BOOKS

The Goose Girl. By Harold MacGrath. Illustrated. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. MacGrath is getting to be a prolific writer of romances that suggest a sunny afternoon spent in a hammock under a shady tree, with birds twittering near; or a retired seat on a hotel balcony facing Summer breakers. And a box of chocolates within handy reach! The name of MacGrath calls up grateful remembrances of lively fiction found in "The Man on the Box," "The Lenore of the Mask," "Half a Rogue," "Hearts and Masks," and others.

Now comes "The Goose Girl," a confection in fiction picturing the troubles and loves of hidden royal personages in the mythical German countries of Jugendheit and Ehrenstein. So many royalties are introduced that one feels one's list of blue-blooded acquaintances lengthening. The story has wit and sparkle in the telling, and at times the reader almost imagines that a play is being enacted before his very eyes—the characters seem to come to the center of the stage and talk, and give explanations leading to the denouement just as the curtain comes down. Much of the action occurs in the ancient city of Dreiberg, in the kingdom of Jugendheit, and the time is just before the Franco-German war of 1870-71. The hero, Arthur Carmichael, was born in America of Irish parentage, and was educated at Paris and Bonn, "and like all Irishmen, he was baned with the wandering foot, for the man who is homeless by choice has a subtle poison in his blood." Carmichael had been an officer in the Federal army during our Civil War and at the opening of our story he was a United States Consul in Ehrenstein, and very much in love with—although he worshipped from afar—the Princess Hildegarde of that country.

The goose-girl is Gretchen Schwarz, a dream of blonde loveliness, and she is introduced leading her geese to market. This is her picture:

> The little goose-girl was indeed tired, and the little wooden shoes grew heavier and heavier, and the little bare feet ached dully. Day after day she had tended the geese in the valley and trudged back at evening alone, all told a matter of 12 miles; and now she was bringing them into the city to sell into the market on the morrow. Presently there was a clatter of horses, a jingle of bit and spur and saber. Half a dozen mounted officers trotted past, and when the cavalcade reached the goose-girl, the peace of the scene vanished forthwith. Confusion took up the scepter. The silly geese, instead of remaining on the left of the road, in safety, straightway determined that their haven of refuge was on the opposite side. Gonk-gonk! Quack-quack! They scrambled, blundered and flew. Some tried to go over the horses, some endeavored to go under. One landed, full-winged, against the grand-duke's chest, and swept his visored cap off his head and rolled it into the dust. All laughed heartily, however; all excepting the goose-girl. It would take half an hour to calm her stupid charges.

Gretchen is beloved by Leopold Dietrich, a vintner by trade, described as "tall, pliantly built, blonde as a Viking, possessing a singular beauty of the masculine order." There is a good deal of mystery about Dietrich, and the intimation is given that he is an aristocrat, in disguise. The atmosphere of Ehrenstein is kept stirred up by disguised plotters masquerading as a mountaineer, a vintner, a carter, a butcher and a baker. Trouble had occurred years before when conspirators had abducted the Princess Hildegarde. By means of a picture in a locket she wore, she was afterward discovered as an opera singer and restored to her father, the Grand Duke of Ehrenstein. It was supposed at the time that the abductors belonged to the rival kingdom of Jugendheit, and a coolness ensued between the two baby countries.

An offer arrives from the regent of Jugendheit, proposing marriage between the young King of Jugendheit and the Princess Hildegarde, but before the negotiations are concluded an intimation is given that the King, who is said to be traveling abroad, doesn't want to marry the princess. War is threatened, and the two opera-bouffe armies are put in motion.

Carmichael meets the Princess Hildegarde, and when she asks him to describe his unknown lady-love, he says: "How shall I describe her? I have seen only paintings and marbles, and these are inanimate. I have never seen angels, so I cannot draw a comparison there. Have you ever seen ripe wheat in a rainstorm? That is the color of her hair. There is jade and lapis-lazuli in her eyes. And Ole Bull could not imitate the music of her voice."

