THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

PUBLISHED BY JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO. C & JACKSON

Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Fifth and Yan streets, Portland, Oregon.

MANUFACTURERS' DAY.

PORTLAND is constantly becoming more and more a manufacturing city. Year by year the volume of its manufactures grows. Already this volume is large and in every respect creditable to the city and enterprising manufacturers and their faithful employes. But the amount and variety of Portland's manufactures should greatly and rapidly increase-must do so if this city is to retain its position as the leading city of the Pacific northwest, or grow and prosper in accord-ance with its prospects and opportunities. The big, growing, prosperous, important city must be a heavily manufacturing city, with a big payroll of steadily em-ployed and well-paid workingmen and women. Portland can make a good showing now in this regard, but should make a still larger and better one year by year. And the one most effective and certain way to insure this result is for the people generally to encourage and sustain home manufactures by their regular and cheerful patronage. Buy Oregon made goods; take no other if what you need is made here. If everybody would do this Oregon manufactorics would increase in number and aggregate volume even much faster than they are doing now.

Today is Manufacturers' day at the exposition, and it should be and no doubt is being one of both pleasure and profit to them and to the army of workingmen they employ. May they all enjoy themselves today, confident in continued and increasing success.

THE PRESIDENT ON TRUSTS.

UARDED BUT significant were the president's New York, in regard to the regulation of trusts. between the lines of his printed words, he serves otice not only on the trusts that they must yield to egulation and investigation and must obey the laws, but also on the Republican party that it must sincerely adopt this policy of trust investigation and regulation or yield to a party that will do so.

A main feature of our policy, the president says, should be to secure adequate supervisory and regulative control over all corporations doing an interstate business. This is necessary because some very wealthy corporations "exhaust every effort which can be suggested by the highest ability or secured by the most lavish expenditure of money to defeat the purposes of the laws." Not only the members of such corporations but the business world generally, he says, "ought to realize that such conduct is in every way perilons, and constitutes a menace to the nation generally." Combinations called trusts have oduced "unfair restraints of trade of an oppressive haracter, tending to create great artificial monopolies The violations of law * * * have more and more become confined to the larger combinations, the very ones against whose policy of monopoly and oppression the law was chiefly directed." The government, the president says, has exercised leniency, but this in such control these corporations. The government must "as-sume a degree of administrative control" of them. The hands. sume a degree of administrative control of them. The prehident points out some features of this policy, says that the benefits enjoyed by the trusts under our laws are "incalculable," and declares that. "when, as is now the case, many of the great corporations constantly strain the last resources of legal technicality to avoid obedience to a law for the reasonable regulation of their

promptly vetoed by the mayor and will come up for consideration by the council next Wednesday. This veto the council should sustain. After over a year has been spent without a trial being given to the ordinance it i now proposed to amend it so as to practically destroy its utility. This does not show good faith on the part of the advocates of the ordinance; neither does it show proper respect to the courts. The ordinance should be given a fair trial, and if it is then found that real injustice is being done let it be modified. But as, the matter now stands there is no real excuse for changing it, and the only possible purpose of making the change is to evade its provisions.

ZNO, F. OARBOLL

POWER OF THE SUGAR TRUST.

F THE government moves as slowly against the other trusts as it is moving against the beef trust, how many generations will pass before it breaks up the trusts? And if the government eventually fails in its prosecution of the beef trust, what hope is there of its success in prosecuting other trusts, like in character if not so evil in degree?

