

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Governor Swettenham has accepted aid from America.

Slight earthquake shocks continue throughout Jamaica.

A plot to kill the Crown Prince of Serbia has been unearthed.

The pope has a scheme whereby he hopes to continue worship in France.

The jury which will hear the evidence in the Thaw case is not yet complete.

Naval authorities declare the coast of Southern California should be protected.

The revenue to 1908 and fisheries of Alaska for 1909 reached nearly \$4,000,000.

An ice machine at Chicago exploded and the ammonia fumes killed four persons and seriously injured sixteen.

Oliver has notified Secretary Taft that he will comply with the conditions regarding the Panama Canal contract.

The Phelps Publishing Company's plant at Springfield, Mass., has been destroyed. The loss is placed at \$1,000,000.

Leading cattlemen of Dakota and Minnesota declare that the loss to livestock by the recent storms will reach more than \$1,000,000 in the states along our northern boundary.

Hill says he has not watered his railway stock.

Ex-Governor Higgins, of New York, is slightly improved.

Twenty miners were killed by an explosion in a West Virginia mine.

The Northwestern railroad is changing its locomotives to oil burners.

The powers are already divided on the question of disarmament at the Hague conference.

The Oklahoma constitution provides that 15 per cent of the voters are required to bring an amendment before the people.

President Castro, of Venezuela, has sent a message from his sick bed declaring he will survive this illness and also that he has no intention of becoming dictator.

The Alaska delegate in congress opposes land grants to the companies proposing to build new railroads. He says the trusts have ample capital to do the work without Federal assistance.

George A. Burnham, Jr., has been sent to Sing Sing for two years for grand larceny from the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company. He was counsel and vice president of the company and his conviction is the result of the recent investigations.

The Panama canal contract will likely be given to Olliver, one of the recent bidders.

Russia has announced her intention of withdrawing all troops from Manchuria except a railway guard.

At a meeting of tariff revisionists at Chicago a special session of congress to revise the tariff laws was advocated.

Attorney General Bonaparte has been asked to bring suit to prevent the formation of a gigantic copper trust extending into Europe.

San Francisco relief work for January is estimated at \$445,470, which amount has been forwarded by the National Red Cross society.

At the Interstate Commerce inquiry at Washington into the coal monopoly it was shown that only favorites were able to obtain cars.

The North Dakota blizzard continues with unabated fury. The temperature ranges from 5 to 45 below zero and all railroad traffic is at a standstill.

Swettenham still obstructs relief work at Kingston. A report in London that he has presented his resignation will be neither denied or affirmed by officials.

Eastern Republicans would grant ship subsidy to South American lines only.

The attorney general of Minnesota has begun suit to cancel the charter of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad company. This is really the parent company of the Great Northern Railroad company and the Great Northern is joined in the suit.

Another blizzard has blocked Dakota railroads.

Shonts denies that friction caused him to resign.

The naval appropriation bill carries \$253,000 for the Puget sound navy yard.

More charges are being made against Senator Bailey, of Texas.

Another bloody battle has occurred between Mexicans and Yaquis.

The British cabinet admits that Swettenham will be recalled.

Chicago has traced much of the scarlet fever epidemic to sweat shops.

Bristol will retain his office as United States attorney for Oregon until the land fraud trials are finished.

The blizzard in Europe has been the cause of many people freezing to death.

The census bureau has just issued a bulletin which shows that 1,750,000 children between the ages of 10 and 15 years are employed as breadwinners.

Governor Swettenham, of Jamaica, threatens to dissolve the Kingston council for taking sides against him. There is a great need of lumber, but the governor refuses to receive it.

The flood of the Ohio river is receding slightly.

POWERFUL CENSORSHIP.

Proposed to Give Postal Authorities Control of Newspapers.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The bill of the Joint Postal commission, just completed, if enacted into law, would create a press censorship in the hands of government employes to determine what information the reading public wants, and extend a paternalistic guardianship over the counting room by limiting the amount of advertising and specifying just how it shall be printed in the pages of daily newspapers.

The joint commission started work on the hypothesis that second class mail matter is carried at a loss to the government, and does not pay its proportionate share in revenue. One of the main results of its pondering is the discovery that the newspaper, especially the Sunday edition, has expanded too much in the direction of the magazine. The members of the commission avow that the miscellaneous matter contained in the Sunday issue of a newspaper lacks the "quality to make it socially and educationally valuable."

