a bucket.

By and by common sense will rule discussion of the water question, just as' of everything else. Then the thought will be abandoned of getting water for less than 75 cents a month in any household. It is worth some-thing, in addition to the quantity of But prohibition will change radi-cally the method of obtaining liquors the city's mains. Meters ought to increase the average monthly rate instead of diminishing it; they cost the city \$11 or \$12 to install, and contin-uous expenditure to keep in repair and to inspect. All this consumers must pay. The electric company charges \$1 minimum; likewise the gas company, The gas company has just advanced to that rate, finding 50 cents minimum unprofitable.

It ought to be borne in mind that meters mean an additional expense, which consumers will have to pay They are needed only where there is unusually large consumption or waste of water; in such places they must be installed so as to protect the sup-ply of the whole body of consumers. Portland has abundance of water for ildes than in country; and where social all proper uses; not, however, for life finds its most varied expression, wholesale waste. Meters applied to one-third the consumers will stop the waste, without stinting small householders. Why, then, incur the un-necessary expense of metering the other two-thirds? It is pleasant to observe that this practical opinion of the matter is taking hold of the water

CLEVELAND'S AWAKENING,

The people of Cleveland, O., have at last distinctly repudiated Tom John-They have, by an emphatic vote, refused to grant a franchise to a street railway corporation on a three-cent basis. It was a scheme that carried out to a great extent the well-known Johnson programme of a holding com-pany for the Cleveland street railways with public ownership as the ultimate Cleveland has had all it wants of the three-cent fare. It has learned by experience that it is impracticable and ruinous. It means poor service, poor equipment and extra charge for transfers. What the public wants, and will have, is satisfactory service, including a complete system of transfers, so that transportation may be ex-peditious, frequent and unlimited within the boundaries of a city. It is

investment Tom Johnsonism is a dream from which Cleveland is but now awaken It had been induced by that ing. great demagogue to believe that the street rallway corporations were earn ing exorbitant dividends and were giving poor service, and the three-cent balt was held out to them. The publie bit: but it knows better now.

RECORD RAILROAD WORK

Quite prominent mention has been given and due appreciation has been shown the wonderful wheat crop which the Pacific Northwest is now turning out. We have also had much to say about the big output of high-priced fruit, hops, wool, salmon, dairy products, etc. We shipped more lumber by water last month than in any previous month in the history of the port, and there is no denying the fact that the year 1909 will brenk all existing records in the value of the great staples which we will send forth in such large quantities. In the midst of this rejoicing over the money that is coming in from the same sources from which we have long been accustomed to receive it, there is a new feature of increasing importance in our local economic system. This new fac-tor, which has come into prominence with a rush, is the construction work on numerous big railroad projects in

Oregon and Washington. Wattis Bres., who have the contract for the Natron extension of the Southern Pacific, say that they will immediately place a force of 2000 men in the Porter Bros, already have 900 men on the payroll of the Deschutes enterprise, and Twohy Bros., who represent the Harriman line, have about the same number. On the Tillamook line nearly 1200 men are working, and the United Rallways has asforce of nearly 500 men. Over in Washington more than 6000 men are now working on the Hill, Harriman, North Coast and Milwaukee projects. At a rough estimate the steam roads alone now engaged in construction work in the two states have between 10,000 and 12,000 men employed. With this army of men there are, of course, hundreds of teams and an immense amount of equipment, and ahead of the construction forces is another small army of engineers and right-of-way men. These forces will be further increased the widow of Sergius, the most bratal when the work of double-tracking the and hated of the Russian Grand Northern Pacific between Kalama and

ill become less conspicuous; for Aside from the almost immeasura- as a wife, and that she finds real appetite for liquors will be benefits which we shall reap from pleasure in such humane and charitable the building of some of these

we shall find the steam roads alone

spending nearly \$100,000 per day in Oregon and Washington for new con-

No use, of course, to talk to pro-hibitionists about the vile liquors likely two states news has come of horse and mule-buyers paying farmers famoy ers of the Russian imperial family, and prices for stock to be used in railroad or irrigation work. This demand improves the market for livestock, and it fore her time. also improves the market for feed for the animals used in the work. Some of these railroad enterprises may be halted, but nearly all of them are certain to be carried through to completion, and, while building and after completion, will make their influence felt on the general business situation.

