me of His Trials En Route With His Song Birds Across the Continent,

The season of foreign opera in New Fork under the Grau management opened December 15 with a house that was not large or profitable, according to the Musical Courier, but with a well-filled auof first-nighters, if one is to judge from the various reports that appeared next rning in the New York journals. Certainly Maurice Grau needed all the consolation his Gotham friends could give him, for his path across the continent has not been atrewn with roses. Apart from the mishap that befell his stars, en route, of traveling in cars that were like iceoxes, owing to a breakage of the heat ing apparatus, there was considerable pecuniary loss, enough to try any man's temper. The following telegram to the New York World from Lincoln, Neb., at the close of its one night of Grau opera. will in part explain the situation:

For nearly two hours an impatient lience fretted and wondered, and Maurice Grau, the impressario of the Metrolitan Opera Company, facing a loss of 500 in his Lincoln engagement, stormed and threatened and thundered. Signor Mancinelli, the conductor, refused to allow the opera to begin until he had been

iow the opera to begin until he had been given the word by Mr. Grau. "Grand opera in Lincoln was a losing venture for Mr. Grau, and for S. Kronberg, of Denver, and Willard Kimball, of n, who made the contract for the

ncoln engagement.
'Kimball and Kronberg guaranteed \$10,on, but Grau was compoled to accept a trifle over \$5000, because that was all that was realized from the sale of cents. "The three men met in the pariors of the First National Bank at 1:30 o'clock.

and there Grau was told of the fact that the sule of scats had netted only \$400. He threatened to take his company away if the guarantee was not immediately made good. Kronberg offered to pay his half of the shortage, but Grau was finally induced to take what cash there was, on condition that the balance be made good some future time. A messenger was en hastly sent to the Italian conductor, and the opera began."

of the Grau Company in the West, the Denyer Evening Post, at the close of its season of grand opera, said: "After the curtain falls this evening Mr. Grau and his company depart for green fields and pastures new. They will go to the Mis-souri River towns and take all the money away from those vernal cities they possibly can. Fashion is a ruler as powerful as the grand Llama of Thibet. Right or wrong, its followers lay down or give up as fashion dictates, and it being fashionable to attend Maurice Grau's entertainment, he will probably have large houses in Lincoin, Grand Island, Omaha and oth-er way stations. He will give these peo-ple an ordinary \$2 show and charge them S or \$5 or whatever he can get. He is a shrewd mun of affairs. He sizes up the different communities. Some he charges \$2, some \$5, and some \$7. Denver, after all, is lucky, It didn't pay the highest price. It probably will, however, again, As the houses have been crowded, with two exceptions, the impressario is prob-ably tearing his hair that he didn't make Denverites pay \$7 and \$8 instead of But he is coming this way next sea-

A truly American commercial spirit seems to have taken possession of this music critic. But he forgets to mention one item of information, viz., that the Denver prices were nearly three times as large as those in Kansas City.

And then, who knows?

ANOTHER MUSIC HALL. The New Chickering Hall in Boston

a Superb Structure. erection of the new Chickering Hall in Boston has attracted much atten-tion, as many novel features are to be

introduced into this music hall.

Like the structure at the southerly corner of Huntington and Massachuseits avenues, Symphony Hall, which has lately been dedicated to music, this other structure is to be dedicated to the same use early in the coming year, when Chickering Hall will have come into besinge, and its height will be 34 feet. The floor will be somewhat pitched, while the balcony, extending around three sides, will be banked. The senting capacity of the half will be 800. Natural light will be supplied by a large skylight in a pitched roof, while artificial light will be fur-nished by hiden electric bulbs flanking the cornice around the top. While the scheme of interior decoration has not been definitely decided upon, the Corin-thian order will be adhered to. But the principal and most original fea-ture of the hall will be the stage, 19x39

sect, with its sounding-board of plate glass, which will be backed up by heavy planking and covered with felting. The sounding-board will be composed of glass plates, fix feet, separated by metal bars. This, by the bye, is the idea of Mrs. William F. Apthorp, wife of the well-known music critic, and it is understoood she has patented ber invention. music critic, and it is us patented her invention.

