

The SPORTING WORLD

Keogh Seeks De Oro's Scalp.
Jerome Keogh, the famous Buffalo pool expert, is hot on the trail of Albert De Oro.

Keogh has been awarded, by default, the championship trophy, and he seeks



JEROME KEOGH OF BUFFALO.

a match with De Oro so that he can put a stop to the latter's claim of unfair treatment. De Oro, who is a Cuban, wants the match played in Havana while Keogh says St. Louis is a better place.

De Oro claims the trophy as his own and says he will sue Keogh for it.

College Basket Ball Rules.

The president of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball association has appointed a committee which is to meet at the University of Pennsylvania May 23 and 27 to revise the rules of the game. In conjunction with the rules committee meeting there will be a general convention of representatives from all of the colleges in the country possessing basket ball teams for the purpose of organization.

This meeting will also be held at the University of Pennsylvania and will occur at the same time as the intercollegiate championship track and field games. Among the changes in the rules which will be agitated are the following:

Lengthening of the game by calling for twenty-five minute halves instead of the present two twenty-minute periods.

Change in the size of the playing courts, raising the minimum size from 2,400 square feet to 3,000.

Elimination of the rules which give the referee power of awarding a point when a player is fouled while shooting for goal.

Changes in the method of scoring from foul, which will be brought about in one of two ways—viz, either lengthening the foul throwers' restraining mark from fifteen to twenty feet or else altering the ratio of the value of the field and foul goals, making field goals count three points and foul goals as one.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Household Hints.

To polish silver, brass, etc., make a polishing soap as follows: Dissolve eight ounces of good hard soap in four ounces of boiling water. When cooling add one and a half ounces of turpentine and later on stir in three ounces of strong ammonia water. Keep well covered.

When washing black yarns or calicos make the bluing water almost black with bluing, as it renews any of the dye that may have come out in the washing.

When washing a white dress that has become yellow put a few drops of turpentine into the water and then lay in the sun and dry.

To make wash silk look like new put a teaspoonful of wood alcohol to every pint of water when rinsing and iron when damp.

Washing Woolen Dresses.

Flannel, cashmere or almost any all wool dress goods that are to be made over may be washed without shrinking or fading if handled properly.

Take the garment apart and brush it until the dust and lint are removed. Use soft water and heat it until it is a little warmer than new milk. Dissolve enough fine soap in it to make a strong suds and wash the cashmere or flannel in it, just as you would wash anything else. Rinse in water heated to the same temperature.—McCall's Magazine.

The Kitchen Linoleum.

If the kitchen floor is painted or covered with oilcloth it will save much cleaning. Oilcloth and linoleum should be washed in the ordinary way with warm water and soap, then wiped over again with clean, warm water and dried with a soft cloth. If water is left on the oilcloth it is inclined to rot it; therefore it is important that it should be dried thoroughly. Turpentine and linseed oil mixed form a good preparation for restoring the brightness to oilcloth which has become dull.

MONEY GREW ON BUSHES.

Railway Section Gang in Nebraska Comes Upon a Singular Find by the Roadside.

The fairy tale of money growing on bushes was lately realized along the right of way of the Burlington railroad between Hyannis and Alliance, says a Lincoln (Neb.) report.

A gang of section men were at work, when one of them noticed something that looked like a bill waving from the tangled top of a sunflower growing by the roadside. He investigated. It was a treasury note for \$10.

He walked a few steps farther and there, nodding from a branch of a bit of dog fennel, was another bill of similar denomination.

He called to his companions, and the entire gang threw down their tools and started on a money hunt. For three hours they searched up and down the right of way and far afield.

At almost every yard their trouble was rewarded by finding either a five or a ten-dollar bill. Some bills were tangled in the tops of weeds, others half hidden in bushes along the fence, and still others in the stubble of the field.

The entire day's clean-up of the eight was \$2,135. When the find was reported, word came from headquarters that a money pouch containing \$3,500 had been lost from an express shipment the day before.

The supposition is that the bag fell out of the open car door and was ground to pieces under the wheels, and the contents were scattered to the winds. This hypothesis is supported by the later discovery of portions of the damaged pouch.

RELIGION OF THE BLANKET.

The Navajo Squaw Prays as She Weaves the Threads of Her Beautiful Production.

