Startling Reversal of Form.

Nan—I never saw Kit as plump as she is nowadays.

Fan—Plump? Huh! She used to have a dimple in her chin. It's a mole now!—Chicago Tribune.

Intuition.

"The worst has happened, John!" panted Mrs. Jipes, sinking feebly into a chair.

"Well, we'll have to advertise for another one; that's all," moodily answered Mr. Jipes.

For he knew, without being told, that the cook had left.

The United States government is the largest individual purchaser of electric lamps in this country. It buys 850,000 annually.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Over one million persons visit the British Museum each year.

A feeling of security and freedom from anxiety pervades the home in which Hamlins Wizard Oil is kept constantly on hand. Mothers know it can always be depended upon in time of need.

The Persians have a different name for every day in the month.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Fifty years' records of criminal statistics show that thievery has decreased 40 per cent.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable Cascarets and I find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to everyone. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family."—Edward A. Marx, Albany, N.Y.

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Come to the Fair; you'll like it.
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We will give you a good 22k gold or porcelain crown for $3.50
22k bridge teeth 3.50
Molar crown 5.00
Gold or enamel fillings 1.00
Silver fillings ..... .50
Good rubber plates 5.00
The best red rubber plates 7.00
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PORTLAND, OREGON

P N U No. 31—09

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BRITISH RICH TAXED OFF THE ISLES

INCOME TAX, INHERITANCE TAX AND EVERY OTHER SORT OF TAX MAY DRIVE JOHN BULL FROM HOME.

Are the British rich in immediate danger of being taxed off the British isles? This is a question that is being asked seriously. The British press day by day echoes the despairing protests of the well to do against the rapidly increasing burdens of taxation, of which no man knows the end. The prediction is freely made by Englishmen of affairs resident of this country that any substantial increase in taxation will be followed by an exodus of the British well to do, and especially of the British rich from the British isles. They will seek in this country or some other a haven where the idea of taking away the property of those who have it to give it to those who have none does not obtain.

The Englishman pays a tax when he inherits property.

He pays an income tax on his rentals and on his salary.

He pays a tax on his automobile.

He pays a tax on all stock exchange transactions.

He pays a tax on all his land and on all increase in land values.

He pays, in addition to the rent of his dwelling, taxes for lighting, paving and police protection.

He pays a tax for the privilege of wearing a ring with a crest on it, and a tax for putting armorial bearings on his carriage.

He pays a tax for his carriage, his dog, his gun and his pistol.

He pays a tax for the privilege of shooting game.

He pays a tax on every servant.

He pays a tax when he dies—or his estate does—and leaves property.

"Americans have little idea of the various taxes that are imposed in England," says a writer on the subject. "If you are a renter and pay, say $300 a year rent, you would be obliged to pay not less than $90 additional, which would cover the lighting, paving and police protection. But richer people are caught in all sorts of ways. For instance, in England I would pay $5 a year for the privilege of wearing this ring. It carries a crest and if I had a carriage with armorial bearings upon it I would be obliged to pay $10 a year for that privilege. When a man dies his estate must pay a tax of 1 per cent on everything, if his estate is below $2,500 in value; 2 per cent on $5,000, 3 per cent on $50,000, 4 per cent on $125,000, 4½ per cent on $200,000, 5 per cent on $225,000, 5½ per cent on $500,000, 6 per cent on $750,000, 7 per cent on $1,250,000, 8 per cent on $2,500,000, 9 per cent on $3,750,000, and 10 per cent on $5,000,000.

"Perhaps the greatest burdens which the land owner is subject to are on account of the poorhouses, which are maintained at great expense, and on account of the new policy of old age pensions; that is, pensioning any one over a certain age who hasn't an income of $2.50 a week. The great question that is being considered in England apparently is not what to do with the unemployed, but with the unemployable. The people who have saved money and have made the most of their opportunities apparently will be obliged to take care of those who have not taken care of themselves and who never could take care of themselves."

The amount of the graduated death duties, or inheritance taxes, collected in the United Kingdom, which has a population of 44,000,000 and upward, ranges from $90,000,000 to $95,000,000 annually out of a total internal revenue of $470,000,000 to $480,000,000. It is drawn from more than 67,000 estates. The revenue from the death dues is a little more than half that from excise imposts, and considerably more than half the amount realized from the income tax.

