

The Oregonian

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 147, under special authority of Postoffice Department, October 3, 1878. (BY MAIL.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	\$5.00
Daily, Sunday included, six months	3.00
Daily, Sunday included, three months	1.75
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.50
Weekly, one year	1.50
Weekly, six months	.80
Weekly, three months	.45
Weekly, one month	.15

(BY CARRIER.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$5.00
 Daily, Sunday included, six months, 3.00
 Daily, Sunday included, three months, 1.75
 Daily, Sunday included, one month, .50
 Weekly, one year, 1.50
 Weekly, six months, .80
 Weekly, three months, .45
 Weekly, one month, .15

Portland, Monday, Dec. 12, 1910.

STATE AID FOR LOCAL ROADS.

Less than one year has passed since the State Supreme Court declared the appropriation of \$100,000 for the Crater Lake Road unconstitutional, and since that time advocates are proposing an appropriation of \$249,000 for aid in construction of local highways in every part of the state. It is planned to divide this fund equally among the 24 counties of the state, \$10,375 yearly to be available in any county that has a road to be used with the \$2000 of state money.

The bill as drawn plainly contemplates the expenditure of this \$249,000 on local roads. It reads: "After having so provided such fund, the county board of any county that has a road to be constructed and shall designate the place of beginning and end of such road, and the location of all of which shall be on the journal of the court, such road shall begin at the principal place of business of such county, and shall be a permanent road leading to such place, and shall be located, constructed and maintained hereafter provided, it will constitute one of the main traveled roads to the place whither it starts."

In other words the sum of \$10,375 of state funds to be expended in improving roads leading from numerous points in each county to the principal market place of that county. Up Medford way even this bill is not wholly satisfactory, for a newspaper in that locality declares that the state should spend dollar for dollar with the county.

If there is any distinction between the appropriation for the Crater Lake road and the proposed appropriation for numerous unlocated local roads, except in amount appropriated and designation of where the money shall be spent, The Oregonian fails to detect it.

The constitutional inhibition against state appropriation for local highways was not changed by adoption of the good roads amendment, which merely removes the limitation on county indebtedness when contracted for permanent road work approved by voters of the county.

Probably the extremity to which the state may go in giving aid to county road work is in providing salaries for a state highway engineer and an office and field force. In a state where population and highly taxable property are so unequally distributed as they are in Oregon, there is as much to be gained by the state as there is to be lost by the counties should reasonably expect.

The new minister taught them the outlines of a good time. There was an influx of auto-planes. The young men organized a string band, which even ventured upon dance music now and then. And all this rich outburst of life flowed ultimately toward the church. Then the minister organized a dramatic club. He positively had plays acted in the house of God. Just as Christians did in the olden time, before we all became puritanical and pharisaically conceited. This gave him means to make the Sunday school concerts and mission meetings more interesting. He had something more lively for them than texts from Daniel.

So he went on. This marvel of a minister was all things to all men. Emphasize the word "men." We do not read of his purring among the sisters at tea parties. He did "a great deal more than preach and sing" for ten years he had a grand new church all paid for, a nice salary, a flock in love with its shepherd, a wife and children of his own, and a long tale of saved souls to his credit in the book of gold. Who could ask for more?

WASTING OUR RESOURCES.

The announcement that "many millions of feet of excellent yellow pine timber in the Crater Lake National Forest reserve are deteriorating from old age," is a matter of some importance to practical timbermen who are familiar with the forestry problem. What is true of the Crater Lake reserve is likewise true of many other forest reserves where great bodies of valuable timber are being "finch-noted" by the duties of the generations.

Just how these future generations will profit by a system of conservation that permits an enormous annual waste of over-ripe timber is not understood by the practical timbermen of the present day, but the Eastern faddists who are responsible for the loss are not without an interest in the practical side of the question.

In many of the forest reserves where this timber has matured and is now decaying there is much excellent underlying agricultural land. With decay of timber if the forest were available for settlers, it might be brought under cultivation and made to return something, but so long as it remains "conserved" for future generations it will prove a dead loss to the present generation.

It is fortunate indeed that coal deposits do not deteriorate with age. In the case of the "conserved" Alaska coal lands in due time would become as worthless as an over-ripe timber claim. Some day reason will regain its sway and then we may expect a forest reserve policy that will protect the interests of the people of the present day as well as those of generations yet unborn.

PROSPERITY STILL RAMPANT.

