

SOME NEW DESIGNS FOR UNCLE SAM'S MONEY



THE eagle, the buffalo and the Indian have well-nigh disappeared from the Western prairies. Inexorable civilization found them unfit. Now they are to be banished from the crisp, green bank notes, their last resort, if the active imagination of boyhood be excepted. "Too easily counterfeited," is the terse explanation. Other changes tending toward uniformity and simplicity of design for United States notes and coin certificates are contemplated. At present there are nineteen different designs. Under the new plan, which embodies the ideas of officials of the Treasury Department, bankers, business men and currency experts, there will be but nine designs. The possibility of confusion will thus be reduced.

All classes of notes of each denomination will carry the same portrait. No portrait will appear on the notes of more than one denomination and the portraits selected are easily recognizable, excepting, perhaps, those of Salmon P. Chase and Alexander Hamilton. As Chase's likeness will be on the \$500 note and Hamilton's on the \$1,000 note, there is really no reason for anxiety concerning them. Men who handle money on such a scale as that ought to be as familiar with the lineaments of the Chief Justice, and the first Secretary of the Treasury as the newest alien on these shores is with the portrait of Washington, which will mark the \$1 bill. The \$5 note will carry the portrait of the man whom some hardly count as second even to the father of his country—Lincoln. Cleveland, who, confronted by a break in his party, stood for sound money, will be used on the \$10 notes. As no pictures are hung in the Louvre until after the death of the artist, so no portrait of a living individual is used on any of the currency issued from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington. Hence the \$10 notes will be the first to bear the picture of the only Democratic President since Buchanan. The \$20 notes will have the portrait of Jackson, the \$50 that of Grant, the \$100 that of Franklin. Even the new pennies will no longer show poor Lo.

The artistic quality of either our metal money or the certificates is not a minor matter. In a certain sense the money used by a nation is the measure of its civilization. Always when men reach the stage of exchanging goods which implies a certain form of community life, they need a medium in which values of varying commodities may be expressed. The Indians used shells. Skins of the beaver and muskrat had in the early days of the Northern trapper a current value. Long ago the Germanic peoples expressed fines in cattle. Oxen were units of value and sheep decimal parts. Whale teeth among the Fijians; glass beads and brass wire in Africa; cacao beads in the land of the Aztecs; red feathers among the South Sea Islanders—all these have been used. Now that man has left the primitive stage far behind and mastered many arts, he strives to make his money safe, durable, beautiful. The men who are responsible for the contemplated changes in the notes are also striving to achieve the same result.

POPULAR SCIENCE

In a rubber factory at Sourabaya, Dutch West Indies, the material is extracted from the leaves by a chemical process.

Electric street cars, built in Philadelphia, have been introduced by a private company in the Turkish city of Saloniki.

The first refrigerator cars in Brazil will be put in service in the near future on railroads controlled by the government.

The Japanese cabinet recently repealed an ordinance enacted in 1876 prohibiting the use of foreign inks on official documents.

Serious experiments by a bevy of French scientists resulted in figuring out the average speed of a snail at fourteen days to the mile.

In a mountain near Montalban, Luzon, there is a large cavern, with many branching chambers, and a central dome 200 feet in height, perforating the mountain top, from which, in December, 1907, Hugh M. Smith saw issue a solid column of bats, which flew rapidly, in a straight line, for fifteen minutes, disappearing over a mountain range in the direction of Manila, without a single bat having left the column. American engineers stationed there told Mr. Smith that the flight of bats had occurred, at practically the same time each day, during two years. From other sources it was learned that the phenomenon had been observed for at least thirty years.

Professor Penck, the German geographer, lecturing in America, recently pointed out that although the climate of Europe is hardly at all affected by the Mediterranean Sea, on account of the Alps, the absence of a similar mountain belt north of the Gulf of Mexico allows the winds to sweep over the southeastern part of the United States, bringing the moisture and warmth of the Gulf to that part of the country. Europe, on the other hand, gets the southeastern winds from the Atlantic, bringing the moisture and warmth of the Gulf Stream drifts. Thus the presence or absence of high mountain ranges in particular localities is an important influence in determining the climate.

There could hardly be a better example of the scientific spirit than the recent application of the methods of biometry to those excessively minute animals, the bacteria. C. E. A. Winslow and Anne Rogers Winslow have, according to Prof. F. P. Gorham, marked the beginning of a new era in bio-

teriological classification and nomenclature by their studies in this direction. They have applied the methods used by anthropologists and students of variation and heredity to the definition of the species of bacteria. The results are, of course, technical in their nature, and in themselves only interesting to students of the subject, but they have a broad general interest because they serve to assure the public that advance on strictly scientific lines is being made in the study of those almost infinitesimal creatures that play so important a part in human life and everything that human life depends upon.