THE HOE AS AN IRRIGATOR. This is the proper time to revive the

subject of irrigation in the Willamette It is a worthy subject and should be fully developed on all sides. Crops can be doubled or even trebled applying water during the bestgrowing period, which is June, July

and August. Something might be said along another line of effort, however, that would be somewhat to the point. Moisture follows the plow, the harrow, the cultivator, and, best of all, the hoe. It's wonderful how much sture elbow grease can store up in the soil. A finely-worked garden bed will be damp all through the Summer. All this means work, but work would be a good change in numerous places. There are men in Oregon who can make lots of money while their lazier brethren are talking about irrigation

The moral of which is that, while irrigation would be all very fine and would accomplish great things for crops and farmers, still while we are waiting for irrigation there is a lot to do along the line of vigorous culti-vation. Promise of irrigation should furnsh no sluggish tiller of the soil with pretext for laziness.

INFALLIBLE TRADE BAROMETER.

Whatever criticism may be directed against the steel trust for its methods of crushing competition and cinching the American consumer, no question has ever been raised as to the value of Its reports as trade barometers, not alone for the metal trades, but for all other lines. There are so many indus-tries throughout the country which directly and indirectly pay tribute to this greatest of all trusts that the impreved showing in the steel trust is in a large degree a reflection of improvement in a thousand other industries of lesser importance. For this reason the quarterly reports of the big corporation are watched very closely by all business men. In the report for the three months ending June 30 can be found ample confirmation of the general recovery of business. This report shows net earnings, after

all the customary charges to the account of subsidiary companies, to be \$29,340,491, compared with \$22,921,-268 for the quarter ending March 31, and \$20,265,756 for the same quarter last year. The record of quarterly earnings his, of course, not yet reached the high mark established in the height of the boom in 1967, but the increase has been so steady and consistent that it shows a very healthy For the first six months of situation. the year the increase in net earnings amounted to nearly \$14,000,000.
While dividends and accumulating surplus in the various funds of the steel trust show that the rates exacted from consumers are still outrageously high, the reduction in prices made in February has undoubtedly contributed materially toward bringing about the

improvement in business.

For example, it is noted in the port that the earnings for March, 1909, the first month after the cut in prices became effective were but \$500,000 greater than those for March, 1908. In April the effect of the re-1908, of more than \$3,600,000, and ve been made public, showed a gain of more than \$4,000,000 over June. 1908. Steel and steel products are so largely used in other manufactures that it is but natural that corresponding gains should be shown in the busi-

of the consumers of this steel. The increased business that has folowed the reduction made in steel prices may reflect something more than the natural revival of business so much in evidence at this time. Low prices on almost any commodity mean increased consumption, and it is not at all improbable that a further reduction in prices, to something approaching the figures at which foreigners are supplied with American steel, would still further improve the business. Reduction in the duty on steel products would lessen the opportunity which the trust now has for plundering the people, but it might greatly encourage the use of steel and steel products at more moderate prices,

GRACIOUS SERVICE. The Grand Duchess Sergius of Rus-Mescow to supply district nurses for the poor. She is a sister of the Czarina and second daughter of Princess Alice of England, who became Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt and died when her four daughters and son were still in their childhood. She was like other English Princesses, an excellent and indefatigable nurse and lost her life from diphtheria contract ed while nursing her young son, the present Grand Duke of Hesse-Darm-stadt. This was in 1878, when diphtheria was not known to be contagious though its virulence had been proven by the large number of deaths that re-sulted from it. Unknowing, or disregarding the danger, the mother nursed her son back to health, was constant in her attendance upon a young daughter who died from the disease, and herself succumbed to its was attacked. Her daughters inherit the fine intelligence and political acu men that belonged to their mother in common with several of the They also inherit the gracious toria. instinct that makes a woman of strong