From which it may be seen that Carmichael was very much in love. It is presumed that the princess guessed to whom he referred. Then fate shakes up the bag of fortune. It seems that, for motives of ambition, Chancellor Herbeck had in a long ago abducted the little daughter of the Grand Duke of Ehrenstein, and afterward restored a girl to the Grand Duke, a girl whom he passed off as the long-lost princess, but who was in reality a daughter of Chancellor Herbeck. You will of course have guessed by this time that the goose-girl is the last princess, and that the vintner is——

A most surprising shake-up takes place among the characters, and the end is joy.

BOOK COVER OF "THE GOOSE GIRL" BY HAROLD MAC GRATH

Socialism and the Family. By H. G. Wells. Price, 50 cents. Ball Publishing Company, Boston, Mass.

Very wandering and long-drawn-out. Mr. Wells has not yet learned the gift of condensation, and he gossips and prances in these 64 pages like a giggly maiden telling about her various lovers. Mr. Wells tries his best to be a shocker, although he professes to be indignant at the rumor that Socialists teach the doctrine of free-love. After you wade through page after page, you discover ultimately that Mr. Wells' kind of Socialism believes in the repudiation of private ownership—by men—of women and children, and the payment of mothers because they bring children into the world.

In short, here is the Wells Socialistic deliverance as to the family: "The state will pay for children born legitimately in the marriage it will sanction. A woman with healthy and successful offspring will draw a wage for each one of them from the state, so long as they go on well. It will be her wage. Under the state, she will control her child's upbringing. How far her husband will share in the power of direction is a matter of detail upon which opinion may vary—and does vary widely among Socialists. I suppose for the most part they incline to the conception of a joint control. . . . Socialism, indeed, proposes to abolish altogether the patriarchal family, amidst whose disintegrating ruins we live, and to raise women to an equal citizenship with men."

A well educated man, armed with the toleration education gives, will be amused at such opinions. To a poorly-informed, half-baked intelligence, however, the book would appear to be harmful.

* * *

A Castle of Dreams. By Netta Syrett. Price, $1.25. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill.

One of the Great Uncut. An Irish novel with an English setting. "A Castle of Dreams" is dainty and meritorious. Its mission is to tell the why and wherefore of a strange girl and a yet stranger young woman. Lady Bridget O'Shaughnessy, who insists that she is a fairy and refuses to grow up like an ordinary mortal. She is neglected by her worthless but aristocratic father, and is educated on highly original lines. Then her love story! It has a new ring and is told with fine, poetic sentiment. Nothing so new, so refreshing, as "A Castle of Dreams" has appeared for a long time. The story has a shamrock all over it, and its warp and weft is colored by Irish green.

A Slight Indiscretion. By N. Y. Romer. Price, $1.50. Cochrane Publishing Company, New York City.

Cheap and sensational. The author is guilty of big indiscretion in writing such a poor novel.

Found by the Circus. By James Otis. Illustrated. Price, $1. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York City.

A lively story for growing boys, and well told. Joey, a youngster, falls asleep in one of the circus wagons, and the "show" goes on to the next town before the foundling is discovered, scratched by a decrepit lion. The boy is taken in hand by an enterprising manager, and exhibited as a hero, when his straight-laced aunt arrives, and then the fun starts in good earnest.

The City of St. Anna. By Edward A. Merritt. Century Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

This is a confused allegory, but so objectionable that it will be a wonder if it is permitted to pass through the United States mails.

JOSEPH M. QUENTIN.

FOR BENEFIT OF PUBLIC LANDS, NOT PRIVATE

Spirit in Which the Reclamation Act Was Conceived and Put Into Effective Form. Have Not Funds Been Misappropriated?

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 18.—(To the Editor)—The application of the reclamation act of June 17, 1902, is limited to the states and territories yielding a revenue from the sale of public lands, namely Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Wyoming, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah and Washington.

The title: "An Act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain states and territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands." It follows that the lands to be reclaimed are public lands, not private lands.

