SENATE PUBLISHES TEXT OF TREATIES

Administration Desires Full Discussion by People Before Ratification.

BORAH AND BACON OPPOSE

Supporters of Arbitration Compacts Believe Misunderstanding of Terms of Special Clause Is Responsible.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Senate today adopted the rather unusual but not unprecedented course of making public the text of four treaties that have not yet received action at its hands. These were the Anglo-American and the Franco-American general arbitration treaty and the treaties providing for the adjustment of the finances and customs of Honduras and Nicaragua.

Publicity was given to these important conventions at the request of the Administration, which desires that the subject matter shall receive the fullest consideration by the press and the people, in order to enlighten the Senate as to the real sentiment of the country.

Senators Voice Dissent.

Some justification for this procedure developed today when in the course of a short executive session two Senators of opposite parties, Borah, of Idaho, and Bacon, of Georgia, voiced their dissent to the conclusion of the arbitration treaties in the forms submitted. Their criticism was aimed at article 3 (identical in the two treaties), which in their opinion provides for compulsory arbitration and thus tends to deprive the Senate of its constitutional prerogative.

The treaty advocates, however, felt that there had been a misunderstanding of the scope of the treaty by the two Senators named, and that a clause in article 1 of the treaties, which provides that there shall be no arbitration, except under the terms of a special agreement, effectively guards the rights of the Senate, as such special agreement shall receive the Senate's sanction in order to become operative.

Open Ratification Possible.

In view of their importance it is estimated that a motion may be made to ratify the treaties in the open Senate—an almost unprecedented procedure.

The text of the British treaty, which is practically identical with the French treaty, follows:

"The United States of America and His Majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, . . . being resolved that no future differences shall be a cause of hostilities between them or interrupt their good relations and friendship.

"The high contracting parties have, therefore, determined to conclude a treaty extending the scope and obligations of the policy of arbitration adopted in their present arbitration treaty of April 4, 1908, so as to exclude certain exceptions contained in that treaty and to provide means for the peaceful solution of all questions of difference which it shall be found impossible in future to settle by diplomacy, and for that purpose they have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

"The President of the United States of America, the Hon. Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State of the United States; and

"His Britannic Majesty, the Right Hon. James Bryce, O. M., his Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at Washington.

All Questions Included.

"Who have agreed upon the following articles:

"Article 1. All differences hereafter arising between the high contracting parties, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, relating to international matters in which the high contracting parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under the treaty or otherwise and which are justifiable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, shall be submitted to the permanent court of arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of October 18, 1907, or to some other arbitral tribunal as may be decided in each case by special agreement, which special agreement shall provide for the organization of such tribunal if necessary, define the scope of the powers of the arbiters, the question or questions at issue and settle the terms of reference and the procedure thereunder.

"The provisions of 37 to 90 inclusive of the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes concluded at the second peace conference at The Hague on October 18, 1907, so far as applicable, and unless they are inconsistent with or modified by the provisions of the special agreement to be concluded in each case, and excepting articles 53 and 54 of such convention, shall govern the arbitration proceedings to be taken under this treaty.

Preliminary Inquiry Provided.

"Article II. The high contracting parties further agree to institute as occasion arises, and as hereinafter provided, a joint high commission of inquiry to which, upon the request of either party, shall be referred for impartial and conscientious investigation any controversy between the parties within the scope of article 1, before such controversy has been submitted to arbitration, and also any other controversy hereafter arising between them, even if they are not agreed that it falls within the scope of article 1, provided, however, that such reference may be postponed until the expiration of one year after the date of the formal request therefor, in order to afford an opportunity for diplomatic discussion and adjustment of the questions in controversy if such party desires such postponement.

"Whenever a question or matter of difference is referred to the joint committee of inquiry as herein provided, each of the contracting parties shall designate three of its Nationals to act as members of the commission of inquiry for the purpose of such reference, or the commission may be otherwise constituted in any particular case by the terms of the reference to be determined in each case by an exchange of notes.

Arbitration Method Defined.

"Article III. The joint high commission of inquiry instituted in each case as provided for in article II is authorized to examine into and report upon the particular questions or matters referred to it for the purpose of facilitating the solution of disputes by elucidating the facts and to define the issues presented by such questions and also to include in its report such recommendations and conclusions as may be appropriate.