Home of the Kucisel Quartet. Over the doorways leading into the corridors are transoms of cathedral glass,

of prominent composers surrounded by some effective decoration. The general style of the exterior of the building will be the Italian Renaissance, and the materials to be used in its construction will be several light shades of terra cotta, with marble disks at inter-

wals and considerable fancy fromwork. Frimarily the new hall is designed as an auxiliary to Symphony Hell, and it is understood that the management of the latter has been in perfect harmony with all the arrangements from the outset, and it is not improbable that both halls may be placed under the one management. The purposes to which the new hall will be put are of that character that might find Symphony Hall too large. It is more than likely that the Kneisel Quartet will claim the new hall for its future hor while the concerts of other clubs will be held here. The Handel and Haydn Sect-ety will use it for rehearsals, giving their concerts in Symphony Hall. Local musiconcerns in Sympassing Hair team that approval to the arrangement of the new hall. C. H. W. Foster, who is trustee of the William H. Hill estate, which is putting up the building, is constantly in receipt the building, is constantly in receipt of letters from prominent musicians highly commending the plans. Mr. Foster also is president of Chickering & Sons, and thereby has a double interest in the new structure, and he has been the prime mover in every detail. The building, which will be completed by February 1, will cost between \$150,000 and \$175,000.

Stories About Jonchim.

Mr. Joseph Bennett, in the Daily Tele graph, gives the following amusing anecdotes of Dr. Joschim's experiences with

two famous authors: Robert Browning and Joseph Joseph machim-

ly salen. The viclinist had "obliged" without satisfying certain ladies, who entreated the peet to obtain from him another solo. The poet, feeling the delicacy of his task, discharged it diplomatically, and spake, as sometimes be wrote, so as to conceal his thoughts; while the viclinist, not understanding heard and arrived. to concest his thoughts: while the violinist, not understanding bowed and smiled, and did not play. As they left the house, the violinist queried, "What did you mean just now?" "Oh," said the poet, "I wanted you to give us some more music;" and to him the violinist, "Then why did you not come and say, Joe, old boy, give us another tune?"

A second story, this time of a violinist

A second story, this time of a violinia and a sage—they were walking together in Hyde Park—they being Joech Joachim and Thomas Carlyle. The sage, in amia-ble mood, discoursed pleasantly of great Germans, and the violinist, to repay com-pliment in kind, spoke of famous English-men, mentioning Sterndale Bennett. "Eh!" said the sage, forgeting, or not

forgetting, the vocation of his companion

More Pretty Compliments. "Gayety, always the best of good hu or, brilliancy, esprit-these appear to be

the most striking characteristics in the American," says the new favorite Gabri-lowitsch, in the Criterion. "I suppose it appeared a stronger ele-ment than it really is because the observ-er is of that Slawic predisposition to the nomber and the pessimistic which is natural with the North Russian, and more over, I arrived here while the country was in the throm of a great national election—such a thing as is unheard of in my country. For a time I could not seem

to understand what transformed such an parently intelligent beings into very ma-niacs for joy, but it soon dawned upon me that here there was no king, and it was as if 70,000,000 people had ascended the throne at once. It was a revelation— overwheiming, quickening, delightful. I felt myself instantly made welcome in a new hemisphere. I said to myself, 'Such a joyous people will not only be just; they will be generous, they will be responsive, they will be Russians to me-Russians with that somber tincture of sadness eliminated-Russians in the ideal fu-

Musical Notes.

Jean Gerardy, the celebrated Belgian 'cellist, who has not been heard in Amer-ica for several years, just opened his tour in this sountry in New York, and his first recituls were conspicuously success-

Concerts were booked for Thusday evening, December 27, and Monday after-noon, December 31, in Kimball Hall Building, the New York studio of William N. Burritt, by Miss Villa Whitney White, soprano, of Boston, and Miss Josephine Large, planist, of Chicago. Leon Mary and Wilter Unger to assist.

