Editorial Page of The Journal

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

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THOSE MOST TO BLAME.

HE Queen steamed away, Captain Cousins says, in pursuance of imperative orders, on the arrival of the Topeka, not trying in the meantime to do The Queen left the rescue job to the Topeka, which did nothing because it considered it to be the tug apparently did not desire to be forward or officious and rush in where bigger ships had feared to operate, and so over 100 lives were as it seems needlessly and shamefully sacrificed.

Captain Cousins pleads that he had to obey orders and isk nothing. That may be his and his employers' opinon, but it will not be the opinion of humanity, are times when the command of God and mankind is loyers. Yet if such were Captain' Cousin's orders, his employers realizing the situation, a large part of the blame falling on his shoulders must be shifted to theirs.

Captain Van Schaick, who commanded the steamer Slocum on Long Island sound when it caught fire and many hundreds of women and children were burned to death or drowned, was recently sentenced to imprisonment for 10 years for not having complied with provisions for protecting his passengers, and the punishment is just, as to him. But what of the rich owners of the vessel, what of Van Schaick's superiors, what of the that such a terrible calamity could not thus occur? A lot of them ought to be keeping the captain company.

So in this case, if the Valencia was ordered to steam

look on and steam away, risking nothing to save those lives, it is the superiors of the captains who are most to blame, and who deserve the heavier punishment.

Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania, formerly a radical Bryan Democrat, but now an extreme Repubican, objects to granting the power to fix rates to tion by the courts." But the proposed commission is no more political than the courts, and the people are becoming dissatisfied not to say disgusted with most of the rulings of the courts on such questions.

LA BELLE FRANCE AND DON CIPRIANO.

RANCE has probably not abandoned its intention to compel Castro to make another apology if not to pay some of his alleged debts, but is taking time to consider the case further, especially as the outcome of the Algeciras conference is a more important matter, and if France gets into a fight with Germany it will have no powder to waste for awhile on Castro. France announced its intention, according to reports, to send a fleet from Caribbean waters down to blockade Venezuelan ports, but either did not intend to do so or ests, and of forest streams that may be utilized for irrielse changed its mind, and audacious and pugnacious gation and power purposes, is the government's very im-Castro is still crowing on his Andean perch.

The exact truth of the quarrel is difficult of ascertainnent. France claims that Don Cipriano's conduct in several particulars has been outrageous and intolerable, jus-tifying the conversion of himself and his government and mtry into Latin-American hash; while Castro declares in substance that France's claims are as false as a chorns irl's complexion, and that Uncle Sam has flourished the big stick in France's favor because Castro and the Vene-zuelan courts would not be swindled by the asphalt trust.

There are indications, to say the least, that Castro is a good deal of a blusterer and swashbuckler, a sort of international bad boy, and wants it supposed that he would rather fight than eat, yet there is much ground for suspicion that he has been imposed upon a good deal on the theory that when it came to a pinch he neither would nor could fight availingly. If everything were known, an impartial arbiter might find Don Cipriano mostly if not alogether within his rights as practically the whole thing of Venezuela.

Of course Senator Tom Carter is in favor of a ship subsidy bill. He can invariably be depended upon to be on the wrong side of any proposition.

REFORMING TIMBER LAND LAW.

HAT THE LAND LAWS have been very imper fect and until recently very loosely if not corruptly administered everybody knows. At every session of congress the prevailing if not the unanimous opinion is that the laws should somehow be changed or some of them repealed, but congress can agree on nothing and ends by doing nothing, as will probably be the case again. The contention now, as heretofore, centers upon the proposal to repeal the timber and stone act, great tracts of timber unavailable for purchase and use, and the objection seems to be well taken. The thing that ought to be done is not to prevent the sale of these lands, except as homesteads, and the manufacture of the timber into lumber, but to devise a means whereby the government would get a fair purchase price and the states and counties a fair revenue from the timbered lands. This seems to be an impossibility, however, and the people will probably be swindled and plundered by special interests and syndicates and corporations and the animals have all been lost, as most of them have been already. Some of the biggest timber land thieves and highly protected lumber manufacturers are in con-The man who can make the most money in this It's the same as giving Satan a commission to put a stop now rather than something more radical hereafter caused