There, for instance, is the American Sugar Refining company, commonly known as the sugar trust, which according to a recent Washington dispatch, which, how-ever, conveyed no news, is in absolute control of the sugar market in this country, and can say at any time what sugar shall sell for per pound, wholesale or retail, in every town in the United States. Further, it is credited with the power to fix the price of raw sugar grown in Cuba, and with having made many millions last year by manipulating that market. This trust now owns or

controls practically all the beet sugar factories in the United States, and so controls absolutely the price paid to farmers for their sugar beets. And when we hear mor for protection for the beet sugar industry, for the benefit of sugar beet growers, it is merely the voice of the sugar trust, clamoring for more power to plunder

his coffee, what price the farmers shall get for their beets, what price the southern cane growers shall get for their beets, what price the Cuban growers shall get for their cane, what price the Cuban growers shall get for their raw sugar, at what rates money on call shall loan in New York; that is, whether call money there shall be so high that owners of stock cannot hold them, or whether it shall be so low that everybody will be able Another news item informed and the government protect to a the price of

The price of sugar this trust recently shut down a big refinery in Brooklyn, throwing 3,200 people out of em-ployment. Not that there was any falling off in the demand for sugar; not that this refinery could not have been kept profitably at work; but solely because the greed of the sugar trust demanded heavier toll for th 80,000,000 American sugar consumers. That these 3,200 cases as that of the beef trust is no longer possible. And if the beef trust and other such trust magnates cannot be reached and punished under present laws, more drastic legislation must be enacted. Since these great corporations "resort to every technical expedient to ren-they want among them billions; and they will wring they want among them billions; and they will wring inforcement of the law impossible," congress "should other means for carrying the law into effect." We soon have to or ought to "take further action" to

JEROME GOES TO THE PEOPLE.

ISTRICT ATTORNEY JEROME of New York has nearly given the Tammany boss and machine feaders a fit by announcing that he would run business, the only way effectively to meet this attitude next fall independent of any party nomination, depending on their part is to give the executive department of the only on the people and his record for four years in that

SUNDAY SCHOOL LES-SMALL CHANGE SON for TOMORROW

in that remarkable book recently hed, "Roman Bociety Under Nero, ofensor Dill of Beifast, it is an

ar the manipulations of history history asitors. To this law history

Portland people haven't the excuse for drinking anything but water that people of some eastern cities have.

Editorial Page of The Journal

Some people made a lot of m tek-by there being no races.

That an interior and is of undoubtedly great resources and sunceptible of great development must walt for a railroad until it produces enough to make a railroad pay from the very first is putting the cart before the

Major McBride is comparatively happy in being freed from his erstwhile wife, Maud Gonne, yet will always regret that she wasn't always gone so far that he couldn't have eaught her.

Portsmouth. New Hampshire, will fo some weeks shead send out more new dispatches than it is likely to again in 100 years.

An extremely partisian politician has become a back number.

Horseracing is all right; gambling is all wrong; and there you are

Some alleged Republican newspapers are laying the foundation for the reduc-tion of Republican majorities in this congressional district.—Salem Journal. If this is so they should be encouraged in the good work, for a district that is so one-sided politically as to elect Binger Hermann needs to be evened up some-

One result of the Equitable upheava should be much cheaper life insur

New York man who has been A New York man who has been may ried and lived happily with his spouse fo il years is suing for a divorce becaus he has just discovered that the partne of his bed and board, the sharer o his joys and sorrows, is a man. But i would seem that this ought not to mat ter much to a man who only discovered the fact after 11 years.

People at the seaside who are dissat-isfied with the climate can find the finest

The Trail isn't half as bad as it prends to be.

But can't the people of Oregon over size Mr. Harriman? CODE LE

Uncle Jim Hill is mighty independent since he and his relatives made \$30,000,-000 in consequence of the Northern Securities decision.

