Pardonable Curiosity.

"Rivers, what brand is that cigar you're smoking?"

"It's a Flor de Ranke. Making a memorandum of it, Brooks? I'll tell you where you can——"

"I'm writing the name of it, old man, in my list of 'Things to be Avoided.'"—Chicago Tribune.

His Crude Idea.

Foreigner—Why do you call it a "primary" election?

Native—We call it that, mister, 'cause that's the way we get primed fur a real election.

Of the Same Kind.

"Old man,' said the chronic calamity howler, buttonholing him, "I don't want to be an alarmist, but——"

"And I don't want to be alarmed. Good morning," interrupted the other man, breaking away from him.—Chicago Tribune.

Not a Competitor.

He (at the reception)—Don't you think that young lady standing near the piano is a beauty?

She (coldly)—Oh, I don't know. Do you know her?

He—Yes; she is Mrs. Merwin—a bride of a week.

She (sweetly)—Ah! Now that I see her from another point of view, she is beautiful.

Uncle Jerry Sees Through Them.

"I see," remarked Uncle Jerry Peebles, "the life insurance companies have laid down a set of rules for making people live fifteen years longer. I ain't going to pay any attention to 'em. The life insurance companies have got a good enough thing as it is."

Charming Frankness.

"Myrtle, is your mother opposed to my coming to see you?"

No, Percy; since I told her there was no—er—likelihood of your ever proposing to me she has withdrawn her objections."—Chicago Tribune.

Impossible.

"I don't care about a church wedding, Myrtle. Do you? Wouldn't you rather be married right here at your own home?"

"Yes, but I am afraid we can't do that, Algy. I'm quite sure it's forbidden in the lease."—Chicago Tribune.

Misunderstood Him.

The elderly widower, before committing himself, was desirous of finding out whether or not the young woman could cook.

"Er—Miss Pearl," he said, "I suppose you are thoroughly at home in the bread line."

"I never stood in one in my life, sir!" indignantly answered the proud girl.

Additional Particulars.

St. Patrick was driving the snakes out of Ireland.

"If you take my advice, young men," he said to the reporters, "you won't write this up—you'll get the reputation of being nature fakers."

But the good man's admonition was wasted. They rushed the story into print.—Chicago Tribune.

Prince Pierre's Point.

Wit illumines one of the dueling stories in Monsieur Ronzier-Dorciere's recent book, "Sur Le Pre."

Prince Pierre Bonaparte, and a French gentleman, Monsieur de la Valette, fought with pistols.

Monsieur de la Valette fired first and missed. The prince fired, hit De la Valette just above the belt, but did not wound him, owing to a five-franc piece in his waistcoat pocket, against which the bullet was flattened.

"Sir," said Prince Bonaparte to his adversary, holding out his hand, "let us make friends, and allow me to congratulate you on the foresight with which you have invested your money."

Flattering Scales.

When Grover Cleveland's son Richard was born, his good friend, Joseph Jefferson, drove over to Gray Gables to congratulate the father.

"How many pounds does the child weigh?" asked the noted actor.

"Fifteen," was the reply.

"Nine," said the attending physician, who had just come in.

Mr. Cleveland assured the doctor that he must be mistaken. "The child weighs fifteen pounds," said he; "I weighed him myself with the scales Joe and I use when we go fishing."—Success Magazine.

A Dear Friend.

"I hear your fren' Tamson's married again."

"Aye, so he is. He's been a dear fren' tae me. He's cost me three wadding presents an' two wreaths."—Dundee Advertiser.

The recipe for Worcestershire sauce, which has made an English firm wealthy and famous, was the secret in an old English family for generations. A butler sold it for a small amount.

Extent of His Knowledge.

The Doctor—Professor, do you know anything about political economy?

The Professor—I know just enough about economy to keep out of politics.

Probably Walked.

"Yes, I went over on the North Side to a card party, and I—I didn't get back till nearly daylight."

"Bridged, eh?"

His Statesmanlike View.

Trusty Henchman—Then you believe in a primary law, do you, colonel?

Political Magnate—Emphatically, yes! It is the easiest of all games to beat.

Ribald Jester.

"Hear about the terrific magazine explosion?"

"No. How about it? When did it happen?"

"Next March. Happened to the Outlook."—Chicago Tribune.

The Servant Problem Again.

"Did you hear that Mrs. Skiddoo caught her husband flirting with that pretty cook she engaged a month ago?"

"Is it possible?"

"It is, indeed. She was terribly upset by it."

"I should imagine she would be. Did she send the cook away?"

"Why, no. She sent her husband away."—Judge.

His Only Fear.

Kind Lady—You should be careful how you tramp around in the sleet, my poor man. This paper states that there are five varieties of grip.

Sandy Pikes—Dat may be, lady, but der is only one kind dat I am skeered of.

