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FIGURES ARE VALUABLE.

Perhaps it would be well to adopt a charitable recognition of the delinquencies of the office of the County Auditor. Notwithstanding the assertions of a popular novelist that all men are not equal, some men are lacking of a fine conception of what constitutes honor and faithfulness in office. But nature has made them as they are and they are not to be blamed.

When, by accident or otherwise, the suffrage of the people is counted for a man who has appeared to them to be all that is to be expected of him as a representative of the citizens and he fails to meet their approval, there is but one course to pursue and that is to refuse to again place him in office.

A case in view may be cited in the apparent lack of knowledge of his official duties exhibited by the County Auditor of Multnomah County.

The report rendered by this gentleman does not specify what sums of money have been paid out by the county on its various accounts. The statements are segregated, and there is nothing to show the detailed expenses of the several branches of county government. The taxpayers are very much incensed at the blunder, if it may be so termed, and in face of the tremendous increase of county expense, the figures are naturally desired. There may be a very good explanation for the increase, but how are the people to know this, unless the man who they have entrusted with public office does not do his work as other officials holding the same position have done?

There is only one way to settle the controversy and satisfy the members of the Legislature—give out proper figures.

WAGES OF RAILROAD MEN.

A Pittsburgh dispatch of yesterday says: "It is announced today that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will raise the salaries of all its employees 10 per cent, will give a nine instead of a 10-hour day, and in addition will present each employee with 10 days actual vacation with pay. The reason given for the change is that the company recognizes the constantly increasing cost of living in the East."

This wise decision of the Baltimore & Ohio, though heralded all over the country as a beneficence, is but bare justice—if it be justice—to the men whose brains and brawn are the means of gathering wealth for the railroad coupon clippers.

In this connection The Journal recommends to the officials of the Western roads having offices in Portland the same generous and reasonable treatment of their employees who are now asking consideration as has been accorded by their fellow magnates of the East.

It is a fact too well known to need elaboration that in the past few years the cost of living has advanced in the West more rapidly even than it has in the East, and now that the railroads of the Eastern states have so far recognized the conditions which prevail as to voluntarily increase the salaries of their employees, it seems but little to ask that those of the rich West should follow their example.

Only yesterday in Portland, in Salt Lake, and in St. Paul the employees of the O. R. & N., the Short Line and the Northern Pacific, in a spirit of peace and friendly, approached the heads of these great systems and asked that they be permitted to share in the great prosperity which has come to their employers. Just what will be done in the matter has not as yet been decided, but it is believed that the terms the men will secure will be an advance in the nature of a compromise.

The Journal would say this, to the managers of those systems and particularly to the management of the O. R. & N., with which Portland is most directly concerned:

IT WILL BE WELL FOR THE EMPLOYER OF LABOR OF THIS KIND WHEN APPROACHED WITH SUCH MODERATE DEMANDS, TO LEND AN ATTENTIVE EAR. IT IS PROBABLE THAT THE EMPLOYEES ARE ENTITLED TO AN ADVANCE AND THE ROADS OF THE WEST SHOULD NOT BE LESS LIBERAL THAN ARE THOSE OF THE EASTERN STATES.

NO FEAR OF A REFERENDUM.

More recent information from the directors of the Lewis and Clark Fair is that they fear nothing regarding the referendum of the bill to the people. Mr. Fenton, chairman of the sub-legislative committee, accompanied by Mr. Willis, of the same committee, who were in Salem, felt highly gratified with the status in which the Fair bill rests. Mr. Fenton informs the people that the Fair directors have entire confidence that the people of the state will take a rational view of the issue that would come before them in the event there should be a demand for a referendum.

In fact, at the instance of the management of the Fair, a bill has been prepared and will probably be introduced by Mr. Malarkey, providing for a special election in the event that a sufficient number of electors of the state should ask for a referendum. The bill in question will merely provide for the special election, it being left to the people themselves whether or not they will ask that the bill be referred to them according to the terms of the constitutional amendment adopted by the people last June.

The directors of the Lewis and Clark Fair have kept in close touch with the people of the state, they have known quite accurately from time to time the proportion of sentiment that was in favor of the Fair. The fact that they now express confidence in a favorable result providing the bill went to a referendum is indication that their recent advice are favorable to the measure.

It is fortunate that the views of the people of the State have altered materially from what they were a few months ago. While The Journal believes that there has been at no time less than a majority in favor of having a half million dollar appropriation, yet it cannot be denied that there has been quite a large body of opposition. More lately, however, this opposition has diminished, until now it is confined to practically few localities.