"The report of the commission shall not be regarded as decisions of the questions or matters so submitted, either on the facts or on the law, and shall in no way have the character of an arbitral award.

"It is further agreed, however, that in cases in which the parties disagree as to whether or not a difference is subject to arbitration under article I of this treaty, that question shall be submitted to the joint high commission of inquiry and if all, or all but one of the members of the commission agree and report that such difference is within the scope of article I, it shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this treaty."

Powers Are Detailed.

"Article IV. The commission shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses and take evidence on oath whenever deemed necessary in proceeding, or inquiry, or matter within its jurisdiction under this treaty; and the high contracting parties agree to adopt such legislation as may be appropriate and necessary to give the commission the powers above mentioned, and to provide for the issue of subpenas and for compelling the attendance of witnesses in the proceedings before the commission.

"On the inquiry both sides must be heard, and each party is entitled to appoint an agent, whose duty it shall be to represent his government before the commission and to present to the commission, either personally or through counsel retained for that purpose, such evidence and arguments as he may deem necessary and appropriate for the information of the commission.

"Article V. The commission shall meet whenever called upon to make an examination and report under the terms of this treaty and the commission may fix such times and places for its meetings as may be necessary at all times at special call or direction of the two governments. Each commissioner, upon the first joint meeting of the commission after his appointments, shall, before proceeding with the work of the commission, subscribe a solemn declaration in writing that he will faithfully and impartially perform the duties imposed upon him under this treaty and such declaration shall be entered on the records of the proceedings of the commission."

"Article VI. This treaty shall supersede the arbitration treaty concluded between the high contracting parties on April 4, 1908, but all agreements, awards and proceedings under that treaty shall continue in force and effect and this treaty shall not affect in any way the provisions of the treaty of January 11, 1905, relating to questions arising between the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

"Article VII. The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty.

"The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible and the treaty shall take effect on the date of the exchange of ratifications. It shall thereafter remain in force continuously unless and until terminated by 24 months' written notice, given by either high contracting party to the other."

BOURNE DEFENDS IDEAS

SENATOR ADVOCATES RECALL OF JUDGES IN SPEECH.

Oregon System Upheld in Reply to Sutherland of Utah, Who Makes Bitter Attack.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—"Under the political system which has been built up in this country, government is not truly representative and will not be until the people have the power to make it so," said Senator Bourne of Oregon, who spoke Saturday in favor of the initiative, referendum and recall provisions of the Arizona constitution. Bourne replied to the recent attack by Senator Sutherland of Utah on the advocates of the initiative, referendum and recall.

"Sneers are not arguments; ridicule is not logic," declared Senator Bourne, in answer to the terms which Senator Sutherland had applied to those who favor advanced methods of popular government.

"I believe in truly representative government," said the Senator. "The initiative and referendum supersede no state legislature. They merely provide the people a means of securing laws which legislatures refuse to enact and of defeating undesired laws which legislatures do enact.

"The technical work of drafting a measure should be performed by men of skill in that particular, but the people as a whole are the best judges of the principles involved and can be trusted to pass on the merits. The people of Arizona would better lose statehood than yield their right to control their state government."

As to the recall of Judges, Senator Bourne said he saw no reason why a man who occupies a judicial position should be governed by laws and standards of public service different from those which apply to legislative or executive officers. A Judge who will listen to popular clamor will also yield to the wishes and interests of a political boss.

"The people of Arizona would better lose statehood than yield their right to control their state government. What a mockery it is to start a constitution with a preamble declaring 'We, the people of Arizona, grateful to Almighty God for our liberties;' and then harbor for an instant the thought of surrendering or limiting that God-given liberty at the instance of any man who happens to occupy temporarily the office of President.

"I see no reason why a man who occupies a judicial position should be governed by laws and standards of public service different from those which apply to legislative or executive offices. Judges are but human."

SEATTLE CLUBS TO UNITE

Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club Act.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 6.—(Special.)—A definite programme for consolidating the Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club has been reached by the committees from the two organizations and from the business men of the city.