The text of the act deals entirely with public lands, save the incidental mention in section 4 that the Secretary of the Interior in giving notice of the lands irrigable under an approved project shall include the change, "upon lands in private ownership which may be irrigated by the water of the said Irrigation Project," and the further mention in section 5 in these words: "No right to use the water for land in private ownership shall be sold for a tract exceeding 160 acres to any one landowner, and no such sale shall be made to any landowner unless he be an actual bona fide resident on such land, or occupant thereof residing in the neighborhood of said land." In this authority to sell water to the owner of private land, there is no authority expressed or implied to construct irrigation works for his sole benefit or for his benefit where he is the major owner. His possible presence in the midst of a tract of public lands is recognized and if found there, provision is made for the irrigation of his land if he elects to take advantage of the offer. The act does not contemplate the construction of works for the benefit of large private ownership. Congress was dealing with public lands and diverting public funds to the reclamation of public lands, a duty consistent with the implied powers of the Constitution and the 3d section of Article IV, giving Congress power "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."

* * *

In the debates in either house the unanimous contention of the friends of the measure was that the purpose of the bill was the reclamation of arid public lands. Senator Warren, of Wyoming, said that the proportion of settlers upon the public domain benefited would be as 50 to 1. Senator Teller said the application of the money would be local, but the land irrigated would be open to the people of all parts of the United States. Senator Rawlins: "They are lands belonging to the Government of the United States. They are worthless without irrigation. This is a public purpose." Senator Hansbrough reporting the bill to the Senate, discussed public lands, and quoted with approval the estimate of the director of the United States Geological Survey that 20,000,000 acres might be reclaimed.

Ray, of New York, in the House made the most exhaustive and vigorous attack upon the bill. He pictured projects in every public land state and territory until the funds available were all exhausted and millions needed to complete the works prematurely started. There was no limitation in his opinion and an obliging secretary would soon overwhelm the service with projects begun, and in all stages of unfinished construction.

Shafroth of Colorado, speaking for the majority, asked him this pertinent question: "Does not the gentleman recognize the provision that the necessary funds for any given project must be available in the Reclamation Fund and the secretary cannot let any contract without that?" The gentleman from New York, however, would not recognize the provision as effective and insisted that the projects would be undertake anyhow, and in partial estimated by the present Director of estimated by the presetn Director of the Reclamation Service that the total cost of the projects under way today will be ninety millions. Among the men in the House who opposed the bill and voted against it are the present leaders, Cannon, Payne and Dalzell. Undoubtedly the intent of Congress was the reclamation of public lands, if intent can be discovered in the debates as reported in the Congressional Record.

* * *

The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Kansas vs. Colorado, without consulting the Congressional Record seems to hold the same view. From the syllabus of that decision, delivered by Justice Brewer, the following:

"Congress—Power Over Arid Lands.—(5). The reclamation of arid lands not the property of the United States nor situated within the limits of a territory, was not comprehended in the grant to Congress by United States Constitutional Article IV, section 3, of the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.

"Congress—Power Over Territories—Arid Lands.—(6). Congress has full power to legislate in respect to the arid lands in the territories by virtue either of the provision of United States Constitutional Article IV, section 3, that Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, or by virtue of the power vested in the National Government to acquire territory by treaty, and is subject to no other restrictions than those expressly named in the Constitution."

From the decision the following paragraphs, the dictum and view of Justice Brewer, in further support of the contention that the Reclamation Service is trespassing upon dangerous ground when it constructs irrigation works for the benefit of private ownership, as has been done in numerous instances:

"* * * The determination of the rights of the two states inter sese in regard to the flow of waters in the Arkansas River is subordinate to a superior right on the part of the National Government to control the whole system of the reclamation of arid lands. That involves the question whether the reclamation of arid lands is one of the powers granted to the General Government. As heretofore stated, the constant declaration of this court from the beginning is that the Government is one of the enumerated powers. The Government, then, of the United States, can claim no powers which are not granted to it by the Constitution, and the powers actually granted must be such as are expressly given or given by necessary implication.'

"Turning to the enumeration of the powers granted to Congress by the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution, it is enough to say that no one of them, by implication, refers to the reclamation of arid lands.

"* * * We must look beyond section eight for Congressional authority over arid lands, and it is said to be found in the second paragraph of section 3, of Artice IV, reading: 'The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or any other particular state.'