Mrs. Florence French has just issued the first number of the Musical Leader, a weekly record of music, which, it is will faithfully and honestly represent the interest with which it is

Edward MacDowell has sent to his pub-Edward macDowell has sent to his pub-lishers, as one result of his Summer's leisure, the manuscript of a sonata for pianoforte, in E minor. This is his fourth composition in that form, the first two being the sonata "Tragica" and the sona-ta "Eroica." Neither the third, nor, of course, the fourth, is yet familiar in New York concert rooms, and it is possible York concert rooms, and it is possible that Mr. MncDowell will give a recital before the Winter is over, including them

Mr. Huneker tells a comical story of Dohnanyl's ability to "hostie" American fashion: "Ernst von Dohnanyl had a narrow escape of it before leaving Hun-gary for the United States. The day previous to his departure he was surprised to learn that he might be summoned for military service. You may judge of his consternation! By the evening matters had cleared sufficiently for the Hungarian plantst to rush around to the resi-dence of his flancee, explain matters, rush for a marriage permit, wire for a cabin for a marriage permit, wire for a cabinin the Campania, set married and Sail
for America. The whole business was
conducted at such a breathless tempo
that Mme. von Dohnanyi—a good-looking,
musical girl of Budapest—nalvely remarked: 'Why, it was all so sudden that
when I woke up I was in New York.'
Young von Dohnanyi is a man of actions,
plane and otherwise."

Despite the fact that the American troops have been busily engaged in "suppressing" Filipino rebels, a striking demand for musical instruments from this country is being made by the negations ter, writing from Annaberg, referred to the fact that there are few natives the fact that there are few natives Filipines who do not play some musical instrument, and that the musical talent among them is great. The instruments for which they care most are mandolins, guitars, violins and flutes, and they have derived most of their supply thus far from the Americans. The average Filipine does not lavish money on his musical education, however, and is not able as a role to buy expansive instruments. The rule to buy expensive instruments. The Tagals prefer instruments with a showy exterior, and Consul Winter believes the archipelago offers a fine opportunity for the man who gets there soon with a large supply of musical instruments.

OWNED ENTIRE TRAIN.

Solitary Passenger Made Himself Very Much at Home.

"At certain seasons every line carries passengers at an enormous loss," said an ago. "Sometimes all the machinery of an ago. Sometimes at the machinery of an immense corporation is put into motion for the benefit of one man. I have only had a single experience of the kind myself, but it was rather amusing.

"A good many years ago, when I was a conductor in the service of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, we put out of Kansas City for Denyer one evening with

Kansas City for Denver one evening with nobody on board for through passage but a endaverous-looking chap, with long chin whiskers and a linen duster. We had four Pulimans that we were carrying to the other end of the line, and this fellow had the run of the train. He was the most cantankerous and troblesome passenger I ever handled.

"He wandered from car to car, putting his grimy boots on 120 different velvet seat cushious, and kept the whole train seat custions, and kept the whole train crew on the keen jump attending to his various wants. I think he must have gotten the impression that he was president of the road, riding on a special, and before we reached Dodge City, he become so haughty and dictatorial that I had hard work keeping down a mutiny among the boys.

They wanted to accidentally drop him "They wanted to accidentally drop him off of the rear platform. I figured out that the chin-whiskered gentleman's ride was costing the road almost exactly \$100, and, to can the climax. I got a telegram just before we reached Denver, directing me to turn him over to the police on the charge of forging and altering railroad tickets. He had worked off a fake pasteboard on me, and we didn't get even the price of his fare. I never heard what became of him, but I hope the Judge gave him 99 years."—Kansas City Times-Democrat,

The production of what is known as silk-worm gut for fishing lines is a curious industry that has followed the decline of silk culture in the vicinity of Murcia, Spain. The grub is fed on the usual mulberry leaves, but before it be-gins to spin is drowned in vinegar, and the substance that would have formed the cocoon is drawn from the body as a thick silken thread. The threads are treated with chemicals, dried, put up in bundles of 190 and sold along the Meditarranean.

PLUTOCRATS' CLUB

HARDLY A RICH MAN IN' SENATE OWES HIS PLACE TO HIS MONEY.

Few Senators Who at Some Stage in Their Careers Have Not Met With Popular Indorsement.