It develops also that among the legislators at Salem there are few, if any, who will openly oppose the bill. It is known that some are not personally favorable to the measure, but the most of them will probably yield to the overwhelming sentiment of the majority and permit the appropriation to be made without question.

GEER AND THE MAYS LAW.

Quite naturally, Ex-Governor Geer's message, delivered as he retired from the office of the Chief Executive, contained a reference to the Mays Law. Governor Geer's duty, as he relinquished his office, was to point out the most important matters that had concerned legislation in the past, as well as those that should engage the attention of the law-makers in the future. Certainly the Mays law is one of the most significant acts of recent years. It is the first definite step taken by the people towards securing the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

It was a bold stroke on his part, as a candidate receiving a majority of the votes under the Mays law, for him to make any reference to the subject, yet who will deny that it properly belongs among the topics treated by a retiring Governor?

Does the Mays law mean anything? Did the people of Oregon, through their representatives in the Legislature, mean what they said and did when they provided a method whereby the people should express a choice for a United States Senator? Well, of

course, Governor Geer merely made a dignified reference to the subject, yet the thinking people of the state will amplify the suggestion in their own minds. It is not a wild guess that at the present time they have already done so.

PROVIDING INCREASED REVENUE.

The recommendations of ex-Governor Geer are wise, that accompanying the Lewis and Clark appropriation bill, be provided means for securing additional revenues to the treasury of the state. His means for providing that additional revenue is through the medium of a corporation tax.

According to the terms of the Fair bill, \$250,000 will be collected annually during the next two years. A corporation tax law, so it is understood, has already been drafted, which will yield an annual revenue of from \$100,000 to \$150,000. This will leave as an excess of taxation on account of the Fair only from \$100,000 to \$150,000 for two years over what would be raised, were the Fair appropriation not passed.

It will be conceded that this is placing an exceedingly light burden upon the shoulders of the tax-payers. If the

Lewis and Clark appropriation bill shall have been the means of inducing the passage of a law for the taxing of corporations, in that respect it will have brought benefits fully compensating for the expense entailed by its own passage.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

One of the necessities of Portland is an humane officer. Every city, no matter what size, should have one. If they could be ascertained, there are numbers of cases of cruelty to animals every day. Only yesterday a case was reported where a dog was scalded, so that his skin was literally peeled from off his back. If there would be a humane officer, the offender would be punished. Every day as one passes one of the corners of Third street, he may see a team of horses standing there attached to a wood wagon. One of the horses seems to be afflicted with some disease of the legs, as while standing he rolls from side to side, and his heavy breathing indicates that he is suffering intense pain. There are hundreds of such cases in the city at the present time. There are the boy drivers, who kill their horses by overwork and there are the Chinese vegetable dealers whose horses are fit only for the boneyard. Numerous other cases may be cited. If the city cannot provide a humane officer, what is the matter with some of our philanthropic folk?

OTHER STATES' EXHIBITS.

An expression contained in the message of Governor Wells of Utah brings to light the fact that the Western States will exhibit vastly more at the Lewis and Clark Fair than their Legislative appropriations for the Portland Fair indicate. Governor Wells recommended that Utah appropriate \$10,000, but stated that Utah would probably utilize that money for the construction of a building transferring from St. Louis the exhibit that Utah would have at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

It will therefore appear that Utah and probably all other Western States will have practically as good an exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Fair as they will have at St. Louis. In view of the fact that the Oregon Legislature has not yet passed the Fair appropriation bill, the encouragement given by other states is highly gratifying to the friends of our local Exposition.



The sad news comes from Boston that a bean famine is threatened in that cultured community. Reports add that the greatest consternation prevails, as Boston citizens would much rather dispense with every luxury in life than to be denied the pleasure of enjoying their adopted fruit.

TELEGRAPH FACTS.

Every day that a telegraph operator works at 3 minutes past 11, there is only one man in the whole country from San Francisco to New York that is privileged to use his key. That man is the operator at Washington. In those three minutes every key is open and all operators wait for three minutes' ticking, which tells them the correct time. From that ticking every telegraph company's clock is set. There are at least 20,000 operators at work. Taking three minutes from every one of them equals 60,000 minutes idled away every day. It would take one man 125 years to do the listening of all these men for those few minutes. At the rate of \$50 a month, and working for the required number of years, this many would receive \$75,000. This is the money they pay their men a year for just listening.