"The full scope of this paragraph has never been definitely settled. Primarily, at least, it is a grant of power to the United States of control over its property. That is implied by the words 'territory or other property.'

"* * * But clearly it does not grant to Congress any legislative control over the states, and must, so far as they are concerned, be limited to authority over the property belonging to the United States within their limits.

"* * * At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, within the known and conceded limits of the United States there were no large tracts of arid land, and nothing which called for any further action than that which might be taken by the Legislature of the state in which any particular tract of such land was to be found; and the Constitution therefore makes no provision for a National control of the arid regions and their reclamation. But, as our National territory has been enlarged, we have within our borders extensive tracts of arid lands which ought to be reclaimed, and it may be well that no power is adequate for their reclamation other than that of the National Government. But, if no such power has been granted, none can be exercised.

"It does not follow from this that the National Government is entirely powerless in respect to this matter. These arid lands are largely within the territories, and over them, by virtue of the second paragraph of section 3, of Article IV, heretofore quoted, or by virtue of the power vested in the National Government to acquire territory by treaties, Congress has full power of legislation, subject to no restrictions other than those expressly named in the Constitution, and therefore it may legislate in respect to all arid lands within their limits. As to those lands within the limits of the states, at least of the Western States, the National Government is the most considerable owner, and has power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting its property. We do not mean that its legislation can override state laws in respect to the general subject of reclamation. While arid lands are to be found mainly, if not only, in the Western and newer states, yet the powers of the National Government within the limits of those states are the same (no greater and no less) than those within the limits of the original thirteen; and it would be strange if, in the absence of a definite grant of power, the National Government could enter the territory of the states along the Atlantic and legislate in respect to improving, by irrigation or otherwise, the lands within their borders."

In what is called the Garden City (Kan.) case, pending in the United States Circuit Court, the right of the Government to reclaim private lands is the controlling issue and must be decided. A. C. Campbell, an able lawyer, who argued the Government contention in the Kansas-Colorado case, will dispute the Brewer view of the reclamation act, but he has a task before him. In two years it may be declared that Brewer is entirely correct, and that these millions upon private lands have been misapplied. From the annual reports of the reclamation service, I compile the following table, classifying the lands with percentages, and giving the grand total as stated in the Seventh Annual Report:

Status of Allotments, Including 1909.

Private lands—	
Payette-Boise (75 P. C.)	$ 2,300,000
Uncompahgre Valley (80 P. C.)	3,915,000
Salt River	7,050,000
Yuma (75 P. C.)	3,435,000
Orland	558,000
Klamath Falls (77 P. C.)	2,160,000
Garden City	385,000
Grand Valley	100,000
Milk River (50 P. C.)	490,000
Carlsbad (N. M.)	680,000
Lower Yellowstone (65 P. C.)	2,680,000
Hondo	680,000
Rio Grande	285,000
Buford-Trenton	524,000
Williston	594,000
Umatilla (79 P. C.)	1,188,000
Strawberry Valley (60 P. C.)	810,000
Okanogan	534,000
Tieton (All P.)	1,460,000
Sunnyside (All P.)	1,300,000
Total	$31,103,000
Public lands—	
Minidoka	$ 2,491,000
Huntley (90 P. C.)	880,000
St. Mary	277,000
Sun Rivee (65 P. C. N. 6)	520,000
North Platte (75 P. C.)	4,230,000
Truckee-Carson (70 P. C.)	4,168,000
Belle Fourche (50 P. C.)	2,350,000
Wapato	110,000
Shoshone	3,387,000
Total	$18,572,000
Preliminary Work.	
Colorado River	$ 45,000
Bowman	10,000
Nueces	18,000
Washburn	10,000
Cimarron	12,000
Central Oregon	75,000
Total	$170,000
Secondary projects	$670,000
Townsite operations	23,000
Office administration	200,000
Total	$893,000
Grand Total.	
Private lands	$31,103,000
Public lands	18,572,000
Preliminary work	170,000
Secondary projects, etc.	893,000
Grand Total	$50,738,000

JOHN A. REA.