It is a religion to make a Navajo blanket. Through the kinky, bristling twine of the warp are woven the hopes and aspirations of an immortal soul. In the warm colors are expressed the ardors of passionate hearts, the sandstorms they have faced, the cloud-bursts under which their backs have bent, the smiling sunshine that has dried their wool, all the adverse and good fortunes that have befallen are wrought into the intricate designs. The squaw prays as she pushes the wool cart, and she prays as she twirls the distaff in her hands or rolls it on her thigh; she prays as she arranges the heads; she prays as she lustily pounds down the woolstrands with her scrub oak batten, says the Southern Workman.

A blanket is all a prayer, a human document, a biography bright with the joy tints of canary yellow, dark with the olive green of pain. One is drawn to it because one's heart is moved by its ineffable, intangible humanness. One is strangely moved to both laughter and tears by its exquisitely variant colors, each expressing an emotion by its warmth of blended fibers, each throbbing to a note of triumph or of woe.

Unique Manner of Entertaining Adopted by a New York Woman—Real Country Scene.

Within an egg which towered to the ceiling of Sherry's ballroom, New York, and reached nearly to the outer walls, Mrs. Arthur P. Prosser the other afternoon entertained 35 of her women friends at luncheon. Outside the shell was a farm where live chickens, ducks and geese made a roundelay, where rabbits hopped, and the original spring lamb bleated as though in pastures green. Pigs and lambs and guinea pigs roamed at will about the foreground, and occasionally a creature went up the incline and viewed the company which had assembled within the monstrous shell.

Mrs. Prosser had intended the function as a farewell to city life, for many of those who were her guests shortly will go to their country homes.

Everywhere in the great ballroom was the country. The walls of gilt had disappeared and the one or two mirrors which remained unobscured served as vistas. Around the outer walls of the apartment were scenes representing fields and pastures. The guests saw a farmhand, clad in blue overalls and a jumper, hurry across the scene, followed by a flock of geese.

TAKE OUT ALL APPENDICES.

Missouri Doctor Advances Theory That Operation Should Be Performed on Babies.

"It has been proved that the human body can do without a vermiform appendix," said Dr. Edward Andrus, of Holden, Mo., in a paper before the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy at St. Louis. "Why not perform an operation upon every infant a few days after birth to remove the appendix? This would eliminate the possibility of an attack of appendicitis during the after life of the individual."

This suggestion, made at the annual convention, raised a vigorous discussion.

Many of those present thought the proposed operation would prove a success.

Mt. Whitney Highest.

San Francisco, Sept. 16.—A report fraught with deep interest to the people of the Pacific Coast has just been forwarded to Washington by Professor Alexander McAdie, who is at the head of the Weather Bureau Service in this section of the country. The report states that, according to measurements made during the summer of this year, Mount Whitney, situated in California, is the highest peak in the United States. It reaches 14,502 feet above the level of the sea. Mount Rainier, situated in Washington, ranks second, its height being 14,894 feet. The figures for Mount Shasta are not definitely fixed, but are known to be between 14,200 and 14,380.

This report will settle the question, which has occupied the attention of scientists on the Pacific Coast for several years. Professor McAdie states that his figures may be considered as final, for the variation will not be more than a few feet in either case.

Mount Rainier was measured in July and at that time the announcement was made that it overtopped Whitney. Calculations have shown this to have been incorrect. The figures for Rainier were found to correspond closely to those obtained by Professor Edgar McClure, the well-known scientist, who lost his life on the great peak after he had completed the measurements.

Professor McAdie states that the work of McClure was the most accurate until the official survey was made this summer for the government.

The report of Dr. McAdie contains much of great interest to the Northwest, but he feels that it would not be proper to give it out for publication until it has reached the authorities at Washington. It may be stated, however, that as the result of extensive researches Professor McAdie has corrected a number of errors which have been commonly made by the writers of the history and geography of Washington and Oregon.

Matters of nomenclature have also been cleared up. The designation "Tacoma" for "Rainier" is dismissed as false. Dr. McAdie has found a copy of the book written by explorer Vancouver, soon after his visit to the North Pacific in 1792. Vancouver refers to Mount Rainier, which he gave its name in honor of an admiral of the British navy who was a friend of his.

Christianity in China.

New York Sept. 17.—What effect the war in the Far East will have on the propagation of the Christian religion in Japan was the subject of a lecture at the West Branch Young Men's Christian Association by Dr. Ibuka, president of an institution of learning in Tokio, and himself a Christian.