A Congressman is usually a man who has worked his own way up in the world, and this is as true of the Senate as of the House. The idea that the Senate is a millionaires' club is fictitious. There are several Senators who are millionaires, and others who are independently rich. That is, they have an income outside of their salaries upon which they might live-luckily for them, as the Senator or Representative who doesn't spend every cent of his salary and something more, while in office, is very rare indeed. The talk about the millionaires in the Senate is largely guesswork. It must be, in the nature of things, for a "millionaire" is a very vague and ill-defined creature. The lists which are sometimes published giving names of Senators with seven or eight figures attached, preceded by the dollar mark, are always imaginary. There is hardly a rich man in the Senate who several Senators who are millionaires, is hardly a rich man in the Senate who owes his place to his money. Thus writes L. A. Coolidge in Ainsite's Magazine. Common repute would probably put the following in any list of Senatorial millionaires: Aldrich, Depew, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, J. P. Jones, Kean, Lodge, Mo-Millan, Proctor, Scott, Shoup, Stewart, Turner, Weimore and Wolcott. Common repute is mistaken in about 25 per cent repute is mistaken in about 25 per cent of this number. But even supposing that it was right, there are only two or three in the list who would not have held infuential positions in the Senate even had they been poor men. Aldrich is one of the shrewdest political managers in the United States. He controls the politics of his state by sheer ability, and most of the money he has made has been due to fortunate investments since he became of the money he has made has been due to fortunate lavestments since he became a Senator. Depew is an orator of wonderful gifts, and a lawyer whose sorvices to his party have been so great that the marvel is he was not made a Senator before. Elkins has had a National reputation as an astute political manager for the last E years. Fairbanks is the acknowledged leader of his party in his state. Foraker was a distinguished Governor of Ohio, a man of National reputation as an orator and a party leader betion as an orator and a party leader be-fore he was chosen to the Senate, and what money he has made was earned in the practice of his profession after he left the Governor's chair. Hale married his money after he came to Congress. When he was elected to the House he was When he was elected to the House he was a green country boy, with hair that needed outling and trousers that did not. He made his reputation—he is one of the ablest men in either branch of Congress, Blaine took him up and introduced him into society, and his fortune was made. It is not his money that keeps him in the Senate. It is too late now for any-body to question Hanna's political shillty. body to question Hanna's political ability He may know how to put money to good use in politics, but he has shown suf-ficient executive capacity to prove that,

it. Lodge is the leader of his party in Mahsachusetts, an orator, a scholar and a writer as well as a political success. McMillan is the best political organizer in Michigan. Proctor was a gallant officer in the Civil War, has been Governor of his state, and Secretary of War. Turner of Washington is accounted one of the most brilliant men in the Far West. Besides he is a Populist. Wolcott of Colorado is a brilliant orator and a fine lawyer. He would shine anywhere even lawyer. He would shine anywhere, even though he had no money at all. Aside from these who, whether rightly or wrongly, are sometimes classed among the millionaires, there is another group of Senators who are "well-to-do"—just how well-to-do it would be hard to say; but any one of them could lose his political office without missing the salary. All-son, Chandler, Cockpell, Davis, Hawley, Hoar, Lindsay, McEnery, Penrose, Per-kins, the two Platis, Quarles, Simon, Spooner, Teller, Thurston, Turley, Wel-lington Sewall and Warren are in this group. Doublies there are others, Most the millionaires, there is another group of group. Doubtless there are others. Most group. Doubtless there are others. Most of these men have been successful in law or in business and the fact that they are not dependent on politics for a living is simply a tribute to their chosen careers. The talk about the Senate being a millionaires' club is midaummer silliness. To be a Senator is to have the most delightful political position which can fall to the lot of an American public man. But those who have won it have

if necessary, he could get along without it. Lodge is the leader of his party in

man. But those who have won it have earned it by strenuous endeavor as the cuimination of their creditable political careers. They have not bought their It has become a popular cry that has become a soundal resulting in the ehoice of men who could not look for fa-vor at the hands of the people. As a matter of fact, there are few Senators who at some stage in their careers have not met with emphatic popular indorse-ment. Of the members of the present

the Legislature; Pottus of Alabama, the soul of integrity, and although one of the latest of Senators to be elected, one of the most realous of ancient Senatorial rights; Kyle of South Dakota, another Populist, and Turley of Tennessee. Tallaferro of Florida and Chilton of Texas.

Improvised Military Boats.

An interesting experiment in the trans-

An interesting experiment in the transportation of cavalry across a stream was recently made by the Pifteenth German Regiment of Dragoons. The problem was to ferry the regiment, men, horses and baggage, across a river in boats improvised of the troopers lances and water-proof cloth. A quantity of this material sufficient for two boats was carried on the back of a single horse.

The experiment, which was made on

Dobson-My wife enjoyed herself 50 times more this Christmas than last,

Hobson-How do you know? Dobson-Well, the bills amounted to fifty dollars more this year than last.

