

KING EDWARD'S HEIGHT.

From This Extract It May Be Drawn That His Majesty Is About Five-Foot-Six.

Why people should make bets on matter about which they have no information, and then ask me to decide them without ascertaining whether I know any more than they do, is one of the mysteries of editorial life, says a writer in London Truth. Here is the latest example of this singular practice:

"Sir: I should esteem it a favor if you will kindly answer in your Truth columns or privately, what the height of King Edward VII. is, as two papers have already been written to, and they decidedly disagree, one stating five feet five and one-half inches, and the other five feet four inches, and I shall, therefore, take your measurement as authentic, etc."

One might have supposed that his previous experience would have shaken this gentleman's confidence in editorial infallibility. Why did he not write to the king's tailor? I have never had occasion to take his majesty's measure. But if my guess is to decide the knotty point, I guess five feet seven inches. No doubt plenty of people will be ready to correct this off hand; but I do not believe I can be more than half an inch out either way. Certainly both the figures given above are under the mark.

HISTORY ON MAN'S SKIN.

A Piece of Artistic Tattooing Revealed by an Arrest of the Paris Police.

A remarkable life story is reported from Lyons. In consequence of a complaint lodged by a local butcher, a young man of well-to-do and respectable appearance, was arrested for theft. He protested that he was innocent of the charge, and that he had never before been in the hands of the police, says a Paris report to the Chicago Inter Ocean. "To prove the truth of my statement," he continued, baring his breast, "look at this, and see whether it would not be easy to establish my identity."

The young fellow having stripped to the waist, it was found that his body was entirely tattooed with historical scenes, which included the murder of the Duke of Guise and the death of President Carnot.

The man's life story was as remarkable as the rest. Son of the wife of a superior officer in the French army, and born out of wedlock at Marseilles, he was placed by his mother with a woman in that town, who received 60 francs a month for some years for his keep. Afterward he served on several coasting vessels as cook's boy, where he met a former student of the Beaux-Arts school, who was also in difficulties, and who tattooed his body in a most artistic manner.

THEY TOOK NO SOUP.

In the Early Days of the Republic It Was Food for Invalids Only.

Serving dinner in courses is comparatively a modern fashion, first introduced in diplomatic circles in Washington, D. C., and imitated from France. Up to the date of President Polk's administration the course dinner among Americans had made no further progress than that of serving fish and soup separately. Soup was considered such a foreign frippery that a note written by Gen. Winfield Scott, in which he explained that he was "just sitting down to a hasty plate of soup," covered him with such ridicule as to materially contribute to his defeat as a candidate for the presidency, says Lippincott's. Soup in the early days of the republic was considered as food for invalids or poor people only; later, when the social splendors of the court of Empress Eugenie attracted rich Americans in flocks to Paris, French table manners and custom pushed the old English dinner fashions to the wall. It is doubtful, however, if soup ever found a place on the dinner table of the wealthy Maryland or Virginia planter, unless green turtle, which was really a stew, might be so called.

LUNACY ON THE INCREASE.

A Swedish Professor Says That Educated Women Are the Chief Victims.

Hermann Lundborg, of the great Swedish lunatic asylum at Upsala, says that lunacy is increasing among Swedish women and more especially among the educated classes. In the lower classes insanity is brought on chiefly by the cares of life or intemperance, but in the educated women the main cause, he contends, is their education.

Dr. Lundborg emphatically asserts that the forced training to which this class of women submit themselves is most hurtful.

"It is monstrous," he says, "to subject women to this competition, and if the competition does not cease effects upon future generations will be disastrous."

MESSAGES IN MERCHANDISE.

Many Instances Are on Record, Among Them Being Some of a Tragical Nature.