Mrs. Roosevelt Thoughtful.

on the Indianapolis Morning Star. Mrs. Theodore Roasevelt is one of he most thoughtful of women. She washington officials come to the out because of the passing from view of their husbands they are sally lost to sight. It is Mrs. onewolt's custom when she knows of one arrivals to order flowers sent in r name to the visitors, thus letting name to the visitors, thus letting know that they have not passed the memory of the occupants of White House.

Hiyu Skookum Time.

Prom the Arlington Record.

The first of this week the Rock Creek Indians, some 360 strong, a few miles from Arlington in Klickitat county, closed their big pow-wow and feast, which occurs each year. There were resent Indians from Umatilia, Yakima, and Warm Springs. The festivities have seen ranning since January 1. The lays were spent in gambing, horse acing and harier. The highis were sent in all kinds of dancing, such as

war dances, spirit dances, skull dances, etc. Every few days a large bullock would be killed and roasted. The In-dians are inveterate gamblers, and it She is stated that one young buck from indly Umatilia went home with five new squaws—all won with the cards. In talking to a subchief who was present he said: "Hi yu skookum time. Hi coley. Heap big time.

"Innocents Abroad" Stil Alive.

Derby (Conn.) Dispatch in New York Tribune. One of Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad" is living quietly at Deep River at the age of 71 years. He is Captain William A. Pratt, who was for many years one of the best-known sailing-masters of the New York Yacht club. Captain Pratt was quartermaster of the steamship Quaker City when that vessel made the trip to the Holy Land that Mr. Clemens has immortalized in his famous work.

Captain Pratt received a letter last The week from Bloodgood H. Cutter, another horse of the "Innocents." Mr. Cutter writes that he is \$8 years old, and that he is bedridden from rheumatism.

FOREST RESERVES IN THE NORTHWEST.

HERE IS NOT so much objection in the far west to the government's forest reserve policy as there was a few years ago or even more re-It is better understood, and it has been learned that the government would-and the government has isiness and duty of the tug Czar to do something. The learned that it should and must protect agricultural settlers and other bona fide claimants in their rights. The stockmen, particularly the sheepmen, have under the leasing system become reconciled in large measure to the reserve policy, for they had rather pay for certain range and be sure of it than to take haphazard chances with one another. Indeed, the Lewiston Tribune, that supports Senator Heyburn in his oppoto the extensive Idaho reserves, says that it is the sheep paramount to that of one's coldblooded and callous qm- flockmasters who have exerted the necessary influence to "shape the forest reserve villainy." As the country filled up with settlers the sheep range kept narrowing. so that the reserve policy "came to their relief, and civilization has been set back in order that sheep might have undisturbed range." The sheepmen, the Tribune declares, are all-powerful in southern Idaho, and they have become "unexpected allies of the miserable bureaucrats in Washington who merely desire to magnify their own power and prerogative."

The forest reserve policy—admittedly by the govern-nent that in a number of cases has canceled or dimingovernment and city inspectors whose duty it was to see ished temporary reserves-has been carried in some instances too far and planned on too colossal a scale, and it has been the source of or opportunity for great So in this case, if the Valencia was ordered to steam wrongs and frauds and much so-called "villainy;" yet it ahead regardless of sure bearings in order to make the does not follow that therefore the policy should be trip on time, or if Captain Cousins was ordered merely to abandoned, but only carefully and systematically pursued along and within reasonable lines, and with an intelligent and conscientious intent to accomplish "the greatest good for the greatest number." Almost everybody is now in favor of such a policy, and the Tribune's criticisms and charges are manifestly extravagant and intemperate.