The nature of the realty which contributes to the duties is varied, but agricultural land furnishes less of the total than household property and business premises. For 1908 the net value of household property and business premises was £28,137,000, while in agricultural land it was a trifle under £17,000,000. Leaseholds were valued at £9,100,000 and ground rents at £3,845,000. Other items exceeding £1,000,000 were building lands; mines, minerals and quarries; cessers of annuities, and sporting rights. Real estate not classified was a fraction under £2,000,000.

Owners of big properties alone will not suffer. The great landlords, it is predicted, will promptly advance rents and stop all improvements and construction. Financial opinion is unanimous that enormous sums will be driven out of the country. The bankers and big houses which float government and other foreign loans say that the new tax on such transactions covers the entire margin between profit and loss and that such deals hereafter will go to Paris, New York and Amsterdam. The New York stock exchange, it is said, will profit materially. There has been large speculation in American securities in England, but the bulk of that business hereafter will be transacted in New York to escape the English stamp tax. The effect of some of the other new taxes is problematical.

GEORGE JACKSON.

The Man Who First Found Gold in Rocky Mountains and Died Poor.

To-day Idaho Springs will dedicate a monument to the man who first found gold in the Rocky mountains. George Jackson is dead and beyond the reach of the honor paid his memory. He died several years ago in an obscure corner of the State where he was making a fresh try at fortune, trying again in old age to find for himself enough gold to remove him from the necessity to keep up the search. Independent and self-reliant to the end as he had been when fifty years ago he was living on the natural food of the country and making his home under the stars, he who had pointed the way for many men to become millionaires through mining gold, lived and died with empty pockets.

The day George Jackson found the first gold in the land out of which a great State was to be reared because of his find, he was most interested in the fact that he had found some diggings where he (George Jackson) was going to make a fortune if he could and that he had killed a mountain sheep which would help out his diminishing supply of "States" grub until he could get back to where he could get more of the same. His chief concern right then was the fact that his dogs, "Drum" and "Kit," had been worsted in a fight with a carcajou and were too lame to travel. There wasn't much in all that to suggest thoughts of empire building or greatness. Time has taken care of that and brought it into perspective. On his part it was a simple act in the day's work; in the light of fifty years we are ready to pay with our regard the debt of obligation under which he placed a State which set up business in his footsteps.

Time is jealous of its large tasks. It picks and tests the men it permits to perform them. Most often it considers the privilege of doing them sufficient reward. Jackson was permitted to find the gold; others were forced to be content with merely mining it. The others grew rich; Jackson had been marked for a blazer of trails, a searcher. So he died poor in the midst of the rich field he had sown; died as he had lived a poor prospector doing the work Time had picked him to do. He left to the future only a memory, but that will live on long after those who were privileged only to harvest in his field will have been forgotten. It is a way Time has of evening up the score.—Denver Republican.

HOW THE WRIGHT AIRSHIP IS STARTED.

The Wright airship has no wheels, but a set of wooden runners like a sleigh. These travel upon a rail, and the initial impetus is given to the machine by the release of a weight which runs over a pulley in a wooden tower. The descent of the weight makes the airship fly off in a direction away from the tower. The impetus causes it to rise a little, and afterward the screws and planes keep it afloat.

"EASY MONEY."

The Price for It Must Be Paid in Loss of Self-Respect.

There is no more pernicious sophistry than this widely prevalent theory about "easy money," for it strikes human nature at its weakest point, says a writer on the Kansas City Journal. People who could not be tempted to commit a crime will jump at the chance to get something for nothing, and many who might not be too scrupulous but would shrink from a heinous offense are no proof against the seductions of "easy money." The psychology of this weakness may or may not go back to the garden of Eden and the primal curse of toil. Certain it is that there is an inherent revolt in human nature against the drudgery of earning bread in the sweat of one's brow. Normally constructed people combat this rebellious spirit through the human affections which ennoble toil and consecrate the hardest tasks to the comfort of loved ones. But there are few people who work very hard for the sheer love of working hard.

