The Hopeful One.

"Sorry, old man," said Goodley. "You haven't got a job yet, eh?"

"No," replied Sunnyman, "but I guess my luck'll change pretty soon."

"Still hopeful, eh?"

"Yes, something's bound to turn up if it's only my toes."—Philadelphia Press.

A jade mine in Siskiyou county, Cal., is said to be the only one of its kind in this country. Jade was discovered there in 1906, and tests showed that the mineral was up to the standard in every particular.

Noisy.

Gollifer—Money talks.

Gosch—Yes; and sometimes it talks too loud. I can hear that expensive vest of yours a block away.

DECISION REVERSED

Supreme Court Orders New Trial for Williamson.

JUDGE ADVISED JURY WRONGLY

Law Does Not Require Oath Denying Agreement to Sell When Making Final Proof.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Because the judge before whom ex-Representative Williamson was tried erred in his instructions to the jury, the judgment of the lower court was yesterday reversed by the United States Supreme court and the case remanded for retrial. That the indictment was correct, that the admission of evidence was in accordance with law and that the rulings of the court were right and proper is affirmed, but because the trial judge erred in admitting certain testimony with regard to final proof and because he erroneously instructed the jury with regard to this same evidence, the whole case must again go to trial or the indictment must be quashed.

The Supreme court construes the timber and stone act specifically to require entrymen, at the time of making application for land, to submit an affidavit of good faith, showing that they have no agreement, actual or implied, to sell the land upon acquiring title, but there is no requirement that such an affidavit shall be made when final proof is submitted. The indictment of Williamson made specific reference to the affidavit required by law, and did not mention the similar affidavit which is exacted by the land office regulations at the time of final proof. Yet evidence was admitted to show that various entrymen had committed perjury in making such affidavits with their final proof, and the judge, in his instructions to the jury, specifically informed it that it could return a verdict of guilty if satisfied that the evidence showed such perjury had been committed at the time of making final proof. The admission of that evidence and the instructions relating thereto proved the undoing of the case against Williamson.

RAILROADS TAKE MEDICINE.

Rate Law Accepted With Good Grace by Nearly All.

Washington, Jan. 7.—More significant and important, perhaps, than any other statement in the twenty-first annual report of the Interstate Commerce commission, which was transmitted today to congress, is that relating to the attitude of railway officials toward the new railroad law. In a discussion of the operation of the act, the commission says:

"By railway managers, almost without exception, the amended law has been accepted in good faith, and they exhibit, for the most part, a sincere and earnest disposition to conform their methods to its requirements."

The commission adds that it was not expected that reforms could be brought about without difficulty or delay, but it is unquestionably the fact that great progress has been made, and that further improvement is clearly assured. To a gratifying extent there has been adjustment of rates and of "abuses" by the carriers themselves. Methods and usages of one sort and another which operated to individual advantage have been voluntarily stopped and it is not too much to say that there is now a freedom from forbidden discriminations which is actual and general to a degree never before approached. As this process goes on, as special privileges disappear and favoritism ceases to be even suspected, the indirect but not less certain benefits of the law will become more and more apparent.

Since the new rate became effective on October 24, 1906, the commission has granted relief in the form of corrective orders in many cases. Upon November 4, 1907, the commission had rendered decisions in 105 contested cases. In 45 of these orders were made against the defendant carriers; in 45 the complaints were dismissed.

Warrants for Eviction.

New York, Jan. 7.—More than 500 warrants for the eviction of tenants participating in the strike for lower rents were issued today in the Municipal court. The papers authorize immediate eviction of the tenants against whom they were drawn. It will undoubtedly take a score of marshals nearly two weeks to serve the notices. The tenants are maintaining a stout fight and announced today that the landlords of 51 houses had already agreed to reduce rents. The East Side was calm today.

Give Back Indian Land.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Robert L. Owen, United States senator from the new state of Oklahoma, has been under investigation by the Interior department. As a result, Secretary Garfield proposes to institute a suit in the Federal courts to cancel certain deeds held by the senator in violation, it is alleged, of the law. Mr. Garfield is alive to the situation. Senator Owen has been greatly concerned over the investigation made by the Interior department and will fight to keep the land. He is wealthy and can afford the fight.

Favors Local Option Law.

Columbus, O., Jan. 7.—The message of Governor Harris was read to the legislature yesterday afternoon. The governor urges the enactment of a bill providing for general primary elections with the Australian ballot system; placing of telephone companies under supervision of the state railroad commission, with power to regulate rates, and commends to the favorable consideration of the assembly the adoption of county local option.