Portland bank clearings for the week ending Saturday were more than \$2,500,000 greater than for the corresponding week last year. The degree of prosperity reflected by these remarkable figures can best be understood when it is noted that Seattle bank clearings for the same period showed a decrease of \$1,000,000 when compared with the same week a year ago.

The causes of this continued prosperity, which neither the Winter season nor pessimistic reports in other parts of the country can check, are in evidence on every hand. Railroad work is being pushed in all parts of the state, and the city there has been no slackening of building operations, and in any branch of industry, Oregon orchardists are still shipping high-priced fruit to the world's markets in train loads, and in the six days ending Saturday receipts of wheat at Portland were 257 car loads greater than for the same week last year. The livestock receipts were 25 head greater. A slight surplus of saw mills along the Columbia River has caused a temporary weakness in the lumber market but the output in the aggregate continues to break all records and, if the demand continues to improve, it will in due season catch up with the excessive output that the new mills are placing on the market.

A very encouraging feature of the week's business was the decided improvement in financial conditions in the East. The New York bank statements which appeared Saturday in every item more favorable than at this date last year, and during the week there was a pronounced decline in rates both on call money and time loans. Recent statements of Western banks have been uniformly favorable, and for that reason the recent temporary stringency reported in the East cannot but be little more than a passing phenomenon, neither Portland, Oregon, nor any other part of the country can reach the maximum of prosperity if some other portion is struggling under adverse conditions. Portland and the tributary territory will forge ahead in spite of the troubles in the East, but naturally would progress more rapidly if the East were enjoying the same degree of prosperity. We will all rejoice to see the improvement noted continue indefinitely.

NO WARSHIPS AND NO COAL.

No battleship fleet will be stationed on the Pacific Coast. Coal fuel would cost too much, says Secretary Meyer. The extra expense for coal would be \$4,000,000 a year, because the Government would have to import Navy coal. Though it has vast supply unused in Alaska, none can be got out. Pinchot conservation prevents. Officials of this new law say that should the coal in Alaska be opened for use it would be stolen.

ports to the United Kingdom, with which we enjoy the most perfect facilities for shipping, for the ten months ending November 1, were \$29,440,979, and for the same period a year ago were \$44,878,578, while also admirably supplied with transportation facilities across the Atlantic, the decrease this year, as compared with last, was more than \$12,000,000. Let us turn from these perfect facilities, where there is an abundance of shipping, to South America, where the ship subsidy people assure us we are doing badly.

Many sins and omissions have been committed in the name of conservation. There are still many wonders of performance. Right now the Pacific Coast of the United States is defenseless against a naval foe because it has no coal for war vessels and the Government will not permit it to obtain any.

CENSUS AND MALTHEUS.

The population of the United States has greatly increased in the past decade. The price of food has also increased largely. There is pabulum for thought here about the pressure of population upon food supply. After long retirement, is Malthus again coming, that it will need to his own? There is no danger that the world's population growth will soon exceed means of subsistence. Great areas of new land are yet to be brought into production and modern enterprises of tillage and transport will continue to make food surplus at least in the near future of the world.

And yet, in the United States, we see the population consuming more and more of its food product. Every little while Mr. J. J. Hill sounds the warning that the day is not far off when this country will cease to export grain; that it will need to import for its own people and may even change to an importing Nation. Alongside this prophecy is the spectacle of higher cost of living—the chief factor of which is failure of production to keep pace with consumption.

The query with Malthus was "How shall the nations be fed?" But for many years the query with the nations of the New World was: "What shall we do with our surplus food?" In the United States the increase of population is solving the latter question. Up to this time, the surplus was generally determined by the value of our surplus wheat in foreign markets. This may continue a considerable time longer, yet in the end our own needs will be the determining factor, subject, of course, to the general movements of trade between nations.

During the last several hundred years the growing expanse of the tillable surface of the world has removed ancient limits of production. This has been especially true during the last half-century, in which modern methods of communication and transport have brought the world's exporting countries close together. But the world's productive surface will not be unlimited for future generations. Already we see the American continent filling up, that two or three generations ago was thought of as practically boundless in the West. After all, the Malthus doctrine of the abating ones. Its application has been postponed, however, until the distant future, yet that future may not be so far distant as has been supposed. In the United States we see the doctrine vindicated in a small way by pressure of increasing population upon means of subsistence. The population of the United States has increased 16,000,000 in ten years. These additional mouths consumed a large share of the world's food product. The problem presented is not yet serious in the Malthusian sense, but it will grow more serious as the years progress.