The conference committee voted to keep this programme secret until after it had been submitted and passed upon by the officials of the two organizations. It will come before the trustees of the Chamber Tuesday afternoon, and before the directors of the Commercial Club that evening. The result of their action will be reported back to the general conference committee, which will meet again at the Arctic Club next Wednesday afternoon. Chairman E. W. Anderson and others of the joint committee predict a consolidation of the Chamber and Commercial Club in the near future.

TRIAL OF CAMORRA CLEANSING ITALY

Progress Made in Stamping Out Crime Impossible 50 Years Ago.

BRIGANDS HUNTING COVER

History Recalls Contrast With Efforts of Spaventa, Who Was Assaulted Openly in Naples. Terror Reign Ends.

VITEBRO, Italy, Aug. 6.—More than four months and a half have passed since the Camorra trial began, and it can scarcely be said that the court is half done with this case, which has no precedent, at least in Italy. Complaints have been expressed in Italy against what they consider the excessive interest of the American press in the Camorra revelations, as Italians think it is a pity that such a trial should have coincided with the celebration of the Italian Jubilee, when the young Kingdom desired above all to show to the world the progress made in the past 50 years.

This way of looking at it is absolutely mistaken. Indeed the coincidence which is so deplored is a matter for congratulation, as it shows that it is possible now to strike a determined blow at the Camorra, which would have been impossible 50 years ago, and even later, when the public life of the South was entirely subject to the Camorra, which was the chief factor in politics, and master of city administrations.

Step Healthy but Painful.

Like the campaign against brigandage, like the bank scandals, the Palizzolo and Nasi trials, the Cuocolo murder case is one of the painful but healthy steps which Italy is taking to cancel the last remnants of corruption inherited from the ancient regimes, and install the reign of morality. The work to accomplish is still hard and long, as is proved at every day's sitting here, where the power of the Camorra is still demonstrated chiefly through the difficulty of collecting evidence and the reticence of the witnesses, but no one has dared to touch Captain Fabbroni and Privates Capezzuti and Farris, the heroes of the bitter struggle against the Association, who in other times might have lost their lives, and no one has threatened either the Premier or the Minister of Justice for not stopping the trial.

It is history which recounts that Silvio Spaventa, one of the noblest figures among Italian statesmen, when Premier, having determined to stamp out the Camorra, helped by General Lamarmora, fell from power because of this, and the first time he went to Naples he was attacked and beaten in the streets without its being possible to bring the culprits to justice. At the time of Spaventa, when he sent to forced domicile thousands of Camorrists, crime diminished 45 per cent in Naples, and when Captain Fabbroni formed his "Squad of Terror" and had the whole police of the city under his control, crime diminished 60 per cent and has never gone up again.

Death Wound Is Given.

The trial as it now stands, although it will go on for several months more, holds no surprises. All that could be said on either side has been said, and the predictions made are that, while there are ample proofs to condemn all the accused for the special crime which in the Italian code is called "Criminal Association," there is not positive and indisputable evidence to convict those accused of instigating the murder or of having actually committed it, unless the jury considers the circumstantial evidence good, of which there is plenty. For the crime of being a member of a Criminal Association, the penalty goes from one to 12 years in prison, while for murder there is a life sentence.

The Camorra, as a whole, however, is wounded to death, as its sole existence so far depended on the protection of those in high places, who were afraid of not being protected by the Camorrists, and after this it will be difficult to find a candidate to any public office who will consider it an advantage to be supported by Camorrists.

LICENSE LAW SWEEPING

Railroad and Steamship Lines in Washington Hit by Ruling.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 6.—(Special.)—If the various county authorities enforce the license law covering the sale of intoxicating liquors as they are allowed to do under the decision of the Supreme Court today in affirming the conviction, in the Kitsap County Superior Court, of Morris Falkenstine, purser on board the steamer Kennedy running between Seattle and Bremerton, then every steamboat and railroad train operating in the State of Washington will be dry, according to Olympia lawyers.

The Supreme Court says that although the boat had a state license and a Federal license, that a county license is necessary before liquor can be sold in any county. The convicted man contended that if the contention of the state was upheld every steamboat or railroad train would have to quit selling liquor, as a license would be necessary in every county through which the boat or train passed. The Supreme Court says that this is true, but that the Legislature had the right to pass such a law, and did, therefore the Kitsap court must be upheld.

