

PORTLAND JOURNAL

JOURNAL PRINTING CO., Proprietors. Eastern Representative: Albert E. Hasbrook, 91 Times Bldg., N. Y. Hartford Bldg., Chicago.

THE INDEPENDENT AFTERNOON PAPER OF OREGON. Goodough Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, 289 Yamhill street.

TELEPHONES. Business Office: Oregon Main 500; Columbia 700. Editorial Room: Oregon Main 250.

TERMS BY CARRIER. THE JOURNAL, one year, \$5.00. THE JOURNAL, six months, \$2.50. THE JOURNAL, three months, \$1.25. THE JOURNAL, by the week, .10.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS. If City Subscribers fail to secure their paper they will confer a favor if they will call up Main 500 and enter their complaints.

PRESERVE THE TIMBER.

The announcement that the Federal Government proposes to set aside a timber reserve in Eastern Oregon will create opposition. However, it is commendable. The future climatic and meteorological conditions of the state require such reserve, and that it be set aside at once.

It really should not be necessary to elaborate such a proposition. The facts should by this time be familiar to all intelligent people. It should not be necessary to cite the fact that removal of forests influences climate and affects water supplies, and alters the entire situation in all respects that concern heat and cold.

These facts should long ago have been fixed in the public mind, as well as that a given quantity of standing timber will be exhausted if there be no measures to compel its preservation.

It is in recognition of a well settled truth that this Eastern Oregon forest reserve has been decided upon by the government.

Perhaps the best illustration of the idea is found in Germany. Years ago, the timber supply was practically exhausted, and it was discovered that serious droughts and floods resulted. The government took steps to compel reforestation, and required that as timber was cut from the forests young trees must be set out. The result was that the timber was renewed, and the droughts and floods occurred no more than when the conditions of nature existed previously to the inroads of the lumberman.

Numerous instances could be cited. It is desirable that Eastern Oregon be saved from such an experience, hence it is that the Eastern Oregon timber reserve is a wise move.

HOME-MADE MELODRAMA.

A melodrama is to be written at Seattle, with two artists there, and James J. Montague, of the New York Journal, as collaborators. At least such an inference is to be drawn from a recent letter from Seattle sent by Mr. Montague, who has lately signed a contract with the big Gotham paper to go to the metropolis and continue the good work there that he has done here for some years.

The melodrama is to tell the story of Tracy and Merrill, and is to be produced upon the stage in the chief city of Washington state. It will run more hundred nights than ever before drama ran. It will run at a winning pace, too, and "S. H. O." signs will be needed from the time when first the curtain rises until it has fallen upon the last blood-curdling scene that shall have been enacted.

For Tracy is the one thing just now that fills the public eye, albeit in that he is in the public eye only in imagination, and does not put in a very tangible occupancy of that popular optic.

Every newspaper in the United States has had Tracy featured on the first pages ever since he demonstrated that he could keep out of the hands of the people of two states. And, with so general advertisement, anything that bears the brand of Tracy will do well.

However, The Journal has a suggestion, offering it gratuitously. Let Tracy be signed for the title role, and let him illustrate his military methods upon the stage, and then will Lincoln J. Carter and his plays have been eclipsed. Tracy in the east would insure patronage. The play writers cannot afford to throw away this suggestion, although it comes from one who is outside of the realm wherein the Muses of Histrionic reign.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

In the settlement of the great West, advertising is just now the chief consideration. The movement started by Mr. McKinney of the Harriman lines and forwarded by the Chamber of Commerce, with the intelligent assistance of the secretary, Henry E. Reed, promises to result beneficially. It is noticeable that the people are awakening to the needs of the situation, and it is to be assumed that henceforth Oregon will not suffer from proper attention to this matter.

W. M. Killingsworth, vice president of the Portland Board of Trade, advocates

the establishment of a bureau of information, with money appropriated from the State Treasury to support it. However citizens may view the proposition to create such an institution; there is no doubt that Mr. Killingsworth has spoken truly when he asserts that Oregon needs very much the dissemination of accurate information regarding its resources and opportunities.