IMPROVEMENT OF LONE FIR.

The plan looking to the improvement of Lone Fir Cemetery, so that instead of being an unattractive place of neglected graves, it will become a beautiful park, will be made a veritable beauty spot of nature, is one that should meet with public approval, and especially of the approval of those whose dead lie there in eternal sleep. A faraway place in the wooded suburbs of a pioneer city, in a beautiful spot of nature, when the grave was made in the tract, Lone Fir Cemetery has become the center around which thriving homes cluster, and, by means of quick car service, is in close touch with the business center of a growing, opulent metropolis.

The suggestion of the removal of these graves to some more sequestered spot would not, indeed could not, be entertained. Perhaps it is possible to prohibit all further interments on lots already in family possession. But the sale of lots for burial purposes might be stopped and in order to secure the bounty revenue of the greatest jackrabbit exterminator that can be found, and every coyote that is killed means prolonged life and good health for a large number of jackrabbits. The passage of a jackrabbit bounty law would thus result in the extermination of the jackrabbit exterminator and also paying a bounty for the extermination of the greatest of all jackrabbit exterminators.

Science is slowly discovering the curative qualities of whisky. Its fumes combined with the balsam of seasoned oak, it is asserted, will kill the tubercle bacillus. Ever since the days of Lovell and Clark its efficacy as an antidote for snake-bite poison has been well known.

TRADE AND THE FLAG.

The export trade of the United States for the first ten months of the current year offers some very interesting figures for people who have been led to believe that this country is handicapped through lack of shipping. It will be remembered that South America has been held up most frequently as the "awful example" of the loss of trade through lack of a ship subsidy. With so large a number of vessels of all classes carrying our exports to Europe at remarkably low rates, it of course would be absurd to complain of lack of facilities for either mail or passengers and therefore, applying the South American analogy to the ship subsidy seekers, it is not to make away with thieves? The Pacific Coast has not enough to supply all the navies of the world, if mines could be opened in Alaska. But whenever anybody offers to start a mine there he is pounced upon by the Pinchots and the Garfields and the Glavinases as a "Guggenheim" and as "an enemy of the people."

Consolidation not practicable. Combining of Horticultural Board and Society Discussed. FOREST GROVE, Ore., Dec. 8.—(To the Editor.)—I cannot endorse the editorial suggestion in The Oregonian that one organization can do the work of the State Board of Horticulture, and of the State Horticultural Society. Their fields of activity are entirely and necessarily distinct.

The state board is an official organization of six persons, appointed by the Governor. Its function is to enforce horticultural laws, to exercise police power over fruit industry. Such function does not include conduct of agricultural conventions, its small membership counts for efficiency. Its deliberations are not open to public, and should not be. Individual fruitgrowers have no voice in framing its policies, and should not have. It is purely an executive arm of the state's political organization. Expansion of Oregon's horticulture is its chief concern. It is on this board, and warrant increasing appropriations for its support. Time was when we had but one of these organizations, the state society, and it had numerous membership. It felt, however, need of a smaller body to enforce horticultural laws. It is apportioned for such organization, small membership created in 1885.

The State Horticultural Society is a non-official organization, composed of many individual growers, organized for the purpose of education and mutual benefit. Its function is to hold apple-shows, to educate its members, to arouse public sentiment, and to stimulate horticulture. It does not enforce horticultural laws. Its large membership counts for efficiency. Its deliberations are open to public, and should be. It is purely a horticultural, educational, and non-political association.

The State Board of Horticulture bears same relation to the State Horticultural Society that the State Dairy Commissioner bears to the State Dairy-men's Association. Certainly you would not think of combining the two. Management of an apple-show is peculiarly within the province of the state society, because sympathetic cooperation of many growers is an important element in such shows. For that reason a grower's apple-show can be run on less money than one conducted as a corporate enterprise.

The State Board of Horticulture should be some officer qualified and equipped to supply to prospective investors the information regarding horticultural resources. You overlook the very efficient and absolutely reliable Secretary of the State Board, H. C. Atwell. His office is in the State Capitol building, and he is paid by the state to tabulate and disseminate such information. To my personal knowledge, he is doing large amount of that work for the state board, through various fruit inspectors, are in close touch with local conditions in their districts. Through the state board and the horticultural machinery, already organized and paid for, to gather and distribute accurate horticultural statistics. Although I answer horticultural inquiries, I do not because I think no other source of information is available to the inquirer. In all cases of doubt, I refer to Secretary of the State Board.