That the recent outbreak in Tokio and the attack upon the churches was the result of merely a local feeling and did not represent any widespread anti-foreign feeling in the empire, was the assertion of the lecturer.

"When the war with Russia first began I and my fellow-Christians in Japan were uneasy for fear that the struggle should result in a lasting animosity toward the Christian religion in the empire. At first the cry was raised that it was a struggle of Buddhism versus Christianity, and the Russians did many things to foster this sentiment, but it was not long until this illusion was dispelled and the people were

brought to see that religion and religious beliefs had no part in the war.

"Already China has become aroused to the fact that she has much to learn, and she is seeking this knowledge from Japan rather than from European countries. Hundreds of the young men of Japan are taking positions as instructors in the Chinese institutions of learning, and hundreds of the young men of China are coming to the colleges of Japan for instruction. It is vitally necessary that the young men should be taught the truths of the Christian religion if it is to be spread in China."

Dr. Ibuka said that the reports which had been published that Admiral Tojo had embraced the Christian religion were untrue, and that the Admiral had never professed Christianity.

Money in Sheep.

"Sheep raising in Eastern Oregon is as profitable now as it ever has been, and is one of the most promising industries in that section of the state."

The foregoing is the statement made by William Hughes, one of the leading sheepmen of Morrow county. In discussing the situation further he said:

"Sheep produce more than twice as much now as they did in the early days in Eastern Oregon. Then the owners averaged about \$1 a head for the wool, while now the average is \$2. This is due to a better quality of stock. Many more sheep can be supported on the same range now than formerly, for the bunchgrass has generally been replaced by sheep grass, which is better for summer range, although not so good for winter range. This year has been one of the best ever experienced by sheepmen in that section.

Regarding the difficulties of the range, I can say that we have not been bothered with it for a long time. The sheepmen and cattlemen are getting along all right at present. How long this will last, of course I am unable to say.

"Range trouble is experienced in all

new countries, and there is no way to settle it, except to let it take its course. There is no practicable method by which the range can be divided, for the cattle cannot be herded, and they will always encroach on the range of the sheepmen. The only way to do is to let the matter take its own course. The stockmen will probably settle the matter in their own fashion as well as it can be settled."—Pendleton Tribune.

Keeps Off the Gallows.

Olympia, Wash., Sept. 14.—A man convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged has been allowed to lie in jail at Walla Walla undisturbed for nearly three years, without attempting to appeal his case, nor have the authorities made any move to carry out the sentence. This peculiar stay of execution was called to the attention of the Attorney-General today.

Oscar Bradshaw was convicted in Franklin county in December, 1902, and was sentenced to be hanged. He gave notice of appeal in open court and was thereafter remanded to the Walla Walla county jail, where he has been kept ever since at an expense of \$25 per month to the county of Franklin. Bradshaw never prosecuted his appeal, and he has been allowed to remain in jail undisturbed all these months.

The prosecuting attorney of Franklin county asks what he can do about it and the Attorney-General advises him to file the record in the Supreme Court and move a dismissal of the appeal for want of prosecution.

Bradshaw, with a companion, entered a boxcar at Pasco for the purpose of robbery. They there murdered another man, a Swede, who was in the car. Bradshaw's companion confessed and was sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary. Bradshaw alleges self defense.

The news of both hemispheres—in The Weekly Oregonian.



We Sell and Rent The Smith Premier

The World's Best Typewriter

WE carry a complete stock of Typewriter Desks, Ribbons, Papers, Carbons, and all supplies for all makes of machines. Competent stenographers, who can operate any make of machine, furnished without charge to either party.

Send for our booklet or a salesman to explain just why the Smith Premier is the most perfect and practical of all writing machines.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.

No. 247 Stark St. Portland, Ore.



THE MOST DELIGHTFUL WAY TO CROSS THE CONTINENT

Through Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Leadville, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver.

A Daylight Ride Through Nature's Art Gallery

Passing Castle Gate, Canon of The Grande, Tennessee Pass, Marshall Pass and The Royal Gorge

3 TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN OGDEN AND DENVER 3

EQUIPMENT AND SERVICE SECOND TO NONE SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR BETTER CAN'T BE FOUND

For Detailed Information, address W. C. McBRIDE, General Agent

124 Third Street

PORTLAND, OREGON

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Highest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.