Rev. Nelson P. Dame By Missionary Work Wins Title of "Bishop of Wall Street"

REV. NELSON P. DAME IN WALL STREET

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—(Special)—Although this is the dull season in Wall street, the Rev. Nelson P. Dame does not always find it easy to draw an audience when he stands at noon in front of the old Custom-house building and makes his daily talk on religious subjects. The street had become accustomed to the figure and style of the Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, who for many years preached a daily sermon on the same spot. It listened to Mr. Wilkinson very attentively and gave him a rousing reception when he brought the Bishop of London to address the brokers one day last year. Mr. Wilkinson is doing missionary work for Trinity Church and Mr. Dame has become his successor. He is known facetiously to the brokers as "The Bishop of Wall Street." These Wall street sermons are delivered in colloquial style to whomsoever may be attracted by the novelty of listening to a sermon on the open street. They are, however, rather frank discussions of a broad morality than doctrinal sermons. Mr. Dame will undoubtedly work his way into the heart of Wall street if he has a personality like that of Mr. Wilkinson and will find himself in time preaching to as large an audience. The services are conducted under the auspices of the evangelistic campaign committee.

REV. NELSON P. DAME

West Point's Record in Civil Life

Large Percentage of Graduates Who Honored Professions Other Than Soldiers.

EDDYVILLE, Or., Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)—I stated in the letter published in The Oregonian on August 1 that I would as soon as possible, produce proof of the standing of West Point. I give it herewith.

In the first place, your editorial of July 27 stated that, after all, it makes but little difference as to the kind of school we have at West Point, in that, in a short time, war and consequently armies will vanish from the earth. I therefore beg to call your attention to the record of West Point graduates in civil life alone, which, as Colonel Larned of the academic board at the Academy states, "is a mathematical refutation of the assertion that a military education unfits for civil functions and occupations." Quting from Colonel Larned's article on West Point in the International Monthly of April, 1901, "Since the compilation of this list in 1896, nearly every one of the higher offices, excepting that of chief executive, has added occupants from graduates, etc., etc."

Table showing civil occupations of graduates of the Military Academy previous to 1891:

President United States	1
President Confederate States	1
Members President's U. S. Cabinet	4
Ministers from U. S. to foreign courts	11
Charge d'Affaires	2
Consuls General and Consuls	9
Senators	21
Civil officers, various	170
Presidential electors	8
Governors of states	14
Lieutenant Governors	2
Members of Legislatures	77
Presiding officers State Legislatures	8
Members of conventions to form state constitutions	13
State officers, various	76
Adjutants, Chief Engineers of States	24
Officers of state militia	145
Presidents of universities and colleges	41
Presidents of academies and schools	22
Regents and chancellors of universities	12
Professors and teachers	131
Superintendent Coast Survey	1
Editors	28
Surveyors General	10
Civil Engineers of states	14
Presidents of railroads and corporations	77
Chief engineers railroad and public works	59
Superintendents of railroad and public works	41
Treasurers and receivers of railroads and corporations	21
Civil engineers	217
Judges	13
Lawyers	185
Bishop	1
Clergymen	20
Physicians	12
Artists	3
Farmers and planters	228
Bankers	17
Bank presidents	8
Bank officers	21
Authors	158

The above certainly shows that no institution, not even Congress, is so thoroughly representive, nor so purely democratic. You may claim that the above is a view entertained by a man who is a graduate himself. On the contrary, it is a statement of fact, and was taken by Colonel Larned from Cullom's Register. I might add that the first determination of the percentage of distinguished success of graduates of leading educational institutions was made by President Finley of the College of the City of New York. He found that West Point leads, followed by Annapolis, with Harvard third. His data regarding West Point was found not to be correct and the percentage instead of being 5.9 per cent was afterwards changed to 19 per cent for success in civil life alone. This was done by Colonel Larned, and President Finley has admitted his error. It may be well for me to add here that anyone wishing a list of Dr. Holden's contributions to science may find it in Vol. II of the Centennial History of West Point. Some interesting information will be found there regarding his eminence as a scientist. You may have also noted that it was a West Pointer who recently captured the prize offered by the Scientific American for the best essay on the fourth dimension. A West Pointer has but recently finished work on reorganization of the New York police force; another is building the Panama Canal.