The Best Machines.

The idea that peace could be the normal relation of the nations never entered Napoleon's head, or the head of any man about him, declares A. L. Kiehl in "Napoleon's Men and Methods." In his mind peace could only mean a pause between two wars. He had no idea to give to the world. His thoughts did not go beyond his own life. He shrinks at once in comparison with a man of science, who expands his life to create a thought that will nourish and elevate posterity.

If Napoleon reached the highest summit of a prince and a commander, he was also the last who succeeded in gathering about his person all the glamour that had been wont to accompany and adorn the bloody business of war. There was no more of it after his fall. War became afterward an academic study. Military affairs came to resemble industrial interests, in which it is the best machines that gain the victory.

We now strip our armies of their gold cords and waving plumes. The admiral, who used to stand on the bridge in his gala uniform, with his decorations and sash, now sits in a steel box and presses buttons like a telephone girl. When the glamour goes from a thing, it is near its end.

Just for a Change.

"What I want," said the theatrical manager, "is a genuine novelty."

"Something realistic?" asked the playwright.

"Yes, but I don't want any real pugilists or real naval disasters or real live stock or real battles in it."

The playwright looked wearily thoughtful and, after a pause, inquired:

"How would it do to spring something on the public with real actors in it?"—London Tit-Bits.

The stenographers are also joining the muck rakers. One of them said to-day: "I get \$9 a week. The men who pay their stenographers only \$9 a week ought to be strung up."

How many purely ornamental people there are in every community!

GIGANTIC UNDERTAKING.

Irrigation Congress Will Ask for Improvement of National Resources.

Arthur Hooker, secretary of the board of control of the National Irrigation congress, will present a resolution for approval by that organization at its seventeenth session in Spokane August 9 to 14, memorializing congress to issue 3 per cent gold bonds, running 100 years, to the amount of \$5,000,000,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary for the following specific purposes:

One billion dollars for drainage of overflowed and swamp lands, thus reclaiming an area equal to 100,000 square miles.

One billion dollars for the reclamation by irrigation of 40,000,000 acres of arid and semi-arid lands now partly or wholly waste.

One billion dollars to construct and improve deep waterways, to develop thousands of miles of territory now without adequate transportation facilities.

One billion dollars for good roads and national highways, for the lack of which the loss to the farm area of the United States is approximately \$500,000,000 annually.

One billion dollars for forest protection, reforestation and conservation of the forest resources, thus assuring timber and lumber supplies for centuries to come.

"Five billions of dollars is an enormous sum, but it is no more than is actually required to carry out the gigantic scheme in developing millions of acres of lands in various parts of the United States now absolutely worthless," said Mr. Hooker in explaining the plan. "Congress will not be asked to appropriate a penny. The returns from the improvements would pay off the bonds. The government would simply act as a banker, as it does now for the various irrigation projects. The bond issue would provide ample funds as required to carry out the work in the several divisions, at the same time giving the best possible collateral to those investing in these securities."

"Government figures bear out the statement that there is enough good land overflowed in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi to make an area as large as the state of Missouri, or more than 44,000,000 acres, while in the Eastern, Central and Western states there is more than as much more, or about 100,000,000 acres in all. At a conservative estimate of \$25 an acre, the sale of this reclaimed land would justify the expenditure of \$2,500,000,000, or about 150 per cent more than is required to drain it. This land would support from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 population."

"Approximately 40,000,000 acres of lands in Western and Southwestern states are adapted to irrigation, which, if reclaimed at an average cost of \$25 an acre, would be worth not less than \$200 an acre, or a total of \$8,000,000,000, and provide homes for more than 8,000,000 persons. The economic value of irrigation cannot be measured in dollars and cents, but crops of from \$500 to \$1,000 an acre are not rare in the irrigated districts. There are already 14,000,000 acres under irrigation and the Reclamation service estimates it will have reclaimed 2,000,000 acres, at a cost not exceeding \$70,000,000, before the close of 1911.

"The construction and improvement of the deep waterways required to provide better and cheaper transportation facilities is, I believe, a 100 per cent investment, from the fact that two-thirds of the bulky freight could be shipped by water routes, at a cost to the shipper of not more than one-sixth of the present rail rates. The importance of this becomes apparent when it is remembered that the food question is becoming a world problem.

"The state of New York is expending \$101,000,000 to enlarge the Erie canal, and \$100,000,000 is the amount required to improve the Missouri river from a point about 40 miles west of Yellowstone park to where it meets the Mississippi river, 2,547 miles. Then there is the projected waterway from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico and scores of others necessary to cheap and better transportation facilities. Millions of dollars will be saved annually to the people of the United States by the completion of these works.