They would reform everything by abolishing the Sunday supplement or else make it so innocuous that nobody would care to read it.

A glance at the above provisions of the bill will fully convince any one of the radical nature of the law the commission proposes. It would limit the amount of advertising; it would eliminate all legitimate advertising matter from supplements, and it would prevent the publication in the supplement of all fiction, of all matter of general and useful information regarding the affairs of the world, and make the supplement merely an overflow for the news of the main sheet.

CROPS CAUSED SHORTAGE.

Railroads Had So Much Traffic They Could Not Carry Coal.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Representative Marshall, of North Dakota, in an interview tonight declared that while there is a shortage of fuel at some points in North Dakota and danger of shortage at other points, growing primarily out of the so-called car shortage, and later of an unusual snow storm, North Dakota is in no need of financial assistance.

"The shortage of cars," he said, "grew largely of the enormous crops raised throughout the state and through the expansion of business far beyond all ordinary limits, which literally swamped the railroads, not only with products going out of the state, but also with merchandise and materials coming in. In an attempt to handle this tremendous volume of traffic, the railway companies were grossly negligent in relation to the fuel supply, so our great prosperity is the real cause of our temporary embarrassed condition. It is not a financial shortage, but a railroad shortage which embarrasses the people of the state at this time."

LAGUNA DAM ENDANGERED.

Rio Colorado Threatening to Destroy Irrigation Project.

Los Angeles, Jan. 29.—The Times this morning says: If the Rio Colorado should not be forced to return to its old channel and remain there, the Laguna dam, constructed by the United States Reclamation service across the river 12 miles above Yuma, will be destroyed and the irrigation of hundreds of thousands of acres in Arizona, California and Mexico will be impossible.

The Laguna dam is unique in that the danger threatening its existence lurks below instead of above the surface. During the past three years, the Colorado, instead of repairing its breaks by salt deposits, has cut them wider and deeper, and it has formed a gorge 60 feet deep and 1,500 feet wide through the cultivated lands of the Imperial valley. During the period of the highest flood it cut back at the rate of a third of a mile a day. The Laguna dam is said to have cost about \$2,000,000.

Sent Many Goods to Cuba.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Never before in the history of United States commerce with Cuba was the export trade of this country to that island so great as during the past calendar year. American importations from that republic are considerably below that for the preceding year. The total exports from this country to Cuba were valued at \$46,491,944, which is more than \$2,000,000 over the exportations for 1905. The imports from Cuba were valued at \$85,055,295, showing a falling off of about \$10,000,000.

Very Few Sheep Are Lost.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 29.—Sheepmen and cattlemen declare all reports sent out recently detailing big losses in the eastern and northern parts of the state are utterly untrue, and that while losses will probably be somewhat above the average, it is still to early to approximate, as the heaviest losses usually occur during February. Sheepmen were better prepared to stand a severe winter than cattlemen, and in many places have kept the losses down by using rotary snow plows with which they barred the ground, allowing the sheep to feed.

Contract Goes to Olliver.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Following a conference at the White House it was officially announced that the contract for building the Panama canal would be awarded to William D. Olliver, who, with Anson M. Bangs, was the lowest bidder in the recent competition, provided that within the next ten days he and his associates, with at least two independent contractors shall cover the entire field of the work to be performed under the contract.

Capture Desperate Cuban Bandit.

Havana, Jan. 29.—Enrique Mesa, a bandit of the province of Santiago, who for more than two years had terrorized Eastern Cuba and defied the rural guards, and who was wanted for alleged murders, was captured here last night by the secret police.

PROCEEDINGS OF OREGON LEGISLATURE

Monday, January 28. Salem, Monday, January 28.—A memorial has been presented in the Senate asking Congress to compel railroads to sell their land grants. The sentiment of the Legislature is that the remedy lies with Congress.

There is a wide difference between the valuation placed on the Oregon City locks by the owners and Federal officials. The former estimate the value at about \$1,500,000 and the latter at about \$310,000. Should the Legislature decide to acquire this property, it is settled the matter will have to be settled in the courts.

Among the new House bills today were: Establishing union high school districts from two or more contiguous districts.