As regards the so-called "aristocracy" that is nurtured at West Point, I would like to quote from a summary from records of the academy, compiled by Colonel Larned, showing the various occupations of parents of cadets, 1892 to 1899, and candidates, 1842-1891, inclusive:

Accountants	3
Agents	62
Architects	5
Baggage master	1
Bakers	4
Bankers	90
Barbers	4
Brokers	40
Builders	2
Chief of police	1
Clergymen	128
Contractors	38
Editors	62
Engineers, civil, mechanical and locomotive	62
Farmers and planters	1,149
General business	5
Letter-carrier	1
Officers of the Army	362
Physicians	367
Policemen	7
Inspector of mines, factories, gas companies, etc., and railroad	1
Wagon master	1

The above certainly does not well bear out your claim that certain cadetships (and the implication is that there are many such) resemble English dukedoms in the matter of succession. A comparison of this with the first table clearly shows "on the one hand, the sources of its personnel, and, on the other, the versatility of resource and adaptibility to varied condition of its graduates."

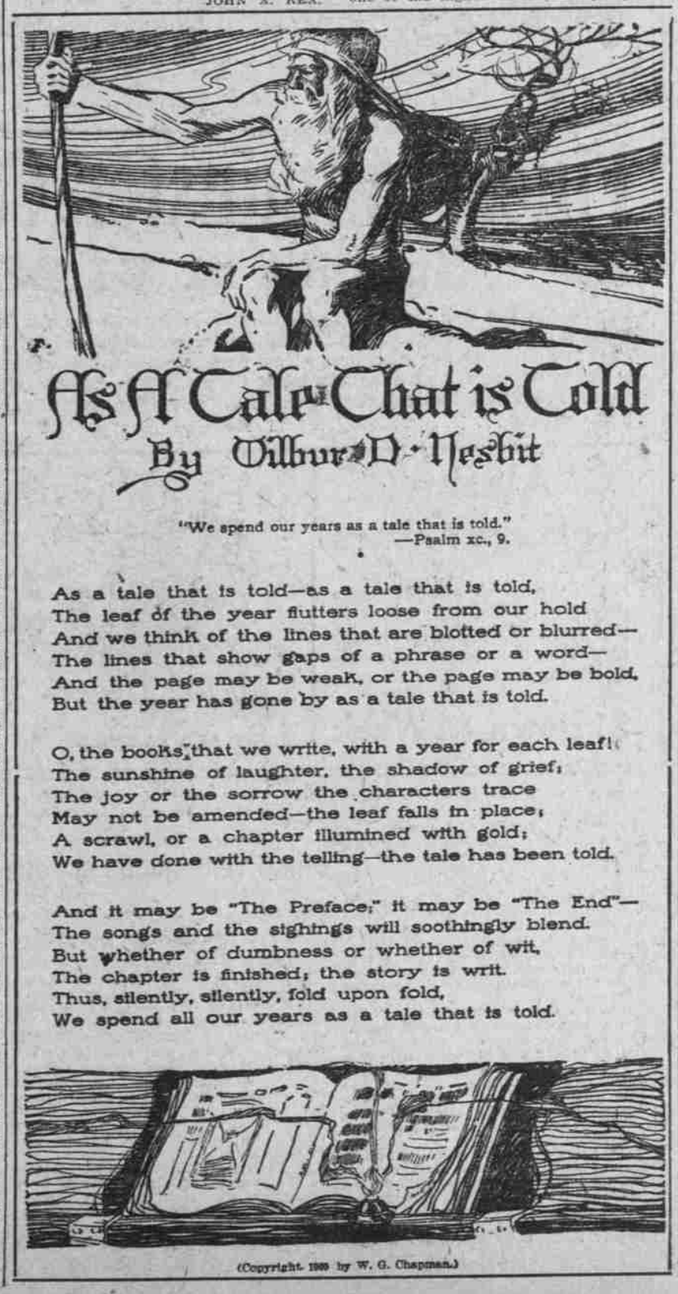
It is not fair to leave the civil record of accomplishment of graduates without at least a glance at what has been done by the Engineer Corps of the Army—by men, remember, educated at West Point, for the Army of the United States and not for civil life. Since the date when first organized, the work of this corps has become more and more of a civil nature, "embracing the control of the great river and harbor improvements, boundary surveys, constructing of great National buildings, including the National Capitol, Public Library and Washington Monument, etc., etc. During this long period—public moneys disbursed by this small body of officers has aggregated the enormous sum of $405,898,159.30, without the loss to the Government of a single dollar, and with but one accusation against an officer." Does not this speak well for a school whose raison d'etre is the training of its students for a military career?