INVESTIGATORS ARE SILENT

Proposed Modification of Civil Service Causes Consternation.

The policy of repression, supposedly for the purpose of giving time for better development, has fallen with paralyzing effect upon the investigation of police conditions, and all officials connected with the public safety showed yesterday more pronounced reticence. The administration now sees plainly that the untimely removal of Sergeant Cole, which brought to light the fact that an upheaval was brewing, has worked against the best outcome of their efforts and is seeking to repair the error.

Waldemar Seton, member of the police committee of the Executive Board, is at the seashore and will remain out of the city for a week and events are not likely to take place during his absence, as to him fell the task of putting in legal form the evidence in the possession of the administration. Perhaps his return will be the signal for new disclosures, but the attitude of the officials yesterday indicates that action will be postponed until a later date.

The prevailing topic around police headquarters is the proposal to abrogate or modify the civil service provisions of the charter. Policemen, from long habit of sheltering their private fortunes under the aegis of this law, are in a state bordering upon panic and are profuse in their arguments against the proposed change. They base their objections upon the conditions that existed when the force was dominated by politics and refuse to concede that a system might be evolved which would omit both the objections of the old regime and the stupefying effect of the present iron-bound protection that is thrown around city jobs.

An interesting sidelight upon the condition of turmoil that exists at present is the delay in announcing the results of a recent examination for captain of police. Though ten applicants took the examination July 21, the result has not yet been reported, and the men are on the anxious seat.

The most accepted explanation of the delay is that the administration does not wish at this time to precipitate its decision as to the tenure of Acting Chief of Police Slover. Until he is appointed to the full rank of Chief there is no vacancy in the department for a captain, and in the present state of affairs it is not probable that Mayor Rushlight will either appoint Slover or another permanently to the position.

That this decision, which the Mayor wishes to defer, would be forced by an announcement of the results of the examination is considered certain, as the appointment would then be narrowed to the three men at the top of the list, and the friends of these may be expected to clamor for action. So the easiest solution seems to be to let the result of the examination lie in abeyance until such time as the administration is ready.

3 HURT IN AUTO CRASH

GIRL HURLED FROM CAR INTO BUGGY BY IMPACT.

Dr. E. Ausplund Is Charged With Exceeding Speed Law—Horse Is Killed by Collision.

Running on the wrong side of the road, an automobile driven by Dr. E. Ausplund, and alleged to have been going at faster than the speed limit, crashed into a buggy driven by Ray Nelson at a curve on the Linnton road at 12 o'clock Saturday night, throwing out the occupants of the auto and smashing the buggy. Miss E. Holmes was thrown from the auto into the buggy and sustained injuries to her spine. Ray Nelson, driver of the buggy, was seriously injured, as was N. E. Johnson. Both were taken to the hospital.

Immediately following the accident, Ausplund, who was uninjured, tried to escapee, but was caught by Frank Aumund and Frank Davis, occupants of the buggy, who held him until the police arrived.

The automobile party included Mrs. Linquist and N. E. Johnson. The automobile was coming into Portland. At a curve in the road near the car barns the automobile failed to turn with the curve, coming into the wrong side of the road and striking the buggy.

As soon as Ausplund was brought into the police station Nelson and Aumund swore out a complaint against him, charging him with exceeding the speed limit.

The automobile was smashed about the front and the horse was so severely injured that it was killed. The turn in the road has been the scene of three similar accidents within the past two months.

JAP POTATOES ARE COMING

Dealers Import Spuds in Competition With Oregon Growers.

It has been known that American cotton shipped to Japan in the raw state has been returned to the United States in the form of manufactured fabrics, and it has been told that a party of Japanese visiting Portland made mental notes of how matches were manufactured here, and on returning home established a plant and have been shipping the same type of lucifers, but the latest is that Japanese potatoes, seed for which was obtained in this country, are being shipped to Portland, and the first consignment of 200 cases will arrive tomorrow on the Oriental liner Henrik Ibsen.

As the shipment is in the nature of an experiment, it has not been discussed in produce circles. The fact the local potato market is stiff has prompted the step being taken, but as it has toned down during the past few days with heavier receipts of Oregon new potatoes and indications that there will be an abundance in September, it is not thought that the Nippon crop will find ready sale. The freight charges are about the same as in shipping from California.