Because his sister cured him of the drinking habit, by placing little remedies in his coffee from time to time, George W. Overhine of Anderson, Indiana, sues her for \$5,000 damages, averring in his complaint that she spoiled his thirst that took him many years to acquire.

Famous Palace for Sale.

The fairy-like palace of the late Empress of Austria is for sale. The accounts of the beauty and art treasures of the Villa Achilleon read like a chapter in the "Arabian Nights," but of all the romantic traditions connected with the ill-fated palace none is more extraordinary than the story of the burial of the Empress' pearls by her own command. These jewels were inclosed in an iron casket and lowered down into the water, as this day the Ajaccio fishermen do not give up hope of fishing up the treasure.

WHAT THE FAIR WILL DO FOR OREGON

By T. E. Fields, County Clerk.

What will the Lewis and Clark Fair do for Oregon? Bring immigration to our state!

I consider this the greatest benefit. Some might say we have a large enough population now, and that there are more people here than there is employment for.

Not many years ago one of our state representatives in opposing a measure to promote immigration to our state, remarked: "We have too many people here now. We were much better off years ago when we had no railroads and there were only a few of us here." I am thankful we have only a few such as he in our great state.

This Fair will be different from its predecessors in Chicago, Buffalo and St. Louis. People went there merely to see the sights and put in a few days of enjoyment. That class will come to our Fair, and in addition, many others will take advantage of cheap rates and come with their families to make this their permanent home.

What will they do? A hundred avenues are open. Take farms, for instance. Very few people, even right here in our midst, know how cheap good lands are until they have investigated the matter. Only today a friend of mine who was coming home buying a ranch in Southern Oregon remarked to me: "I was born in this state 41 years ago, and I only learned last week the wealth of our state. I can buy land in Southern Oregon, and as good land as lies out of doors, for \$10 per acre, and I am positive I can make money there. I am now shaping my affairs to take advantage of the opportunity that part of the state offers."

What can they raise? "Prunes," he said. Do the people here know that Oregon is one of the small parcels of earth on this globe that can raise prunes, and do they know that we raise the best? The world is our market, and it will not be overstocked. There are millions and millions of people who never tasted a prune until they came to Oregon. The time will come when they will be universally used and used daily throughout the world. Besides, most all other kinds of fruits do well here.

Very few people realize the possibilities of the future of our hop industry. Like the prune, Oregon excels all other localities in the quality as well as quantity of her hops. They find a market in all countries of the world. This year alone our production of hops has sold for enough money to support every farmer in the state for a year, but only a comparatively few reaped the benefit.

The most important good the Fair will do will be to attract capital to our state to start manufacturing plants. There are now no important plants in us, many and many articles we use daily from the East, while we have the raw material here, which would manufacture better articles than the imported ones.

Many other benefits will be derived, but the two above I consider to be among the greatest.

RURAL DELIVERY SERVICE

The Postoffice Department has decided to furnish every farmer without expense an official letterbox, which, being the property of the government will be protected against theft by the lawful authority of the Federal law. The future of the rural free-delivery routes, mail matter will be as safe from robbers as when deposited in receptacles on urban street corners.

Another new departure is likely to be the rural mail carriers, who are now extensively on rural routes. Already a few mail carriers of the gentler sex are in the service at the customary \$50 a month, and they have been found very satisfactory. The work they are obliged to do is not severe or arduous, except occasionally in stormy weather, and the official uniform of light gray cloth, cut to fit the figure neatly, is becoming more and more popular.

As for the farmer's wife, she benefits not least from the service by the rural free delivery. The old-time isolation weighed upon her even more than upon him, but now she is a woman of the world; she "takes in" the newest periodicals and literature, enjoys acquaintance with the latest fashions. It is her own fault if she is more than 60 days behind Paris in the pattern of her frocks, and her opinions on the topics of the day are as fresh as those of the city. The "neighborhood social" are based no longer upon gleanings from the gossip of the corner grocery, but upon the latest news dispatches and editorials published in the press.

Ordinarily the mail-box stands fastened to its post, by the roadside near the farmer's door, but where there is a crossroad, there is apt to be an assemblage of boxes, each representing a dwelling in the neighborhood and bearing the name of the owner. In this way the work of the carrier is made easier, and it is no trouble for the children to come once a day to deposit their letters, and to collect whatever the postman may have brought. No wonder that the folks of the country side, taking pride in their postal facilities, are eager to contribute money out of their own pockets for the purchase of a uniform and appropriate wagon for the Government's messenger. Hitherto they have paid about \$2.00 for the mail boxes, and the patterns prescribed by the Postoffice Department, but the receptacles will cost them nothing when the plan of ownership by Uncle Sam goes into effect.