character a good nurse. The Grand Duchess Elizabeth and hated of the Russian Grand Dukes. His life was ended by the ex-Puget Sound is undertaken, and it is piosion of a homb, thrown while he highly probable that before bad and his wife were sleighriding in St. weather next Fall cuts down the forces Petersburg on a Winter's day several Petersburg on a Winter's day several years ago. The shock was a cruel one but, recovering from it, it is said that the Grand Duchess has been much happier as a widow than she ever was work as she is permitted, by the rigid | Binger Hermann perhaps has noted

saloon with it. The saloon, after all, a heavy payroll, while the work is in gage in. The hospital to supply dis-is more an effect than a cause of progress, is sufficient to create much trict nurses for the poor in Moscow is progress, is sufficient to create much trict nurses for the poor in Moscow is activity in various parts of the North- her latest undertaking. She is childless and thus escapes the anxiety and apprehension that are the lot of mothers of the Russian imperial family, and

> It is impossible to suppose that School Director Beach was serious when he questioned whether the School Board had a right to hear and determine the charges against Superin-tendent Hamilton, of the school of trades, on the ground that the alleged offenses had occurred prior to the term for which Hamilton was recently elect-ed. If Hamilton's fitness for an important position in the public schools is not to be ascertained by his conduct in that position, how may it be ascer-tained? If he used unfit language in the presence of pupils, showed favor-itiam, failed to enforce proper disciitiam, falled to enforce proper discipline, and acted as agent for a correspondence school, by duress attempting to force his fellow-teachers to become pupils in the school, so that he
> might have a commission from their
> tuition fees, he is just the person that
> the Portland schools should not have.
> It is absurd to wait until Hamilton
> shall commit these offenses again—if
> at all—so that the Board may then
> act. Besides, the public certainly act. Besides, the public certainly should know whether Hamilton is fit for his place. It wants to know, whether the School Board does or not But we suppose it does, since the hearing is proceeding.

Where, oh, where, is our old friend the American Society of Equity? When the sinful speculators were boosting the price of wheat far above the dollar mark originally established by the society as a price which would be equitable alike to grower and con-sumer, the Society of Equity fell*in line and advanced the limits to \$1.25. When it became impossible to find the heavy stocks which Secretary Wilson had on hand March 1, the price shot up to \$1.50, and even \$1.60 per bushel, with no attempt to "equalize" things But, before the for the consumer. But, before the avalanche of new wheat that has been sweeping on to market, the price has been dropping at a rate which prom-ises again to land the cereal within reach of the poor consumer's purse. For the first time in many months the price yesterday fell below \$1 per bushel, and, while it did not tarry long below that magic figure, the distres signal was flying nearly all day, with but little support from the Society of Equity or any other source.

Don Jaime, pretender to the Spanish throne, in an interview given out at Vienna declares that he has no intention of interfering in the present crisis in Spain. He assures the people that "Never will I lead Spaniard against Spaniard." In announcing this decision Don Jaime discloses rare diseretion and regard for his personal comfort and safety not unlike that which kept his predecessor in the pre-tender line sound in health and mind through a long life of "pretending." The blundering boy who is now at the head of the Spanish government may get his people into all sorts of trouble and may even be obliged to fiee the country before peace is restored. Meanwhile, however, he will remain in a position where he could make Don Jaime, or any other pre-tender, a very poor life insurance risk if he attempted to start anything rough at this time. Even a live pre-tender has some advantages over a dead King.

The old steamer Telephone has de parted the Columbia River, but has left behind her whistle to awake the echoes of the Columbia and Willam-ette Rivers. This whistle, after all, \$500,000 greater than those for March, 1908. In April the effect of the reduced prices was shown in an increase of more than \$1,400,000 over the same month last year. May still further increased the lead with a gain over May, 1908, of more than \$3,600,000, and Pallay Getsert same years are and quite willing that the streetcar com-pany shall earn a fair income on its June, the last month on which reports Balley Gatzert, some years ago, and the last month on which reports Balley Gatzert, some years ago, and the Telephone to the boneyard, he trans-ferred the Telephone's whistle to the Bailey Gatzert, and the latter steamer is blowing it yet. Later the Telephone was rebuilt, but it always lacked the old note and never found the favor of the first Telephone. Mr. Seeley used to say he added the whistle to the Bailey Gatzert to give the boat more speed. The pecuriar medley of sounds in the whistle always carries many memories in boating circles.

