PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Tuesday, April 7.

Washington, April 7.—The senate today adjourned until Thursday, and on that day will take another adjournment until Monday of next week. This program was arranged today by the Republican leaders because no new measures now on the calendar are likely to be enacted this session. The unfinished business is a bill by Gamble to regulate the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the several states relative to the disposition of public land. It is understood that this bill will not be passed at this session, and that the other land bills, such as the one to provide an enlarged homestead, will also go over until next session at least.

Expectations are that there will be little legislation except the appropriation bills, and it is not impossible that congress will be ready to adjourn some time between May 15 and May 30.

Washington, April 7.—The whole of the session of the house today was devoted to the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Two amendments of more or less national interest were adopted, one providing for 75-cent gas for all district establishments and the other requiring that all outside doors to public buildings should open outward and that new buildings shall have four exits. An effort to secure the incorporation of a child-labor provision applicable to the district failed. The bill, which appropriates $9,561,450, was passed and thereupon the house, out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Abraham L. Brick, of Indiana, took a recess until 11:30 o'clock tomorrow, being still on the legislative day of Monday.

Monday, April 6.

Washington, April 6.—The army bill, carrying an appropriation of almost $100,000,000, was passed by the senate today practically as reported from the committee on military affairs. The only amendment adopted carried an appropriation of $20,000 for a system of water works for Fort William Henry Harrison, Montana. The bill materially increases the pay of officers and enlisted men.

The fortifications bill, reported to the senate today, carries Senator Ankeny's amendment, increasing the appropriation for fortifications on Puget sound $1,000 000. As the billl passed the house, it appropriated $747.000 for this work. The appropriation is not itemized. The senate today passed Ankeny's bill, appropriating $220,000 for a public building at Walla Walla.

Washington, April 6.—Beyond forcing roll call on the approval of the journal and on adjournment, the Democrats of the house today offered no obstruct on to the orderly transaction of business. This being suspension day, several important bills were put through by practically unanimous vote. Among these was the Sterling employers' liability bill, only one vote being recorded against it, that of Littlefield, of Maine, and the bill establishing a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and appropriating $650,000 for the purpose, against which Sherwood, of Ohio, stood alone.

At 5:10 p. m. the house took a recess until 11:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Saturday, April 4.

Washington, April 4.—The army appropriation bill was completed by the senate committee on military affairs today and will be reported to the senate on Monday. It will carry about $15,000,000 more than was provided in the bill as it passed the house, making a total of approximately $100,000,000. An item of about $7,000,000 was included to increase the pay of the army, revenue cutter service and marine corps, but excluding enlisted men of the navy, in accordance with the provision of the bill which was passed by the senate.

Washington, April 4.—By adopting a sweeping clotûre rule in the house today, the Republicans left to the Democrats very limited powers. No longer can a filibuster be conducted against sending to conference bills with senate amendments; no longer can a motion to close debate be amended or discussed, and no longer can a motion to adjourn take precedence over a motion to take a recess.

Williams forced a rollcall on the adoption of the rule, and it was adopted, 138 to 119.

Consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill was then resumed, but only after another rollcall.

Friday, April 3.

Washington, April 3.—The senate committee on judiciary spent some hours considering the various bills intended to relieve prohibitoin states from Federal interference in dealing with liquor traffic within the borders of such states, but no agreement was reached. It was determined, however, to vote on the measures on Monday.

From the discussion today there appeared to be a chance for the reporting of some measure dealing with a part of the questions, at least, that have been agitated in a number of Southern states, which have been prevented by Supreme court rulings from exercising their police powers for the control of interstate

Washington, April 3.—When the house of representatives adjourned late today, the breach between the majority and minority parties was, if anything, wider than ever. The leaders on both sides arrived on the scene early, apparently none the worse for the parliamentary struggle of the night before. The Democrats resumed dilatory tactics and kept it up through out the day, notwithstanding the committee on rules applying the gag law to general debate on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which was in order for consideration. The rule was adopted amid uproar and after the Democrats has exhausted every parliamentary move which they could make to obstruct its final disposition.