From Japan to Portland.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 7.—According to advices by the steamship Empress of China today, a leading paper of Tokio says the Osaka Shoshen Kayasha is preparing to open a steamship line between Portland, Or., and Japan and China.

RUEF GOES TO JAIL.

Leaves Sumptuous Quarters for a Felon's Cell.

San Francisco, Jan. 6.—Quarters were arranged at the county jail today for Abe Ruef, the deposed boss of San Francisco, who, since his arrest eight months ago, has occupied a suite of rooms in a private house under a special guard.

Sheriff O'Neil, the Schmitz politician, goes out of office on January 8, and his place will be taken by Larry Dolan, chosen at the last election. Judge Dunne, who refused to place Ruef in the county jail while O'Neil was sheriff for fear that O'Neil would allow the prisoner to escape, has ordered that Ruef be transferred from his parlor prison as soon as Dolan assumes office.

Ruef will join the assemblage of distinguished citizens who have moved from their homes on the heights to the branch jail. Ruef will occupy a cell near that in which ex-Mayor Schmitz reposes. He will have as neighbors Louis Glass, the millionaire manager of the Pacific States Telephone company, who was convicted of bribery; J. Dalzell Brown, Walter J. Bartnett and James Treadwell, the banker whose arrest followed the exposures of the rottenness of the California Safe Deposit & Trust company, and George D. Collins, the tricky attorney who was brought back from Canada to face charges of bigamy and perury.

Ruef has been allowed to order his meals as desired and has been living on the best in the land. He is far more than a millionaire, and he has been allowed a great deal of liberty as a result of the form of his imprisonment. All this will now be changed. Just what effect this will have on Ruef's refusal to testify without immunity remains to be seen. It is thought that a good taste of real prison life may cause Ruef to later his views.

FINE FOR EXPRESS COMPANIES

Neglected to File Data Asked for by Railroad Commission.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 6.—Alleging that the United States, the Adams and the American Express companies had failed to file the amounts of the salaries of the officers and the assets and liabilities of the concerns with the Nebraska State Railway commission, County Attorney Tyrrell today filed a penal suit in the County court, asking that the fine provided by the statute be imposed.

That the three express companies neglected to file the data demanded by the commission and January 1 was set as the final date for the appearance of the complete reports. The railway commission notified Attorney General Thompson of the delinquency and he directed County Attorney Tyrrell to begin proceedings.

The railroad commission law passed by the last session of the legislature prescribes a penalty of from $500 to $5,000 for refusing to furnish the information demanded by the commission. The laws direct that service be made upon the local agents of the corporations charged with violating the laws.

PETTIBONE FREE.

Jury Acquits Him of Complicity in Steunenberg Murder.

Boise, Jan. 6.—The end of the prosecution of the men charged with the murder of ex-governor Frank Steunenberg with the exception of the cases of Harry Orchard and Jack Simpkins, came Saturday with the acquittal of George Pettibone. Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was formally released at 4 o'clock, and will return with Pettibone in a few days to Denver.

The case of Orchard, the self-confessed assassin of Steunenberg, is in the hands of Prosecuting Attorney Van Duyn, of Canyon county. No statement as to the future procedure in that case has been made, but it will be called during the next term of court at Caldwell, when it will probably be finally disposed of.

Simpkins, a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, who is charged with complicity in the crime, is a fugitive from justice and the charge against him will stand.

Soon Ready to Run Trains.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—The management of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad announced today that a train service will be established January 12 to Marmath, Mont., 30 miles west of Bowman, N. D., the present terminus of the road's western extension. While construction crews are advancing westward from Marmath, others are working eastward along the Musselshell valley. It is thought that the two lines will be connected and that through trains will be running between St. Paul and Butte before June 1.

Ask Carnegie to Help.

New York, Jan. 6.—An attempt to interest Andrew Carnegie in modern tenements in New York is one of the results of the rent strike, which has been on for several days. It has been proposed that the city purchase a block or two in the thickly congested East Side and there build modern tenements which would be rented at a low price. There seems to be no prospect of the city being able to do this, at present at least, so leaders in the strike movement will try to get Mr. Carnegie to erect these buildings.

No News of Mount Royal.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 6.—Although it is four weeks since the Canadian Pacific steamer Mount Royal sailed from Antwerp for this port with 304 immigrants and a crew of more than 100, and nothing has been heard of her in that time, the officials of the line have not abandoned hope that she is still afloat. They are extremely anxious, nevertheless, and fear that the vessel is drifting about the Atlantic in practically a helpless condition.

Must Not Reduce Rates.