The O. R. & N. Industrial agent, E. C. Judson, has heretofore been practically the only bureau of information that was actively at work along this line, but it is not to be expected that a whole state shall turn over to the agent of a railroad a work of such stupendous proportions.

The idea of the present movement is that each portion of the state shall bear its share of the expense, and collect facts relating to the advantages to be gained by those who come to this state to look for permanent locations.

The suggestion of Mr. Killingsworth is quite timely, and deserves consideration by every one.

THE EVENING PAPER FOR PORTLAND.

Here is a proposition to the people of Portland regarding the better evening newspaper for Portland people to read: The Journal is independent of all other publications; has no strings attached to it, and its existence assures that there will be no monopoly of newspaper expression in this city and state by any interest that shall have absolute control of all general exploitation of views or statement of facts, political, commercial and social. In short, it solves the problem of that objectionable absolutism that has heretofore created a virtual newspaper trust in Portland and the state at large.

The Journal believes that there is a reason why Portlanders especially may better read The Journal, when buying an evening paper, and that reason is: Competitive evening papers here will in the nature of the case be either reprints of morning papers, or, if anything appear in those competitive evening papers, it will certainly appear in the morning paper the next day. In order to secure an impartial view of facts and events—in short, to hear both sides—it will therefore be necessary to read The Journal. There will be in it nothing that bears the stamp of control by some other publication that directs its utterances and of which it is in large part a reproduction. The Journal is absolutely free from all entanglements.

Secretary Moody of the Navy portfolio refuses to let clerks out early to witness the baseball games. Mr. Moody is awfully cruel. He ought to know that clerks working for the government should have special privileges over other clerks, and that they who take government pay are not presumed to earn it so closely as do others.

Senator Lodge thinks that by election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people there will be a greater centralization and with giant strides. If any one can invent a regime under which centralization will advance with any strides more resembling those of giants, let him speak. At this time there is doing a rather good business in the giant stride line by the trusts.

Senator Lodge thinks that by election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people there will be a greater centralization and with giant strides. If any one can invent a regime under which centralization will advance with any strides more resembling those of giants, let him speak. At this time there is doing a rather good business in the giant stride line by the trusts.

CITY OFFICERS' RESPONSIBILITY.

It is fortunate that there has been a tendency to place the responsibility for the control and punishment of vice where it belongs—upon the shoulders of those who were elected by the city, instead of upon those who were elected by the larger sub-division of governmental authority, the county. It is manifestly the province of the city rather than the county, as The Journal has already set forth at length.

There will be no dispute over the proposition by any well-informed person. It is obviously consistent with the proper conception of law, both statutory and common.

It is to the good of Portland that discussion has ensued, and that there is a disposition to discover means whereby practical reforms may be accomplished. Difficulties lie in the way of those who would do this. But that they are imperative goes without the saying. The arousal of public sentiment on the subject is well-timed.

SELECT MEN ABOVE REPROACH.

It is announced that it is the intention of the President to select men of known probity as members of the Isthmian Canal Commission. If he succeeds in doing this, and the men in whom he places his confidence prove to be above reproach, then will the American people be more inclined to believe that the action of the recent Congress anent the canal was not a political job.

At this time, there is a well defined suspicion that there were some "niggers in the woodpile" from which was selected the material for that bill. It was bruited that Mr. Hanna, as the father of the Panama measure was not far from certain interested persons who might profit from the legislation.

While the people have confidence in Mr. Roosevelt, they have not yet learned to trust Mr. Hanna implicitly, and therefore it is that they suspect the sincerity of the movers for the Panama deal. Good men on the commission will make much difference in the public opinion on the subject.

The Journal believes that Mr. Chamberlain is competent to select a successor for the office of District Attorney, when he himself shall enter the gubernatorial chair next January. There are several applicants, and from them he will pick a good man. His judgment has always been good heretofore, and there is no reason to expect that he will fall in this instance. The Journal looks for the naming of a proper man for the place, and thinks that he knows a little more about it than any one else.