Thursday, April 2.

Washington, April 2.—The executive session of the senate today was largely consumed by discussion, without passage of a bill to reorganize the public school system in the District of Columbia by placing it under the control of a director appointed by the national commissioner of education, superseding the control by the board of education composed of citizens of the District.

The bill relating to the settlement of claims of states on account of the disposition of public land was again taken up and the Bacon amendment for settling the accounts of owners of cotton seized by the government during the Civil war, amounting to $5,000,000, was considered, but without results either on the bill or the amendment.

Washington, April 2.—Carrying a total of $11 508,806, the agricultural appropriation bill was passed by the house late today. It had been under discussion for nine days and from the time its consideration began until the veyr end its provisions were attacked at every turn, with the result that it underwent many changes. Just before its passage, Scott, of Kansas, chairman of the agricultural committee, made an unsuccessful fight to have stricken out the amendment adopted yesterday considerably increasing the appropriation for soil investigations.

During the debate today a brief flurry was created by Harrison, of New York, Democrat, characterizing as socialistic the bill of the minority leader, Williams, providing for the utilization of the treasury surplus in the construction and improvement of roads in the several states.

Wednesday, April 1.

Washington, April 1.—Senator Heyburn's three-day filibuster to defeat Representative Jones' bill authorizing the Benton Water company to dam Snake river at Three-Mile rapids ended in utter rout this afternoon, the senate turning him down by a vote of 47 to 4.

The passage of this bill and the consideration of a measure for adjudicating the claims of states against the government on account of the disposition of the proceeds of public lands occupied nearly the entire session of the senate today.

Washington, April 1.—Debate on the agricultural appropriation bill was devoid of the charges and imputations which marked its consideration on Monday and Tuesday. More progress was made with the measure than on any previous day, and the indications are that it will finally get through tomorrow.

Today's discussion dwelt on a proposition for an increased appropriation for the farmers' bulletins, which, however, was refused, and the subject of inquiries into road-building, etc., by the department, the trend of opinion being that such work should be encouraged.

Mexico Is Angry.

Washington, April 7.—While the official relations between the United States and Mexico were never more cordial than now, and while there is nothing in the material interests or desires of either republic which conflicts in the slightest degree with the others, officials of the American State department have become suddenly aware of the existence and rapid growth of a public sentiment in Mexico of distrust and suspicion of Americans and the American's intentions respecting Mexican territory. This condition is made more exasperating but none the less harmless and embarrassing from the fact that it is entirely groundless in fact, and the officials declare has for its basis nothing but irresponsible newspaper gossip and criticism.

Suss Heflin for Damages.

Washington, April 7.—Representative Thomas Heflin, of Alabama, was today made the defendant in a suit for $20,000 damages filed by Louis Lundy, the negro with whom the congressman had an altercation on a streetcar on March 27 last. The affair grows out of Mr. Heflin's taking exception to the negro's drinking on a streetcar in the presence of women. Lundy is represented by four negro attorneys.

Parade Plans Are Modified.

Washington, April 8.—Some slight modification in the plans of the parade of the Atlantic battleship fleet from Magdalena bay to San Francisco, as announced at the Navy department Saturday, and which provides for stops at Port Harford and Monterey, were made public today. As a result of the change the fleet will leave Santa Barbara April 29th instead of the 30th, as stated Saturday, and it will go to Port Harford, reaching there April 30. Only a stop of one day will be made at Port Harford.

Spencer for the Netherlands.

Washington, April 2.—Spencer Eddy, the the Chicago man who has for many months been an attache of the American legation in London and who recently married Miss Spreckels, daughter of John D. Spreckels, was today nominated by President Roosevelt for minister to the Netherlands. His headquarters will be in Luxembourg. Eddy is a brother-in-law of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, who married his sister.

Does Not Guarantee Purity.