Some entirely unnecessary and very inappropriate re-serves were temporarily withdrawn in Oregon, which in whole or in part have been restored to the public domain, as very likely considerable portions of present reserves ought to be, and this is probably the case in Idaho; but while selfish men and interests will always crowd in to take all possible advantages of the inauguration of such a policy, that cannot be held a sufficient reason for its abandonment, or the radical alteration of its general intent and scope. It cannot be helped that one class of men are more benefited at first than another; the ultimate benefit of the great majority is the thing to be considered. It looks on the map as if withdrawals of land for forest reserves in Idaho and other parts of the Pacific northwest had been overdone; that is for competent and unprejudiced experts to say settlement and cultivation of all agricultural lands should be encouraged, of course; but the preservation of forportant duty, the right performance of which will be vastly beneficial to millions of American citizens in years

Little Japan is becoming very self-important, and has emi-officially hinted to its ally, England, that the British army is incompetent and not up to date and needs reforming. Great Britain knows this well enough, but

RAILWAYS AND RATE REGULATION.

HE Railway Age of Chicago, an exponent and ad viser of railway interests, frankly declares that it would consider the failure of railway rate legislation by congress at its present session as "most unfortunate for the railways," and gives the following reasons for this opinion:

"Aside from the merits of the case, it would be a political misfortune if the present anti-railway sentiment in the country should be aggravated by a growth in the belief that the railways are all-powerful and can do as they please. Such would be the most likely consequence of the entire failure of congress to do anything, after all that has been said during the last year or two, on the question of railways and their regulation. It is true that it would be better to do nothing than to put on the statute books provisions so radical as the extremists have demanded. The difficulty is that if congress, in consequence of the stubbornness of the extremists, should do nothing, it would be the railways and not the extremists who would suffer."

What the Railway Age considers as too radical, and who are the extremists, it does not in this article state, but probably it would class as such the president and his recommendations, and the Hepburn bill and its supto which Senator Fulton objects because it would leave porters. It may be gathered from the paragraph quoted that what the Railway Age desires is rate regulation sufficient on its face to pacify the people but that would amount to little or nothing in practice. Yet it admits that there are merits in the proposition and that the railroads would make a bad blunder in defeating rate legis-

The comments of the Chicago periodical were called out by the opinion of its Washington correspondent that while a rate bill would pass the house easily it would be defeated in the senate. This is still to be expected land grabbers to the end of the chapter. Congress unless the big vailroad men shall instruct their senators either hasn't brains enough to reform the business on to pass a rate-control bill. Already Presidents Stickney practical lines, or else doesn't want to do so. An ef- of the Chicago Great Western, Cassatt of the Pennsylficient lock for the stable door will be devised only when vania and Mellen of the New Haven & Hartford have come out decidedly in favor of such legislation, and other powerful men in the railway world may follow their example; but it is to be expected that if they advise the senate that it may pass a bill, they will order that the way is the one best qualified to be a senator; and yet house bill be amended and rendered nugatory as far as ere is gabble about reforming the timber land laws. possible. They are willing to accept something mild by failure to legislate on this subject at all now.

A New One From Champ Clark.

Yesterday's Debate in the House. Mr. Clark; continuing, said: my predecessors in this house, along second time he was opposed by a very able man Colonel F. Switzler, the Nestor of the editorial profession in Missouri. In the debate Switzler took an entire hour to prove that Anderson's time the only reply he made was: 'Fellow citizens, c damned.'" (Laughter.)

The Chaplain's Prayer.

Prom the Kansas City Journal.

They are telling in Washington of Kansan who, with his little boy, visite the senate gallery while in the capital plain. "Oh, he prays for the senate doesn't he?" asked the lad. "No," replied the Kansas man, "he gets up an takes a look at the senate and their prays for the country."

SMALL CHANGE

After this some people will be inclin to choose Oregon rather than California as a winter resort,

If Fonny keeps on taking Eda out rid-ing in automobiles the suspicion will strengthen that he is desperately de-termined to do something to avoid the

It is reported that Senator Depew

Balfour's successful competitor for

Peace is a good deal better for a

It is supposed the box ordinance will be the principal theme of debate in the council throughout the year.