Over 2000 "Cooneyites" are holding ontinuous prayer meetings at Ballins nallard, Ireland, waiting for the millennium, which they expect will be ushered in at any moment. Thei ations are fully as good as those of about 250,000 people pouring into Coeur d'Alene and other points where the Indian land lottery is being conducted. There is no cost attached to registering for the millen-nium but a chance in the Indian land lottery is expensive.

The Porter Bros. and the Twohy Bros. have locked horns in the Des-chutes Canyon. Now if the Wattis Bros., who have the contract for the Natron extension of the Southern Pacific, could only get into the game, we might have a practical illustration of the meaning of that old simile "fight ing like brothers."

The receiver of a defunct bank in Portland was assaulted by a deposito the other day. Mr. Ross, convicted head of a fake bank, has been at peace with all the world, thanks to the rewards of divine providence. pays to be a godly man, especially one is liable to need the rewards.

"Is prohibition a failure?" depends on the point of view. Like "Is mar-riage a failure?" its answer comes after the question whether for bet ter or for worse.

After all is said and done, Binge

Hermann is the most level-headed of the land-fraud defendants; he never has "dared" Heney nor the Secretary Mr. Harriman has engaged another doctor. At the rate he is going, he

might just as well have patronized home industry, unless he is trying to

the greatest circus on earth. Secretary Ballinger and Mr. Heney have yet to meet, this trip. Our own

MUST HAVE BROADWAY BRIDGE.

Northwestern Part of the City a Uni on the Proposition.

PORTLAND, Aug. 4.—(To the Editor.)—I see the knocker is out again with his hammer. While I am for economy, I cannot agree with Mr. Kler-nan on the bridge question. Now, I think if the railroad company wants to build a bridge that is their business, and if the people of Portland want to build a bridge, that is up to them, and I think that the publicknow what they want. You need not tell them, the balwant. You need not tell them; the ballot at the election told what the public want. You say you are impressed with the newspapers and public officials and taxpayers' co-operation with the railroad company. You made a sad mistake when you said that, for it is not true. I think most, if not all the officials, are in favor of building the Broadway bridge, and I know 98 per cent of the taxpayers north of Holladay avenue want the bridge.

Now, Mr. Kiernan, I want to ask you a few questions. Are you working for the railroad company or for the dear

cerding to the wishes of the people.

The time of the mossback is gone in Portland. If we want to have a modern city we must have modern improvements, so the public can get around with ease and comfort and not sit on. the Steel bridge ten or twenty minu every time they cross the river. T is worth money in Portland now: days for ox teams and old croakers have gone. I think the officials you speak about are too broad-minded men to listen to such statements as you have made in last Sunday's Oregonian. Let us help the honorable Mayor to build some good streets and bridges. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel and boost the progress of our city. The way the northwestern part of the city is growing, in four years we will need two bridges, and it will take at least two years to build either bridge. In two years' time there will probably be two years time there will probably be 20,000 people at and near the Swift plant, beside St. John, Upper Albina, Irvington, Holladay and the Peninsula, all growing very rapidly. If You had better look up a few records and see where the city is going. Now, Mr. Klernan, if you and Mr. C. K. Henry want to go into "cahoots" with the railroad company, siright, go to it, but we, the people, want a bridge of our own. J. H. NOLTA.

A Cheek on Mad Scorchers.

Norwich Bulletin. A Providence policeman named Hall, who shot at the automobile being run faster than the speed limit by Frank E. Bowles, of Pawtucket on Wednesday night of last week, has the Automobile Legal Association of the state demanding his dismissal from the force. The Police Commissioners, instead of yielding to their clamor, have supported Policeman Hall in the line of his duty in holding up a speed lunatic who was imperfiling the lives of the citizens. The Providence Journal, commenting upon the incident, ваув:

The great majority of men who own feetly willing to abide by the law,

And this is the way to make a polloc force efficient, and to check the disre-specters of the law in their mad career.