Appropriating \$100,000 for veterans of Indian War, 1855-56, and members of Ninth Regiment, Oregon militia, while actually in service, for use and risk of their horses, at per diem of \$2, and appraisal value of every animal sold that was killed or rendered unfit for service.

Authorizing Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, composing Board of Public Building Commissioners, to procure site by purchase or condemnation, and construct building for state printing plant, and appropriating \$20,000 therefor.

Placing State Printer on flat salary of \$3,000 per annum, appropriating funds for purchase of supplies and equipment of office.

Appropriating \$50,000 for deepening and improving harbor and channel in Tillamook Bay, and authorizing Governor to appoint commission of five persons for purchase of land for State Deaf Mute School, and appropriating \$14,000.

Creating Crook County into the First Central Oregon Agricultural District, authorizing holding of an annual district fair at Prineville, and appropriating \$1,000 and printing to amount of \$200 therefor.

Appropriating \$27,000 for maintenance and support of Central Oregon State Normal School.

Thursday, January 24.

Salem, Jan. 24.—Both houses this afternoon adjourned until Monday. This is largely due to the state printer being unable to secure enough compositors to turn out the work on time and will allow him time to catch up.

The two houses this morning met in joint assembly and listened to an address by Mr. Bryan.

A bill was introduced in the senate permitting capital punishment for robbers who are captured armed with dangerous weapons.

Bills were also introduced in the senate creating the county of North Grant and create a railroad commission to be appointed by the governor.

In the house new measures included the appointment of a commission to investigate the fire insurance business and one providing that each county shall be judicial district and providing for a prosecuting attorney for each county.

The bill providing for publication of notice of all estrays was passed by the house. The senate bill fixing the Linn-Lane boundary was also passed by the house.

Four bills were passed by the senate. They provide: For holding meetings of state textbook commission in May instead of July; raising fees of jurors from \$2 to \$3 per day; fixing salaries in Douglas county; to turn unexpended school funds back into the county school fund instead of the general fund.

Wednesday, January 23.

Salem, Or., Jan. 23.—There are pending in both houses an unusually large number of bills and in a majority of cases the advantages that will follow their enactment are conferred upon the laboring man who performs work and who, under the present statute, in many instances experiences no end of trouble in getting what is his due, when he does not lose out altogether.

It has been discovered that all line officers of the O. N. G. have been chosen in violation to the state constitution. Representative Jackson has prepared a bill remedying the defect.

The bill providing that jurors may be kept together in civil actions has the honor of being the first to pass the house.

The senate passed the bill agreed upon by Lane and Linn fixing the boundary between those counties.

Governor Chamberlain sent a message to both houses today asking more money for the Jamestown exposition.

A total of 10 bills have been introduced relating to roads and highways, Johnson's measure providing for joint improvement by county and state is the most important.

Twenty-four new measures were read for the first time in the house today. This makes a total of 237.

Among the 19 bills in the senate were two by Bailey amending the direct primary law. One provides for party conventions before the primary election and the other makes statement No. 1 pledge apply to party candidates only.

The election of Mulkey and Bourne as United States senators was confirmed today in joint session of the two houses as the law requires. The journal of

Dairymen to Co-Operate.

Arago.—The large creamery, the property of Robert Tyrell, at this place, has been leased to 12 dairymen of the neighborhood. They will run it on the cooperative plan. Officers were elected as follows: Manager, R. S. Tyrell; secretary and treasurer, Clarence Schneider. Other officers will be elected later. The large creamery is in a rich dairy district, but has been practically idle the past two years. Milk from 300 cows has been promised for the coming season, and more is in sight.

Will Plan Reapportionment.

Salem.—As a solution to the problem of rearranging the legislative representation of the counties of the state, Representative Jewell today introduced in the house a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to report to the house a reapportionment bill. Representative Washburn, of Lane county, has already introduced a bill covering this subject, basing the apportionment on the last state census.

Savings Bank for Albany.

Albany.—Albany is to have another bank. According to articles of incorporation filed with the county clerk here, the Linn County Savings bank will be opened here as soon as a location can be secured. The incorporators of the new bank are H. S. Myers, F. N. Myers, and M. S. Myers, all of San Francisco, who will start the institution with a capital stock of \$5,000. Albany now has two banks, but this will be its first savings bank.