The mayor's reasons for vetoing por-tions of the appropriations ordinance are sufficient and convincing to everybody

magnate, left an estate of nearly \$200,000. The wonder is that J. D. R. allowed him so hig a pile.

Who should know better than herself whether Mrs. Yerkes is married again or not? But some people will claim that there is occasionally a woman who won always tell the truth about berself.

The doctors like a dry east wind better

Being a vegetarian, Senator La Follette is suspected of some sympathy with the beef trust.

A dispatch tells about the man's skin turning to silver. It will not be quite so difficult for him to dodge kidnappers and for his family to prevent ghouls from stealing his body as if his skin were turning to gold.

This is the most audacious mere man yet-telling Portland women how to be

A woman is suing for divorce because her husband reads novels. But he might do worse—read some of the divorce trial reports, for instance.

Down in Alabama a wifebeater is not whipped, but he has to work in a chaingang on the streets or with onvicts in a coal mine. At Decatur, in that state, a well-to-do jeweler and prominent citizen was fined \$50 and 30 days on the streets for assaulting his wife, and \$55 and 30 days more for cursing in her presence, and is working on the streets in company with white and negro city convicts, with shackles riveted on his ankles and sleeping in a cingy cell the same as a hobo prisoner. This punishment may be as good is a whipping.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

A Bend man Sunday saw six deer at the foot of Sugar Loaf butte. They were very tame, leisurely walked away and then turned around and looked at him. It is presumed that the heavy snow in the country above has driven the deer to that vicinity to seek food.

Building operations are quite exten-sive in the country around Bend.

Revival meetings in the Lakeview Bapust church resulted in 55 professed conversions.

Divide up the large farms, is the Snow two feet deep in Rye valley,

Many Roseburg and Coos bay people consider a railroad between those points a certainty in the near future.

Roseburg real estate dealers predict

A 100-stamp mill will be installed at the Gold Coin mine near Durkee in the A Umatilia county sheepman has just sheared 4,600 sheep, which apparently suffered little in consequence.

Wallowa postoffice receipts increas 33 1-3 per cent in 1905 over 1904.

Hay getting scarce, with prospect of

being very high, in Elgin, Hug. Hearing and Wigglesworth are

This curious advertisement app in The Dalles Chronicle: "A wo desires work by the day." Curi because "Indy" instead of "woman"

Grant county placer miners are happy because of deep snows and prospective

Clatsop county Republicans are going to make another effort at rehabilitation.

Myrtle Creek Correspondence of Ump-qua Valley News: F. G. Buell is back from Portland and has about given up trying to have the appendicitis. He underwent another examination by two surgeons and they both say that he has more appendicitis than a jackrabbi

Much stock being shipped from Jo seph and Enterprise.

A number of farmers near Scio are going to raise hemp. A company will furnish the seed-end pay \$60 a ton for the product and it is thought four or five tons per acre can be raised.

A Liberty man's strawberry plants

The Albany Democrat wants Port-land's "Aegian stables" shoveled out. In reporting a dance a Klamath Falls paper remarks: "Of course there was a fight."

The Cottage Grove Woman's Civic Improvement club will work for the planting of many more rose bushes.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

It is truly said that the temptation of Jesus is a great mystery; such it is; but let us not forget that every tempta-tion is a great mystery. Men say, "If Jesus could it. esus could sin he was not divine, and if he could not sin there was no real temptation." Much the same might be affirmed of every saint. We can never in any victory over sin pick out one thing as us and something else as of grace. The child of God is never so onscious of grateful emotion as when 'given" the victory over temptation. It a idle to say that if God gave him the Is idle to say that if God gave him the victory he exhibited no virtue, and if God did not give him the victory he owes no gratitude. Such reasonings are always futile. We know that no one will ever be able to pluck us out of God's hand (John x:25), and we know that in every assault of sin we fight the devil personally. Every life of grace is a mystery. The life of our Savior cannot be picked to pieces any more than our own. He was tempted and we are tempted; and perhaps it would not be too much to say that the best souls are invariably the most