28 have been members of the House of Representatives; 22 have held other elective offices. For instance, Ross of Vermont was chief Justice of his atate; Chandler was speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives; Simon was president of the Cregon State Senate. There are only 12 who have never held any elective office, and only two or three of these are in the so-called "millionalize" class. Among those who are lacking in popular indersement are Butler of North Carolina, the chairman of the Populist National Committee; Cockrell of Missouri, the Democratic watchdog of the Treasury; Beveridge of Indiana, who starting as a poor boy, is a Senator at \$\pi\$; Baker of Kansaa, whom no one would charge with using undue infinence on the Legislature; Pettus of Alabama, the soul of integrity, and although one of

NEW YEAR'S FOOTBALL

MULTNOMAH VS. SALEM

MULT-

漢策策

The Salem boys play football like a house aftre. Their friends believe that the Salem team can even outplay the Stanfords. If they can, look out for a hot old game on Multnomah Field on New Year's day. Anyway, it will be a rattling good game. Take your wife, your sister or your sweetheart to see the great contest of skill and endurance=

The Last Gala Event of the Winter Season on Multnomah Field

NEW YEAR'S

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Game called at 2:30 P. M. sharp. Price of general admission, 50c; grand stand, 25c.

together in less than 20 minutes. together in less than 20 minutes. Lances served as oars as well as for the frames of the boats. Each boat carried four men who held the bridles of their horses, which swam hehind the boat. The whole regiment, about 300 strong, crossed the stream in about an hour and a haif. A few weeks ago a similar experiment was made on the Rhine near the floating bridge at Gamshelm. The river, which at this point is more than 600 yards wide, was crossed in less than three hours by two regiments, using the same methods and materials as in the Strasburg ex-

AMERICAN COMEDY THE BEST

French Farces Objected to as "Raw" and Unsavory.

ASTORIA, Dec. M.—(To the Editor.)—
"Why Smith Left Home" and "That
Man" are fair examples of the farce comedy as we find it on our stage today. One
derives its humor from a source that is
clean and wholesome; the other, while
not all had needs to be not through a not all bid needs to be put through a purification process. The one is a native product, the other is tinged with a touch of the French-Parisian "naughtiness."

Which is the most preferable? I answer: Our native farce comedy every time. Take the two plays I have mentioned as an illustration. The Broadhurst piece is essentially clean; bubbling over with fun unadulterated at which one can laugh and know that he is laughing at a square, above-board joke or situation with none of your suggestiveness or "shady" play on words as will be found in Chartre's Prenchy piece. One loses patience with a clever plot by introducing such a lot of unsavory byplay. It is far too "raw:" there remains a had taste in one's mouth

there remains a bad taste in one's mouth after witnessing the performance. It is a bad sign not only for the local manager, but the attraction playing his house as well, when, because of the offensiveness of the play, a lady is compelled, out of self-respect, to leave the theater before the conclusion of the performance. The manager not only runs the risk negroupe, of losing a patron. the risk, perchance, of losing a patron, but the incident will set as a boomerang on the player and the theater as well. It not only has a tendency to cheapen the worth of the man who happens to be cast in such a play, in the eyes of those who delight in witnessing productions worth their while and pay well for the privilege, notwithstanding the actor may be a clever one and playing a difficult role; but it tears down and destroys what it has taken years to build up, a good name for the house of Thespis. This representative of an art which has been misunderstood and ill-treated since

Before it can raise its standard higher Before it can raise its standard higher there are isprous growths which still cling to it, and must needs be cut away and destroyed; if impossible to destroy, then exile them from the best theater, and put them in a playhouse of their own with a trademark thereon which all can read and know what will be witnessed on the rise of the curtain. The first thing that I would destroy with first thing that I would destroy or exile

isfy such a one. S. TERRY M'KEAN.

Cement Fence Posts.

The discovery has been made that mos

excellent fence posts can be made of sand and Portland cement, prepared the same

as for sidewalk purposes, and moided to the required form. Before it hardens, holes may be punched where it is desired to insert wires, or clats set in, to which boards may be nailed. They are no more expensive than cedar posts.

The pulpy mass called begasse, which is left after the sugar-cane has been crushed and squeezed dry of its saccharine matter, and formerly was burned and go; rid of as a nulsance, is now used

THE "TELEPHONE" EAR

MALADY WHICH IS PREVALENT IN CHICAGO.

Snapping Sounds in the Receiver Are Said to Disturb the Human Hearing Apparatus.