Proposed Oregon Tax Law

(Continued from last week.) (Tax collector to make weekly statements.—To keep funds separate.) Section 19. It shall be the duty of the tax collector to make a statement on the last business day of each week of the exact amounts of the cash and county orders by him collected for taxes and penalties and interest, and what amounts thereof are to be credited to the several funds for which they are respectively collected, one of which statements shall be filed with the county clerk and one furnished to the school district, town, city, port, or other municipal taxing agency for which each of such amounts are so paid in, and one file in his office; and shall exhibit to the county clerk for examination and comparison his collection register and his stub book containing copies of the receipts by him given for the taxes so collected. The tax collector shall keep the moneys received by him in separate funds, and shall pay the same over to the several school districts, towns, cities, ports, or other municipal taxing districts, or agencies entitled thereunto upon demand made by them, paying them the amount thereof to which they are respectively entitled, taking their receipts therefor: Provided, special road funds shall be retained in the hands of the county treasurer, and expended by him upon the warrant of the county clerk as by law provided.

(Sunderses B. & C. Comp., section 3109 (except first two lines, which are included in the preceding section 16 of this act), merely changing to conform to the tax collector the county treasurer, the tax collector. Making it as to separate funds is taken from B. & C. Comp., section 3109, and added in analogy to Laws of 1905, page 284, section 74.)

(Applying money collected for one object to another.—Penalty.) Section 20. When any moneys shall have been collected or received by any officer for any distinct and specified object, no portion of them shall be paid or applied to any other object or purpose without due authority, but shall be kept a separate fund for such specified object; and any officer failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$500, or to imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.

(B. & C. Comp., section 3106, no change.) (Tax collector to receive and receipt for moneys and county orders collected.—Penalty.) Section 21. The tax collector shall receive and receipt for all moneys and county orders collected by him for taxes in the manner prescribed in the following section hereof, and any tax collector failing to comply with any of the provisions of the following section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, and the court before whom said tax collector is tried shall declare his office as treasurer and tax collector vacant for the remainder of his term.

(B. & C. Comp., section 3102, no change.) (Tax collector's record of tax collections.) Section 22. The tax collector shall receive and receipt for all moneys and county orders collected by him for taxes, and shall note on the tax roll against the property paid on, in columns provided therefor, the date of each payment and number of receipt. He shall keep such stub receipt books, in which shall be kept by him a copy of each and every receipt by him issued, and such receipts and stubs shall be arranged and numbered consecutively for each year, and shall show exactly the amount paid in cash and the amount paid in county orders, and shall show the place and date of collection, and the purpose for which and the property on which the taxes were paid; but the matters shown upon the tax roll may be omitted from the stub if it contains a reference to the volume, page and line of the tax roll wherein such matters are set forth. Such stubs or copies of the receipts issued by the tax collector shall also in every case contain the postoffice or residence address of the taxpayer, which shall be ascertained at the time of the payment of the tax and then entered on the stub or copy of the receipt retained by the tax collector. No tax collector shall receive a larger amount in county orders than any person for taxes than the amount of such person's county taxes for the year or years for which the payment is made. It shall be the duty of the tax collector to note upon each receipt and copy thereof the number and amount of each county order he shall receive, the amount of the taxes for which such receipt shall be given, and also to write the date of the receipt upon the back of each county order paid in for taxes, and at the same time write or stamp across the face thereof "Received for Taxes," and no county order shall draw any interest after such date. He shall keep, as a part of the records of his office, a collection register, in which he shall make proper entries, showing the various amounts collected by him, the amounts thereof collected for each and every separate fund, the year in which the tax so collected became due, and the numbers and dates of the respective receipts given by him therefor.

(B. & C. Comp., section 3103, as amended by Laws of 1905, chapter 53.)

Frankness and Honesty.

"Of course your constituents want a man who is perfectly frank and honest."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorgham. "At the same time most of them have no objections to my working through 4ver and harbor appropriations for places that never see two feet of water except when it rains."—Washington Star.

The streets of Tokio will soon have trolley cars.

Father Time's Joke.

Father Time had stopped to sharpen his scythe.

"Why," exclaimed the Fool Killer, "was you close at hand, 'you look thinner than when I met you last.'"

Father Time laughed.