One thing is certain, temptations arrive whenever critical issues are to be decided. When the devil goes out of any man he goes tearing him (Mark ix:25). Many a lad knows that as some critical period arrived in his life, when he must say "Yes" or say "No" with decision, all the powers of hell seem to be let loose upon him. Many a minister can testify that when he was about to enter upon his theological studies, every great truth of the gospel seemed to vanish. We do not reach new heights but by risking a fall. It is a good sign when we are assailed, because it is a sign that we are getting out of good sign when we are assalled, because it is a sign that we are getting out of the grip of our enemy. The hunter's servant put it in a sentence when he said that "the man who is shooting flings himself upon the wounded ducks but never troubles himself about the

dead ones."

In the biographies of great saints, those who have never attained marked spiritual elevations find to their amesement that their heroes "came up out of great tribulation" of mind and soul. It is the normal experience. Explain it by "naturall" or "naturall The Lesson.

habited mountainous region between the Jordan and Jerusalem. In the east people crowd close together for protec-tion, so that every city was formerly surrounded by an unpeopled district spoken of usually as "the wilderness" (Lev. xvi:19). Some of our modern oc-

Verse 2. Orientals are far more abstemious than we. They are accustomed to going for days with but little or no food. In an emergency they seem capable of going without food for incredible periods. The same is true of our American Indiana and of pative our American Indians and of native Africans. It was a custom of the Jews to express their profoundest sorrow or spiritual trouble by refraining while both of them are noisy compersed while both of them are noisy compersed. from nourishment, The phrase "forty days" is used so frequently that it seems necessary to consider it conventional. Pepys in his diary, 1659 A. D., uses it in this way, simply to express a large number or a long time. After Christ's period of abstention he was conscious of an overwhelming desire for food.

lation the Savior appears to have been contemplating what he was called to do. He could easily see that as the preaching of John excited the hostility of the ruling classes (Matt. iii:78), his own preaching would excite still greater antagonism. What prophet had escaped own preaching would excite still greater antagonism. What prophet had escaped stoning (Matt. xxiii:37)? By preaching a spiritual gospel he would embitter the poor, who wished a gospel of material prosperity. By preaching purity of life, humility of soul and unselfishness of conduct he would alienate most of the wealthy and all the ruling families. He did not flatter himself with a peaceful "walk over" the contested ground. the wealthy and the state of the contested ground. The sword would leap from its scabbard as soon as he should begin to deliver his message (Matt. x:34). But now comes the suggestion, "If so be you have this divine power committed unto you, save yourself from perishing right here and now. Put forth your miraculous gifts. God, seems to have forgotten you. Take care of yourself. Save yourself, and do it quickly." It was the same demand which his enemies put in another form when they insisted that he come down from the cross (Matt. xxvii:40).

Verse 4. Jesus had come to take upon himself our infirmities. If the son of the emperor goes into service profes-

himself our infirmities. If the son of the emperor goes into service profes-sedly "as a common soldier," yet has a special commissary stationed behind his tent to see that he does not suffer any of the hardships of the camp, he is not a real soldier, but a "play" soldier. Je-sus would not imitate the role of a Messiah. He would not make a farce of his mission at the outset. He was here to obey orders, not to look out-for his own comfort. for his own comfort.

for his own comfort.

Verse 5. It is idle to speculate whether the devil appeared or whether Jesus was transported bodily to some elevation. The temptation lies in none of these details. But the people had been taught to believe the Messiah would suddenly appear in the temple (Mai. iii:1). No man would know from whence he had come (John vii:27-28). Now to drop down from the lofty pinnacles of the temple, towering hundreds of feet above the courts of the holy house, and to do this without harm to himself, would win the battle at the outset. and to do this without harm to himself, would win the battle at the outset. "Drop down! that will be found easier than to win by service and instruction."

It was a subtle temptation. But Jesus had not come to spare himself. He would work as his disciples must work after him. He later buttressed his claims sometimes by signs, but he never relieved the mission of its natural burdens. He did not asil on wings while requiring his disciples to plod along on foot.