Washington, April 2.—If a bill passed by the senate Monday becomes a law, it will be unlawful for any advertiser to announce that his wares are "guaranteed by the government of the United States under the pure food law." The bill is intended to prevent the misleading statement that under the pure food law articles are guaranteed as to their purity. The senate also passed a bill including drugs of the homoepathic pharmacoepia on equal terms with those of the allopathic under the pure food law.

Sioux Want Reservations Opened.

Washington, April 8.—A delegation of Sioux Indians from the Cheyenne and Standing Rock reservations, who favor opening at least half of these reservations to settlement, called upon the president today with Commissioner Leupp, of the bureau of Indian affairs. The president chatted with them a short time. If the plan for opening these reservations should become a law, about 3,200,000 acres would become open to settlers.

UPPER COURT TO DECIDE.

Ruef Asks That Judge Dooling Be Forbidden to Try Him.

San Francisco, April 3.—With the views of Judge Maurice T. Dooling, announced from the bench, that an immunity contract is non-existent in law, illegal if entered into by a district attorney and unenforceable by a defendant, indicating a probable advere ruling on the objection of Abraham Ruef to further proceedings against him because of the promise of immunity made him by the prosecution but afterwards repudiated, Ruef, through his attorneys, today made application to the State Supreme court for a writ of mandate and petitioned for a writ of prohibition. The application and petition are identical with the ones denied yesterday by the District Court of Appeal. The Supreme court is asked to prohibit Judge Dooling from continuing the trial of Ruef, and to issue a writ of mandate ordering him to transfer the case to another department of the Superior court.

Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney this afternoon replied to the argument of Frank J. Murphy, who raised the question of the immunity contract before Judge Dooling this morning and contended that through Ruef's reliance upon the promise made him, his constitutional rights were invaded when he testified before the grand jury and that he was entitled to be placed back where he could attack the validity of the indictments.

CONDEMNS ALL PENDING BILLS

New York Chamber Advocates Commission on Currency System.

New York, April 3.—None of the currency legislation now before congress, with the exception of the Lovering bill, which provides for the appointment of a commission to investigate the currency and banking systems of the United States, will have the approval of the New York chamber of commerce. This was the decision today when the chamber adopted the report of its special committee to investigate and report upon pending legislation. It is the belief of the committee that there is little chance of any currency legislation being enacted at the present session of congress.

The committee's report recommends the enactment of a law providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the currency and banking systems of the United States and other leading commercial nations and to report such measure "as may be found necessary to place our currency and banking system on a sound basis, which is absolutely essential for the permanent welfare and progress of the country."

PRACTICE NEARLY OVER.

Vessels at Magdalena Bay About to Coal and Clean Ship.

San Diego, Cal., April 3.—Wireless reports received from Magdalena bay state that the record target practice of 1908 for the Atlantic fleet is practically at an end. The Vermont, the last of the "Big 16" to go upon the ranges, completed the firing of her 12-inch guns yesterday and today was completing her record with the rifles in the secondary battery. Most of the ships also have completed their torpedo practice, so that little remains to be done at Magdalena bay but to coal and clean ship.

It is said that all of the vessels will take on sufficient coal to carry them to San Francisco. In this way the ships will be open to visitors every day of their stay at the various ports on the coast. During coaling days all ships of the navy are barred to visitors and practically all of the officers have to remain on board.

The Connecticut, which brought Admiral Evans to San Diego yesterday afternoon, and which cleared again for Magdalena bay at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, was 240 miles south at noon today and will rejoin the fleet late tomorrow afternoon.

The weather at Magdalena bay is reported as cloudy and threatening, these conditions having prevailed for some time. No rain has fallen in the bay, but a few miles inland it is said there have been heavy showers. White uniforms were expected to be worn, but blue has been the prescribed color nearly every day.

Gold Key for the Admiral.