An interesting fact has been brought to light regarding the sweatshops—that the better grade of clothing is made there rather than the cheaper. Cheap clothing is made in well-lighted and regulated factories, while the better grade is made by

piece work, hence is taken to sweatshops, where disease germs prevail, and conditions are fearfully destructive to health of worker and, therefore, to purchaser of the goods. There are few issues more important than that of the sweatshops, and, perhaps, with this fact here cited before the people's minds, it may far them somewhat into more earnest consideration of the matter.

If there is any lingering doubt that the steel trust could be kept alive without the fostering care that was provided under the "infant industry" plea of the ultra-protectionist, refresh your mind by reading the report of Charles Schwab, on the company's holdings:

Iron and Bessemer ore properties, \$100,000,000; plants, mills fixtures machinery, equipments, tools and real estate, \$30,000,000; coal and coke fields, \$7,500,000; \$100,000,000; transportation properties, including railroads, cars and locomotives, ships, etc., \$30,000,000; blast furnaces, \$43,000,000; natural gas fields, \$20,000,000; limestone properties, \$4,000,000; cash and cash assets on June 1, 1902, \$148,271,000. Total \$1,400,291,000.

Seattle papers are cited to read the Chicago Journal of recent issue, in which the officers of the State of Washington are called cowards for not going in and taking Tracy. The Chicago paper thinks a few policemen from the Windy City would get the convict in a jiffy. It is up to Seattle scribblers to defend the name of their officers for courage and daring. The East apparently thinks, if the Chicago Journal be a criterion by which to judge, that Westerners have been traveling under false colors in the past when they pretended to be such dashing, dare-devil fellows.

Out of 75 automobiles in Chicago, only five are listed for the tax that is imposed upon such property in that city. The total value of the 75 is about \$750,000, and practically all of this escapes paying into the City Treasury, the amount required by law. It is proposed to go after them, and collect the payment. The autos range in price from \$500 to \$15,000, and a safe average is \$1000 each, easily bringing up the total to \$750,000.

Senator Lodge thinks that by election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people there will be a greater centralization and with giant strides. If any one can invent a regime under which centralization will advance with any strides more resembling those of giants, let him speak. At this time there is doing a rather good business in the giant stride line by the trusts.

Secretary Moody of the Navy portfolio refuses to let clerks out early to witness the baseball games. Mr. Moody is awfully cruel. He ought to know that clerks working for the government should have special privileges over other clerks, and that they who take government pay are not presumed to earn it so closely as do others.

THE EVENING NEWSPAPER.

The increase in the circulation, influence and prestige of the evening newspaper during the last decade is the phenomena of newspaperdom. This statement is not a haphazard one. It is confirmed by the United States census.

In 1891 there were two evening newspapers printed to every morning newspaper. In 1900 there were three evening newspapers printed to one morning newspaper.

Has the demand for the morning papers fallen off or the demand for the evening papers increased? Both. The afternoon paper is the paper of the masses. The merchant and the professional man read the morning paper, but these are a very small proportion of a newspaper's constituency. And even they scan it hastily.

The evening paper comes to the home at the leisure hour. The head of the house, the wife and the children all have time to read it. Together man and wife discuss the news and plan the next day's program, whether of pleasure or of buying.

It is for this reason that the evening newspaper is sought as an advertising medium. It reaches the larger number of the purchasing public at a time when they have leisure to read and digest.

In every city in the United States, save possibly New York, the evening newspaper is outgrowing the morning editions.—St. Paul News.

Cuss Words From a Sewer Pipe

A sewer pipe in the rear of the residence of Mrs. Mary E. Allen, Decatur street, has been attracting considerable attention on account of strange sounds issuing therefrom. Mrs. Allen heard distinctly the voices of men and women and also the cries of a baby. Numerous other persons attracted there have also heard the same. It is believed the sounds come from a house near an open sewer a half-mile away. The men are very profane.—Baltimore Herald.