Whatever Japan proposed would to much for Russis, at first, of cou

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

affirm that 'God has spoken dire penal-ties for his transgressed isw. With that free, democratic spirit which sur-vived the loss of Israel's Mossic som-monwealth, she gives the king no title in her direct address to him. Vorse 34. Huids realised that the present referention was the est of the

BATURDAT, AUGUST 18

OURNEY OF LEWIS

AND CLARK

which is a principal branch of the main stream into which it fails, just above the high cliffs or gates observed yes-terday, and which they now new below them; here they halted and breakfasted on the last of the deer, keeping a small piece of pork in reserve against acci-dent; they then continued through the low bottom along the main stream, gear the foot of the mountains on their right. For the first five miles the val-ley continues towards the southwest

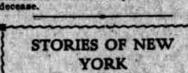
By H. D. Jenkins, D. D. Laguet 12, 1905-Topic: Josish and Book of the Law.-Chron. Miv:14,32, Jolden Text-I will not forget thy rd.-Plasm cxix:24. Sceponsive Reading-Pasim cxix:1-34. Indroduction.

in her direct address to him. Verse 34. Hulds realized that the present reformation was the set of the rular. It spoke well for his personal tharacter and for his statesmanship But it had not reached down deep into the life of the people. The multitude attil "sat down to eat and rose up to play." They would offer sacrifices to Johovan or Baal, whichever they were commanded to do; but as for change of life, the present urs of licentiousness suited them well enough. Verse 25. The woman who spoke for foo charged the people as a whole with spostacy. Outwardly they might con-form to the rites which Josish restored, but in secret they lived the same ville, heathen Hfe as before. The repentance of the king and his godly example might perspone judgment, but it could not abrogate justice. I areal was lost, al-though in Israel there had been certain noble individuals and some of the great-est of the prophets. Judah has now fallen into the same sins, and at last the must meet the same doom. Verse 26. God was still the "God of Freed," It will be noted, but Josish treatored in the "king of Judah." The fact hat 10 tribes had renounced the re-ligion of their fathers did not remove them from his court. God has some thing to may about the estent of his irrisolotion. A man who "gives up re-ligion of their fathers did not remove them from his court. God has some thing to may about the estent of his irrisolotion. A man who "gives up re-ligion of their fathers did not remove the from his court. God has some thing to may about the estent of his irrisolotion. A man who "gives up re-ligion of their fathers did not remove the from his court. God has some thing to may about the estent of his irrisolotion. A man who "gives up re-ligion of their fathers did not remove the from his court. God has some thing to may about the estent of his irrisolotion. A man who "gives up re-ligion of their fathers did not remove the from his court. God has some that remain Society Unit is shown in ensor Dill of Belfast, it is shown is inal code for two centuries unless it code was transmitted in writing and stully taught by men of bonor. What-er tradition can do, it cannot give ability to a creed which is orally anded down. Confucianiam and uddhism no more resemble their origi-nal forms today than an enthroned an bejeweled pope frasmbles Peter. "It asherman of Gallie." Systems morals, like Confucianism, and philosophy, like Budhism, become m asgregations of superstitions where atereotyped in a book. Lose the b and you have jost the creed, which disuppear—it always has disappear under the manipulations of its inter

and wound along the foot of the moun-tains to the cove from the northeast, and wound along the foot of the moun-tains to the southwest, approaching ob-iliquely the main stream he had left yesterday. Down this road he now went towards the southwest; at the distance of five miles it erossed a large run or creek, which is a principal branch of it creek, stream into which

bim. Verse 27. But the person who is peni-tent and teachable and desirous of doing right will not be destroyed in the destruction of the mass. Verse 28. And a single righteous man

Verse 28. And a single righteous man has sometimes stood between a people and a deserved doom for years. Strong nations dealing with weak states some-times endure many indignities and put up with many acts of injustice because they see that the ruler is doing the best he can with intractable materials. So Jehovah delayed the judgment which fell almost immediately after Josiah's



