Seized Her Opportunity.

He was not a very rapid wooer, and she was getting a bit anxious.

Again he called, and they sat together in the parlor, "just those two."

A loud rap came at the front door.

"Oh, bother!" she said. "Who can be calling?"

"Say you're out," said the deceiver.

"Oh, no; that would be untrue," murmured the ingenuous one.

"Then say you're engaged," he urged.

"Oh, may I, Charlie?" she cried, as she threw himself in his arms.

And the man kept on knocking at the front door.—Illustrated Bits.

Relative Submergence.

"My poor man, you look as if you might have seen better days."

"You are right, ma'am. I have."

"And now, I presume, you are among what we call the submerged tenth."

"Worse than that, ma'am. I am an infinitesimal fraction of the submerged thousandth of the submerged tenth. My present occupation is stoking on an ocean steamer."

RACE WAR RAGING

Nine Negroes Lynched in Sabine County, Texas.

REVENGE FOR DEATH OF WHITES

Two Others Hurried Away for Safety—Both Sides Armed and Expecting More Trouble.

Houston, Tex., June 23.—Nine negroes met death last night at the hands of a mob in the vicinity of Hemphill, in Sabine county. Today both races secured arms and the tension is such tonight that a race clash appears imminent.

The lynchings followed the killing of two white men by negroes. Two weeks ago Hugh Dean and several other white men visited a negro church and schoolhouse, where a dance was in progress, presumably in quest of liquor, it being the custom of some of the negroes to sell whisky during the progress of such affairs. During the evening Dean was killed and six negroes were held for the killing.

At the preliminary examination evidence tending to show that the plot was planned at the dance to kill Dean was produced. Saturday last Aaron Johnson, a prominent farmer, was assassinated while seated at the dining table with his wife and child, the bullet being fired through a window. For this crime Perry Price, a negro, was arrested, and, it is stated, confessed, implicating Robert Wright, a relative of one of the negroes held for Dean's murder. Price declared he was offered $5 to kill Johnson.

Then followed the forming of a mob last night, the overpowering of the jailer at Hemphill, and the lynching of the six negroes held for the murder of Dean. Five were hanged to the same tree, while another attempted to escape and was shot to death.

Later in the night William McCoy, another negro, was shot and killed while standing at the gate of the Johnson home, and this morning the bodies of two more negroes were found in the creek bottom. Wright, the negro who confessed to the killing of Johnson, and the man implicated were taken to Beaumont for safekeeping under guard of the military company of St. Augustine.

Sabine county is situated in the most remote part of the eastern section of the state, with sparse railroad and telephone facilities.

DYING FROM HEAT.

Eight Dead in Chicago in One Day—Police Kill Unmuzzled Dogs.

Chicago, June 23.—The hottest day of the year, with the mercury standing at 94 degrees, brought death and suffering to Chicago. Eight deaths were reported to the coroner's office, and heat prostrations were numerous.

In addition, a mad-dog scare spread through the city, and the chief of police ordered his men to shoot all unmuzzled dogs. A similar order issued at Morton's Park, a suburb, resulted in the killing of 40 dogs in a few hours.

The death list today follows:

Frank Cass, 35, overcome while working in his garden at LaGrange, a suburb.

Samuel Douglas, 25, a negro, made dizzy by heat and fell off a yacht into Jackson Park lagoon, drowning before aid could reach him.

John Golden, drowned in Desplaines river while seeking relief from heat.

William Dettling, 55 years old, negro, crazed by the heat and committed suicide by drinking Paris green.

William Hobson, 55 years old, dropped dead of heart failure superinduced by heat.

Baby Gunther, two weeks old, died at county hospital of heat prostration.

Sarah Oskmus, 9 years old, died at Presbyterian hospital, after heat prostration.

Bartnett Found Guilty.