"Easy money" is the dearest and hardest in the world; it is gained at a fearful price, whether it is the booty of the highwayman or the unearned and ill-gotten gains of the dishonest man of business. The human law may not reach the sinner, rich or poor; the penitentiary doors may not swing shut on either. But the price must be paid all the same—paid in the coin of the soul, in peace of mind and loss of self-respect, and in a thousand ways in which our human nature, even while it yields to evil, yearns for the eternal good and stretches its hands upward, no matter how low it may have fallen.

HUNGRY AND DIRTY.

Condition Which Will Quickly Demoralize the "Down-and-Out."

"I'll tell you what puts a man in the 'down and out class,'" said a western man who has been retrieved from the Bowery, according to the Cincinnati Times-Star's New York correspondent. It is the impossibility of keeping clean when you're out of money. I went broke six weeks ago, over in Jersey, and came to New York, thinking I could catch on here. The few dollars I had melted away, I had found no job and I had to hit the bread line. Then my real troubles commenced.

"It wasn't that I didn't have enough to eat or a place to sleep. I could stand that. But I couldn't get a bath. A week of that sapped my self-respect. I began to slink along the street, instead of walking. Whenever I could, I dodged down a side street to avoid meeting any one I saw approaching me. If I couldn't do that, I got my head down and faced the wall. I loathed myself—but what could I do? You can't bathe in the bay this sort of weather, and on the Bowery you don't get a room with a bath when you panhandle a dime from some one for a pallet in one of the filthy holes they call lodging houses.

"I've got a job now, and I hope to keep it. I'm working as I never did in my life before, for while I'm not afraid of starvation and hardship, I am sincere in saying that I had rather die than go without bathing for three weeks, under the conditions that the 'busted' man meets on the Bowery. The bread line saved my life—or kept me from resorting to theft and highway robbery—just as it has thousands of others every winter. But if the bread liners were enabled to keep themselves clean, our army of 'down and outs' would be reduced in a hurry. I know. If you're hungry and clean you're a self-respecting man. If you're hungry and dirty, you're a bum, and you know it."

Almost Got It.

"Is there any difference in the meaning of the words 'nautical' and 'marine?'" asked Mr. Malaprop.

"Not much," replied Mrs. Malaprop. "One is a cinnamon of the other."—Chicago Record-Herald.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Excerpts Made from Trade Reports of Various Countries.

Belgian works are getting large orders for steel rails from Brazil, Sweden, the Kongo and other countries, also for bolts and metal ties, says the New York Sun.

The rubber industry in Mexico is not as profitable as was expected. Inside of a few years the far east will have 60,000,000 para trees producing from one to three pounds a year of rubber superior to the best Mexican grades. Fewer trees produce more rubber in the far east.

The study of English has been made compulsory in the primary schools of Gautamala.

In 1908 there were organized in Austria thirty-five joint stock companies, with $15,590,000, about half the 1907 record in number and amount.

Italian imports of American goods in the nine months ended March, 1909, reached a value of $47,278,791, or $6,215,000 more than in the nine months ended March, 1908. Argentina's imports were $25,484,817, an increase of $1,149,000.

The Swedish government has appointed a tariff commission in preparation for a thorough revision of the tariff in 1910.

July 1, 1909, will begin the enforcement of the new pure-food law in Switzerland. The American meat trade is largely interested, as some of the restrictions are very stringent and the inspection fees may be put far too high.

The Mexican railroad finds its facilities overtaxed to move the importations entering the country at the port of Vera Cruz. Notably among importations the automobile demand in Mexico is shown to be steadily increasing. Taxicabs are a success in Mexico city. All told Mexico bought $36,897,715 worth of American goods in the nine months ended March, 1909, against $34,539,937 purchases by Americans of Mexican goods.

Portugal imports yearly from $60,000,000 to $65,000,000 worth of merchandise, of which 6 per cent is American. Six articles—cotton, corn, petroleum, tobacco, wheat and staves—account for all but $700,000 worth of the American goods imported. That $700,000 is made up of nearly 300 articles, many of which are materials for manufacturing. In manufactures imported the American share is insignificant. Transportation is our handicap besides want of knowledge of the Portuguese market. American letters are not infrequently addressed "Lisbon, Spain." Tariff rates are high.

Where Shark Meat Is Eaten.