the foot of the mountains on their right. For the first five miles the val-ley continues towards the southwest from two to three miles in width; then the main stream, which had received two small branches from the left of the val-ley, turns abruptly to the west through a narrow bottom between the moun-tains. The road was still plain, and as it led them directly on towards the mountain the stream gradually became smaller, till after going two miles it had so greatly diminished in width that one of the men in a fit of enthusiasm, with one foot on each side of the river, thanked God that he had lived to bestride the Missouif. As they went along their hopes of soon seeing the waters of the Columbis arose almost to painful anxiety: when after four miles from the last abrupt turn of the river, they reached a small such rises with a gentle ascent of one of the lowest of these mountains which recede on each side not do of the lowest of these mountains which rises with a gentle ascent of about half a mile, issues the remotest water of the Missouri. They had now vesched the Miden sources of that river, which had never yet been seen by civ-ilized man; and as they guenched their third at the chiefte and icy fountain-as they sat down by the brink of that little rivulet, which wielded its distant and modest tribute to the parent coesan —they fait themselves rewarded for From the New York Sun. From the New York Sun. Waiters in the Park row beameries could enrich their vocabularies if they visited one or two go-as-you-please boarding-houses near the Grand Central station. The pet names by which the railroaders call their food carry the local color of the craft. The dining-kitchen is the "freight dump." and the waiter girls are "yard engines." Nobody ever calls ham and eggs any-thing but "ballast." and an order of loc cream is a "manifest run," i.e., carry-ing perishables. If a man desires sugar in his coffee, he asks his neighbor to "sand the right of way" for him. The latest gem sprang from a switchman

in his coffee, he asks his neighbor to "sand the right of way" for him. The intest germ sprang from a switchman at a table in the corner, when the girl came in with a platter of griddle cakes. "Say, sister," he called out, "kick that string of flats down this siding." In answer to an advertisement which appeared in a daily paper for a cook in the household of a colonel on Governors in person. The wife of the colonel met the appli-

island an old negress made application in person. The wife of the colonel met the appli-cant at the door and asked her inside, whan the colonel, in the military outfit of his rank, happened to pass through the room. The old negress looked up and inquiringly remarked: "Yore husband an army officer?" "Yes," replied the colonel's wife. "My husband an army officer, too." "Indeed, and how interesting; was he a volunteer or in the regular army?" "Regiar army, ma'am, the regular

formed the dividing line between the waters of the Atlahtic and Pacific oceans. They followed a descent much steeper than that on the eastern side, and at the distance of three quarters of a mile reached a handsome bold creek of cold water running to the westward. They stopped to taste for first time the waters of the Colum

and after a few minutes followed the road across steep hills and low hollows, till they reached a spring on the side of a mountain; here they found a suf-

taste for the

Which he could get his bearings and It has often been said that the book of the Law could not have existed at all, since the beet people seem never to have been influenced by it. Yet the perse-cuting and superstitious Holy Synod of Russia today poses as the friend of the New Testament! The Jewish church in its worst days never drifted farther from the law than the Roman church of the middle ages drifted from the sos-pel. That does not prove that the New Testament is a later production. If it is a problem how the best of the old-time sainfa, who had some vagua knowl-edge of the law, could have so disre-garded what seems to us its plainest meaning, so it is difficult to understand how Calvin could have advised the burn-ing of Servetus; but he did. Life is not so consistent as our theories assume it to be, nor the mind so logical. There is absolutely no reason to assume that this incident is not historically true; that is, if human nature was of old what it is today.

what it is today. The Lesson. ' Verse 14. When a church sets about its own reformation. it will be alded by the providence of God. Josian pur-posed restoring the house of prayer; but he knew as little of the existence of "the law of Jehovah siven by Mones" as Tetzel knew in 1617 A. D. of the free forgiveness of sin promised in the gos-pel. But God had surprises in store for his faithful ones. A copy of that pri-mal law was found "in the house of Jehovah" perhaps in that seme assed "ark" where Moses had commanded the document to be filed (Deut. xxxi: 26). There is no more reason to suppose it was fabricated for the occasion than to believe that Luther wrote the Bible

was fabricated for the occasion than to believe that Luther wrote the Bible he reported himself to have discovered in the university library at Erfurt. Verse 16. The good priest Hilkiah did not conceal the treasure which had been revealed to him. He made known the incident to a devout scribe, a tescher and spiritual adviser named Shappan, whom he knew. If a conspiracy to mis-represent the facts took place, these