The Ibsen has 1056 tons of cargo in all, making one of the heaviest lists that has been brought here via San Francisco. As she is to be turned over to the Waterhouse interests on being discharged, she will be stripped of all dunnage, flags, gear and equipment that belongs to the Portland & Asiatic Steamship Company.

TAFT HEARS "HAY" CASE

Chief Clerk in State Department Is Accused by Committee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Over strenuous opposition the House has approved the "findings of fact" in the committee report of the "Hay" portrait voucher case and sent it to President Taft with the recommendation that he take appropriate action touching the same.

The committee charged W. H. Michael, ex-chief clerk of the State Department and now United States Consul-General at Calcutta, with misappropriation of funds, and Thomas W. Morrison, disbursing clerk of the State Department, with participation in the alleged misappropriation, either by incompetence or connivance.

VANCOUVER IS CHAMPION

Lacrosse Team Wins From Players of New Westminster.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 6.—Vancouver broke New Westminster's winning streak at home today, the local all-star lacrosse team practically clinching the Minto cup, emblematic of the world's championship, by defeating New Westminster seven goals to four.

It was the first defeat at home for the champions in three seasons. Vancouver played superior lacrosse all through, their passsing being brilliant. New Westminster resorted to rough playing the last quarter.

The teams have two more matches to play. Vancouver to date has won five matches, against three by New Westminster.

WOMEN IN FLAMES

Mad Dash Made Through Burning Forests.

AUTO CARRIES TO SAFETY

Faces Are Blistered by Heat, Hair Is Singed and Clothing at Times Is on Fire—Hoods of Gunnysacks Are Worn.

PASADENA, Cal., Aug. 6.—With hair singed and faces blistered, Mrs. Laura S. Eddy and Miss Margaret Hammers arrived at their homes here today, after a wild ride in an automobile through the fire-swept forests of the San Bernardino Mountains. On their way through the burning forests, the two women picked up two other women, a man and two children and thus saved them from the flames.

Mrs. Eddy and Miss Hammers were at Pine Crest, a resort in the mountains, when the forest fires began. They remained until the flames were almost upon them, and then, taking to their motor car, made a thrilling dash through the fire-swept region Thursday, when the flames were burning fiercest.

For miles they traversed steep mountain roads, running through avenues of burning trees. Their clothing was scorched and caught fire at times, and their faces were blistered by the heat, although they wore hoods made of gunny sacks that were kept saturated with water.

CARROTS IN CANDY.

Pennsylvania Woman's Novel Use of Vegetables for Sweets.

Success Magazine.

A Pennsylvania woman claims to have discovered a process for making candies out of vegetables. If the discovery proves to be of practical value we shall doubtless soon become familiar with the product, though the process may remain a secret. Long cooking, she says, is an essential part of the programme, after which the pasty vegetable mass is molded into attractive forms. Potato caramels, carrot nougats, turnip fudge, beet marshmallows and bean toffy are among the confectionery triumphs announced. It is even solemnly stated that a tempting confection has been made of parsnips.

If all this proves true, the good lady will have accomplished two desirable results at one blow. She will have been the first to convince children that garden truck is acceptable for internal use, at the same time providing strong competition for sulphur bleached marshmallows, fudge colored with iron rust, furniture polish bonbons—in fact, for all the glittering combinations of chemicals and glue that a child with a penny has at his command.

A boon to juvenile humanity surely; we should credit the entire story gladly if it were not for the parsnips.

NOTED MOUNT DESERT

"The Most Beautiful Place in the World" Is Artist's Verdict.

Robert Haven Schauffler's "Unique Mount Desert" in the Century.

"This is the most beautiful place in the world," a well-known artist assured me last Summer. "I've been all round—Italy, Greece, Syria—but I've never found anything to equal it."

This beauty impresses the stranger from afar. As he coasts eastward along the Maine shore, 13 mountains that seem to rise directly out of the sea compose themselves into three main masses, standing out in noble relief in the clear atmosphere. The morning I first saw them the westernmost mass was heavy, black and solemn. The others, divided by those delightful little twins, the Bubbles, were more friendly, with fleecy clouds stooping over them and letting through a few splashes of sunlight here and there to gild their peaks and sides.