In regard to the story which has been going the rounds of the English papers lately as to a Liverpool man finding a message written upon an egg by the packer, a widow in Manitoba, whom he ultimately married, the London Chronicle remarks that many true incidents of the same kind could be related. In 1899 a message was found in a barrel of apples that had come from New Zealand. In this message the packer of the fruit, a young woman, stated that her ancestors, whose names were given, came from Kent, and she asked the finder to ascertain if any of her name and family still remained in the country. As stated in the papers of the time, the finder was able to give her, full particulars as to surviving relatives. But Mr. Tew, of Leeds, a member of a Yorkshire banking family, had at one time a collection of these "messages in merchandise," some of them being very tragical, and being a survival of the days when peaceful traders were caught by Algerian pirates and sold into captivity and slavery. One such message had been written in blood on a coarse canvas bag that had contained gum arabic; another appeared as a sort of tattooed stain on a large cork that had fastened up a vessel containing attar of roses.

SHARPENING OF SABERS.

The Secretary of War Announces That It Is Not a Violation of the Laws of War.

The question has come before the war department whether the sharpening of sabers is a violation of any law, or custom of war, or of the Geneva convention. The inquiry came from Capt. Le Roy Eltinge, Fifteenth cavalry, now at Sinali, P. I., says a Washington report.

That officer reports a well circulated opinion among officers that it is not permissible to grind sabers when fighting a civilized enemy. The judge advocate general of the army found nothing which brings the character of this inquiry within the exception of paragraph 847 of the army regulations, and the secretary of war announced that the sharpening of sabers is not a violation of the laws of war nor of any of the conventions which have been accepted by the United States, either expressly or by implication for the government of its military forces when engaged in actual military operations.

The Geneva convention and its modification relate to the care and neutralization of the sick and wounded in time of war.

Honeymoon and Jail.

The jailkeeper at Fort Scott was astonished the other night when a good-looking young couple asked for permission to stay in one of the cells till morning. It was explained that they had just been married over in Missouri and were going into southern Kansas, where the man had work. They ran out of money and had no place to sleep. The Monitor says the bride was good looking and cheerful and seemed to regard the matter as something of a joke. But think of honeymoon commenced in jail.

Hens Laying for Church.

Western women are certainly ingenious as well as enterprising. The Kansas City Journal says: "The women members have hit upon a novel plan to raise money for the support of a rural church in southern Missouri. They devote to this purpose all the eggs their hens lay on Sunday. There is, of course, no way to prevent the hens from working seven days a week if they want to, but these women don't intend any longer to be particeps criminis in appropriating to their use eggs laid in desecration of the Sabbath."

ELECTRICITY A PANACEA.

According to a French Medical Authority Will Be Medicine of the Future.

Electricity will be the sole medicine of the future, according to M. D'Arsonval, a well-known savant of the Psychological institute of Paris, says a report from that city.

At a recent meeting of the institute M. D'Arsonval made an exhaustive address on "The Action of Electricity Upon Human Beings." He spoke of the effect of sudden shocks of electricity, as well as of the slow method by which it pervades the system without the patient's consciousness. He showed that electric treatment is excellent for certain maladies of the skin and that it has a powerful effect on microbes and accelerated circulation and respiration, without fatigue to the person operated on. Moreover, what is most important, he said that it acts strangely on cellular vitality. Electricity, added the speaker, will bring about a therapeutic revolution.

The Psychological institute, which has been in existence about three years, counts among its members some of the most conscientious and brilliant men of letters and science in France, among them Ribot, Sully-Prudhomme, Seailles, Trades, Duchaux and Brouardel.

To Brighten Varnish.

Varnished wood should be washed with cold tea and afterward wiped dry and polished with soft cloths.

KING'S AMERICAN FRIEND.

Corean Monarch's Confidential Adviser Former School Teacher and Boomer.

Should Russia and Japan go to war over Corea, another turn of fortune might come to Lehigh J. Hunt, the American who is now confidential adviser to the king of Corea, says the New York Sun.

He has already had more exceptional experiences than fall to most men. After having thrice met with financial disaster and thrice canceled all obligations against him, he is said to possess now a fortune of \$15,000,000, besides holding the post already referred to.

He was born at Columbia City, Ind., and for years taught in the public schools of Iowa. He often wrote poetry that was published in the state papers. From Mt. Pleasant he went to Des Moines, where he was superintendent of schools. Next he was elected president of the state agricultural college at Ames, Iowa.