"Telephone ear" is the latest. It has struck Chicago with virulence, and in consequence there is much complaining consequence there is much complaining of deafness among persons whose daily duties require frequent use of the machine that conveys articulate speech, says the Chicago Chronicle. Of three physicians seen last night, two had patients with the new disease, while the third was himself suffering from aural trouble, which he attributed to his repeated calls to the phone. which he attrib to the 'phone.

The trouble is said to have arisen since the introduction of the new method of calling, and is caused by the "heavy pull" current that is responsible for the snapping sounds or miniature explosions that usually follow pressing the receiver to the ear. Through the air in the ear the sound of the snap is conveyed to the ear drum with such force that persons of a nervous temperament are stricken with nervous deafness, for which

no absolute cure is known.

First instances of the new complaint were noted in New York and were there useribed to the introduction of the system by which central was called up simply by placing the receiver to the ear without the ringing of a bell. The same system has been largely adopted in this

New Method Causes Snapping.

By it the lifting of the receiver from the hook, instead of ringing a bell in the central office, turns on an electric light. At the instant there usually follows a startling clicking. This loud snap it is that causes so many persons to remove the receiver with a grumble at the sharp attack on the ear drum. The cause of the "telephone ear," which is the descriptive title that has come from

the East with the new disease, was dis-cussed last night by Dr. H. P. Pratt, professor of therapeutics in three colleges, and who, as an X-ray specialist, has de-voted much research to demonstrating the therapeutic value of the Roentgen dis-covery. On matters telephonic he is an authority, having been one of the else-tricians of the Bell company and having patented several valuable telephone and electric inventions

"I must turn my right ear to you while we talk," he explained, "for I myself am an example of a man with a 'telephone ear.' There is not the slightest doubt in mind that my aural trouble is due to he 'phone, to which I am called fre-uently. I was not surprised when I be-ame affected, for several cases of deafness caused by use of the 'phone had come to Dr. J. E. Harper, eye and ear specialist at the college of Physicians and surgeors, and his assistant, Dr. J. L. Hammond, who have offices adjoining mine, on the lith floor of the Masonic Termole.

Terrific Clicking Is Heard.

Terrific Clicking is Heard.

'If you use a telephone frequently you must have often noticed the terrific clicking that follows lifting the receiver from the hook, which releases the lever, and without the ringing of a bell, attracts the attention of an operator at central. At this moment, as also when it becomes necessary further to attract the attention of the operator by moving the lever up and down, you have been startled frequently—perhaps at each call—by the terrific click or loud smap, due to the making or breaking of the connection, the battery being on the circuiff When the connection is made with central the heavy electric pull lights a lamp and in consequence the disphragm of the receiver is drawn tightly against the magnet. This communicates to the column of air in the ear a vibration which, carried to the drum of the middle ear, causes a sound like that of a miniature explosion.

'Not only does this tend to derange the nervous system, but to persons of hypermervous nature it brings about the peril of nervous deafness. Owing perhaps to the newness of the disease, no absolute cure' has been discovered.

of nervous deafness. Owing perhaps to the newness of the discase, no absolute cure has been discovered.

"As the cause of the complaints can be easily remedied by the telephone companis, it means to me that they ought to make a speedy change in their systems. If the operator be attracted by the ringing of a bell or some method which causes quick vibrations of the disphragm in the receiver. Instead of a strong pull, there would be no more noises to cause deafwould be no more noises to cause deaf-

"I have had several cases of partial deafness caused by the telephone," said Dr. J. L. Hammond. "The use of the phone renders the hearing acute, but the increased force of a battery on the cir-cuit will cause a reaction and nervous deafness. The cases are highly interestdenfness. The cases are highly interesting, but as they are new I am not prepared to state what will probably be the result of treatment further than that they are showing improvement."

"We have never had a complaint from any one who assorted he had been made deaf by use of our telephones," said A. S. Hibbard, general manager of the Chicago Telephone Company, "Our present eignal system has been in operation for five years, and most of the 'phones now call the main board without the twisting of a crank."

"I have read and I have heard it stated." mays John Russell Coryell, in Harper's Weekly, "that because of his perfect indifference to death, the Chinaman will, when properly led, make a formidable

soldier.