Seattle, Wash., April 3.—A solid gold key to the city, made of Alaska nuggets, is the unique token of hospitality that will be presented to the admiral in command of the big battleship fleet when it visits Seattle next June. It is to be of handsome design and will weigh about ten ounces. The key will be presented by Mayor John F. Miller. A committee of the chamber of commerce today decided to call upon citizens to contribute a fund of $25,000 for the entertainment of the men and officers of the fleet.

Moves to Start Mines.

Indianapolis, April 3.—The first official act of President Lewis, of the United Mineworkers of America, in assuming his office today, was to send telegraphic invitations to the operators of the competitive field, consisting of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to attend a meeting in this city Monday, April 6, with representatives of the miners, to make an effort to agree upon a call for an interstate wage convention and, if necessary, to decide upon a general resumption of mining operations in the field.

Just Passes Contract Speed.

Rockland, Me., April 3.—Facing adverse conditions today in the way of highwinds and heavy seas, the armored cruiser Montana exceeded her contract requirements by a slender margin on the Rockland trial course. Her fastest mile, which was made with the tide in her favor, was at the rate of 23.8 knots an hour. The Montana made 13 runs today, being started at a 16-knot clip, which was increased gradually to 22 knots.

Anarchy Rules in Hayti.

Paris, April 3.—A dispatch received here today from Port au Prince, Hayti, says that the situation there is extremely grave and that complete anarchy prevails. The dispatch further declares that American warships are preparing to land marines.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

PLAN BIG FRUIT WAREHOUSE

Growers Get Architect's Drawings—Soon Start Work.

Milton—Plans for the new warehouse and cold storage plant to be erected by the Milton Fruitgrowers' union have been received from the architect, F. E. Finkenbiner of Walla Walla, and preparations are being made to begin work. The building will have 18-foot walls, with a full basement. The second story will be used as a box factory and for storage purposes. Half of the basement will be used for cold storage, the remainder for storage of fruits and berries awaiting shipment.

The plans are now to construct the building of concrete. Large shipping platforms will surround it on two sides and one end. The building will be 40 feet wide and 100 feet long, with freight elevators at each end. It will have a capacity of handling $500,000 worth of fruit during a season.

PAYS $25,000 FOR ORCHARD

Dr. F. C. Page, of Medford, Buys 258 Acres in Ashland District.

Ashland — The papers have been drawn at Ashland in what it is believed is the biggest orchard sale yet consummated in the history of the Rogue River valley. The property involved is the orchard and farm of County Commissioner Joshua Patterson, located in Talent precinct, four miles north of Ashland. Two hundred and fifty-eight acres was the acreage involved in the deal, 130 acres being young orchard of four and five-year-old apple trees in fine condition, the remainder being farm lands suitable for fruitgrowing, but unplanted to trees. The consideration in the deal was $52,000.

Set Out Many Grapes.

Grants Pass—One of the largest shipments of Tokay grape cuttings was unloaded at the depot this week that has ever been received in one lot in Southern Oregon. One hundred thousand cuttings were consigned to W. B. Sherman, who is setting out 80 acres in the foothills just outside of the city limits overlooking town. Several other consignments of small amounts have been distributed to various other fruit growers. Growers feel jubilant over the outlook for grapes and are hustling to get well rooted vines to plant and in some instances Willamette valley nurserymen have been unable to fill more than half the orders.

Market Day is Big Success.

Baker City—Baker City's first monthly market day was a pronounced success, hundreds of farmers having brought in stock to be sold. Between 11 and 12 o'clock there was a band concert by the Baker Concert band and at 1 o'clock the horse show was held. Hundreds of horses were in the parade. Immediately after the parade was held the public wedding, which was one of the chief attractions, took place. The crowds then went to the public auction, where thousands of dollars' worth of stock was sold. The merchants of the city did an immense business, having made special reductions for the day on all of their goods.

Shear Speep With Machinery.

Arlington—Sheep-shearing will begin at Smythe & Smith's plant, five miles south of here, this week. Sixteen shearing machines will be used, the power being furnished by a six-horse power gasoline engine. Forty thousand sheep will be sheared at this plant this season, and an average of 2.000 head daily is expected. Sheepmen report that the sheep are in good condition, but that pasture is getting scarce. This has been one of the most successful lambing seasons known, but few lambs being lost from any cause.