The carrier leaves the town postoffice after the arrival of the morning mail, and returns in time for the evening mail. Not only does he drop letters, etc., into the farm boxes, and collect from them, but he carries stamps for sale, and fixes the necessary postage when money for the purpose has been put into the box. He registers and delivers registered letters, and gives receipts for money orders. In short, he is himself a veritable traveling postoffice, performing all of the functions of such an institution, even to cancelling the stamps on the matter he collects.

In 1894 Congress made its first appropriation, \$10,000, for rural free delivery, but the experiment—for such it was regarded—was not actually tried until March 1, 1895, when it was placed for the purpose at the disposal of the Postmaster-General. The appropriation for the present fiscal year is \$7,529,500. In 1897 there were 44 routes in operation; today 11,650 routes are operated by carriers each day, and the system has been extended even to the mining districts of the West, which are held to be technically rural, because non-urban.

How to Get It.

New routes are being started as fast as they can be laid out, and 100,000 petitions for additional ones are now under consideration by the Postoffice Department. A route must be from 20 to 25 miles in length, must "feed" at least 10 dwellings, and must be planned so that the carrier shall go out by one road and come back by another. To obtain rural delivery, the farmers of a neighborhood must forward to Washington, through their Congressman, a petition, with a diagram of the proposed route. Then a special agent will be sent to look into the matter, and if his report is favorable, the route will be established.

The rural free-delivery system for some years to come, will considerably augment the annual deficit of the Postoffice Department; but in the long run it will be a source of profit to the government, through the increased use of the mails which it will bring about. Already it has done away with large numbers of rural postoffices, and with numerous "star routes" in the out-of-the-way parts of the country. Its value to the people, however, is beyond estimate in money, and the farm folks, into whose lives it has brought so much that helps to make them worth living, have every reason to bless this new and benevolent enterprise of Uncle Sam's—Detroit Free Press.

Extending the Privilege.

Six million farm people already enjoy this comprehensive privilege, which has so markedly enlarged the horizon of their lives. The same privilege is to be extended to 15,000,000 additional rural residents within the next three years, bringing more than 700,000 square miles within the scope of the system. There are now 1,650 rural routes in actual operation, covering 300,000 square miles. The system three years hence will cover more than one fourth of the total area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, and will require the services of 40,000 employees, with an annual appropriation of \$24,000,000.

The circulation of thousands of newspapers has been greatly increased by the rural free delivery, which gathers subscribers from all over the agricultural districts. Many postoffices that feed such districts get ten times as many papers as they did before, and the carriers, for distribution by the wagons of the carriers. These newspapers bring to the farmers daily weather forecasts which are an important help where crops

Cry of the Children.

Young children are sometimes forced to labor in order to keep families from suffering want. In other cases the father of a family lives in idleness upon the earnings of his little children. Such contemptible creatures are found, it is said, in Fair River and Lowell, in Pennsylvania, and other states where there are no child labor laws, or where the child labor laws are not enforced, men who are lacking in the sense of responsibility to their country and to their families, will put their children to work as soon as they are old enough to toddle, not because the money is needed so badly, but because it is easier to have them to get along without it—Syracuse Post-Standard.

Spring at Hood River.

The weather is fine. The thermometer ranges about 44 in the daytime and down to about 32 at night. The roads are drying off and another week will find them dusty if this fine weather continues. Frogs are croaking and pussy willows are putting forth. Farmers are plowing—at least, one of them, Ike Wilson, has been turning over a field of clover during the week—Hood River Glacier.

Toy pistols given to Norfolk, Va.

boys caused the death of six of the youngsters. Lockjaw, the result of

DUELLING IN THE SOUTH

By Paul De Lacey.

The shooting of Gonzales by Tillman in South Carolina Thursday was a case of the survival of the old principle of duelling in the South.

It has never died, but has been changed its form. Under the old code when the insult was passed the challenge was sent, seconds, weapons, time and place were selected, and the matter was gone through with all of the formality of a legal proceeding. The prejudice became so great throughout the country against this method of settling differences that nothing was left of it but the name, and it has been embodied in all of the statutes of the Southern States, though it was reluctantly done in many instances.

But the laws have not killed the old duelling spirit, or the Southern idea of honor. People who have never lived there and thoroughly absorbed the Southern atmosphere and who have not been prejudiced in favor of their idea and customs, cannot comprehend how men of intelligence and high standing will engage in such things.