Twenty Years Yet to Run PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 4 .- (To the Ed) tor.)—From a short editorial in this morn-ing's Oregonian. I take it that the propo-sition is to continue the street-franchise graft of the streetcar company by accept-ing bonus in the shape of free passes for the heads (and tails) of the city

This "reader" seems to think the city can now revoke the franchise of the streetcar company, and ought to do it. The franchise still has over 20 years to run. It was a suggestion, merely, of The Oregonian that since the franchise was given away by the city, the company nov ell enough might pass the officials of the city when moving about in the dis charge of their duties.

Caparies as Choristers.

Rochester Democrat and Chronick The introduction of singing canary birds as an adjunct to church music is not, as claimed by members of a Cincinnati church, an innovation. In at least one Rochester church cages of canaries were hung in the choir left during special serv-ices as many as five years ago, and the precedent has often been followed. though not novel, the experiment by the Cincinnati Institutional church was pleas-ing, as was the case in Rochester. It is true that the feathered songsters do not dhere closely to the tunes in the hyn ials, but they join sweetly in the offer ings of praise.

Pity the Wifeless Husband. Baltimore Sur

Pity the poor husband left wifeless in the town! While she is basking in the warm sunshine on the beach or enjoying the sweet delights of rusticity on the farm he is left alone in the crowded city, working his life out from four to six hours a day to pay for the luxuries of his una day to pay for the litatives of his in-thinking and expensive family. In the city in the Summer time there is nothing in the world to amuse a man, except basehall games, roof gardens, purks, salls, highballs, vaudeville shows, cafes swept electric fan breezes, blonde and bru nette maidens, hands, poker parties, or-chestras, beer, plonics, "joyrides" and mint juleps. Not another thing. Outside of these all is work.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

New York Press. It adds a lot to the pleasure of doing thing for it to cost money.

When a man gives 10 cents' worth of advice it looks to him like \$10,000.

The chief reason people don't tell more lies than they do is thay can't think of

more to tell.

Women are sometimes pitiful about the character of others, but always mercliess about their ciothes.

A woman can stand always being sea-sick out yachting because it makes some other woman who wasn't asked sicker with envy-

Now, Not "Yet."

Brooklyn Eagle.

Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, says that we shall yet see the picture of honest men doing honest business. Why "yet"? We see it now, He is a poor American who will not contend that the standard of integrity in the countered that the standard of integrity in the counter commercial industrial and this country, commercial, industrial and mancial, has nothing to lose by compari-son with that of any other nation on the face of the earth.

"Fools" Not All Dead Yet.

might just as well have patronized home industry, unless he is trying to save money.

It seems to be a race between Porter Bros. and Twohy Bros. to exceed the celebrity of the cough drops and the celebrity of the cough drops and the resters (groups on earth the greatest circums on earth.

Mr. Payne Causes Pain.

Boston Herald. If the President said, "I'll be -be sandbagued by them," the word must have been "pained."

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN TARIFF LAW

Reductions on Large Number of Commodities, Advances on Few, Which Are Mostly Luxuries—Corporation Tax and Reciprocity Provision.

Following is a summary of the changes in the tariff made by the Payne as agreed on in conference and in resolutions to be adopted modifying