Attempt to eliminate the State Horticultural Society would present an embarrassing problem, because the society supports a considerable fund, donated for furtherance of its educational work. This fund is held by it in trust. A whole difficulty arises from fact that both organizations are seeking state aid. The state board, necessarily, because it can look only to state for support. The state society, however, and for the first time, received a legislative appropriation of \$1000, for its biennial period. This was for the purpose of covering the expenses of printing, postage and printing of proceedings.

Most of our expense, except for printing our proceedings and nearly all the work of our officers are connected with the annual apple-show. Interest in our recent show, displayed by citizens of Portland, and by other cities, and by various commercial clubs of the state, indicate that we may expect in future liberal contributions to our premium list. I am confident also that our membership will steadily co-operate as did our exhibits committee, in greatly reducing the work of our officers. Portland will no doubt furnish adequate quarters for our office, so do not think, then, it is necessary to discuss consolidation of the state board and the state society, as a means for working out any excessive drain on the state treasury. I might add that, if all interested in Oregon's horticulture industry would show that interest, by increasing their contributions to the State Horticultural Society, it would not be necessary ever to ask aid from the state.

H. C. ATWELL, President Oregon State Horticultural Society.

Balm for Disappointment.

Struggling authors in China find it almost impossible to have a manuscript rejected as to have it accepted. According to the Journal des Debats the editor of one of the leading periodicals of Peking, who reads the manuscripts submitted with infinite delight. By the sacred ashes of our ancestors we swear that never before have we revelled in an uninteresting manuscript. If we printed it, its majesty the Emperor, our high and mighty master, would ordain us to take it as a model and never henceforth to print anything inferior to it. As it would be impossible to find its equal within 10,000 years, we are compelled, though shaken with sorrow at our action, to print the manuscript. If we printed for doing so we ask thee a thousand pardons.

Results of Pasteurized Milk.

The infant mortality in New York when Nathan Straus opened the pasteurized milk depot was 25.5 per 1000. Last year the death rate was 25.5 per 1000. Mr. Straus' benevolence, however, has been the target of vindictive and persistent criticism, which not even the statistics could silence. New Straus has reconsidered his earlier determination to close these stations, as the result of the unjust and ignorant abuse that was directed against his fine philanthropy.

ST. HELENA GROWS LONGER.

No Longer Port of Call, Is Reduced to Poverty. New Bedford Standard. There was a day when the island of St. Helena was a household word in many of the homes of New Bedford. Many of the seafaring men of the community were as familiar with the island as they were with Water street. St. Helena was a port of call for the whalers engaged in South Atlantic whaling, where they would take the cargo of oil for shipment home while they returned to the fishing ground. Not much is heard of St. Helena in this connection. It is now in a very different way and picturing it in vastity different conditions from its prosperity at that time. In the days before England's trade with India was carried on by means of sailing vessels, they no longer sailed in the Indian Ocean on the voyage, and Great Britain kept the island heavily fortified and garrisoned. Now its day of service to the public has passed. There is still a whaling vessel in the harbor, but the public has been diverted by way of the canal, and a whaling vessel is rarely seen there nowadays. The British government withdrew its garrison some five years ago, the docking facilities have fallen into decay, the population has decreased in 35 years from 6200 to 4800. The resources of the island as ever are inadequate to sustain the people, and the absence of income from without has brought the people to a state of poverty. The island never had any internal sources of income, its trade with the ships being in imported supplies, dealt out at a price which afforded a good margin of profit. With the withdrawal of government officials, garrison and merchants, the population goes back to a life of mixed European and Asiatic origin and West African Negroes. Of volcanic origin and with much of its substance rock and lava, there is still a considerable area of productive land that, with the salubrious climate, might be expected to go far toward supplying the needs of the people, but the influence of the early days was away from agriculture and apparently the people have never learned to produce their own food. With fish plenty and rice easily grown, and partaking of the characteristics of tropical people, the island has a natural advantage that has not been felt. What will be the outcome of the little island is hard to say. France still maintains the Napoleon house, for small attention on the part of the public. When the Panama Canal is opened, England may find the island a valuable port of call. This will bring much measure of prosperity to the people.