Such occurrences as Thursday give the outside world the idea that a majority of the Southerners, even those in high official positions, are murderers and ruffians at heart. There could be made no greater mistake. It may be said with perfect safety of telling the truth that Lieutenant-Governor Tillman is as tender hearted as a woman; that a woman or little child could lead him about at will, and he would obey their slightest wish or command; that the death of a relative or friend would bring a flood of tears from the heart of the man; that he would get out and at the first opportunity of his chance to meet a friend or a stranger in distress; that he would risk his life to do this.

This sounds strange of the man who met his fellowman on the streets and apparently without warning shot him down like a dog. It looks like cowardice, or the want of a lunatic, but neither is it. Tillman possesses all of his faculties. Those who know him will tell you that he is not afraid of any living thing; that he is as brave as a lion. Cowards do not shoot men down on the streets in broad daylight in the presence of the public and under the penalty of the law that even then stares them in the face.

Not these men, these men who are not murderers at heart. At heart he possibly bore no malice toward Gonzales. Maybe he would have almost as soon taken his own life. But then he would have been branded as a coward and the act would have forever reflected upon his family name. He did the act from what he and his relatives and friends regarded as a sacred duty. It was either to defend his honor or to let his name and the name of the time-honored family and forever go down in disgrace.

The people of the South understand this. The people of the North do not. It looks like barbarity and bloodthirstiness to the latter. They have long thought it time to call a halt on such acts. But in spite of the hope of the new South, the old feeling of honor is still strong, and the wires constantly bring the news of another tragedy, and that, too, in the highest circles.

These tragedies are merely modern duels. It may be that one of the combatants does not shoot, it is true, but often one did not shoot or attempt to shoot in the old-style duels. Many held their fire then until their adversaries had discharged their weapons, and then they shot. It is the same in the new style. Others as a matter of formality, discharged their firearms in the air. Clay.

The modern duel is brought about in this way: The insult is given. It may be by personal abuse through the columns of a newspaper; it may be by an indignity to an aged relative, mother or sister; it may be by the seduction of a sister or daughter. The person who is insulted may be a man, or a woman where it cannot be resisted. Every Southerner knows an insult, and every Southerner knows when he is giving one and that he must abide the consequences. If a man in control of the columns of a newspaper attacks the personal character of another in that country he knows what he is doing and what must be the inevitable result. Like any other insult offered the newspaper man who offers one must be prepared to defend his action. If he attacks the character of a citizen or official he knows by the unwritten customs of the country that he must meet that person upon an equal footing, and that unless he makes a public retraction he must place his life against that of the injured person, and defend it to the death. It is the unwritten law there as familiar to every citizen as the laws on the statute books. Retractions and apologies will prevent some modern duels, but permanent injury to the character of a woman can only be paid with a life.

When the cause is given for the modern duel the friends of each side know what is coming. The person offering the insult must prepare himself for the first meeting afterwards. The insulted person likewise prepares himself. It is not set for any particular time or place, and no friends are invited, but it is understood that each shall go alone, like a routine business. He shall not go one inch out of his way in doing this, and whenever the two chance to meet, in the streets, in the hall of a building, in a business house, in the lobby of a hotel, or at a bar, the insulted person must take "satisfaction," and the offender must defend himself.

If this meeting should take place and the insulted person should pass it up, he is forever in disgrace and his family name is ruined. But if he takes it by and is killed or kills his adversary, the family name is sustained. Death is preferable to every true Southerner to disgrace.

Tillman shot his antagonist down under this influence. He knew that he would have to either defend himself or be forever in disgrace, and he chose the latter. It is not the enmity he bore Gonzales, or the love of blood, but the idea of honor that has lived for all of these generations in the South that prompted him in the deed.

I know of cases where such altercations where only serious wounds were inflicted. In the case of the wounded man, no one was so attentive as his antagonist. In one case where everybody else had fled to escape the gunshots, the successful antagonist took his rival to a room and secured medical aid for him. In another case the successful marksman paid the medical bill of his antagonist. Doubtless no one was so sorry for the unfortunate Gonzales as Tillman, and no one more deeply sympathizes with his family, but still he does not regret the act. It is that fool idea of honor in the South that it will yet take centuries to thoroughly eradicate.