ill as agreed on in conference and in the conference report:	resolutions to be a	
he conference report: Hides hows made of hides of cattle and calfekin, hows not made of hides of cattle and calfekin, ppers made of hides of cattle and calfekin, ppers made of hides of cattle and calfekin, ppers made of hides of cattle and calfekin ppers made of hides of cattle and calfekin cattle and sand maddery made of hides of cattle and calfekin tarness and saddlery most made of hides of cattle and calfekin tengsh jumber ran ore con ore	Dingley law.	Free Payne law.
hose made of hides of cattle and calfekin 1	M per cent	10 per cent 15 per cent
poers made of hides of cattle and callskin.	20 per cent	7% per cent 15 per cent
ole and band leather	10 per cent	5 per cent
iarness and maddlery made of hides of cattle	15 per cent	20 per cent
farness and saddlery not made of hides of	45 per cent	40 per cent
kepgh lumber	De a M. feet	40 per cent \$1.25 a M. feet 15c a ton
oul (bituminous)	57c a ton	45c a ton %c a lb.
rude petroleum	Countervalling duty	Free 2c a lb.
hromic acld	ic a ib.	2c a Ib.
hieroform	toe a 1b.	10c a lb; 8c a lb.
Atrous ethers	25c a 1b.	20c a lb. \$1 a lb.
odoform	ii a lb.	The a lb.
eppermint oil	500 a Tb.	25c a. ib.
range mineral	Ne a lb.	Ston ID. 25 ca Ib.
White lead	No a lb.	20 a lb.
fealing plasters	Liper cent L-10c a lb.	25 per cent 1-6c a lb. 5g c a lb.
eda ash	No. a. 1b.	to a ib.
filicate of sods	ide a lb.	ngo a 10. Lo a 10. No a 10. No a 10. No a 10. No per cent 150 an ex. 150 an ex.
Lanufactures of sponges	10 per cent	30 per cent
trychnine 'viinder glass, polished, larger than 1440	Ne an oz.	The same of
aquare inches	20c a sq. ft.	82 50 a ton
crap fron	Ma ton	\$1 ton 5-10c a 1b.
tructural steel, worth over \$18 a ton	5-10e a.lb.	4-10c a ib.
inchors, iron or steel.	14c a 1b.	ic a lb.
con or steel, forged only	5 per cent 5-10c a lb.	3-100 a lb.
teel rails	1-20c a lb.	1 2-10c a lb.
ast from pipe	i-foc a lb.	Loalb.
hains, less than %-inch diameter	140 a 7b.	Tanalb.
hains, % to 5-16 inch diameter	No a lb.	1 6-80 m (b.
earl and shell-handled knives and forks	inc ea, and it per cent	140 ea, and 15 per cent 10c ea, and 15 per cent 4c ea, and 15 per cent
lone or rubber-handled knives and forks.	So ea, and 15 per cent 2340 a Tb.	150 m lb.
supphate of soda lanufactures of sponges trychnine ylinder glases, polished, larger than 1840 square unches 's iron crap fron frictural sized, worth up to \$18 a ton. frictural sized, worth over \$18 a ton. frictural sized, worth over \$18 a ton. frictural sized, punched for use inchors, fron or sted; ron or sized, punched for use inchors, fron or sted; ron or sized, forged enly outnot ties seel rails in plates ast hollow ware, tinned bains, less than % inch diameter hains, % to \$16 inch diameter hains or mile hainster ing less ing or mile hainster ing or mile ing or containing less than 16 per cent sinc ing ore containing less than 15 per cent aing ing ore containing pore than 25 per cent	2%c n D. 1%c n M.	%c a.M.
arge tacks and brade	lige a lb.	No a 1b.
respect saws	Sc a foot	Sc a foot
it and drag eaws	So a foot	fic a foot
troular saws	25 per cent 50 per cent	25 per cent
ocomotive and car wheels and tires	1460 a lb. 15c 100 leaves	1% c s lb: 10c 100 lnavee
inc ore containing less than 16 per cent sincl	Free	Free
sinc	Free	Mos Ib.
line ore containing 20 per cent to 28 per cent aino tine ore containing more than 25 per cent aino line or containing more than 25 per cent aino line. In blocks or plan. Vood post, ties and poles. Ugar above No. 16, Durch standard. Tops Treen pens plit pers cod pens	Free	Me a lb.
ine ore containing more than 25 per cent ame.	1% oa Tb	1% on 1b.
Vood post, ties and poles.	20 per cent 1 95-100c a. lb.	150 m 15. 10 per cent 1 90-100c m 15. 40c m bu.
ornmeial	20c a bu. 12c a 1b.	40c m bu, 16c a lb.
reen peas	60c a bu.	the a bu.
ced berg	toe a bu.	40c a bu. Ic a lb.
enpes, in barrols	20c a cu. ft.	25c a cu. ft.
emons	to a lb.	4c s. 1b.
lacon and hams	50 a 10.	14calb.
Vool grease	Menth.	1360 a lb.
iturch	1 Mc a db. 2c a lb.	1%oalb.
Standy	2 25 a gal.	\$2.60, gal. \$2.60, gal.
brdials Thampagne, queris	\$8 a doz.	\$9.60 a doz.
itili wines containing more than 14 per cent	400 n gm1.	450 a gal.
de, porter and stout (bottled)	100 a gal. 200 a gal.	20c a gal
otton thread up to No. 15, not spooled	Sc a lb, 1-5c per No. a lb.	1-60 No. a lb.
otton thread, above No. 30, not spooled	Me per No. a lb.	1-5c No. a.lb.
Hemp or flax threads, twines, etc., finer than	19 a 16	10e a 1b
No. 5 Hemp or flax yerns not finer than No. 8	Te a lb.	6c a Th.
Plan, hemp and jute matting worth not over	be eq. yd and Mao per c.	4c eq. yd. and 30 per o
Flax, hemp and jute matting worth over 150	10c sq. yd. and 35 per c	So my, yd. and 30 per e
formeal former reas pears price pears pult pears cod pears inter reases, in barrels semons priced and peach kernels lacon and harms and vool grease orate starch turch pextrine reases till wines containing more than 14 per cent alcohol le, porter and stout (bottled) ditum thread up to No, 15, not spooled botton thread, above No. 30, not spooled botton thread, No. 15 to 30, ret spooled botton thread, above No. 30, not spooled botton thread, above No. 30, not spooled botton thread, No. 16 to 30, ret spooled botton thread, above No. 30, not spooled botton thread, No. 15 to 30, ret spooled botton thread, No. 16 to 30, ret spooled botton thread, No. 16 to 30, ret spooled botton thread, No. 16 botts of manila, spooled botton thread, No. 16 botton thread, No. 16 bottled) dian thread up to No. 15, not spooled botton thread, No. 16 bottled) dian thread up to No. 15, not spooled botton thread, No. 16 bottled) dian thread up to No. 15, not spooled botton thread, No. 16 bottled) dian thread up to No. 15, not spooled botton thread, No. 16 bottled) dian thread, No. 16 bottled) dian thread up to No. 15, not spooled bottled) dian thread, No. 16 bottled) dian thread, No. 16 bottled) dian thread, No. 16 bottled) dian thread up to No. 15, not spooled botton thread, No. 16 bottled) dian thread, No. 16 bottled) dian thread, No. 16 bottled) dian thread, No. 16 bottle	86 a 1b. 4c a 1b.	Sc a lb.
Suppowder worth more than 20c a pound	Sc a lb.	4c a lb. 20c a lb.
cather boas, millinery ornaments, etc.	50 per cent	60 per cent
nown quilts, etc	10c a aq. yd.	So at eq. 3rd.
gricultural implements	a-locath	Free
Sence posts (wood)	in per cent.	Free
sintings, statuary and other works of art	20 per cent 55 ton	\$3.75 top
'aper, news print. Vood pulp iiniling twine 'ire brick	1-12c per lb.	Free with coun. duty
	45 per cent	R5 per cent