Will Seek Isolated Land.

Union—Property in this county which has been lost to the assessment rolls is about to be discovered and made to pay its share of the expenses of county and state government. It is said that numerous tracts of isolated land have never been located by assessors in listing property. J. T. Williamson, of La Grande, who has made a business of locating land for a number of years, has arranged with the county commissioners to do the work on a percentage basis. The early records are very poor and will require much work.

The Dalles Makes Good Brick.

The Dalles—Mr. Litherland, a Portland brick expert, whose opinion was sought by the architect of the city hall, now in process of construction, regarding brick lately burned here by The Dalles Brick & Tile company, has made a report after a careful examination and declares the brick equal to any made in this state. Some of the casing brick delivered in this city by mistake had been rejected by the architect, which led to the examination.

Apple Land at $1,600 an Acre.

Hood River—One of the biggest sales of orchard land that has taken place at Hood River was reported in the purchase of 32 acres of bearing orchard from C. K. Marshall for $30,000. The purchaser was F. W. Angus, of the firm of MacRae & Angus. The orchard is set to young trees that have only been in bearing a year or two, and the price paid is not regarded as high, owing to the standard varieties of apple trees and its location.

Invited to Visit President.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has received an invitation from President Roosevelt to attend a dinner at the White House on Tuesday evening, May 12, when there will be an assemblage of governors and other officials to discuss the question on conservation of national resources. Governor Chamberlain hopes to be able to attend, but is afraid that he will be unable to do so, owing to other pressing matters.

Seek for Oil.

The Dalles—Articles of incorporation by the "Beavis-May Oil company" have been filed with the county clerk here. The incorporators are George R. Beavis, Anna May and Dr. Harry F. McKay. The capital stock is $30,000. The company purposes to engage in developing oil lands in the vicinity of Dufur, Or., at which place the head office is to be.

WEATHER CONDITIONS FAVOR

Fruit in Willamette Valley Promises to Do Unusually Well.

Salem—Climatic conditions during the past winter have been exceptionably favorable for all farm crops and the present fair weather is considered ideal for fruit. The cold spring has kept the fruit trees back, thus protecting them to a large extent from danger of injury from frosts and late rains. Growers expect fair weather through the blossoming period and with such conditions prevailing a full crop of fruit will "set."

Apples in the Willamette valley were a short crop last season and with even fair conditions this year the trees should bear an immense crop. Cherry, pear and prune trees are apparently in perfect condition and there seems to be no reason why a bumper crop should not be realized. The high prices secured in recent years for fruit has encouraged the growers to do more extensive pruning and spraying that ever before, with the result that the quality of fruit harvested will be exceptionally good. The coming of fair weather has set the plows going in all orchards and cultivation will this year be unusually thorough.

Clears Columbia Channel.

The Dalles—The Portland contractors, Wakefield & Jacobsen, who have been dredging and otherwise clearing the narrow channel of the Columbia at what is known as Three-Mile rapids, near this city, have completed their work and brought the dredge to The Dalles, where it is now moored. The removal of the rocks and reefs from this portion of the Columbia has cost the government about $100,000, and has occupied several years, though it could have been finished sooner but for the fact that it could not be carried on the year around, on account of high water. The Columbia is now free from impediments to the Big Eddy, where it connects with the portage road.

Cuts Freight Rates.

Salem—The Oregon Railroad commission has rendered its decision in the O. R. & N. distributive rate case, ordering a reduction in rates between Portland and points east of The Dalles. The reduction amounts to 3 cents a hundred on first-class freight to Biggs, 7 cents to Arlington, 13 cents to Pendleton, 18 cents to La Grande and Baker City, and 19 cents to Huntington, with proportionate reductions to other points and on other classes of freight. Rates to The Dalle are already low enough, owing to water competition. All the commissioners concurred in the decision.