"It is an unconvincing statement. The Chinaman is indifferent to death, and cases are common enough of his selling himself to die in the place of a convicted oriminal, and then dying stoically. A criminal able to pay \$60 for a substitute

tolerable thing.
"And life to the average Chinaman is

that. He is not aggressive, not warlike, not courageous. He is willing to die, provided that the whole of his body shall be buried with suitable rites by his famity; but he fears nothing so much as death without those rites; and dismemberment is more than disgraceful and shameful, since it places him at a marked disad-vantage in that world to come in which

ACTUALLY SAW SANTA CLAUS Chicago Lad Who Had a Sleigh Ride

With Kris Kringle. "I'm going to write my Santa Claus story, 'cause I like it best of the things that happened when I was a little boy. I'm a big boy now, more than four an' a half, and it happened before last Kris'-

"Santa Claus took me riding with his big reindeer, an'-gee-it was fun! My mother said I dweamed it, but I jus' know I didn't, and she believes it now, since i

splained it to her. "Well, the way it happened was that I took a long walk all by myself-my mother didn't know of, you see—and I begun to look for Santa Claus. By and by— 'twas down on Sixty-first stweet-I saw jus' the cutest, prettiest little white house all made of snow. I hadn't thought of Santa Claus being there, but I jus' peeked But I jus' looked an' looked, an' after a while Santa Claus saw me, and instead of saying. 'Go way! little boy!' he said. 'Hullo, Edsail! Crawi in the willdow.' An' I answered as bwave as I could, an' said. 'Hullo, Santa Claus, I will!'

said. Hullo, Santa Claus, I will!

"When I was inside Santa Claus let me see all the toys, but he didn't give me any. Said they were for different childen. He asked me what I'd have Krismas, an' I said-real hwave—hook an' ladder, an elephant with a head that bobs, an' lots of other things, an' he promised me to bring them to me if I'd be a good boy. Then he said if I'd like a ride he'd whistle for the reindeer and sied. When he whistled they came down the snow chimney-an' there was a lovely fire in the grate, but it didn't burn them. Then Santa Claus an' I took a ride, jus' by

ourselves, right through the air.

"Then Santa Claus played me a trick—
he did. The reindeer went right down
the skylight of the house, and Santa
Claus took me in his arms, and before I
knew where I was he'd left me right on
my little hed an' gone! I jumped out of
hede—'n I had on my nightle—wasn't that
strange?' cause I was dressed before—but
Santa Clauses are funny people. I ran ourselves, right through the air. Santa Clauses are funny people. I ran to find old Santa—but only found my mother an' father at bweakfast. I said. 'Where's Santa Claus?' But they only

"Santa didn't come back, and it's too bad, but the snow house was gone when we went to look for it. But Santa brought my Kris'mas things, an' when I got up Kris'mas day, oh, geet the ele-phant was standing on the hook an' lad-der nodding its head, and the candles on the Kris mas tree were burning, an' Santa had left me ever so many more toys than I teld him to bring. Some of the boys have teld me since I'se so big that there isn't any Santa, but they can't foot me-'cause I know!"-"Edsall," in Chica-go Times-Herald.

PNEUMONIA'S HARVEST TIME

Its Brend Attacks.

This is the time of year when coughs and colds begin to make their annual appearance in the household. More, and much more serious than that, however, it is the time when pneumonia begins to claim its large annual quota of victims. Every year there are probably scores or

Every year there are probably scores of families which are plunged into anxiety, if not sorrow, through the attack of one of its members by this disease, which is often neglected at the outset.

According to the newest idea of the medical world on the subject, it is due, in part at all events, to a serm which exists in the mouth. This was discovered nearly 9 years ago, and curiously enough, in healthy individuals, so that although the seeds of the disease are with us always, the soil is ordinarily not favorable for their growth and development in such numbers, at all events, as are necessary to produce the characteristic symptoms which doctors recognize as belonging to pneumonia.

The reason why the disease occurs so much more frequently in the cold weather than in the warm is asserbed by a writer in the New York Journal to the fact that cold lowers the vitality, and in that way randers the body less able to resist the effect of the outside conditions. This so makes the system diable to be stormed by microbes in exactly the same way as a citadel, half of whose soldiers have been removed to another place, would be liable to be attacked and taken by an invading army, which sould be kept at bay were the original force in its place.