But the dog would not tell. Policeman's Plan to Find Blind Man's Home Didn't Work. Kansas City Times. Perhaps it was canine sagacity, perhaps merely stupidity, but in either case J. M. Batens, a blind man, is dog for any offense it will not be the dog who led him that "tipped off" the police.

Batens was locked up at the James-street station in Kansas City, Kan., yesterday for investigation. His little dog, Phillip, which led him, went with him to the station. In reply to the question as to where he lived, Batens said: "Wherever I hang my hat." So he and the dog went to a cell in a cell and investigation. But someone thought that it would be a good plan to take the dog and see if it would not guide them to the place where he lived, if he had not given the right address.

So a policeman attached himself to the blind man and the canine guide, Phillip ran along with his nose close to the ground. He led the officer south on James street toward the state line. At Central avenue he crossed the street, then he turned north on the other side of the street and back to the station. At the door the dog looked up at the policeman and wagged his tail, apparently thanking him for letting him have an outing.

"Guess he's right about his home," Patrick Lyons, sergeant, said, "turn him out on the street and let him play around the jail yard awhile."

ELECTION CANVASS INEXPENSIVE.

New York Candidate Wins in Expense Account of 42 Cents. New York Tribune. James P. Cullen is an elevator conductor at 165 Broadway. In his spare hours he takes an active interest in politics and at the present time is a candidate for the Senate in the Fourteenth Senate district. His chief opponent is Senator Thomas J. O'Brien, who has spent more money in his canvass. It cost him just 42 cents, according to the report he filed in the County clerk's office. Cullen itemized his account as follows:

Receipts—None.
 Expenses—Matches, two boxes, 2c.
 Stationery, 1c.
 Postage—20c.
 Used to answer questions of people and "W. W. W." who seem to have no time to read the platforms or study the record of the political parties, whose minds were in a state of confusion. Candidates they ask questions of at the very last moment, when the meetings are over, and to relieve hoarseness incurred in addressing open-air meetings, 20c.
 But the County Clerk returned the statement to Cullen because he forgot to swear to it.

Much Safer.

Pittsburg Post. "Those candidates would have been great bags to bet on."
 "Why so?"
 "You could have gotten your information direct from the horse."
 That Awful Silence. Cleveland Herald. Herbert Latham, the aviator, says that he is going to hunt big game from an aeroplane. Will nothing make the Colonel talk?

From Other Viewpoints.

Washington Post. Some statesmen when they are divorced from the Government are paid-off as if they were entitled to alimony.
 Last Poem by Mrs. Eddy. New Orleans Picayune. This is the last poem written by Mrs. Eddy:
 SATISFIED.
 It matters not what be the lot,
 So long as I have peace and joy,
 For when I die, pure peace is mine,
 Whatever betide.
 And of these stones, or tyrants' thrones,
 God will be heed—in thought and deed—
 To faithful His.
 Eye, darling sense, struts, go hence,
 Day, God's good, God's gifts, I have,
 For when I die, pure truth arises, those
 Who understand.
 Love loathes thee, and I loath me,
 And I loath thee, and I loath me,
 There life is light and wisdom might,
 And God is all.

The centurie break,
 The earth-born wails,
 God's glorified;
 Who doth his will, his likeness still,
 (Written January, 1906, Copyright by Mary Baker Eddy.)

Life's Sunny Side

Judge James R. Caton, of Virginia, relates an incident that happened "down on the east shore." It was there that he met and experienced Justice of the Peace whose first case was a man to be prosecuted for stealing a yearling calf. The case was set for the justice for 8 o'clock one Monday morning. He opened court with great dignity. The only persons involved that were present were the Sheriff, defendant and his attorney. The prosecuting attorney put in an appearance. The justice called the case; thereupon the attorney for the defendant moved to dismiss because the prosecution was not ready. This put the justice in a quandary. Finally he said: "Do I hear a second to the motion?" The lawyer punched his client, and then he tipped off, said: "I second the motion."

"It has been moved and seconded," said the Justice, with rare dignity, "that the case be dismissed. All in favor of this motion say 'aye.'" The sheriff and counsel voted for the affirmative. The Sheriff cast the minority vote for the negative.