Verse 6. "All will be accomplished at one bold stroke if you will have it so," says Satan. "No harm can come to you. Will not God bear you up if you trust wholly in him? Cast yourself off and he will look out for you. It is in the Bible that he will do that!"

Yerse 7. But Jesus replied, "No man unanimal."

THE BIG WOODS OF OREGON

T. S. Van Dyke in the Outing Magazine

hours at a time there was not even the faintest peep of a bird, the flash of a the vast somber halls formed by the serried ranks of tree trunks. But in almost every ravine the sweet twitter of the mountain quail was quite certain

to welcome us from the green of the salal or the nodding arms of the scarlet sailal or the nodding arms of the scariet huckleberry. And in the more open glades we sometimes found a dozen flocks scudding among the broad, green leaves of the salmon berry, or nestled under the dark clusters of fruit that still hung from the shadbush. So, too, with the dusky grouse. Often he bustled from the ferns and lupins on the high ridges, but whenever we came into a shady gien we were sure to see some

That pretty little chipmunk—the Douglas squirrel—sometimes trailed his tawny tail up a huge trunk or showed his striped sides along a fallen log; but sometimes a whole day would pass away without sight or sound of any squirrel or bird or anything that could fairly be called an insect. No such impressive solitude can be found upon the sea or desert as in these great shades where you are every minute expecting to meet life. Why they should be so silent is difficult to imagine. ine—there is plenty of food, water a room with no man to trouble. Yet th with the vast forests on the headwaters of the Cogulile river, that are so little traversed that the trail of one party disappears before the hoofprints of the next one mar the soll.

A Historic O. R. & N. Engine.

From the Pendleton East Oregonian.
O. R. & N. passenger engine No. 134, which pulls the Spokane passenger train in and out of this city daily, boasts of one of the most exciting and remarkable

in and out of this city daily, boasts of one of the most exciting and remarkable histories of any locomotive on the entire system, and perhaps on the coast.

Back in the '80s, when the Union Pacific had the O. R. & N. leased, engine 184 was numbered 1,493 and was stationed at Kamela as a helper, where she was driven by Pete St. Cyr, or "Hair-Oil Pete," as he was more familiarly known. On this engine Pete made his wild dash down the Biue mountains in the spring of 1889, to prevent a collision between a freight and passenger train which had been given a lap order.

Engine 1,498 was standing in the yard at Kamela with steam up, when it was discovered that the lap order had been given and the two trains were approaching each other on the mountain side. The freight train had just left Kamela, going eastward, and the passenger train was toiling up the mountain from the east and a horrible collision seemed inevitable. Grasping the situation in an instant "Hair-Oil Pete" leaped into the cab of 1.498 and dashed out of the yards to catch the freight train before the crash came. Out of Kamela is a 3 per cent grade, with where arrayes deep rock cuits and the freight train before the crash came. Out of Kamela is a 3 per cent grade, with sharp curves, deep rock cuts and high mountains, and the daring feat of catching this train was extremely perilous, since the curves were sharp and the train could not be seen any great distance ahead.

With whistle screaming and the engine rocking and reciling around the curves, St. Cyr made five miles in less than four minutes and succeeded in stopping the freight train about a mile away from the approaching passenger, neither train being aware of the mistake until after the freight had been stopped.

St. Cyr is now in the Boise penitentiary, where he is serving a loyear sentence for killing a man named Emmons at Meadows, Idaho, two years ago, in a difficulty over a team of horses.

His feat stands alone in the annals of railroading on the O. R. & N.

His feat stands alone in the annals of railroading on the O. R. & N. Women Hear Smoot's First Speech.

From the Washington Post, Senator Reed Smoot made his first Senator Reed Smoot made his first speech in the senate yesterday. It was brief, occapying about five minutes. It was an argument in favor of a bill to extend the limit of time for homestead entry within the limits of the Uintah Indian reservation from February 15 to May 15. Close attention was given to Mr. Smoot. The female occupants of the galleries were especially on the qui vive. Necks were eraned and whisperings exchanged, indicating the popular euriosity of the man whom more than a million women want to exclude from the senate.