Villanelle.

She that was myself went by, Long ago and long ago, Light of foot and gay of eye, Oh, the path was green and high—Roses nodded row on row—She that was myself went by, Swift she went and happily, Like a cloud the spring winds blow—Light of foot and gay of eye, Old with many griefs I sigh, Youth is winged, Time is slow—She that was myself went by, Vain the summons, vain the cry—She will never turn I know, Light of foot and gay of eye, Here alone sit Age and I, Since that day when, watching so, She that was myself went by, Light of foot and gay of eye, —Theodosia Garrison, in Life.

TALKS WITH VISITORS

PROMINENT BUNCHGRASS MERCHANT.

R. Alexander, one of the most prominent merchants of Eastern Oregon, is here from his home in Pendleton, a guest at the Imperial. Mr. Alexander speaks a trifle boastfully, yet no doubt truthfully, of the material prosperity that has come to his part of the Inland Empire.

"We think that Umatilla County is the heaviest producer of actual wealth per capita of all counties in Oregon," said he, as he stopped for a moment in the midst of a chat with his old friend, Phil Mettschan, who controls the destinies of the Imperial Inn, "and we have the figures to prove it. It is not a case of 'figures don't lie, but liars will figure,' either, but it has been demonstrated that our county actually raises more stuff that sells for gold for shipment out from the county to other markets than any other county on the Pacific Coast. I realize that I am risking my reputation for veracity when I make so radical an assertion, but I have a few dollars in my pocket that I will place on odds against a number of doughnuts that what I say is true." Mr. Alexander owns a department store in Pendleton, and is one of the big factors of the bunchgrass town.

Years afterward he turned up in New York city as the proprietor of a little old second-hand book shop. He was so changed that his best friend would hardly know him. From being a fashionable smart young officer, he was now an old broken gray-bearded man. The law took its course; he went to the penitentiary, and finally he died.

SEQUEL TO THE HOWGATE AFFAIR. Now comes the sequel. At the time of the scandal the daughter was just about to make her debut. She was young, beautiful, and accomplished. Her father's disgrace and flight left her and her mother with no means for support. Friends proved scarce, and there was a long time when the two supported themselves by the quiet sale of a book or a piece of furniture from the house. Finally the daughter secured a place in the government service at a very small salary. But still the mother and daughter appeared in most straitened circumstances. For years they dragged on an existence which was very close to starvation. Many people wondered what became of the salary which the young woman earned.

Twenty years elapsed before the secret was disclosed. From the beginning the daughter never wavered in her fidelity to her father. She was in communication with him during all the years of his exile. She sent nearly half her meager earnings to aid in his support; for the book shop was a little more than a blind. Then, in addition to the money which she contributed to her father's support, Miss Howgate kept up the premium on a small life insurance policy which her father carried.

Not long ago Howgate died. Now behold the seal of the government to avenge its pilfered treasury. By process of law, all duly formal and proper, the Department of Justice stepped in and took possession of the insurance money, as part of the estate of the late deceased, to make good, in part, the funds which he had stolen many years before, and the daughter—she is wrinkled and old, and just goes on working.

Verily the mills of the gods grind slowly; and sometimes they seem to grind the wrong people.

JUDGE DOAN SEES LIGHT.

Judge J. B. Doan, of Columbia County, accompanied by Mrs. Doan, after spending the day in the city, departed for their home at Rainier last evening. The Judge, who has served in his official capacity for over six years, and who has always manifested keen interest in the successful conduct of the business affairs of the county, while regretting that his county has been victimized and subjected to the heavy expense of prosecuting and executing a character for murder, enters upon the work of replacing the county to its former good financial condition with a zeal that warrants the statement that the loss will soon be retrieved.

"The extraordinary good condition of all matters of a commercial nature," said the Judge, "warrants the belief that we will soon recover from the loss sustained. All of our enterprises are of such a character that it takes more than a setback like murder trial expenses to Jaunt us. Everything is business thrifty and progress with us, and we are going forward in a satisfactory way."