In Italy is regularly served a fish food which Americans discard through ignorance and prejudice. In Rome the shark finds a ready sale at the price of 8 cents a pound. The color of the meat resembles that of the shad, but is of firmer consistency and has comparatively few bones. The shark is plenteously distributed up and down our coasts from Maine to Panama throughout the year, and is as palatable as the sturgeon or halibut. But it is systematically cast away at every haul of the net by the dory man of the deep water fishing smack.

Grown-Up Children.

It is not only the frivolous whom the spirit of childishness is just now leading astray. Silliness is the fashion even among the wise. Women especially affect a kin of childish shrewdness in talking on serious subjects. Like children who have the habit of romancing, they lose the sense of reality, and because they never talk exactly as they think they begin to think exactly as they talk.—London Spectator.

Fooled the Baby.

Hewitt—Does your baby keep you awake?

Jewett—No, I fooled him; as soon as he was born I got a job working nights.

ARE FAT PEOPLE STUPID?

Many Great Men Have Been of More than Average Weight.

Both the willowy people of the world and those of average weight associate fatness with stupidity, whereas often such is not the case. They have been to the shows at country fairs and have seen the obese ladies and the fat men there displaying their superabundant collection of adipose tissue, and have gone away with the idea that fat people, merely because they are fat, are stupider and more deficient in intelligence than people of average avoirdupois, and this, in their opinion on the subject, has extended outside of the shows to apply to fat people generally, says Tit Bits.

At the present moment William Howard Taft is the second fat man sitting in the presidential chair and the first republican of more than average weight to occupy that position, the first fat man being Stephen Grover Cleveland of democratic persuasion.

These are only two men of the present time, though. Cleveland is dead, having a fine intellect in a body of supernormal weight. Looking into history we find that some of the finest intelligences the world has ever known have been incased in fleshly caskets plump even to obesity. Napoleon Bonaparte, notwithstanding his active career, was decidedly stout. Dr. Johnson was inclined to flabbiness, while Boswell, his biographer was in the same condition.

Honore de Balzac, the great French novelist, was so large that to-day he might be nicknamed "Jumbo" Balzac; Dumas pere was stout, while Sainte-Beauve had a Falstaffian stomach. In spite of his great corpulency, which he tried to keep down by drinking vinegar, Eugene Sue wrote "The Wandering Jew."

Rossini, the composer, was so fat that for six years he never saw his knees, and Jules Janin, the prince of critics, broke down all ordinary sofas he sat upon, his cheeks and chin protruding beyond his beard and whiskers. Lablache, the Italian singer, was charged three fares when he traveled.

NOW IT'S DUTCH CAPS.

In honor of Wilhelmina's baby, mothers are making starched and flaring headgear for their children and here's how to make one: The Dutch cap is fashioned of strips of linen spun and embroidered by the thrifty mothers and joined with exquisite lace knitted or crocheted by the same loving hands. Before it is worn it is starched very stiff and the corners are bent back as you see them

in the illustration. It is the sweetest frame you ever saw for the little faces. The strips of linen and insertion are 18 inches long, with 20 inches of lace to edge the front. When the strips are joined they must measure 8 inches at the narrowest and 11 inches at widest point. Join at the curved seam of the back, place a nine-inch draw-string across the center back and your little cap is complete.

A One Time Comanche Chief.

Quanah Parker, one-time bloodthirsty Comanche chief, was recently elected head of a district school board in Oklahoma, and his son, a graduate of Carlisle school, was appointed teacher. Quanah Parker's mother was a white woman, taken prisoner when a child by the present chief's father. The child grew to womanhood among the Comanches, then a wild, wandering, bloodthirsty tribe, roaming the plains of Texas. The chief made her his squaw and she bore him the son, Quanah Parker. Not long after she went back to her white people, but the Indian life had gained too strong a hold upon her to remain, and she returned to her tepee and her chief, the father of her son. She lived with the tribe until her death.

Reflections on Fame.

"People will praise my work after I am dead," said the playwright, gloomily.

"Perhaps," answered the cold-blooded actor; "but isn't it a good deal of a sacrifice for a little praise?"—Washington Star.

Where He Slept.

The Pastor—And do you sleep with your head to the north?

The Deacon—Let me see! Which way does the church stand, anyway?—Yonkers Statesman.

No woman should give way to grief. Let her keep her hair frizzed, and everything may come around all right.

A man who hopes a great deal will not work.