ancient religion when the very outlin of that religion had become obscute. would have been equally impossible : Luther to reform the church had he r discovered a Bible in some library which he could get his bearings ane it has often been said that the Ecok

expositors. To this law history does not offer a single szceplion. It is not to be wondered at, there-fore, that the religion of Israel, the book being neglected and finally lost, drifted out of sight of its original moorings. Certain customs have remained, Just as in the government of Rome the forms of democratic legislation survived by cen-turies all democratic power; but form covered a different creed and a differ-ent purpose. Lay away the Bible for two centuries, place it among the curios of literature for 200 years, and the re-ligion of the Bible will inevitably be a lost factor in the life of the world. It was hard for Josiah to restore an ancient religion when the very outlines

of them, and scoredingly sent Dre one side and Shields on the of this way they crossed four am lets near such other on whi some bowers or conical lodges low brush, which seemed to he made recently. From the missi-low brush, which seemed to he made recently. From the missi-which the ground in the using was form up the Indiane sopp-have been gathering roots; but Lewis could not discover what ular plant they were searching could he first any fresh track the distance of four miles from the distance of four he mat a large pla came into the cove

povernment a more direct and therefore more efficient office. If they like it they can elect him; if not, very supervision and control of their management." Without government restraint "exceptional men use their enerno boss.

ries, not in ways that are for the common good, but in ways which tell against this common good; and so doing they not only wrong smaller and less able men-whether wageworkers or small producers and traders-but force other men of exceptional abilities themselves to do what is wrong under penalty of falling behind in the keen race for success. There is need of legislation to strive to meet such abuses." And the president concludes by saying that it "may" be necessary to meet these conditions by "supervision and regulation by the national government of all great corporations doing an interstate business."

This talk will not be pleasing to the trusts, but it will not worry them so much as it will the trust-controlled senators and representatives. On the one hand are their masters, the trusts; on the other that terrible thing, an honest, courageous president, supported by almost all the people. No wonder they dread an early session of ble activity, of unwavering fidelity to his trust; without congress.

GIVE THE ORDINANCE A FAIR TRIAL.

HE ORDINANCE prohibiting boxes in saloons and restaurants in Portland was passed by the council a year ago last June 1. It was approved by the mayor on the following day. In order that no snap judgment would be taken of any one, section 5 of it will be New York's loss, rather than Jerome's. He the ordinance provided: "This ordinance shall be in full doesn't need the office, though the salary is large, but force and effect from and after the first day of October, 1904." Thus four full months were allowed to all those affected by the ordinance to make preparations to respect

No move in that direction was made, however, and at the very last minute suit was begun to set aside the ordinance. It went against the owners of saloon boxes and then the case was appealed to the supreme court. There in course of time it was reached and the opinion of the lower court was sustained.

The decision was handed down during a political cam-

seem to keep in sight only the gambling

end of the game, forgetting that there

card, showing railways, cities, and a few figures regarding paign and the then administration left the matter for its the state's wealth and advantages, would no doubt be necessor to enforce. This work was promptly under- eagerly purchased by hundreds of fair visitor's who are taken, but on the heels of it an ordinance was introduced daily sending north and cast and south and even west

A Gambler's Affair.

From the Albany (Or.) Herald. Racing at Irvington is off for a week

are many who love the poetic motion A court injunction prevents poolselling for the time being, but there is no legal olselling for the time being, but there is no legal interference with carrying out a racing program each afternoon. This shows clearly enough that the whole story at irvingtion is that of the samble. This is usually so at the running tracks. The cheap sallopers employed at this Portland meeting are no credit to the breeding industry. "Prearrangements" evidently go with most members of jockey clubs. If this recent decision or a later one knocks out racing at irving-ton, as recently conducted, where is the loss? The hangers-on, louts, stc., are in the class not of the horse, but of the horse lacks not of the horse, but of the horse lacks and mask of legalized highway robbery. This sort of thins hinders the harness borse and the real horsebreeding industry. Portland papers