Fight for Water Rights.

Milton—Hearing of the second irrigation suit in the involved water situation in this part of the Walla Walla valley is on, court being held here instead of at Pendleton because there are about 350 witnesses. The first suit was the Peacock Milling company against numerous waterusers on the Walla Walla river. This second suit is brought by the Irrigation union, which has lands below Milton and Freewater and which is trying to stop land owners above them from using water to which they claim exclusive right.

The Dalles to Have Float.

The Dalles—At a meeting of the commercial club it was decided that this city shall be represented at the rose show in Portland by a float to be designed and constructed by J. W. Harper, of Portland. A committee has made a canvass of the business houses and obtained $600, with the promise of an additional $100. The float will be decorated with the products of this vicinity and will be one of the features of the spirit of the Golden West parade.

$2,000 Raised for Diking Fund.

Freewater—A largely attended meeting of ranchers, interested in controlling the floodwaters of the Tum-a-lum and Walla Walla rivers, met last week in Badgero's hall. About $2,000 has been subscribed for the project, and the work of diking the river has already commenced. Twenty-three thousand acres of land in this valley are irrigable, of which there are 5,000 acres now under cultivation producing excellent crops.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 84c; bluestem, 87c; valley, 85c; red, 82c.

Barley—Feed, $24.50 per ton; rolled, $27@28 per ton; brewing, $27.

Oats—No. 1 white, $26.50 per ton; gray, $26.

Corn — Whole, $33.50; cracked, $34.50.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, $17 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, $17.50; clover, $14; cheat, $15; grain hay, $14 @15; alfalfa, $12.

Fruits—Apples, $1@3.50 per box, according to quality; cranberries, $8@ 11 per barrel.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75@90c per dozen; asparagus, 9c pound; beans, 20c pound; cabbage, 1½@1¾c pound; cauliflower, 50c@$1; celery, $4.50@5 per crate; parsley, 25c per dozen; peas, 10c pound; peppers, 20c per pound; radishes, 25c per dozen; rhubarb, $2@2.25 per crate; spinach, 85c crate; sprouts, 10c per pound, squash, 1@1¼c pound.

Onions—Oregon $4.25@4.50 per hundred.

Potatoes—45@55c per hundred, delivered Portland.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27½c per pound.

Poultry—Average old hens, 14@15c per pound; mixed chickens, 13c; spring chickens, 16@20c; turkeys, live, 15@16c; dressed, choice, 17@18c; geese, live, 9c; ducks, 16@17c; pigeons, 75c@$1; squabs, $1.50@2.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 16c per dozen.

Veal—75 to 125 pounds, 8@9c; 125 to 150 pounds, 7c; 150 to 200 pounds, 5@6½c.

Pork—Block, 75 to 150 pounds, 7@ 7½c; packers, 5@6½c.

Hops—1907, prime and choice, 46@5c per pound; olds, 1@1½c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, average best, 12@16c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 16@18c, according to quality; mohair, choice, 25c per pound.

Cascara Bark—3c per pound.

AS BAD AS ANCIENT ROME.

New York Magistrate Dwells on Low Moral Tone of That City.

Low cut gowns worn by New York society women at the opera and in the restaurants have shocked Leroy B. Crane, one of the magistrates of the Municipal Court in that city. As a remedy he advocates the establishment of schools of morality to raise the moral tone of New York, which, he declares, has become as bad as ancient Rome. Expressing his views of the lax moral tone in Gotham, Magistrate Crane said:

"I believe the public exhibition of society women in extremely low cut gowns at the opera and other public places; drinking, smoking, and the general abandon of others, especially young girls, at restaurants throughout the city, and the conditions and temptations surrounding girls of tender age at middle class dances in certain public halls and their associates generally, will prove the morality of New York will reach a status approaching that of Rome in her declining days.