Kind Lady—And what is that?

Sandy Pikes—De bulldog's grip, mum.

One Sided Obligation.

The fat passenger accidentally stepped on the street car conductor's foot.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said the conductor.

"Not at all; I beg yours."

"But you don't have to do that, you know. Passengers are not expected to be polite to conductors."

Besides, the unexpected apology flustered the conductor, and he rang up two fares.—Chicago Tribune.

How They Met.

Accidentally they encountered each other for the first time at a railway turnstile.

"Let me pass!" haughtily exclaimed one of the two.

"No!" said the other, with equal haughtiness. "I am first, if you please!"

"O, you are, are you?"

"I am!"

"Indeed? Who are you?"

"I am the Gibson girl!"

"Then you shall go first on account of your age. I am the Harrison Fisher girl."

With a mocking smile the Harrison Fisher girl stepped aside and let the Gibson girl pass.—Chicago Tribune.

Unequal Distribution.

The head waiter at the banquet was in a towering rage.

"They paid that word slinger $50 for half an hour's talk," he fumed; "and all I got was $6.95, mostly in nickels!"

DEATH WINS LONG FIGHT

Governor Cosgrove, of Washington, Dies at Paso Robles.

While Patient Had Been Much Weakened by Trip to Olympia, Hopes Were Had for His Final Recovery—Heart Failure Was Immediate Cause of Death.

Paso Robles, Cal., March 19.—Samuel G. Cosgrove, governor of the state of Washington, died here suddenly at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Heart failure was the immediate cause of the governor's death. Although his condition had recently been reported as improving, the governor had really been growing worse, and two days ago he took to his room. Although conscious of his weakened condition, death was sudden and there was no opportunity for a last-farewell between husband and wife.

Bright's disease had marked Governor Cosgrove for a victim over eight months ago. He broke down in health during the Washington primary campaign, retiring to his home at Pomeroy, Wash., in September, and was brought to Paso Robles hot springs shortly after the election in November. Although Governor Cosgrove improved slightly under the treatment here, the strain of the trip to Olympia to take the inaugural oath was too great and an immediate reaction set in.

Mrs. Cosgrove, worn out from her months of constant attendance upon her feeble husband, was overcome by her grief, but late in the afternoon had recovered her poise sufficiently to make the preliminary arrangements for starting home with the body. It has been decided that Mrs. Cosgrove, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Anderson, of Seattle, friends of the Cosgroves, will leave Paso Robles this morning at 5:10 on the north bound train for San Francisco. If that train is on time the funeral party will be able to connect with the Portland express leaving Oakland this afternoon.

This will bring them into Portland late Tuesday night and a hurried trip will be made to Olympia, the capital of Washington. It is the desire of Mrs. Cosgrove to have services held at the capitol and later the remains will be removed to the family home at Pomeroy.

FAIR BRINGS THOUSANDS

People From East Coming to Northwest Seeking Opportunities

Right now the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition is the magnet that is attracting thousands of people from Eastern, Southern and Middle Western states to the Pacific coast partly for the reason that the exposition will open up a new line of thought with its great displays from Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines as well as the Orient, and partly because of the much advertised scenic beauties of the states bordering on the Pacific.

The state of Washington and more particularly the Puget sound country will soon be the mecca for trainloads of strangers. But Washington will not hold the visitors for an indefinite period for they have something in mind further than a visit to the exposition at Seattle.

There are opportunities on the Pacific coast for the homeseeker as well as the merchant and manufacturer and the visitors to the fair intend to see just what Oregon, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oklahoma, as well as British Columbia have to offer in the way of inducements to settlers. Of course the tourists will be here in large numbers and their itinerary nearly always includes all the mountain, lake and seaside resorts of the Northwest.

The epxosition itself is going to open the eyes of the thousands of visitors who will come Seattle expecting to find an exhibition very similar to what has been offered before. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition is not going to be remembered after its gates close because of its great size or by the number of its buildings, but because of the beautiful picture formed by the work of the builder and landscape artist, framed in by lakes, mountains and woodland scenery distributed lavishly on every hand by nature. When the exposition opens on June 1 the show will be complete in every detail, an example of Western spirit and enterprise.

Castro Hard Problem.

London, March 29.—Cipriano Castro's theatricalism, though ignored by the French government, promises in the opinion of European publicists, to furnish perplexing problems for the Washington administration unless the Caracas authorities act with unexpected energy against the returning "Black Eagle of the Andes." Paris journals hope President Taft will not neglect any step calculated to prevent the return to the old disorderly regime which flouted the United States and Europe insolently.

Indictments for Smuggling.

El Paso, March 29.—Under indictments returned by the Federal grand jury at Chicago, charging conspiracy to smuggle aliens into the United States, seven arrests were made today by deputy marshals at widely separated points. Four men were jailed here, one at Alamo Gordo, N. M., and two at Chicago. It is alleged the men arrested are members of an organized gang, operating from the border to Chicago for smuggling Chinese.