"The maintenance of the greatest water way in the world, composed of the Great Lakes, on which the government of the United States has expended more than \$90,000,000 for harbors and connecting channels, presents an argument in favor of the scheme to develop thousands of miles of territory in the Missouri and other valleys. The other projects outlined in the foregoing are of equal if not greater importance, and with proper backing they can be carried out successfully.

"No one questions the statement that good roads have a high money value to the farmers of the nation, and it may be said that this alone is sufficient to justify the cost of their construction as rapidly as practicable under an efficient, economical and equitable system of highway improvement. The big points in favor of this expenditure is the economy of time and force in transportation between farm and market, enabling the growers to take advantage of fluctuations in buying and selling, as well as enhancing the value

of real estate.

"It is estimated that the average annual loss from poor roads is 76 cents an acre, while the estimated average increase resulting from improving all the public roads is \$9. The losses in five years would aggregate \$2,432 for every section of land, or more than enough to improve two miles of public highway. The necessity of good roads is obvious, as it would enhance the value of each section of land about \$5,760, or more than double the estimated cost of two miles of improved highway, which constitutes the quota for 640 acres of land.

"The value of our forests was never better appreciated than today. Within the arid and semi-arid portions of the Western states nearly 124,000,000 acres are covered with woodland, of value for fuel, fence posts and other purposes essential to the success of the farmers. There are also 97,000,000 acres covered with heavy forests having commercial value for timber and logs for sawmills, also hundreds of thousands of acres of timber lands in other parts of the United States. Reforestation and conservation of the vast resources are necessary to provide future generations with timber and lumber supplies. The government is expending large amounts of money every year to protect its forests from fires, yet expert lumbermen say that more standing timber is destroyed by flames annually than is converted into merchantable lumber by the sawmills."

Mr. Hooker said it is likely that his resolution will be presented to the various interests of the irrigation congress for discussion and will afterward be incorporated in a memorial to the United States congress. It is also proposed to have a large delegation, composed of representatives of every state and territory in the Union, push the measure for adoption. The work of enlisting the support of the people interested in the various projects will be taken up immediately after the close of the irrigation congress with the view to concerted action.

Letting Him Down Easy.

A young man of very limited means, after the marriage ceremony, presented to the minister twenty-seven large copper cents, all spread out on the palm of his right hand. "This is all I've got, parson," he said. Seeing a disappointed look in the minister's face he added: "If we have any children, we will send them to your Sunday school."—Success Magazine.

Apprehensive.

Fellow Statesman—Senator, that speech of yours in favor of the income tax was one of the strongest arguments I ever heard.

Eloquent Senator (with some uneasiness)—You don't think it changed any votes, do you?—Chicago Tribune.

During the Spat.

Her Husband—Well, it takes two to make a quarrel, so I'll shut up.

His Wife—That's just like a contemptible man! You'll sit there and think mean things!

Even Exchange.

Angry Patron—That's the third time you've given me the wrong number. You must have what they call the telephone ear.

Girl in Central Office—I beg your pardon, sir, but that isn't the trouble. You have what we call the cornmeal mush voice.—Chicago Tribune.

Disappointing.

The Bachelor—Here's a magazine poet who likens "hope" to "a fair woman."

The Benedict—Huh! No wonder; it's so disappointing.

Catching On.

"I'm glad to hear that your boy is getting a foothold as a doctor in that new town out West."

"Foothold? He's got a toehold. He's the only doctor there."

High Art.

"Are you blind, prisoner?" inquired the magistrate.

"Yes, your worship."

"You are charged with vagrancy. How did you lose your sight?"

"By a fit of applepox, sir."

"But there is a picture on your breast representing an explosion in a mine, through which, it is stated, you became blind. How is this?"

"Please, your worship, I couldn't afford to pay a bartender as could paint applepox."—London Answers.

A Grave Doubt.

Caller—So your cook has passed away to a better place.

Hostess—Yes but I don't know if she'll stay; poor Bridget was very hard to suit.—Boston Traveler.

Sounds Plausible.

"What is your principal object, anyhow," asked the visiting foreigner, "in building that Panama canal?"

"Well," answered the native, "we have an idea it will limit the size of future battleships."—Chicago Tribune.

Headache

"My father has been a sufferer from sick headache for the last twenty-five years and never found any relief until he began taking your Cascarets. Since he has begun taking Cascarets he has never had the headache. They have entirely cured him. Cascarets do what you recommend them to do. I will give you the privilege of using his name."—E. M. Dickson, 1120 Resiner St., W. Indianapolis, Ind.

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Singular Effect.

"Hasn't that umpire got a peach of a voice?"

"Yes; a ball once hit him on his Adam's apple and it has never been the same since."

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Looking up a season.

Nan—I like a play with a stirring plot.

Fan—That's the kind that thickens, isn't it?

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Mrs. Goodsole—I'm so glad to learn that the dear old lady is still alive.

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