"Do you know I would not permit my daughters to attend the opera or any public entertainment were suitable raiment is the rule and look upon the bold exhibition of women who rank high in the society world. I believe it is not only a demoralizing influence, especially upon the young, but that the exhibition in itself is an indication of a low moral tone. I cannot understand how a chaste and modest woman can go out in public dressed as is the custom in the present day. Supposing the women of the ollwery were to exhibit themselves in such costume as are worn in many places of amusements, in hotels, restaurants, etc. They would be liable to arrest and censured at least.

"Now, while it is true, as has been said, that morality is largely a question of geography, it is also true the different moral codes must be separated by more than a mile and a half. Scenes enacted nightly about New York, I believe, exhibit as low a moral tone as has been shown in any civilized society, ancient or modern. The French, during the revolution, had a 'Goddess of Reason' who was a woman of the streets.

"Theroigne was no more of a public character than some of the queens of the stage of whom we have made heroines. Why within the last year a young woman whose lack of character was the cause of one of the most sensational murder trials has actually set the fashion for young girls by the clothing she has worn."

Legal Information

A provision of a city charter that the city should never be liable for any damage sustained by any person in consequence of the neglect of any person to keep any sidewalk clear of snow, etc., or other obstruction, was in Maclam vs. City of Marquette, 111 Northwestern Reporter, 1079, upheld by the Michigan Supreme Court as valid, and not open to the objection that it was class legislation.

In Du Vivier & Co. vs. Gallice, 149 Federal Reporter, 118, 80 C. C. A. 556, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit holds that a corporation organized by the members of a partnership, to whom all the stock is issued, to take over all the property of the partnership and continue its business at the same place, is liable for the debts of the partnership even though such debts were not expressly assumed by the corporation.

That decisions of to-day are sometimes governed by precedents which appear to have outlived their usefulness is illustrated by the recent decision of the New York Supreme Court in De Wolf vs. Ford, 104 New York Supplement, 876. The court in this case, on authority of an early English case (Calye's Case, 1 Smith's Lead. Cas. [8 Ann. Ed.] 249), held that a guest at a hotel could not recover for insults heaped upon her by a servant of the proprietor of the hotel. In the English case the rule was laid down that an innkeeper's liability extends only to injuries to the movables of his guests. He is not liable for insults or injuries to the person. As the court could not find that this case had ever been questioned in England, it considered itself bound. Judge McLaughlin, however, dissents from the decision of the majority.

In Pickering vs. Winch, 87 Pacific Reporter, 763, the Supreme Court of Oregon notes that residence and domicile are not interchangeable terms, and draws a distinction between such terms. Residence denotes a place of abode, whether temporary or permanent, while domicile denotes a fixed and permanent home, and need not be the actual place of abode. Domicile does not depend upon mere naked residence, but is the legal, the juridical seat of every person—the seat where he is considered to be in the eyes of the law, for certain applications of the law, whether he be corporeally found there, or whether he be not found there. To constitute a change of domicile, three things are essential—first, residence in another place; second, an intention to abandon the old domicile; and, third, the intention of acquiring a new one.

A Prospective Snub.

Phoebe—"You would hardly know Freddy since he got back from Monte Carlo. He lost all his money there and——"

Evelyn—"Hardly know him! Why, I shan't know him at all."—Illustrated Bits.

His Awful Threat

Mother—Why did you not scream when Hans kissed you?

Daughter—He threatened me.

Mother—How?

Daughter—He said if I did he'd never kiss me again.—Meggendorfer Blatter.

Any man is willing to admit that he doesn't write a good "hand;" bad writing is generally regarded as a mark of genius.

LONDON FOR A QUIET LIFE.

Cows, Nightingales and Fowl Make Country Too Noisy.

There is only one spot on earth where the jaded spirit, weary of the rush and noise and hustle of modern life, can find true peace and perfect quiet. It is known as London Town. What with cows, dogs, poultry, motor cars and nightingales, the country nowadays is such an uproarious pandemonium that only a deaf man or an artillerist can live there in comfort, says the London Daily News.