ton hostery at more than \$1.50 and not over \$2 per doz. pairs. of 1 per cent on the net earnings of all corporations, except that they shall be allowed to deduct from such net earnings an amount sufficient to pay the interest on any bonds not in excess of their capital stock. This tax has been subituted for the inheritance tax imposed

hosiery at \$1 per doz. pairs or less. 50e per M. hosiery at over \$1, under \$1.50 per doz. pra. pairs . 60e per doz pra.

y the House.

The new law will also provide maxi-

mum and minimum rates of duty, the maximum rates to be imposed except on imports from countries which do not unduly discriminate against imports from the United States, the President to be the judge of such discrimination.

To assist the President in enforcing the

Interesting Meau, Including Hogs' Food, Flerce Fight in the Presence of Fifteen Brought Out in Divorce Suit.

St. Louis Special to New York World Here are some of the evidences of thrift shown by Robert Gerichs as testified to by Mrs. Gerichs, who filed a fighting about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and before they could be separated the hind quarters of the lion had been Here are some of the evidences of thrift shown by Robert Gerichs as teatified to by Mrs. Gerichs, who filed a suit for divorce:

Gave his wife 15 cents a day to puy food for the family of nine. Bought stale bread at 25 cents a bar-

rel for the children to eat. Bought molasses at 20 cents a gallon, added an equal quantity of water to it, and said that "it was fine for the chil-

dren."