tirement from the ring will not have that salutary effect that it might otherndustry. Portla

well: but he would be beholden to no party, no machine,

Mr. Jerome has set a good example, and he is likely to defeat any candidate Tammany may nominate against him, and the Republican candidate also. He has faults, and might in some particulars he criticised, if all he has done and said has been correctly reported, but he is an independent, courageous, indomitable man, who as district attorney in the metropolis of the country has gained a national reputation and made a record that edounds to his credit and honor.

Such a man as William Travers Jerome cannot fail to despise the petty wire-pulling ward politician, the manip-

ulating machine, the dictatorial boss. He has no use for them. He will pay no tribute to them. He asks no favors from them. He wants to be district attorney again, and says so, early. He thinks he has made a good one, and believes the people think so, too. There he is, a man of brains, of force, of energy, of indefatiga

any false pretenses, without any suggestion of saintliness; rough, ready, resolute, intrepid; a figure not flawless, yet admirable.

Tammany may conclude that it will be politic to nomi nate Jerome, but he snaps his fingers in Tammany's face beforehand and says he doesn't care whether he is

nominated or not. He goes directly to the people. It is a good move. If New York does not re-elect him it will be New York's loss, rather than Jerome's. He New York needs Jerome.

The Belgians have issued a souvenir postal card that would be well for some local publisher to follow. The card is a map of Belgium, showing the railways and principal canals, the location of the larger cities and places of historic interest, and underneath a few paragraphs giving the population, wealth and other information general interest. A map of Oregon, the size of a postal

amending the existing ordinance. This ordinance was thousands of postal cards from this city.

Miss Russell for Proctor's. From the New York Times. Many managers have tried to get Lil-

of a good horse in action and the royal lian Russell to go into vaudeville, and now P. P. Proctor has succeeded sport of an equine contest. Some one now F. F. Proctor has succeeded. She has consented to appear in the Proctor theatres at a weekly salary which is said to be somewhere near the \$4,000 mark. Neither Mr. Proctor nor Miss else rises to howl that the state fair cannot exist without poolselling. Last year the management, for reasons known only to themselves, permitted Russell will tell what the exact figbookmaking, which had been prohibited by the old board. If a legal check on race gambling must stop racing, let ure is.

Miss Russell will begin her vaudeville racing stop. But there is really no rea-

Miss Russell will begin her vaudeville tour at the Twenty-third Street theatre in October. She will stay there several weeks and then go to the other Proc-tor houses. She will aing new songs and some of the old ones familiar to the vau-deville audiences of years gone by. She is going to get the handsomest gowns, the press agent says, that were ever seen on the stage. Mrs. Osborn alrendy has instructions to bring several fine costumes from Paris, Miss Russelt is now at Baratoga.

Money plentiful in interior towns

Reuben Gant, over 87 years, walked m Philomath to miles, and back, when the mercury sto at 95 in the shade, to procure a hunte license. There's a young old man f you.

Liquor is sold almost openly day in Woodburn, contrary to law. 10000

The Woodburn school district has off another \$1,000 bond. 1.0

A man near Woodburn has 20 acres in onions, from which, the Independent says, he "will clear thousands of dollars this summer." . . .

Coos bay strawberries still in the mi

Some young Albany girls make a prac tice of flirting with colored dining waiters on the trains.

Probably 100,000 bales of hops.

Willamette valley farmers who have been growing clover and vetch, and rotating their crops and renewing the fertility of the soil, are not complaining about small yields of wheat.

If the council would impose a license on the dogs of Hubbard they would get enough money to build sidewalks all over town and possibly do away with so much noise after night. It is something fierce the noise some of the dogs make during the night, says the Hubbard cor-respondent of the Woodburn Independent.