NOT GOOD ARGUMENT

Frequently attorneys in cases where clients are facing a serious charge urge upon the judge or jury, the alleged fact that leniency should be shown because the prisoner is the son or daughter of highly respected parents. Another argument used frequently for the purpose of obtaining clemency, is that the prisoner's parents are dependent upon him for support.

Such cases have come to the attention of the State Circuit Court judges here quite frequently of late, and that the arguments stated are not good is borne out by the fact that Judge Sears practically rebuked an attorney recently by remarking that he had heard considerable such argument of late, but could not take cognizance of it.

Again, Judge Frazer sentenced a young man to eight years in the penitentiary yesterday, although in doing so, he specifically stated that the young man's parents were highly respected and beloved.

It is an embarrassment, and any court where such arguments are used. But the experience of the past has proved that if justice is to be meted out impartially a judge must turn a deaf ear to all such pleadings. Sentiment is sadly out of place when it interferes with justice. Crime must be kept down, and criminals should receive stern treatment at the hands of the courts in order that society may be given the protection so much wanted in America.

WHAT WOMEN ARE TALKING ABOUT

(By K. K. K.)

The women in and out of the Woman's Club are earnestly working these days to get their bills introduced into the Legislature. Letters have been written, and sent out, and much personal work done. Mrs. B. H. Trumbull, Mrs. A. H. Breyman and Mrs. M. H. Evans have been appointed a committee of three to visit Salem when the bills come up for discussion. No doubt a large number of other ladies will join them. It has been decided that Senator McGinn shall introduce the bill, and Senator Smith of this city is to try for the passage of a measure to establish a State Board of Charities. Senator Hull is to introduce the trust school bill. Senator Sweek has the bill in which Mrs. Trumbull is much interested, that to establish a separate institution for the feeble-minded and epileptics.

FENCING JUST NOW. It is quite a disappointment to learn that the elaborate enthusiasm supposed to be under preparation by the women's gymnasium class of the M. A. A. C. is not, and only rumors. The ladies have been meant some amount of work, another will not be given without thorough discussion of pros and cons. The members are still deeply interested in fencing. The next child labor bill for the use of the folk now. The St. Helen's Hall girls have taken up the sport, too.

THE SATURDAY BAKING. The housewife is always looking for something light and dainty for Sunday night tea. Honey cakes, nut wafers and annise seed cakes, if carefully made, are just the thing to serve with the evening cup of tea.

HONEY CAKES. One cup strained honey; 1 cup brown sugar; 4 or 5 eggs (decided by size); 2 sticks grated chocolate; 3 cups flour; 2 teaspoons baking powder; 1 teaspoon annise seed. Beat the sugar and eggs, then add the honey, chocolate and flour. Bake in tins at 350° F. for 20 minutes.

NUT WAFERS. One cup of brown sugar; 2 eggs; 1 cup cut nuts; one-half cup flour; baking powder size of large pan. Drop in buttered pan and bake until lightly brown.

ANNISE SEED CAKES. One and one-half cups granulated sugar; 4 eggs; 1-1/2 cups flour; one-half tablespoon seed. Beat the sugar and eggs together over the fire until they are like custard. Take from the fire and beat until cool, then stir in flour and seed.

Prineville appears to be the headquarters for all the blackbirds in the universe this winter. The trees are black with them during the day, and their sweet twitter makes the city resound with their music—Prineville Review.

Departmental Religion. W. J. Lewis of Nebraska, whose appointment to the Postal Service has been deferred because of his Seventh-Day Adventist objections to working on Saturdays, has received a temporary appointment in the Postoffice Department, and his case will be adjusted without working hardship to him.

CHew RHINO PLUG CUT. A certain cow belonging to Bud Bowlin of Richmond, Ky. recently displayed great taste for tobacco. Last week the animal devoured over four pounds of plug tobacco and died several hours afterwards. Veterinarians from several counties took counsel and held a post-mortem and discovered that the cow died from the humiliation of not knowing how to expectorate properly.

LOAF CAKE. A chocolate loaf cake that will be found most delicious and can be stirred up quickly is another Sunday dainty. Dissolve 8 tablespoons of grated chocolate in 5 tablespoons of boiling water. Beat one-half cup of butter to a cream and add gradually 1-1/2 cups of sugar, beating all the while. Add the yolks of 4 eggs; beat again, then one-half cup of milk, then chocolate and add 2-1/2 cups of flour. Add 1 teaspoon of baking powder, 1 teaspoon of vanilla, and 1 heaping teaspoon of baking powder. Bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes.

Drop on a buttered pan and bake in a moderate oven.

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