Chinese Come Among Beans.

Abilene, Tex., March 29.—Attracted by the sound of voices in a boxcar which supposedly contained only a shipment of beans en route from Los Angeles to Chicago, Immigration Agent Dinworth, at Big Springs, had the car opened and took into custody 16 Chinese who are held on a charge of having evaded the immigration laws.

OREGON WATER LAWS.

Review of Provisions of Code Passed by the Legislature.

By John H. Lewis, State Engineer.

A water law for Oregon, which is believed to be the best among all the states of the Union, became effective on February 24, 1909. Complete state control is provided. No water right can hereafter be acquired without compliance with this law. It abolishes the old requirement of posting a notice on the bank of the stream. Hereafter, the priority of all rights will be determined by the date of receipt of an application in the office of the state engineer. If the application is defective, it will be returned for correction without losing its priority.

The leading feature of this bill is the limitation of franchises to the use of water for power development to a period of 40 years from the date of application, and the requirement that reasonable fees be paid to the state in all cases by those benefitted. The schedule of fees has been designed to ultimately pay the entire cost of administration, thus relieving the general tax payer, who derives only an indirect benefit through the added prosperity resulting from increased development.

The payment to the state of an annual license fee of 25 cents to $2 per horse power hereafter appropriated was provided by the Eaton bill, which takes effect on May 22. This fee is to be collected by the board of control and adjusted from time to time, based upon the percentage of power appropriated which is put to beneficial use.

In brief, the new water code creates a board of control, composed of the state engineer and the division superintendent of each of the two water divisions into which the state has been divided, and upon this board rests the responsibility of determining and recording all water rights heretofore initiated, the granting of new rights in accordance with law, and the protection of all water rights through a comprehensive administrative system.

Before any protection can be granted to vested rights under the new law, such rights must first be determined and recorded. Where numerous ditches tap a stream, and especially if the stream is long and the summer flow limited, state protection is necessary.

The cost and time consumed in determining rights under the old law was very great. The water users along Silver creek, in Lake county, joined in a friendly suit to determine their rights, so that a water master could be employed to distribute the meager supply, thus preventing annually recurring disputes. Fourteen lawyers were employed on only one side of this case. Recently, the case was decided by the Supreme court, after nine years in courts. During this time, one of the contestants died, one became insane, and a number, tiring of the conflict, sold to others.

If the experience of Wyoming is any guide, the most complicated case can probably be decided, under the new law, within a year.

The cost is set out in the law and is designed to be less than the cost of an abstract to the land. For irrigation rights, the cost will be fifteen cents per acre for each acre for which a water right is claimed up to one hundred acres, five cents from one hundred to one thousand inclusive, and one cent for each acre in excess of one thousand acres. For power, the cost will be twenty-five cents for each theoretical horse power claimed, up to and including one hundred, fifteen cents from one hundred to one thousand, inclusive, five cents from one thousand to two thousand, inclusive, and two cents per horse power above two thousand, the minimum fee in either case to be two dollars and fifty cents. For any other claim to water the fee is five dollars.

The procedure is simple. A list of questions is sent to each claimant or owner on the stream. He is required, under forfeiture of his right, to answer the questions which, together with a survey of streams and land areas and measurements of the water supply by the state engineer, furnish all necessary information for an adjucation of rights. The maps and all statements, signed under oath before the superintendent, are submitted upon a given day for examination by all interested parties. If anyone thinks his neighbor is making an eroneous or extravagent claim, his temtimony can be contested. By this procedure, all errors can be corrected and, if necessary, further testimony taken. As soon as possible, an order is entered by the board, determining the rights. This order is put into execution at once and later filed with the Circuit court for confirmation. If no appeals are taken, the order is confirmed. If the case is not reopened within six months, the decree becomes final.

Upon such final determination, water right certificates are issued in accordance with the decree. These certificates are then recorded in the county records and bear the same relation to the water title as the patent from the United States does to the land title. The right of each user from the stream or from a large ditch, will thus be determined. The law makes the grant to the use of water for irrigation appurtenant to the land irrigated. The title thereafter passes with the land, thus making it necessary to follow land titles thereafter in abstracts.

No right to the use of water from the streams of the state can hereafter be acquired for any purpose without compliance with law. For intelligent use and development of our water resources some central office must be provided, where a reliable record of all water rights can be found. The diversion of water without the necessary permit is made a misdemeanor.

The application should be accompanied by a fee of $3 for examining the same, together with the additional fees, depending upon the proposed use, as follows:

For irrigation, graduated as follows: 15 cents per acre from 0 to 100 acres; 5 cents per acres from 100 to 1,000 acres; 1 cent per acre for each acre in excess of 1,000. For power, graduated as follows: 25 cents per horse power from 0 to 100; 10 cents per horse power from 100 to 1,000; 5 cents per horse power in excess of 1,000. For any other purposes, including applications by municipaliteis, $5.