San Francisco, June 23.—Walter J. Bartnett, ex-vice-president of the suspended California Safe Deposit & Trust company, and administrator of the estate of Mrs. Ellen M. Colton, this afternoon was found guilty of embezzling securities and bonds owned by the estate to the value of $31,700. The jury was out less than 50 minutes, and reached a verdict on the first ballot. Bartnett was recommended to the mercy of the court, and Judge Conley fixed 10 A. M. June 30 as the time for pronouncing sentence.

Spiritualist Faker Sentenced.

Denver, June 23.—Mrs. Leonora Pearce, convicted of having obtained a valuable diamond ring from Mrs. Harriet Crowe, an aged blind widow, by palming herself off as a spiritualist capable of restoring sight, was sentenced today to serve three to four years in the state penitentiary. Mrs. Pearce's attorney gave notice of an application to the supreme court for a supersedeas. It is charged that, in addition to the ring, Mrs. Pearce secured from Mrs. Crowe $16,800.

Taft's Brother Coming to Coast.

St. Paul, June 23.—Henry W. Taft, brother of William H. Taft, secretary of war and nominee for president, accompanied by Mrs. Taft, Miss Louise Taft and William H. Taft, Jr., left tonight for Yellowstone Park, Portland and Seattle.

TAFT AND SHERMAN.

New York Congressman Nominated for Vice President.

Chicago, June 20.—Taft and Sherman. This is the ticket of the Republican party, completed yesterday as the Republican national convention concluded with the nomination of James S. Sherman, of New York, for vice-president, amid a final roar of tumultuous demonstration. Again the vast assembly was swept with wave on wave of wild, exultant clamor, as the multitude, realizing that at last the work was done and the record made upon which the Republican party goes before the country, united in one last, mighty outburst of enthusiastic tribute to the men who will bear forward the standard in the struggle now at hand.

Another inspiring picture was presented yesterday as the convention named its candidate for vice-president. The enormous throngs had waited through an hour of oratory, sweltering in the heat-laden atmosphere, packed, as before, into solid masses of humanity, with only here and there a few vacant spots in the remote gallery—the delegates in the broad arena below, the bright-hued lines of femininity in the circling galleries, and over all the enveloping folds of Old Glory.

From the outset it was distinctly a Sherman crowd, with galleries already trained into choruses of Sherman songs and an invading host of Sherman marchers starting the echoes ringing with a huge portrait of the New York candidate. Among the early arrivals on the floor was Speaker Cannon, only yesterday a candidate for president, but today here and a pillar of strength in the Sherman movement. The widespread affection for the old warhorse of the party was also shown by the crowds of delegates surging about him to grasp his hand and bid him welcome.

The preliminaries were brief, and at 10:30 the nominating speeches for vice-president began, with a limit of ten minutes to each speaker. On the call of states, Delaware yielded to New York, and ex-Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff mounted the platform for a glowing speech placing in nomination Sherman as New York's choice for the vice-presidency. Now came a surprise, as the venerable Cannon, with his Lincoln-like visage and shaggy beard, emerged from the Illinois delegation, and, stepping to the platform, was yielded unanimous consent to second the nomination of Sherman.

Such a picture of sturdy, homely, plain American citizenship as Cannon appeared as he advanced before the throng, which rose to do him homage, has seldom been seen before a national convention. His face was beaded with sweat, his collar had melted to a rag, which hung limp about his neck. His vest was thrown wide open, exposing a crumpled shirt, and the sleeves of his black alpaca coat curled up about his dangling cuffs to his elbows as his waving arms emphasized his ringing words for his colleague and friend, James S. Sherman, of New York.

From the outbursts of enthusiasm which greeted every mention of Sherman's name it was plain that the mind of the convention had been made up and that the decision was only to be recorded.