NORTHERN MINING COUNTRY.

L. A. Richards, of Kettle Falls, is a guest at the Perkins. Mr. Richards comes from a section of the country of which not a great deal is now said, the excitement of mining in his region having worn off and the people settled down to the real work of developing the mineral properties. Kettle Falls is on the extreme upper Columbia, only a few miles below the crossing of the Red Mountain railroad, on its course to Rosland, B. C. "At our point," said Mr. Richards, "is where the Great Northern is expected to cross the Columbia, headed for Republic, one of the best mining camps in the Northwest. When the road reaches the camp there will be great opportunities for the profitable investment of capital in all lines of mercantile pursuits. That portion of Washington is forging to the front very rapidly. We have not only vast mineral wealth but our agricultural possibilities are also very great. We claim to have more and better opportunities for becoming the center of great commercial activity than any other part of Northeastern Washington."

VISITOR FROM PRINEVILLE.

L. A. Booth, of Prineville, has been in the city for a day or two, enjoying the sights of the city and the relief which comes through the prevailing ocean breezes in the latter part of the day. Mr. Booth is one of the most prominent business men in Crook County, and is very enthusiastic in regard to the future of his part of the state.

"Up our way," said Mr. Booth, "we do not pay any attention to anything but sheep, wool and cattle. Of course, for a while this year we were taking a hand in politics. We had the honor of having one of our most distinguished citizens nominated for office, a very important office, too, and we laid aside everything else for the time being to do our duty in electing J. N. Williamson to Congress.

"The condition of the country up east is all that could be desired from a commercial standpoint. We are prosperous to a very satisfactory degree."

By His Own Efforts.

Joax—Young Simpkins has at last succeeded in carving out a fortune by his own efforts. Hoax—Why, I was under the impression that he married an heiress. Joax—So he did, but he had to cut out a dozen other fellows before taking up his residence on the sunny side of Easy street.—Chicago News.

Changed Her Mind.

In an edifying way: Joax—So he did, but he had to cut out a dozen other fellows before taking up his residence on the sunny side of Easy street.—Chicago News.

"JUST GOES ON WORKING."

Some people will remember the case of Col. Henry W. Howgate, at one time chief of the signal service division of the regular army, says a Chicago Journal Washington correspondent. He lived in Washington in an expensive manner, maintained a beautiful house, had a library celebrated for its rare editions, and was cultivated and sought after as a man of talent and rare social charms. He was married and the father of a beautiful daughter.

As is usual in such cases no one suspected anything until the explosion came. Then it was discovered that he was maintaining another establishment and a woman, was embezzling the government's money entrusted to him, and was thoroughly bad. He fled. He disappeared; dropped out entirely. All efforts to discover his whereabouts proved futile. He was generally supposed to have gone to South America or Africa. Finally he was believed to be dead.

Years afterward he turned up in New York city as the proprietor of a little old second-hand book shop. He was so changed that his best friend would hardly know him. From being a fashionable smart young officer, he was now an old broken gray-bearded man. The law took its course; he went to the penitentiary, and finally he died.

SEQUEL TO THE HOWGATE AFFAIR.

Now comes the sequel. At the time of the scandal the daughter was just about to make her debut. She was young, beautiful, and accomplished. Her father's disgrace and flight left her and her mother with no means for support. Friends proved scarce, and there was a long time when the two supported themselves by the quiet sale of a book or a piece of furniture from the house. Finally the daughter secured a place in the government service at a very small salary. But still the mother and daughter appeared in most straitened circumstances. For years they dragged on an existence which was very close to starvation. Many people wondered what became of the salary which the young woman earned.

Twenty years elapsed before the secret was disclosed. From the beginning the daughter never wavered in her fidelity to her father. She was in communication with him during all the years of his exile. She sent nearly half her meager earnings to aid in his support; for the book shop was a little more than a blind. Then, in addition to the money which she contributed to her father's support, Miss Howgate kept up the premium on a small life insurance policy which her father carried.