Three different forms are provided for the appropriation of water; one to be used in case of new appropriations, another to be used where the appropriation is to be made by the enlargement or extension of existing works and a third form where the application is for a permit to construct a reservoir and impound surplus waters. A separate application must be made for permit to appropriate stored waters prior to its application to beneficial use. This application is made on the first form mentioned above, and is then known as a secondary permit, and must refer to the primary permit, and to the reservoir from which the water supply is to be derived. These forms, together with instructions, can be secured by addressing the state engineer, Salem.

Work must commence within one year from the date of application and be completed within a reasonable time, as fixed in the permit, not to exceed five years.

If the water is applied to the beneficial use within the time allowed, proof is taken of such fact by the division superintendent and a certificate issued the applicant by the board of control. This certificate is of the same form as issued to early appropriators upon determination of their rights, as described above.

The new method of initiating water rights may seem cumbersome as compared with the old method, but it is worth all it costs. The right, when finally granted, is absolutely determined as to all rights hereafter initiated. It will be determined as to all the world, after a determination as above outlined. This determination is made without cost to the new appropriator.

No large canal can be operated without one or more water masters to divide the water in accordance with the rights and needs of the different laterals. Likewise, irrigation from public streams cannot be a success without water masters to regulate diversions.

The use of streams to convey stored water to its place of use was impossible under the old law, and the construction of many reservoirs was thus prevented.

As rights are determined under the new law, districts are created and water masters appointed, where demanded by the water users, to enforce the decrees of the board or of the courts. This officer is accountable to the division superintendent and protects, not only the early rights, but also all new rights and the rights of reservoir owners.

When a headgate has been lawfully closed to admit the proper quantity of water, or shut entirely, it is a misdemeanor for the owner to disturb it. If the gate has been wrongfully opened during the night, the presence of moisture in the ditch in the morning is declared to be sufficient evidence to convict the owner of unlawful use.

With such an officer available, capital will not hesitate to invest in storage works. The water, when released, can and will be protected by the water master, no matter how many ditches intervene, and the owner permitted to divert an equal amount, less that lost by seepage and evaporation.

The final object of the new water law is the protection of vested rights, when determined, and to encourage the development and use of our unappropriated waters. This encouragement is provided in the definite procedure for acquirement of new rights. The fees are of no consequence to the one who contemplates putting the water to beneficial use. In fact, the certainty of right, which is essential as a basis for intelligent investment on a large scale, is worth far more than it costs. The old-time noticeman, whose chief business under the old law was to hold up the public, is effectively discouraged by these fees.

The office of the board of control is located at Salem. It is composed of three members, appointed by the governor as follows: John H. Lewis, state engineer, Salem, president; F. M. Saxton, Baker City, and H. L. Holgate, Bonanza, Klamath county. Messrs. Holgate and Saxton are respectively the division superintendents of the Western and Eastern water divisions. The board, or its respective members, will be glad to assist the public as far as possible under the new code and will furnish information upon request.

Chocolate Creams.

Measure the unbeaten white of an egg, add to it as much water as there is white, and stir into this mixture enough confectioner's sugar to make a paste that can be molded into shape. Roll between the palms into round balls, roll each of these over and over in the chocolate coating and lay on waxed paper to dry.

A married man comes nearer knowing how mean he is than one who is not married.

Hashed Potatoes, Browned.

Cut cold boiled potatoes into very small dice, mix with them a tablespoonful of butter, a dash of minced onions and a tablespoonful of minced parsley. Turn into a greased frying pan and cook long enough for the mass to brown at the bottom. Do not stir. When browned, loosen about the edges and bottom of the pan with a knife and turn the pan upside down over a heated platter.

Every man thinks he treats his "help" better than any other employer in the world.

Just a Grain.

"He's such an apparent liar," said Towne, "and so reckless. Oh! he's a bird!"

"Yes, he is a bird," replied Browne, "and it's so easy to catch him. All you've got to do is put a little salt on his tale."—Philadelphia Press.

Scott—What makes you think that the trust originated in Rhode Island? Mott—Dad used to speak of the trust in Providence as far back as when I was a boy.—Boston Traveler.

Butter Cookies.

Stir very foamy one cup of butter, one-half cup of sugar, one whole egg and two yolks; then add two cups of finely sifted flour; flavor with almond extract. Let the dough rest for an hour, covered, and in a cool place. Then take out on floured baking board and cut out small cookies. Brush with white of egg and sprinkle with granulated sugar. Bake a very light golden brown, on floured tins.

When a man is trying to sell you something, don't imagine he is that polite all the time.

P N U No. 14—09