In the early '80s he went to Seattle, where he raised money by organizing a stock company, and purchased the Daily Post-Intelligence, paying \$18,000 for the plant. It was not long before it became one of the strongest and most influential newspapers on the Pacific coast.

It was the medium through which Seattle made its boom, and the city was greatly indebted to Hunt for the rapid strides it made.

Hunt became identified with many interests in and about Seattle. He was president of one bank and director in half a dozen financial institutions. He was interested in most of the railways on the coast and an acknowledged political leader.

A seat in the United States senate was offered to him at one time.

In the financial crash of 1893 he met with losses and went from Seattle owing \$1,200,000. He sent word to his creditors that he would return and pay every dollar with compound interest.

He crossed the continent and went to New York, where he fell in with some wealthy men who sent him to China to build a railroad.

Here he was again in hard luck, for after his arrival the Chinese rescinded the concession that had been granted to the American syndicate.

After a few months, in which time he learned much of value to himself from the Chinese, he went to Corea, and in some way became acquainted with the king. He and the king grew to be close friends. With his remarkable knowledge of finance, he was able to negotiate a large loan from Russia to the king of Corea.

As a reward the king of Corea gave him a large tract of land upon which were mines containing gold and silver. Then again fortune smiled upon Hunt. He organized the Oriental Mining company and sold an interest to the Rothschilds. It is said, for \$6,000,000.

He returned to America and called together his creditors from every point. In one day he paid out more than \$1,000,000. He also rewarded those who had befriended him in his adversity.

Says Hoycott Violates Treaty.

Hongkong, Sept. 4.—The Taft party arrived at Canton this morning and proceeded to the American Consulate, where its members were met by a battalion of the Viceroy's Guards. After a reception at the consulate the party became guests of the new Canton Railway, covering its entire distance.

At 1 o'clock the visitors were entertained at luncheon by invitation of the Viceroy, who, however, was ill and unable to be present. His representative made a speech referring to the friendly relations between China and America.

Secretary Taft in his response said that, by direction of the President, he was pleased to note the friendly relations of the two countries. The United States did not want one foot or one acre of the soil of China. The Secretary said he thought the boycott of American goods was an unreasonable violation of treaty rights and conditions between the two countries, and declared that he was glad the Viceroy had ordered the boycott stopped.

The party's trip to Canton has had an immense effect, and it is believed that within two weeks the boycott will end. The Viceroy on Monday morning

gave notice that he had ordered the boycott to be declared off and all of its leaders to be arrested and punished.

Old residents of Canton say they believe the agitators are using the boycott as an excuse for a demonstration against all foreigners.

During the stay in Canton a few members of the Taft party visited the old city. They made many purchases and were treated with great respect, there being no evidence of ill feeling. The entire party returned to Hongkong late tonight.

Two-Million Mortgage.

La Grande, Or., Sep. 1.—A bond and mortgage in the sum of \$2,000,000 to the American Loan & Trust company has been filed in the office of the recorder by the Central Railway of Oregon covering the rights of way, roadbed, rolling stock and other property of the company. The Central railway is the name of the corporation which proposes to construct an electric line through the Grand Ronde valley, connecting Hot Lake, Union, Cove, Elgin and La Grande. The promoters state that everything is now in readiness to push the work forward to completion.

Advertisement for Castoria medicine, featuring a bottle illustration and text: "900 DROPS CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hatcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY."

Large advertisement for Castoria with a signature and text: "CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hatcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY."

Advertisement for First National Bank of Heppner, Oregon, listing officers: O. A. Rhea (President), G. W. Conser (Cashier), T. A. Rhea (Vice-President), E. L. Freeland (Assistant Cashier).

Advertisement for Palace Hotel, Heppner, Oregon, describing it as a leading eastern Oregon hotel with modern conveniences and electric lighting.



Advertisement for Palace Hotel, Heppner, Oregon, mentioning it is under new management and thoroughly renovated and refitted, with Phil Metschan, Jr., as proprietor.

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