Such were the arguments which Dr. Robinson, town clerk of Shoreditch, advanced when G. S. D. Murray concluded his inquiry on behalf of the charity commissioners into the application of the Ironmongers' company to remove their almshouses from Kingsland road, Shoreditch.

It has been suggested, Dr. Robinson said, that the old ladies in the almshouses were disturbed by the noise in the district, but probably the site was always noisy. The coaches going to York in the old days made quite as much noise as any London county council tram car did to-day. If the old ladies thought they were going to escape noise by removing to the country they would be bitterly disappointed.

He lived in the country himself and he was often awakened at 1 o'clock in the morning by the passing of an old wheezing, croaking motor car belonging to his majesty's postoffice. If people wanted to know what dust and noise and stink meant, let them go into the country, where there was no police commissioner to stop motor omnibuses from carrying on their infernal traffic.

To take only one night of his life, there was a corncrake rasping outside his door till 10 o'clock. Then he was awakened by a nightingale—a bird which made music for a quarter of an hour, but became troublesome when it sung for two hours. When that ceased a cow began bellowing and then a dog heard the local policeman walking down the street and barked for an hour. At dawn the birds began again. London was the one place where people could get rest from such noises.

QUEER STORIES

There are forty-five medical societies in New York City.

"American butter" is the name given in Syria to oleomargarine.

An Iowa man has invented a machine for paraffining butter tubs and boxes.

The estimated value of dairy products for 1907 was $800,000,000, and that of poultry $600,000,000.

Bears are liable to taxation in some Japanese villages. The origin of this curious custom is unknown.

The paper caps used on milk bottles are made at the rate of 600,000 a day, and one man operates five machines.

Imports into Canada in 1907 (estimated) from the United States will amount to $165,000,000, against only $78,000,000 from Great Britain.

Canada's government revenue from all sources this year will be more than $100,000,000. In the first seven months the customs receipts increased $6,500,000.

A few days ago David Pingree, of Salem, Mass., bought several hundred thousand acres of the "wild lands" of Maine, thereby becoming possessor of a tract of land larger than the entire State of Rhode Island. It is the best hunting ground in the eastern part of the United States.

A cosmopolitan citizen says that the foreigners, artists, philanthropists, editors, scientists and sociologists who go to New York City to study America are likely to be led into all sorts of errors if they confine their studies and observations to the metropolis, for New York City is less typical of America than any other part of the country.

The linen industry is the greatest manufacturing industry Ireland possesses. There is invested in it something like fifteen and a half million pounds, and it gives employment to 70,000 people. It is a matter for much uneasiness that year after year for a considerable time has marked a decline in the area under flax in Ireland.—Northern Whig.

Few people will have had the courage to sit down thirteen at table for the greetings of a new year. But five-and-fifty years ago Lord Roberts was one of thirteen who sat down to dinner on New Year's day at Peshawar. Eleven years later—though most of them had been through the Indian mutiny and half of them had been wounded—they were all alive. And Lord Roberts is still very much alive.—London Chronicle.

Bees Race Pigeons.

It is not generally known that bees are swifter in flight than pigeons—that is, for short distances. Some years ago a pigeon fancier of Hamme, Westphalia, laid a wager that a dozen bees liberated three miles from their hives would reach home in less time than a dozen pigeons. The competitors were given wing at Rybern, a village nearly a league from Hamme, and the first bee reached the hive a quarter of a minute in advance of the first pigeon. Three other bees reached the goal before the second pigeon. The bees were also slightly handicapped, having been rolled in flour before starting for the purpose of identification.—The Reader.

Thackeray's Poets.

Thackeray's favorite poets were Goldsmith and the "sweet lyric singers." Prior, whom he thought the easiest, the richest, the most charmingly humorous of English lyrical poets, and Gay, the force of whose simple melody and artless ringing laughter he appreciated. He admired Pope, too; but while admitting Milton's greatness, thought him "such a bore that no one could read him." It is not surprising, therefore, that Thackeray never essayed the "big bow-wow kind" of poetry.

If fathers could be sons to themselves, what good men they would be!