"In that case," he replied, "I suppose you would allude to me as spare time."

Doubtful Blessing.

The Parson—And how many children are you blessed with?

Wedderly—Well, I have to buy shoes for seven.

(Double assessments and other errors tax collector may correct.) Section 23. Whenever the tax collector discovers that any property has been assessed more than once for the same year, he shall collect only the tax justly due thereon, and shall make return to the county court of the balance as double assessment, and shall be properly credited therefor; and whenever, at any stage in the collection of taxes, the officer having charge of the rolls shall discover errors or omissions of any kind therein, he may properly correct the same to conform to the facts in whatever manner may be necessary to make such assessment, tax, or other proceeding whatsoever regular and valid, such correction to be made in red ink, or otherwise distinguished, and to be signed with the initials of the officer making the same and the date of such correction.

(B. & C. Comp., section 3105.)

(Omitted property.—Assessment.)

Section 24. Whenever, after the return of the assessment roll to the county clerk by the board of equalization, the officer having the possession of the roll shall discover or receive credible information, or if he has reason to believe that any real or personal property has, from any cause, been omitted, in whole or in part, in the assessment of any year or number of years not exceeding two years prior to the last roll so equalized and returned, or from the assessment roll or the tax roll, he shall proceed to correct the assessment or tax roll in his hands, and add such property thereto, with the proper valuation, and charge such property and the owner thereof with the proper amount of taxes thereon at the rate which the said property would have been taxed had it been properly upon the tax roll for the year or years, as to which it was omitted; to enable such officer so to do he is hereby invested with all of the powers of the assessor, board of equalization, and county clerk under the laws in force during such years and thereafter. But before making such correction or addition, if the person claiming to own said property, or occupying it or in possession thereof, resides in the county and is not present, such officer shall give such person notice in writing of his intention to add such property to the assessment or tax roll, describing it in general terms, and requiring such person to appear before him at his office at a specified time, within five days after giving such notice, and to show cause, if any, why such property should not be added to the assessment and tax roll; and if the party so notified does not appear, or if he appears and fails to show any good and sufficient cause why such assessment shall not be made, the same shall be made, and the officer making the correction or addition shall file in his office a statement of the facts or evidence on which he made such correction. The notice in this section provided may be given and served in the same manner and by the same persons competent to serve subpoenas. Appeal may be taken from the action of the officer in making the correction or addition by the person aggrieved within ten days after the action of such officer is taken, by giving notice to such officer and otherwise proceeding in the manner provided for appeals from the board of equalization.

(New; see note to section 25.)

(Duty of officer having possession of roll.—Proceedings on failure to act.)

Section 25. Whenever any officer described in the preceding section shall discover credible information, or have reason to believe that real or personal property has from any cause been omitted, in whole or in part, from assessment for taxation for the years specified in the preceding section, or such credible information shall be furnished to such officer, it shall be the duty of the officer having possession of said assessment or tax roll to take the steps provided for in the preceding section to place such omitted property on the assessment or tax roll. If such officer shall fail or refuse on the discovery by himself, or on credible information being furnished him by another person, that property has been omitted from taxation, the state, on the relation of any state officer or of any taxpayer of the county in which such failure or refusal occurs, shall have the right to proceed against such officer in any court of competent jurisdiction by mandamus to compel such officer to comply with the provisions of the preceding section. In the trial of such a suit the question of what constitutes credible information as herein mentioned shall be a question of fact to be determined by the court trying the case in the same manner other issues of fact are determined. If judgment shall be rendered to the effect that credible information has been discovered by or furnished to such officer, or that he has reason to believe that property has been omitted from taxation, it shall then be the duty of such officer to forthwith place such omitted property on the assessment and tax roll in accordance with the provisions of this and the preceding section, and such officer shall be liable for all costs of such mandamus suit, and for a reasonable attorney's fee

for relator's attorney, which shall be taxed as a part of the costs of such suit in all cases where judgment is rendered against such officer: Provided, however, that in case proceedings are instituted hereunder on the relation of any private citizen, such relator shall give bond to the satisfaction of the court to pay all costs which may be recovered against him.

(B. & C. Comp., section 3111, provided for the assessment, by the sheriff, of property which had been omitted from the current roll or the preceding year's roll. The two sections last above provide for the addition of omitted property for the current and two preceding years, by any officer having possession of the roll, upon notice to the taxpayer if a resident and if not present. Provision is made for appeal as from assessments corrected by the board of equalization. (See the act as amended after Indiana.)