"This motion is carried and the culprit airt dismissed."—Case and Comment.
 Major Frank J. Rice, in a Thanksgiving speech at a "newboys" dinner in New Haven, praised mince pie.
 "Mince pie," he said, "is the crowning glory of a Thanksgiving dinner. I am glad to see you are all here to eat mince pie. It is impossible for anyone, at any time, ever to get too much mince pie."
 "Once upon a time a mother said to her little son during the Thanksgiving day repeat:
 "Tommy, this is the last piece of mince pie you can have."
 "Tommy, crowned as black as a thunder cloud.
 "There was a little boy like you, his mother continued sternly, and finally he burst. Yes, he burst from too much mince pie."
 "No," said Tommy, "there's no such thing as too much mince pie."
 "Then," said his mother, "why did he burst?"
 "There wasn't enough boy," Tommy answered.—New York Tribune.

Wilton Lackaye the other day went into his club shivering.
 "The dread November days are here," he said, "and I am shivering most at any rate, and soon we'll all be frozen stiff as we are every Winter in this beautiful climate. The only thing we have to be thankful for is that New York isn't as cold as Montana. I can recollect one Winter while I was out there, when a steep jumping from a hillcock, became suddenly frozen on the way, and stuck in the air like a mass of ice."
 "But man," exclaimed one of his interested listeners, "the law of gravity would not let that happen."
 "I know that," replied Lackaye gravely. "But the law of gravity was frozen, too!"—November Youth's Magazine.

When Professor Wendell, of Harvard, entered upon his Sabbath day, he remained in Cambridge some weeks after the holidays. He had just returned to his department meeting. The head of the department protested.
 "Sir," he said, "you are officially absent. You are on rest."
 "Oh, very well," replied Professor Wendell, "a non est man is the noblest work of God!"—Success Magazine.

It is narrated that Colonel Breckenridge, meeting Malah Bufford on the streets of Lexington one day, asked: "What is the meaning, sir, of the conical shape of your hat?"
 To which the Malah replied:
 "General Buckner, sir, is making a speech. General Buckner, sir, is a bo'n orator."
 "What do you mean by a bo'n orator?"
 "If yo' or I, sir, were asked how many two and two makes we would reply 'roh.' When this ask a bo'n orator he replies: 'When in the co'se of human events it becomes necessary to take an Integrel of the second degree, and add it to an integrel of the same denomination, the result, sub—and I have the science of mathematics to back me in my judgment, will be a half in its indeterminate use. The result is fo'. That's a bo'n orator.'"
 —The Lyceumite.

Abuses of Initiative Power.

McMillinnville Telephone Register. The initiative and referendum amendment to the Oregon State Constitution was adopted by the people of the state for a purpose. And that purpose was not to enable every vagabond who has a "pet scheme" to procure the adoption thereof into law. On the contrary, it was the purpose of the "people of the state," in its adoption, to provide them with a means by which they could procure the passage of such laws as the Legislature refused or neglected to pass. But the provision has been abused. The initiative and referendum has been used free to call it into play to further insane political notions. If something is not done to curb it, it will in due time use the people themselves will either do away with it entirely, or it will become so much in disrepute in their estimation that no measure will be able to run the gauntlet. The constitution should be amended so as to require that all proposed measures be submitted first to the legislative session, and if that body refused or neglected to enact them into law, then permit them, upon petition of not less than 25 per cent of the voters, to be submitted to the voters of the state under initiative petition. As the law now stands there are enough of the radical, rabid and unstable element in society to initiate any measure. It should be so amended that the requirements of the petition should be large enough that a good proportion of the petitioners would have to be made up of the voters of the elements of society who would not be a party to indiscriminate petitioning. We believe that a 25 per cent petition would meet the requirements; if not it should be made larger.

Business Is Business.

Monroe (Mo.) Appeal. A young negro walked into the office of a prominent lawyer in Louisiana, and said:
 "Boss, I kum to see you about gettin' me a 'vorce'ment.'"
 The lawyer, who had just returned from the attorney, "can't you get along with Mary, or have you found some other girl you like better?"
 The negro, with a grin, admitted that he had found such a girl, and asked: "What you goin' to charge me, Mr. Charley?"
 "Fifty dollars, John," said the attorney.
 "The negro moved uneasily about the office, scratched his head, but did not speak. After a few minutes the lawyer asked:
 "I just tell you, Mr. Charley, there ain't no \$50 difference in them gals."
 Sport Fatalities. Cleveland Leader. Incomplete statistics prove that hunting is far more deadly than football, but on the tenth of the furs is made about 500,000 deaths.