So much for West Point in civil life. Its record in turning out military men is too well known to go into. Suffice it to say that in our war with Mexico, West Pointers commanded our armies and the war was won and a great nation conquered without the loss of a single battle or skirmish. In the Civil War, the greatest conflict of modern times, out of the 60 leading battle, the opposing arkies in all but four cases were commanded on both sides by graduates. But one-fifth of the West Pointers from Southern states went against the Union, torn as they must have been by ties of home and kin. As opposed to this, about half of the civil officials went with their states.

All the above collection of facts is taken from compilations made by Colonel Larned from various sources; all the quotations are from his writings. Does it not impress you that the Military Academy is a school well worth going to? Narrow in some respects it doubtless is and limited in others I admit, but can anything be perfect? And does not the standard set there of honor, courage, sense of duty and the habit of discipline make up for and surpass what the school fails to inculcate into the character of its graduates?

H. B. HAYDEN.
Lieutenant U. S. Army.

Lieutenant Hayden has spent a great deal of effort to establish a point which nobody disputes. West Point graduates usually succeed very well in life, as do those from other schools, but they would do better still if their education were directed more by common sense and less by blind tradition. The success they win is often in spite of their education, seldom because of it.



NEW CURE FOR BOYCOTTS

Verdicts for Damages Stop Practice in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug. 21.—(Special.)—Civil actions for damages were declared to be the most effective method of fighting the boycott by the Lord Chief Baron in addressing the grand jury at Mullingan. For a number of years they had prosecutions attempted; he did not know whether there were very many verdicts of juries in these prosecutions. There were criminal convictions under the crimes act for boycotting conspiracies, but that did not affect the continued practice of boycotting in Ireland.

Then there came the Fallow conspiracy case, in which a verdict for $25,000 against the defendants practically put an end to boycotting in all that part of the country.

The Lord Chief Baron was drawn to make his remarks by the circumstance that a part of West Meath, near Moate, was in a "state of tumultuous disturbance," owing to a verdict of $500 given against a number of defendants in favor of the victim of a boycotting conspiracy, a man named Dolan. Nothing brought it home to the intelligence of persons who were parties to these boycotting conspiracies as surely as being obliged to pay actual money compensation.

Some time ago, when a reign of terror prevailed in South Tipperary, extra police were drafted into the county to restore it to a state of order. In due time the County Council concerned received a bill for $1574, charging it with the cost of the imported force. The demand provoked the local representatives of authority to a display of great indignation, and the South Tipperary Council declined to pay the bill.

MOONLIGHTERS OUT AGAIN

Occupants of Boycotted Farms Are Slugged by Irish Leaguers.

DUBLIN, Aug. 21.—(Special.)—A case of moonlighting in County Cork, near Clonbanin, some six or seven miles from Kanturk, has been reported. About midnight a party of armed and disguised men approached and attacked the house of a man named Riordan, the caretaker of an evicted farm in the locality. Shots were fired, the door of Riordan's house forced open, and two women, one of them very old, who made some feeble resistance, promptly knocked down. Riordan was pulled out of his bed, compelled to drive all the cattle off the farm, and was then warned to leave the place.

Thereafter the armed party proceeded to the house of a laborer named Foley, at Clonbanin West. He was induced to come to the door of his house, when he received a severe blow on the head with a heavy weapon, which inflicted a serious wound. He was then pulled out on the road, beaten by several members of the attacking party, and warned not to continue working on the farm in question, after which the disguised men went off.

More than $300,000 worth of birds were imported into this country during the year 1908. They were largely parrots and canaries.