(Time for payment of taxes.—Penalty.—Interest.—Rebate.)

Section 26. Taxes legally levied and charged in any year may be paid on or before the first Monday of April following, and if not so paid they shall become delinquent: Provided, however, that if one half of the taxes against any particular parcel of real property, or the taxes on personal property charged against any individual, be paid on or before the said first Monday of April, then the time for the payment of the remainder of such tax may be extended to and including the first Monday of October next following, but if the remaining one half of such tax be not paid on or before the first Monday of October then such remaining half shall be delinquent, and, besides the penalty, interest thereon shall be charged and collected at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the first Monday of April preceding, and upon all delinquent taxes there shall be collected from the taxpayers of such taxes, for the benefit of the county, ten per centum as a penalty, and for the benefit of the county or other corporation which shall have an interest in any portion of such taxes interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum on such taxes from the day on which they become delinquent until their payment: Provided further, that there shall be an allowance of three per centum rebate upon any tax paid on any separate parcel of real property, or upon the personal property charged to any individual as aforesaid, on or before the fifteenth day of March next prior to the date when such tax would become delinquent if not paid.

(B. & C. Comp., section 3106, no change.)

(Personal property tax, levy and sale.—Penalty tax charged to realty.)

Section 27. On or immediately after the first Monday of May in each year the tax collector shall proceed to collect all taxes levied in his county upon personal property, of which one half was not paid as hereinbefore provided, on or before the first Monday of April, together with the penalty and interest. He shall levy upon sufficient goods and chattels belonging to the person or corporation charged with such taxes, if the same can be found in the county, by taking them into his possession, to pay such delinquent taxes, together with interest, accruing interest, penalties and other lawful charges; and shall immediately advertise such goods and chattels for sale by posting written or printed notices of the time and place of sale in three public places in his county not less than ten days prior to such sale, and if such taxes, interest, and penalties shall not be paid before the time appointed for such sale the tax collector or shall proceed to sell such property at public vendue, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay such taxes, interest, and penalties thereon, and deliver the same to the purchasers thereof at such sale the property so sold to them respectively, and such sale shall be absolute; and the tax collector shall proceed in like manner, on and after the first Monday in November, to collect the residue of taxes charged against personal property remaining delinquent on his roll. In like manner he shall levy upon and sell the goods and chattels of any person or persons removing from the county without paying all taxes charged against them. Whenever after delinquency, in the opinion of the tax collector, it becomes necessary to charge the tax on personal property against real property in order that such personal property tax may be collected, such tax collector shall select for the purpose some particular tract or lots of real property owned by the person owning such personal property, tax, and upon such personal property, tax, and shall note upon the tax roll appropriate such tract or lots the said tax on personal property, and said tax shall be a lien on such real property from and after the time the said tax on personal property is charged against the said real property, and shall be enforced in the same manner as other real estate tax liens.

(B. & C. Comp., section 3107, adding provision for charging persons removing from real estate, which is borrowed from Washington. Unconsolidates B. & C. Comp., section 3137.)

(To be continued next week)

Uncle Abner's Idea.

City Nephew—Uncle Abner, some of the city people accuse country folks of eating with their hands. You don't eat with your hands, do you?

Uncle Abner—Wal, I should say not, my boy. I always make the hired men eat out in the kitchen.

Misunderstood.

"So, you're a Journalist, be ye?" said Uncle Joshua, who had come to town to see his nephew.

"You bet I am," answered the cub reporter, mentally contrasting his own unassuming and expensive attire with the homely garb of the farmer.

"You bet I'm a Journalist—and with a 'big I, too!'"

He always wondered why the old man got mad.—Cleveland Leader.

Limited.

"Look here, waiter, I want a steak," said the passenger on the dining car.

"No steaks, sah."

"Bring me a couple of chops, then."

"No chops either, sah."

"Well, I declare. I thought this was a limited train?"

"It be, sah; everything's limited, sah."

"But I've only had one egg to eat."

"Yes, sah; de eggs is limited, too, sah."—Yonkers Statesman.

There are in Montana some of the finest glaciers in the world.