Now began the vote, taken amid confusion at first, which increased as the totals climbed upward to the nominating point. The result was never in doubt, as the totals of states were heaped one upon another. There were scattering votes, but the great body of delegates swelled the total of Sherman until it touched 816. With keen appreciation of the effect of climax, Chairman Lodge announced the result, reserving Sherman's huge total until the last:

"Vice-President Fairbanks gets one vote; Governor Sheldon, of Nebraska, 10 votes; Governor Curtis Guild, of Massachusetts, 75; Governor Murphy, of New Jersey, 77 votes, and James S. Sherman, of New York, 816 votes."

After this the floodgates of wild enthusiasm were let loose, as floor and gallery joined in a pandemonium of demonstration for the nominee.

"Taft Is American Dauphin."

London, June 20.—Most of the morning newspapers and the weeklies which came out today printed editorials on President Roosevelt's triumph in securing the nomination of Secretary of War Taft for the presidency. The Daily Chronicle says: "To save the life of his policies, he loses his life as president. It is an interesting phenomenon." The Daily Graphic describes Mr. Taft as an "American dauphin," adding: "There is something Napoleonic about this creation of new dynastic legitimacy under the Stars and Stripes."

Kaiser Approves Choice.

Berlin, June 20.—The nomination of Secretary of War Taft for the presidency is published in brief form in the Berlin papers this morning. The news came too late, however, for editorial comment. Emperor William has been fully informed through the German embassy at Washington of Mr. Taft's personality and the likelihood of his nomination. The news was commented on pleasantly in official quarters this morning.

Hearst Gains 109 More.

New York, June 17.—In the examination of 155 ballot boxes yesterday William R. Hearst made a gain of 109 votes in the recount of the disputed mayoralty returns of 1905, now going on before Justice Lambert. Nine hundred and thirty-six boxes have been examined so far and Hearst has gained 327 votes. There are 1,012 ballot boxes yet to be examined.

2,000 on Full Time.

Omaha, June 17.—Two thousand shop employes of the Union Pacific Railroad were yesterday placed on full time, after working short time since January 1. At Union Pacific headquarters it was stated that other departments which were cut down a few months ago will be augmented about July 1.

GRANGE DECLARES ITSELF.

Outlines Plan of Action on Irrigation Question.

Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Oregon State Grange at Eugene, May 14, 1908, upon the following motion:

Moved that the resolutions be adopted as read and referred to the committee on legislation, with power to prepare a bill as outlined therein, submitting the same to the next session of the legislature for adoption, and further, that the chairman of the legislative committee be authorized to invite such state or national experts on water legislation who can be secured to assist the committee in preparing such bill, also one representative from any state organization which may hereafter adopt substantially similar resolutions.

Resolutions-

Whereas, Titles to water are of equal importance with titles to land, and it appears that a water right should be as easily ascertained, as clearly defined, as secure and in all respects as definite as a perfect title to land; and,

Whereas, It is apparent that without a definite system of water right titles and adequate protection by the state, our water users are burdened with costly, and apparently unending litigation; our present constructed works are depreciated in value; the United States hesitates to construct irrigation systems; private capital declines to invest; home-seekers go to other states and countries, where the purchase of an irrigated farm does not mean the purchase of a lawsuit, and thus our development is seriously retarded; and,

Whereas, Our present water laws cannot be found by a study of the statutes alone, but must be sought for in a long series of decisions by our supreme court, and apparently are so conflicting that our ablest lawyers differ in opinion on the most fundamental points. This law is incomplete and inadequate, and has been, and is, in a state of flux. Disputes are decided by the logic of judges, rather than by statutes of the legislature. Few know what the law is today, none know what it may be tomorrow; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Oregon State Grange that it is the duty of the state of Oregon, at the earliest possible time, to codify and enact a complete, concise, and definite water law, leaving to the courts only the mere interpretation of this law on such occasion as it might be brought into dispute; and be it further

Resolved, That such water law should be based upon the best experience of other states and countries, such as Wyoming, Idaho and Canada, and should include the following fundamental principles:

1. That no water right should become vested except by direct grant from the state.

2. To provide a system whereby the priority and limitations of every existing right to the use of water can eventually be ascertained.