Sioux Falls, Jan. 6.—Judge Garland, of the Federal court, today issued a temporary injunction restraining the South Dakota Railway commission from reducing passenger rates from 3 to 2½ cents per mile.

Depends on the Locality.

Happened in Minneapolis.

"What would the history of this country have been," exclaimed the eloquent lecturer, "without the immortal John Smith?"

He paused.

"Applaud that name!" he said sternly.

Although most of the persons in the audience were named Johnson they applauded, merely to show that they bore the late John Smith no grudge.

All Mapped Out.

"I suppose you are going to make some speeches?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "I shall deliver a few timely and significant utterances."

"Have you thought out what you will say?"

"Yes. I shall follow my usual formula. To a few extemporaneous remarks about what I have done for the good of the country, I will add a humorous anecdote and conclude by assuring my constituents that I rely on the wisdom of the plain people."—Washington Star.

HOME MADE MIXTURE

SAID TO BE INEXPENSIVE AND EASILY PREPARED BY ANYONE.

Is Said to Promptly Relieve Backache and Overcome Kidney Trouble and Bladder Weakness Though Harmless and Pleasant to Take.

What will appear very interesting to many people here is the article taken from a New York daily paper, giving a simple prescription, as formulated by a noted authority, who claims that he has found a positive remedy to cure almost any case of backache or kidney or bladder derangement, in the following simple prescription, if taken before the stage of Bright's disease:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Shake well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and again at bedtime.

A well known authority, when asked regarding this prescription, stated that the ingredients are all harmless, and can be obtained at a small cost from any good prescription pharmacy, or the mixture would be put up if asked to do so. He further stated that while this prescription is often prescribed in rheumatic afflictions with splendid results, he could see no reason why it would not be a splendid remedy for kidney and urinary troubles and backache, as it has a peculiar action upon the kidney structure, cleansing these most important organs and helping them to sift and filter from the blood the foul acids and waste matter which cause sickness and suffering. Those who suffer can make no mistake in giving it a trial.

Imitation Pearls.

Imitation pearls are plentiful and look so like the real thing that they deceive experts. They are made by means of a transparent glass shell, a little glue, and some essence of the orient, a silvery, pearly substance, composed of fine scales rubbed from a small fish called the "bleak" or the "ablete," 17,000 of which require rubbing to get a pound.

The Pygmy Cattle of Samoa.

The Samoan Islands are the natural habitat of the most diminutive species of variety of the genus bos now known to the naturalist. The average weight of the males of these lilliputian cattle seldom exceeds 200 pounds, the average being not greater than 150 pounds. The females usually average about a hundred pounds larger and are very "stocky" built, seldom being taller than a Mexican sheep. These dwarf cattle are nearly all of the same color—red dish mouse color, marked with white. They have very large heads as compared with their bodies, and their horns are of exceptional length.

"DIDOES."

Does the Word Come to Us from the Relict of Sychaeus?

The phrase "kick up didos"—for the plural is formed either with or without the "e"—is allowable. It occurs, for example, in Quiller Couch's "Delectable Duchy," but the more common form is "to cut," or "to cut up didos." The word is a dictionary one. Mr. Murray says that it is "United States slang;" he defines it as a prank, a caper, a disturbance, row, shindy; he quotes, as the earliest use in English literature, this sentence from "Sam Slick in England," (1843-44): "Them Italian singers recitin' their jabber * * * and cuttin' didoes at a private concert." He says that the origin of the word is uncertain.

But Haliburton used the term in "The Clockmaker" in 1835, and Prof. Joseph Wright in his "English Dialect Dictionary," says that the term is known in Ireland, Kent, Isle of Wight, Cornwall, and also in the United States. Haliburton used it with reference to a Nova Scotian: "I met a man this mornin' from Halifax, a real conceited lookin' critter * * * all shines and didoes." Prof. Wright gives as the first definition: a disturbance, noise, fuss, as in the speech heard on the Isle of Wight: "He kicked up a middlen dido about it;" then, plural—tricks, antics, eccentric feats—as in Kent: "Dreckly ye be backturned, there he be, a-cutting all manner o' didos;" and lastly, a plaything, also used as a term to denote articles which do not give satisfaction to the owner, as trimming on a dress or bonnet.

Yet the learned Professor Wright does not venture to explain the derivation of the word, he does not suggest a possible derivation. Did the term come from the fuss made by Queen Dido after the pious Aneas left her? An obsolete word "dido"—a thrice told tale may have been originally "a tale of Dido." Tait in his "Quarternions" speaks of a Didonian curve, who bargained for as much land as could be covered with a hide, and then cut the hide into a long and narrow strip. Why not say glibly that "to cut up didos" is to cut up as Dido did? Let us honor the name of that noble dame in every way.—Boston Transcript.

