

STEWART'S SUCCESSOR.

Rise of George S. Nixon from Telegrapher to Senator.

Essentially a product of the West is Hon. George S. Nixon, who succeeds the picturesque Senator Stewart, of Nevada. Born in California in 1860, his mature life has been spent entirely in the Battleborn State. He is a typical "self-made" man. At the age of 19 he was a telegrapher at Browns, Humboldt County, Nevada, for the Central Pacific Railroad and three years later a bookkeeper in the Washoe County Bank at Reno. Here his business career began; in a short time he organized the First National Bank of Winnemucca and he is now the controlling factor in a half dozen banks, President of the Lovelock Land and Development Company, which has reclaimed by irrigation 30,000 acres of wonderfully fertile land near Lovelock, Nev. He is also largely interested in the cattle and sheep business, while his mining interests in the gold districts are of numerous value. Aside from the exalted office he now occupies the only other official position ever held by him was member of the Nevada State Legislature during the session of 1891, but he has always taken an active interest in politics and has been a strong and active leader in State affairs.



GEORGE S. NIXON.

AN ERRATIC HOUSE.

Rooms and Hallways All at Different Angles.

An illusion device, of the public amusement park type, covering an entirely new idea, has recently made its appearance and is known as the trick house. The outer walls of the structure are perpendicular, so that there does not appear to be anything unusual about it, judging by external appearances. The entrances and pas-



ROOMS AT ALL ANGLES.

sageways adjoining keep up this deception. Inside of this house another is constructed, the walls of which are considerably out of plumb, the floors having a corresponding inclination. As one enters from the outside and passes through the passageways, which are normal, the sudden entrance into rooms which are topsy-turvy, to say the least, is very bewildering. As the journey is led alternately through such rooms and then through level hallways and passageways the senses eventually become dazed and the individual is unable to tell which is the upright house and which is the trick house, and how the deception is brought about. Of course, mirrors are generously employed to increase the bewilderment of the eyes and senses.

Those Government Seeds.

Bacon—Did you get any seeds from your Congressman this year?

Egbert—Sure.

"Plant any?"

"No, I'm not going to. Last year I planted some beautiful American Beauty rosebush seed and it came up onions."—Yonkers Statesman.

When a man does a thing particularly well, he is crazy to quit it.

WAITING FOR HER CUE.



—Cincinnati Post.

VALUE OF A NAME.

Its Sound Has Much to Do with the Possessor's Success in Life.

Once in the days of the empire there was a French officer who had done such meritorious service in subordinate ranks that his superior recommended him to Napoleon for promotion. The young officer labored under the misfortune of having a very outlandish name. His parents had made an absurd patronymic even more so by adding to his baptism a ridiculous cognomen. When Napoleon heard this name pronounced he straightway refused to grant the promotion asked. The reason he gave for his refusal was that he did not believe anybody affiliated with such a name could become great or hold a high position with dignity. He expressed a doubt whether he himself could ever have risen to be first consul and emperor if he had had the misfortune to be called by a name that sounded ridiculous.

Napoleon was familiar with the history of his own and of ancient times, and he found much in his reading to warrant him in believing that a preposterous name was a serious handicap to success in a civil or military career. Authors, inventors and quiet and studious scientists have occasionally done fairly well regardless of their names, but it is a fact, as Napoleon suggested, that popular statesmen, warriors, and heroes have usually had dignified, sonorous, fine-sounding, and rather short names. This has been more or less true of all nations. The Hebrew nomenclature is full of long and difficult names, but the most illustrious Biblical characters, from Adam to Maccabeus, have had names which slip smoothly from the tongue. The same thing is noticed in Greek and Roman history, as is illustrated by Hercules, Pericles, Alexander, Caesar, Cicero, Augustus; and in more modern European history by Leo, Charles Edward, William, Cromwell, Napoleon, etc. American history furnishes no exception. Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and all the Presidents had fine-sounding names.

Although we might naturally expect that Russia and Japan would afford many exceptions to this general rule, nevertheless we would look in vain for them in this present hero-making epoch. Nothing is more unpronounceable in foreign tongues than typical Russian and Japanese names, but the

Oriental war is not bringing any of them to glory. The Stinkywitzes, the Obulowskyskies, and the Kimi-illa-mia-illi-is have been kept in the background, and in their stead have appeared men with names so short, simple, and forceful in sound that they could be used for a battle-cry or a watchword. Togo, Nogai, Stoessel, Kurapatkin, Kuroki, and Oyama are now the popular and newly made heroes in Russia and Japan. So, in spite of the many varieties of people and their countless linguistic peculiarities, it seems that Napoleon was justified in believing that the sound of a name has much to do with the possessor's success in life.—Kansas City Journal.

Description of a Skate.

The barndoor skate beggars description. I never could tell whether he was looking at me with his eyes or his breathe-holes, says a writer in Country Life in America. He is a bottom fish and flat like a flounder. He has a triangular body, the apex of which forms the snout; opposite his snout are his tail and a few extra pieces of his overcoat, which kind nature has tagged on him in case he gets torn and has to be mended. His tail is embellished with a few spines—this I know for a fact.

He has a couple of eyes, a little way back of his snout, and right back of these are a couple of holes that extend completely through him. These holes connect with his lungs, or whatever he uses to breathe with, and have an uncomfortable way of looking at you at the same time as his eyes.

He has a mouth, too, but it is on the under side of him, and convenient for business. It is a funny thing, with spines on the lips, and when you pull the lower jaw the upper jaw moves with it—a sort of automatic trap, not unlike what you can see in any 10-cent restaurant. This is a land-lubber's description, but it is enough.

His One Opportunity.

"I see they are advertising for ice-cutters."

"Why don't you go? It is the only opportunity of your life to cut any ice."—Illinois State Journal.

In the Doctor's Office.

"You say your patient coughed up something?"

"Yes; \$2."

"What did you give him for it?"

"A receipt."—Yonkers Statesman.

Tender-Hearted.

An "imported" citizen was recently brought before a magistrate, says the New York Sun, charged with having threatened to kill another man with an ax.

"What have you to say, Pat?" asked the magistrate.

"I niver struck anny wan wid an ax!" said Pat, vehemently. "Yer honor, I wouldn't hit a newborn baby wid an ax."

"Discharged," said his honor.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Consoling.

Stella—You seem sad this afternoon, dear. What's the trouble?

Mildred—I can't help thinking about Tom Green, poor fellow! I—er—rejected him last night.

Stella—Oh, don't let a little thing like that worry you. Why, I've rejected him three times in the past six weeks.

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HOTEL PORTLAND RATES

On account of the impression that has been prevalent in different cities regarding the exorbitant rates that are to be charged by the hotels in PORTLAND during the LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION, in justice to the HOTEL PORTLAND and its many patrons, I deem it advisable to publish the rates that will undeviatingly prevail at the HOTEL PORTLAND during the said EXPOSITION.

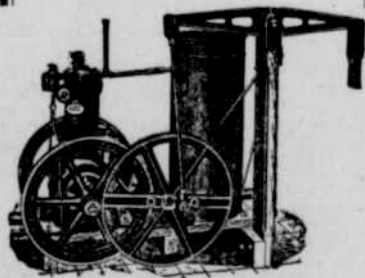
Rooms will be charged for at the rate of \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 for one person, the highest-priced room in the hotel being \$3.50, which includes a bath room.

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