Brought home one link of pork sausage for each of the family.

Insisted that his wife use only melted lard as gravy on the children's bread.

Provided so little money for mest that the family had to eat hamburger steak every day, except when he gave them a treat—one sausage link.

Insisted that no soun except bean

Insisted that no soup except bean oup, and no vegetable except eabbage Mrs. Gerichs testified that the stale bread which her husband bought by the harrel was originally bought by Gerichs' brother, to be used as feed for

hogs. But my hashand seemed to think hog feed was good enough for the children," she added. In rebuttal to his wife's testimony as

In rebuttal to his wise's testimony as to the things which he did, Gerichs testified that Mrs. Gerichs refused to take care of his four children, would not mend his garments, would not cook his meals, would not wash the clothes. He testified that he had to come home and do the washing and hang out the clothes though he is a paper-

home and do the washing and hang out the clothes, though he is a paper-hanger, "But," he added, after enumerating these things, "my wife was a good housekeeper."

Asked what he meant by that, he said: "Well, she was my housekeeper for a year before we were married, and she was a good one. I wish I had kept her as my housekeeper instead of making her my wife."

He did not say whether he would hire his wife as housekeeper again if a divorce be granted.

The case was taken under advisement.

For the Hnif-Dollar People, New York American.

One thousand dollars a volume for a set of Dickens! To the true Dickens lover the best sight in the world is a broken-backed, battered, tattered, dog-cared and thumb-marked "David Copperfield." Away with your thousand dollars! Dickens was made for the half-dollar people.

The new tariff law will impose a tax maximum and minimum provision and to obtain such information relative to the corporations, except that they shall be sillowed to deduct from such net earnings in amount sufficient to pay the interest in any bonds not in excess of their applial stock. This tax has been substituted by the control of the control of

Sốc per độc, pre

90e per dez. prw. \$1.25 per dez prw.

Products of the Philippine Islands are admitted free with certain restrictions on the quantity of sugar, tobacco and cigars to be exempt from duty and manufac-tured goods must have not more than 25 per cent of foreign material in them. The internal revenue tax on tobacco, cigars and cigarettee is increased about

KEPT FAMILY ON 15 CENTS A DAY TIGER WHIPS A LION AT A SHOW. Hundred Startled Speciators.

me-third and the giving of coupons is

New York World, While 1500 persons looked on in so mangled by his striped companion from Bengal, he will probably have to be shot. The shooting of revolvers by trainers and attendants terrified spectators and and attendants terrified spectators and there came very near being a panic. Several women fainted. One became hysterical, and Dr. Smith and two nurses from the Emergency Hospital had to be sent for before she could be calmed. Henry Falkendorph, one of the trainers, has an act in which he uses seven liona. About ten days ago he started to train Mogul, a handsome tiger, which had never appeared in the arena. Yesterday afternoon before the lions were brought to the ring, Falkendorph led Mogul in with a strong collar around his neck and a heavy chain about 16 feet long attached to the collar. This chain was fastened to the Iron bars of the arena.

pyramid built of the seven lions. One lion, Caesar, refused to leave his pedestal and Falkendorph fired two blank cart-ridges at him from a revolver. Prince, another lion, had been snarling

at Mogol, and leaping through the air, landed on the tiger's back. Though hampered by the chain the tiger was more than a match for the lion.

While Falkendorph was trying to part them. Caesar sprang at the trainer and tore most of the clothing off his back and

Sileneing Criticism.

"You can say all the slighting things you please about my headwear." says Mrs. Whooper, sarcastically, "but it's no worse for me to have a big hat in the afternoon or evening than for you to have a big head in the morning.

They Didn't Know Bill.

New York Mail.

Yet only a couple of months ago they were saying in Washington that President Taft would take no hand in the affair. and would sign any old tariff bill that Congress might send up to him.

Rellef to African Faunt

Indianapolis News.

It must be a great relief to the fauna of africa to learn that the Private Citizen is now engaged in shooting up a few formal dinners.