For this reason pneumonia invariably attacks people whose vitality is lowered from some cause or other-expensive excrition, excessive worry, even excessive grief, which is a very potent factor in the lowering of vitality. Sometimes a neglected cold will help to produce the disease, and so will the missing of a meal while one is more or less run down through the strain of business or other excitement.

In the ordinary way, pneumonia by itself does not prove fatal, except in the case of very old or very young people.

and something more to bribe the law, can usually escape. But it surely would be a sorry army that was composed of men to whom life was a hopeless, dull, almost insert in the patient invariably recovers, unless he has exhausted himself at the bestimmer of the attack by being about the ginning of the attack by being about the house when he should have been in bed.

Absence of Defenders. It has been found by experience that while the harmful microbes grow in the mouth, many others also have their habiation there whose offices are to protect the body, as it were, from these scople foes.

In the Winter these "beneficent In the Winter these "beneficent mi-scrobes," as they have been called, do not flourish to the same extent as they do in the warmer weather, so that the mouth, and through the mouth the rest of the body, is left without its protect-ors, and if the individual does not by care come to the rescue of his body, he renders himself liable to be attacked, not the less seriously because his foes are invisible. While the ordinary "beneficent" microbe does not flourish in cold weather so well, the microbe of pneumonia does, and

well, the microbe of pneumonia does, and grows active at a temperature which is practically fatal to the others.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON. Surrounds Its Students With the

Best of Influences.

ous comparisons or detract from any oth-

EUGENE, Or., Dec. 27 .- (To the Editor.) -I wish to say a word to parents and guardians seeking a suitable school on this Coast for their children. While I do not purpose to make invid-

er institution, that influence or patronage which they may enjoy by right of honest merit, yet I would at the outset seek to correct misapprehensions and put people right on a few things that may have been said about State Universities in gen-eral, as applying to this one in particular, It is generally supposed that if univereral, as applying to this one in particular, It is generally supposed that if univer-sity students do not indulge in excesses and riot generally that it is the exception and not the rule. Whatever may be truthtfully said along this line of other institutions, it is not true of the University of Oregon. Excess in any irregular-ity here is the exception and not the flege of the writer to be associated with this being the sixth institution who has been associated as a student, and for eight years just previous as principal of a denominational school, where we had

every opportunity to study college life and influence. We understand the cheap reasons urged against state universities, and wish to say that none applies to this one. The faculty are men and women of high mor-al and Christian character, and a remarkably high morale is maintained among the students, as will as fine schol-arship. The Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. have spleudid organizations, and are wielding the right influence here. No student need want for Christian guardianship in this city since the churches are highly spiritual, and the Christian students are

in the majority.

Bible study, prayer-meetings and other helpful services are constantly main-tained; suffice to say that upwards of 40 students were led to profess conversion to Christ during the past term in this institution. Linked with this are the splendid advantages of library, gymnastim and laboratory privileges, such as only the better and larger institutions can furnish on this Coast, and which we trust the coming Legislature will enlarge. All this is for the very small fea of \$10 per this is for the very small fen of \$10 per year. Board and rooms and incidental expenses are fully as cheap and even less than in many other states. A student can get work that will almost slways quite or nearly keep him in school hers, and he is not incligible to the best society nor less a man because he has to toil.

Just a word in closing about our president. He is a man of large perceptions and manly sympathies, fully in accord with Christian influences, interested in every student, able to touch and meet the need of the lowly and at the same time to command the respect and love of

Do not fear to entrust your sons and daughters to the University of Oregon. E. A. CHILD.

Some time ago a well-known barrister had under cross-examination a youth from the country who rejoiced in the name of Sampson, and whose replies were the causes of much laughter in the court.

"And so," questioned the harrister, "you wish the court to believe that you are a peacefully disposed and inoffensive kind of person?"

"Yes."

"And that you have no desire to

"And that you have no desire to follow the steps of your namesake, and smite the Phillistines?"

"No, I've not," answered the youth, "and if I had the desire, I ain't got the strength at present."

"Then you think you would be unable to cope successfully with a thousand ensmites and utterly rout them with the jawbone of an asa?"

"Well," answered the ruffled Sampson, "I might have a try when you have done

"I might have a try when you have done with the weapon."-London Spare Mo-

ments.

I found her will so vary strong I dared not hope that I Could ever conquer her or turn her pretty little head.
Whene'er I'd say she shouldn't my assertion

With firmness and decision and "I will" was all she raid. That nothing less than strategy would win her I opined.