By the opposite approach, through Frenchman's Bay, the effect, though wholly different, is no less striking.

"LOGGER" FINDS BLIND PIG

Breeze Exposes Sleuth's Badge When Bottle Is Produced.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Aug. 6.—(Special.)—An errant zephyr that blew aside the coat of a Deputy Sheriff, who, disguised as a logger with a thirst for "red-eye" and excitement, was attempting to persuade Paul Allen, a hotel manager here, to serve him with liquor yesterday, exposed the officer's star and halted Allen as he was about to produce the coveted drink.

The deputy, convinced that intoxicants were stored on the premises, instituted a search that resulted in the confiscation of a quantity of liquor and the arrest of Allen, who is under bonds of $500 to appear before Justice Moss next Wednesday.

AUTO DEALER OPTIMISTIC

Eastern Manufacturers Confident of Flourishing Season in 1912.

F. W. Vogler, president of the Northwest Auto Company, has returned from an extended Eastern trip, which took him to the majority of the large automobile factories. He completed arrangements for the handling of the Reo for another season.

In speaking of his trip, Mr. Vogler said that he found the automobile business in a flourishing condition, with every manufacturer optimistic regarding the 1912 season.

Fifteen hundred cars have been allotted to the Pacific Coast trade. This is subject to increase after contracts have been closed.

An Eloquent Omission.

Blaine's Silk Hat, McKinley, and Paper Dodgers.

New York Mail.

When the McKinley tariff bill was pending in the Senate, Mr. Blaine startled the Senate finance committee by smashing his high silk hat as he declared, "There is not a bushel of wheat or a barrel of pork in this bill." McKinley felt hurt by Blaine's opposition, and he did not want Blaine to speak in his Congress district when he was seeking re-election in 1892. He acquiesced, however, and the two men rode together through the main street of Akron to speak from the same platform. As they did so showers of little dodgers with Blaine's bushel-of-wheat sentence came from the rooftops, and the Blaine-McKinley carriage was littered with them.

Both men kept kicking them aside, dodging them, but in all other ways ignored them. Finally, at the meeting Blaine made his speech, without a word about the McKinley bill; but when his turn came the Major jumped right into a defense of his bill and made one of the most spirited addresses of his life. The two men then entered the carriage again, bowed and smiled to the crowd as they were once more pelted with the paper dodgers, and separated at the hotel—not one word having been spoken by either about the tariff, their speeches, or the paper dodgers.

PASSENGERS BALK ROBBER

Salt Lake Desperado Beaten Off by Intended Victims.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6.—The attempt of a desperado to hold up a carload of pleasure-seekers returning from Salt Air Pavilion late tonight, resulted in slight injury to several passengers, and the defeat of the robber, who escaped with little booty.

Several shots were fired and a young man who grappled with the outlaw was shot through the hand.

Big Veterinary Anniversary.

Consul Carl Bailey Hurst, Lyon.

The third 50th anniversary celebrating the erection in Lyon of a veterinary school will be held in this city about the middle of May, 1912. Preparations are now forming to commemorate the event in a fitting manner, and invitations are being issued to all veterinary schools in the United States and elsewhere for the purpose of having delegates in as large a number as possible.

It is authentically recorded in the annals of veterinary science that the world's first veterinary school was founded in Lyon in 1761, since which time similar institutions have been inaugurated in many countries, the last being reported from Abyssinia.

In connection with this anniversary it is planned to establish a local museum, the exhibits of which in archives, illustrations, instruments and appliances will give a complete view of the evolution of instruction in veterinary medicine and surgery. Particular attention will be paid to the development of the pioneer school in Lyon.

All correspondence in reference to the anniversary or to the museum should be addressed to Alfred Faure, director, quai Pierre Scize, Lyon, or to Colonel - Veterinaire Aureggio, 48 rue Ferrandiere, Lyon, France.

A Temporary Disadvantage.

Harpers.

The widow had just announced her engagement.

"But, my dear Maria," said her friend, "you don't mean to tell me that you intend marrying a man you've only known for two weeks?"

"Oh, yes," said the happy widow, "I can easily overcome that objection in time. I hope to know him tolerably well after we have been married a couple of years."

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