DANIELS DEFENDED BY

stealing a mule, and that he had killed two men. But there were extenuating circumstances.

As to stealing the mule, the letter pointed out that Daniels was a descendant of the Vikings. The inference is obvious that such a one should not be held down to rules that govern men without piratical ancestors.

Further, so the letter explained, the mule was stolen in a new, raw country.

As to the two men killed, one met his end in a quarrel over a townsite, and Daniels was not even indicted. Daniels was indicted for killing his second man, but his fellow citizens acquitted him. Finally, the president pointed out that Daniels was a rough rider, and "repeatedly in battle," so the letter ran, the writer had occasion to station Daniels in extra hazardous places, where he acquitted himself with "conspicuous gallantry."

The president appointed Daniels to office once before, only to withdraw the appointment on learning of the penitentiary record, although he had known of the two killings. At that time he called in Daniels to reproach him with having concealed the penitentiary part of his

the penitentlary business

LEWIS AND CLARK

At Fort Clatsop.

February 2—There is no occurrence to note today. All are pleased that one month of the dreary time that separates us from home and friends, and binds us to Fort Clatsop, has now

Dictinary of Misinformation.

Wex Jones, Lexicographer.
BINGHAM—To emphasize.
His speech was binghamed demmes."—N. T. Evening Bun.

MISSOURI-A state of mind. I'm from Missouri; you'll have to show me.—Attorney-General Hadley. That cheeky Missouri puts us all in a fury.—Standard Oil Balleds.

PLAGIARISM-The use of an original idea to greater advantage than attained by some dead 'un.

If Shakespeare were alive today he would be accused of gross plagfarism by Bernard Shaw.—George Meredith on "Cashin Byron's Profession."

PRIZEFIGHTER-One who acts; as

antle of white, mantle of white,
And the kids of the country went wild
with delight—Old Song.
(2) Alone in a great city and the
snow failing bitter fast.—Theodore Kre-

SNOWBALL-A pale pellet of perdi-"He got it in the neck."

"A snowball."—Dippy Dialogues. As much chance as a snowball in Ber-nard Shaw's whiskers.—Popular Saying.

F P. C. A.—Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Agents.

Is this the S. P. C. A.? Yes? There's an injured horse here at Broadway and Canal street. Can't do anything? Weather too bad to send out an agent? He might get his feet wet?—Telephone Twaddle. WATER WAGON-The juggernaut of

ifellowship. Take away the flagon, I am on the water wagon,
and I dare not get a jag on
Till the roses bloom again.
—Unpopular Song.

ington, D. C., noted because it's mighty hard to get into. "Have those people been in a train "Nope: they just tried to get into the

White House."—Dippy Dialogues. WITNESS-One who doesn't know or

"What is your name?"
"I forget," roplied the witness.
"Is ft Ha Ha Rogers?"
"By advice of counsel, I have forgotten," answered the witness.—Report of

Potentialities of Salt.

Potentialities of Salt.

From the Chicago Evening Post.
Another alarm clock has been set off by the medical profession. Dr. Tracy of New York says: "If you want to avoid Bright's disease use very little salt." This is indeed startling, the more so as we see the contempt with which animals in general have treated this warning. Deer and other ignorant creatures have been known to wander scores of miles for the mere pleasure of licking up a salt spring and acquiring a large case of Bright's disease, and hang farmer will tell you how the cowa hang about the Etichen door eager to take into their systems that which will play havoc with their internais. Salt is a dreadful thing. Only a few months ago a learned physician declared that a man who wishes to attain extreme old age must ent great quantities of sait—though eventually, of course he will dis of Bright's disease. Think of a man deveuring sait and dragging his existence along to \$5 or \$0 years only to fall at least a miserable victim to Bright's disease! How much better to renounce sait and all its pleasures and shuffle off comfortably of some other complaint slong about 45 or \$0.