Forest fire stories are exaggerations so far; no smoke yet. .

There is a man who hangs ar the Woodburn station and makes it a point to meet all newcomers, whom he informs that this country is no good informs that this country is no good whatever. He has been the means of several homeseekers leaving Woodburn, and the people there are considering how they can best have some fun with him, perhaps in the application of a suit of tar and feathers, if he doesn't desist.

Several dwelling houses are nearing completion in The Dalles, and founda-tions for others are being laid.

Gervais needs a bank.

Two residences being erected in Grants Pass will Cost \$4,000 each, two others \$3,500 each, and numerous others costing from \$1,000 to \$2,000 each are built.

A Grants Pass blackem A Grants Pass blacksmith who had been put into jall for imbibing too freely of the enemy that steals away a man's brains, set fire to his bodding, and if the smoke had not been discov-cred by a brakeman on a passing freight train, he and the jall would have been consumed. As it was, he was nearly suffocated

at the facts took pl represent the facts took piacs, these God-fearing men seem to have been the last ones we should suspect of a fraud, "pious" or implous. Perhaps, after all, Salvation army.

Hat stores on Clinton street, without sception, display this placard; Hilkiah and Shappan were not more credulous than scholars of today and not less able to judge the evidences of Silk Hats Rented to Parties.

antiquity in any manuscript they held To any one familiar with the Ghetto

in their own hands. Verse 15. Happy the scholars y feel that they have the sympathy of rulers in any attempt to revive spiritual life of the nation!

in their own hands.

spiritual life of the nation: Verse 17. But the good men inter-ested in the discovery did not neglect other duties while engaged in the study of the recovered law. They reported to the king that all the offerings which had been paid over by the people into the treasure chests, had been audited

and turned over to those in charge of the extensive and costly repairs contem-plated by him. It is an excellent thing for all. God's priests to be careful of

for all God's priests to be careful of their reputation as men of strict integ-rity and unfalling industry. Verse 18. Shappan had doubtless read portions of the manuscript to him-self, and it shows a courageous spirit that he would introduce before a king such admonitions as those contained in the ald Monsie law.

the old Mosale law. Verse 19. The oriental considers

Verse 13: The oriental considers it necessary to express his emotions by bodily exercises. We are accustomed to exhibit our pleasure at meeting a friend by a salutation with the hand, but we do not consider it good form to make our displeasure evident when we meet one we do not like. In the east, however, no anger or grief would be respected which was not shown through some con-ventional sign, such as 'the "rending" of one's clothes to give emphasis to me's indignation.

indignation. Verses 20-21. The word of God

Verses 20-21. The word of God to man is not all "a pleasant song." It contains dark and ominous predictions as to the transgressor. Josiah recog-nized that If Jehovah was one loving rightcousness and commanding purity, the nation must be very near a orisis. He began to inquire who in Judah were held to be the best exemplars of the relig-The nation must be very near a crisis, He began to inquire who in Judah were held to be the best exemplars of the relig-ion of these-sathers. He selected a com-mittee in whose Adelity he could trust They would search for those most pro-foundly revered for plety, and they would ascertain what such person udged to be expedient for the state. Werse 22. It is significant that in their search they found people turning for interpretation and advice to a wo-man. Her husband was held in honor, but she was regarded as one acting by the guidance of heaven. She lived not in some quict retreat and amid peaceful access undisturbed affice the days of the fathers. Her home was in the capital and her husband's duttes brought him into constant contact with the court. But she find preserved such simplicity and purity and spirituality that what she said was regarded by her neigh-bors as the voice and will of God. The word translated "college" in the Author-faed Version, to indicate her place of residence, means simply "second," as the Revised Version has it. But whether this was the name given to some ward of the city or to some ele-vation, some "tarrace" in its neighbor-hood, it is now impossible to discover.