3. To provide a reliable record in some central office of all water rights as determined, and of new rights as initiated.

4. That actual measurements of ditches and streams be made as a basis for the adjudication of existing rights and the initiation of new rights to the surplus water, if any.

5. To provide a definite procedure whereby rights to such surplus water may be acquired.

6. That beneficial use should be the basis of all rights to the use of water, and that water for irrigation purposes should be made appurtenant to the land irrigated.

7. All rights to the use of water for power development should be limited to a period of twenty-five years, subject to renewal under certain restrictions.

8. To provide an efficient administrative system, with proper officers, for the distribution of the water supply among those entitled to its use.

QUERIES BY FARMERS.

Experiment Station Called Upon for Advice on Various Subjects.

From the Washington State College, Pullman.

A correspondent at Cheney writes the following letter to the station:

"I am interested in the subject of bacteria as an agricultural agency, and would like to know if anything is being done by the government along the lines of bacteria research. Is the use of bacteria cultures likely to prove an important factor in the agriculture of the Inland Empire? To what extent are fertilizers used in the Northwest, and with what efficiency? Please give me some information concerning the new theory of 'soil poisoning by successive crops.'"

Following is the reply given to this letter:

"At this station we have tested several different cultures, some of which were successful, while others failed. We have found that in the laboratory and greenhouses, where conditions could be controlled fairly well, the cultures possessed values. We are not sure that their use will become general, for most of the commercial product does not show up very uniformly. We have depended more largely on the use of inoculated soil from old alfalfa fields, in getting a stand of alfalfa, than on the bacteria.

"Fertilizers have not been very thoroughly tested in eastern Washington, but we are learning that many of our soils may be vastly improved by certain treatments. The indications are that fertilizers will be used in the near future, more as a corrective agency, than to increase fertility. The theory of 'soil-poisoning' is based on the fact that where a soil is overcharged with some element, the excess of this element becomes injurious to vegetation. It is necessary to counteract this by the use of some chemical fertilizer."

A Look Ahead.

The safe and sane Fourth of July had come.

"But how are the boys observing the day?" asked the foreigner, who had just landed. "I don't see any about."

"The boys?" said the native. "The last of 'em, sir, were all killed off one year ago to-day, and the new crop hasn't come on yet."

Marveling at the changes times had brought about, the stranger followed the crowd to the ball park, where the real celebration was in progress.

Hard to Please.

Eminent Statesman—What are the infernal newspapers saying about me now, Chicksey?

Private Secretary—They haven't mentioned your name for a month, Senator.

Eminent Statesman—Blank dash the newspapers!

Within Her Rights.

"Madam, what is your age?" asked the lawyer.

"I decline to answer," responded the witness.

"On what ground?"

"On the ground that it would convict me of lying. I've always answered that question when not under oath."—Washington Herald.

Classifying Him.

The pimply faced youth had thrown a pop bottle at the umpire.

A policeman grabbed him by the collar, jerked him to his feet, and removed his hat.

Then he took a tape line from his pocket and measured the fellow's head.

"Size 6," he said. "That lets you off this time, young man. But don't do it again, or back you go to th' 'sylum for the feeble minded."

No more pop bottles were thrown from that particular section of the bleachers during that particular game.—Chicago Tribune.

The Quintessence of It.

"The gall of that fellow Stryker!"

"What's he done now?"

"Why, you know, he's a chronic borrower, and when I told him I'd have to stop loaning him money now that I had a wife, he went for me hammer and tongs for getting married at his expense."—Boston Transcript.

Logical Supposition.

Little Lloyd—Papa, was George Washington married to England?

Papa—Of course not, my son. Why do you ask such a silly question?

Little Lloyd—This book says England is our mother country, and as George Washington was the father of his country I supposed they were married.—Chicago News.

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