Not long ago Howgate died. Now behold the seal of the government to avenge its pilfered treasury. By process of law, all duly formal and proper, the Department of Justice stepped in and took possession of the insurance money, as part of the estate of the late deceased, to make good, in part, the funds which he had stolen many years before, and the daughter—she is wrinkled and old, and just goes on working.

Verily the mills of the gods grind slowly; and sometimes they seem to grind the wrong people.

BURGES WAKING UP.

Something there is very touching in the faith which inspires the Burgeois in the future of their ancient city. For centuries it has lain, as it were, under some terrible ban, while all the time its silent mansions with their rich, fantastic architecture, its deserted streets, its idle quays, and its untroubled waters have told of a glory that is past. At last the spell has been broken. It is to be "Burges is morte" no longer, but "Burges is very much awake. Given a revival of the old conditions, the fortunes of Burges, once the mart of Europe, may be repaired. The new spirit first made itself manifest in an effort to revive local arts and industries, and the result has been so far good. This is not all. It is not forgotten that at the zenith of its greatness Burges was a great seaport. Largely through neglect the channel was allowed to silt up, and, of course, the sea retreated, and civil discords completed the mischief which ended in the ruin of Burges. As the result of the new movement that has swept over the life of the province, the project was conceived and begun of restoring communication with the sea. This is no inconsiderable undertaking—a ship canal some six or seven miles long and wider and deeper than that between Eastham and Manchester. The outlet at Heyst is intended as a port of call for fast ocean ships, thus relieving Antwerp of some of its crowded traffic, while Burges itself is to become a great center of distribution over the railway system of Europe with which the city is connected. The sands at the outlet were considered to be less shifty than usual on this part of the coast, nevertheless they have been a source of much trouble, and other obstacles that were never looked for have been met with. Croakers there are who predict nothing but failure for the whole business, but, despite these and all other discouragements, the work is being pressed forward with admirable energy, and next year, or certainly the year after, will see the canal open for traffic. The expense is being borne by the state, aided by local funds.—Manchester Guardian.

THE FRENCH IN CANADA.

Marion Erwin of Georgia, the United States District Attorney who has for a year past been following up the Government case against the Gaymans and Green, is now in Washington. He wouldn't talk to reporters on that case, however, but did say this: "In Montreal and Quebec I have become acquainted with many Frenchmen and have learned much concerning their attitude toward Great Britain. The educated French people in Canada realize that the provinces are practically independent of England and have control of their own affairs. One Frenchman said to me that the people of Canada enjoy the benefits of the magnificent consular system of Great Britain without being compelled to pay to maintain it. He explained that the consular system is of inestimable value to the commercial interests of Canada, and remarked that only a very short-sighted man would seek to have Canada cut loose from a nation which can be of such great benefit to it."

No More Dread of the Dental Chair. New York Dental Parlors. 4th and Morrison Sts., Portland, Ore. No Pain. No Gas. Full Set of Teeth \$5.00. Teeth extracted and filled absolutely without pain, but our late scientific method applied to the gums. No sleep-producing agents or cocaine. These are the only dental parlors in Portland having patented appliances and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns and porcelain covers undetectable from natural teeth, and warranted for 10 years. Without the least pain. Hours: 8:30 to 8:00—Sundays 8:30 to 2:00.

Mother and Daughter. Can make cooking in summer a pleasure by using A Good Gas Stove. such as we furnish. Just think: No coal or wood to carry; no ashes; no dirt; a cool kitchen, and less expensive than the old way. Think it over and come in and talk it over with us. Portland Gas Company. 5th and Yamhill sts., Portland, Or. GAS STOVE, \$15.00.