of a mountain; here they found a suf-ficient quantity of dry willow brush for fuel, and therefore halted for the night; and having killed nothing in the course of the day, supped on their last piece of pork and trusted to fortune for some other food to mix with a little flour and parched meal, which was all that now remained of their provisions. Before reaching the fountain of the Missouri they saw several large hawks, nearly black, and some of the heath cocks; these last have a long pointed tail and are of uniform dark brown color the need of such traffic is plain. Yid-dish society is full of occasions where the slik hat must be worn. And as the hat must shine its slik in the face of all beholders at weddings and funerals and

the silk hat must be worn. And as the hat must shine its silk in the face of all solemn feasts and fasts, no such trav-esty as the opera hat will pass muster. Colony of Artists in Lyme, Conn. Lyme, Conn., Dispatch in New York Tribune. For several years old Lyme has been in the process of making over by a solemy of some of the best known artists of. New, York. Itself a sleepy old Connecticut town, its picturesque old houses and shaded streets have a long pointed tail and are of uniform dark brown color much larger than the common dung-much larger than the common dung-much larger than the some of the best colony of some of the best known artists of. New, York. Itself a sleepy old Connecticut town, its picturesque old houses and shaded fourishing summer colonies of artists four shing summer colonies of artists has been developed.

Interest new one of the largest and most fourishing summer colonies of artists has been developed.
This year & new number of painters and illustrators have joined the Lymo colony. Among the artists in Miss Florence Griswold's old house, standing back to Lieutenant river, are W. H. Foote and William H. Lowe, who holds the French decoration of honor.
Childe Hassam, whose painting of the off Lymo college, Northampton, Mass, is there, as are Willard Metcalf of New York, a naturalist and bird student; Wayland, an artist of New York; Arthur Heming, who is writing and illustrating and Henry

Childe Hassem, whose painting of the old Lyme church has been hung at Smith college, Northampton, Mass, is there, as are Willard Metcalf of New York, a naturalist and bird student; Wayland, an artist of New York; Arthur Heming, who is writing and illustrating northern animal stories, and Henry Poors, N. A., who has his art classes in Mystic. Among the better known artists who have permanently settled at old Lyme in their own houses are Dessar, Dawson, Talcott, Wiggins and Yoorhees, and to these a sixth newcomer has just been added in Jules Turcas, who has pur-chased on Grassy Hill an old abandoned farmhouse, with farm attached. Mr. White and Edward. Rook, also artists, have this year rented studios here. The Art Students' lengue of New York, previously under the instruction of F. V. Du Mond, is this year under After the close of the Lewis and Clark exposition, where Mr. Du Mond has charge of the at department, he will re-art students and Clark exposition, where Mr. Du Mond has charge of the at department, he will re-stand clark exposition, where Mr. Du Mond has re-Revenge. White and Edward Rook, also artists, have this year rented studios here. The Art Students' league of New York, previously under the instruction of F. V. Du Mond, is this year under the direction of "Will" Hows Foote. After the close of the Lewis and Clark exposition, where Mr. Du Mond has charge of the art department, he will re-turn to Lyme for the autumn sketching. At the inn George Bogert, the artist, and family have been installed for the season.

Professor Woodrow Wilson of Prince-fon and family have taken summer rooms at Boxwood. Among other sum-mer visitors are Librarian Richardson and Professor Vreeland, also of Prince-

There Are Others, It Seems,

From the Bichmond Dispatch. he long agony is over, and a la The long agony is over, and a majority of the people of Ric have escaped indictment at the he the grand jury,

Revenge. From the Chicago Tribune. It was a hot day and the dray horse and the thoroughbred carriage horse happened to be drinking at the same trough.

trough. "You're a perfect fright." said the theroughbred, indufging in a horse laugh, "with that hideous old stram, hat on your head."

The dray horse looked at him, but

enid nothing. Then with a brush of his, ample tail he brushed a fly from the quivering hide of the carriage home, which the laster with his poor little stump of a tail was unable to reach, and dipped his now in the trough again.

on university.