JAPANESE AND CHILDREN.

If, as somebody writes, "the most striking quality of the Japanese is precocity," and as another says, "Japan is a very paradise for babies," it is singularly touching to see how the precocious child rules its parents. In "From West to East" Sir Henry Jerningham gives an amusing instance of the child's supremacy.

An officer appointed to the customs at Dalny, who is on board our steamer with his wife, his sister-in-law and a maid, is the possessor of a child of the age of three; a little urchin, with a solemn countenance, who constitutes the joy and sole preoccupation of the quartette, and exacts from his parents and attendants, in a truly despotic manner, the closest and most constant attention.

I was speaking of it to the chief engineer, who told me that, during the war, when the troops were on board, and all was bustle and activity, a small urchin of two years of age, brought on board to say good-by to his warrior father, got interested in the manoeuvers about the gangway, and took up a position right in the middle.

Anywhere else, said my informant, sailors would have lifted the child and carried him to his parents, so as to put him out of harm's way, but not here. He was allowed to remain where he was, though he terribly hampered the work to be done. The sailors, to whom he was a nuisance, only smiled at the infant and admired his pluck.

It is rather touching and indeed beautiful, because it sounds and is so true. Such love as the Japanese exhibit for children cannot but be real. It strikes one everywhere, in all places and under all circumstances.

Uncle Henry's Experience.

"It's all nonsense, and a waste of time," said Uncle Henry, "to tell a young man what kind of wife he ought to pick out when he gets ready to marry. Nine times out of ten he has picked her out already, and if he hasn't, he doesn't need anybody's help."

"What do you know about it?" he was asked.

"I know something about it by observation," he answered, "and a little by experience. When I had reached the age of twenty-five, with a fair income and good prospects, I thought it was time for me to marry. I had almost decided to ask a certain Naomi Henthorne, but didn't altogether like the family, and was in an uncertain frame of mind about her, when some of my friends began to take it upon themselves to assist me. They told me that Naomi was the very girl for me—that I couldn't find a better wife if I were to hunt all over the country, and so on. In short, they praised her so highly that I made up my mind I'd follow their advice. I began paying attention to her, and in a few weeks I 'popped the question.'"

"Well?"

"Well," said Uncle Henry, with some reluctance, "she said she wouldn't marry me if I was the last man on earth."

The Lesser Evil.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. John D. Long, recently said that most public utterances bore both the audience and the speechmaker about equally. "I always feel glad when called upon to speak, however," he added, with a smile, "for I often find myself in the position of an amateur actor of my acquaintance.

"He was in all the theatricals going in his small town. He played all sorts of parts. I asked him one day if he did not get tired of appearing in every private theatrical performance.

"'Yes, awfully tired,' he replied, 'for I don't like to act a bit. But I know if I am not on the stage I shall have to sit in the audience!'"

His Alma Mater.

"Right along here," the college athlete was saying to his new acquaintance, "fourteen years ago, was that weird collection of freaks and curiosities they called the 'Midway shows.'"

"I see," said the new acquaintance; "I suppose they keep 'em housed now in these great buildings that——"

At this point a stiff right hander made connection with his jaw, and the conversation ceased.—Chicago Tribune.

His Definition.

"What is a pessimist, pa?"

"A pessimist, my son, is a man who wonders what the Lusitania's coal bill was on her recent trip."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Determined Optimism.

"It's curious about that stitch in my neck," said Mrs. Smiley. "I can turn my head only one way and that's to the right. It's a good thing, too. After this I shan't be afraid that I'll see the new moon over my left shoulder."

Putting Him Wise.

Tommy—Paw, what is the higher criticism?

Mr. Tucker—It's the hasty remark usually made by the man who finds he can't get a lower berth.

Righteous Indignation.

"Colonel," said the reporter, "I am told that you once made a fortune in hay. Would you mind telling me the story?"

"The only foundation for the story, sah," responded Col. Hankthunder, "is that I married a rich grass widow some years ago, and I can lick the man that sent you to ask me that question, begad, sah!"

Anything to Oblige.

Caller—I wish to announce the engagement of Miss Vera Smartun. I don't know just what the proper form is, but she's quite particular about having it done right. Perhaps you will be kind enough to——

Editor—Certainly, ma'am. Simpson, how have we been in the habit of running Miss Smartun's engagement notices?—Chicago Tribune.