Do You Want to Look Well and Feel Comfortable in Hot Weather? Use our PARISIAN TOILET PREPARATIONS. Full directions for using on each package. BA-BA-LENE SKIN CREME—Soothes and heals the face, cleanses the pores, leaves complexion clear and beautiful. Excellent foundation for face powder, guaranteed not to produce growth of hair. Jar, 50 cents. WILD CHERRY POWDER—Purest in the world; leaves the skin soft and smooth; a healing and beautifying powder. Box, 50 cents. WHITE LILY SKIN FOOD—Revives and restores shrunken tissues, removes wrinkles, lines and "crow's feet"; should be used by all who would regain a youthful look. TRANSPARENT JELLY—Soothing, healing, whitening—finest glove can be worn right after using the jelly; no grease. Jar, 25 cents. New York Electro-Therapeutic Co., 703 Marquam Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

WHIRL OF THE WORLD. OLD SHOES TRANSFORMED. Old shoes are not waste from the standpoint of modern industry. After they have done their service and are discarded by the first wearers, a second-hand dealer restores the worn shoes to something like their former appearance, and they are sold again, to be worn a little by the poorer classes. When the shoes are finally discarded by them they are still good for various purposes. In France such shoes are bought up in quantities by rag dealers and sold to factories, where the shoes are first taken apart and submitted to long processes, which turn them into paste, from which the material is transformed into an imitation leather, appearing very much like the finest morocco. Upon this material stylish designs are stamped, and wall paper, trunk coverings and similar articles are manufactured from it.

DEVILS OF WALAMO. In the region of the Upper Nile is a district known as Walamo, which is said to be infested with devils. An American, Mr. Whitehouse, and an Englishman, Lord Hindlip, have organized an expedition for the exploration of that region and of Abyssinia, and the American with true Yankee pluck, intends to spend time in Walamo, to see if he cannot find out why the natives believe that the devils are there, and incidentally his investigations may increase our knowledge of geography and of anthropology. SCRIPTURES IN JAPAN. Thirty years ago in Japan the scriptures were printed secretly and copies were sent out only after dark. Those who were engaged upon this work "did it at the risk of their lives. Now there is a Christian printing company at Yokohama, Mr. Issuing the scriptures not only in Japanese, but in Chinese, Tibetan, Korean, and two dialects of the Philippine Islands. Last year there were circulated in Japan alone over 138,000 copies.

NO YOUNG MAN. News comes from Budapest that the quaint ceremony of bestowing the silver rose of virtue to the most innocent maiden above 16 in the County of Solyymar was abandoned this year because, while there are maidens in plenty, there are no marriageable young men in the county that would fit the requirements. The crowned maiden, according to the statutes, should at the same time be formally betrothed to a worthy peasant boy and receive a considerable dowry.

FAVORS CREMATION. The Supreme Court has given a final decision in favor of cremation, ordering that the ashes of cremated persons are entitled to Christian burial in public cemeteries, whether they be controlled by religious sects or not. Both the Catholic and Lutheran churches fought for years against the admission of ashes. They wouldn't permit them even to be deposited in private vaults. By the decision the church authorities are ordered to pay the cost of the entire proceedings, amounting to nearly 20,000 marks. They even have to pay the lawyers engaged on the winning side.

IN LONDON TOWN. London is the central market, not only of Britain, but of the world, and in her shops may be bought many things of the very existence of which the man in the street may go through life without being aware. Earwigs, for instance, are usually looked for of an East End firm which makes a specialty of supplying natural history specimens. Live earwigs are quoted at 50 cents a dozen. Crickets are the same price, but ant lions are 10 cents a piece, and hornets are of equal value. Bumblebees are for sale by the same firm at 6 cents a dozen, and "true wasps" at 75 cents a dozen. Garden snails—not the variety that is eaten—are only 8 cents a piece. Some eccentric people use these little creatures for cleaning the outside of dirty window panes. Certainly the track left by snails across a pane is always particularly clear and bright.

GOOD TEETH. are most appreciated by those who by neglect have lost them. Because a tooth is decayed it does not always follow that it must be taken out. We in our practice avoid extraction when ever possible. We save by our method many teeth that others would extract. ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS WORK. DR. B. E. WRIGHT AND ASSOCIATES. Hours: 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M. Telephone North 2181. 341 1/2 Washington Street Corner Seventh.