

THE RING "SLATE" WAS BUSTED.

Claude Thayer Turns Over Creamery Stock-The Illegal Voting Was Stopped.

The election on Wednesday for the purpose of electing a water commission caused some little excitement, especially when it was known that a number of persons were given creamery stock and upon which they were allowed to vote. This stock was turned over by Claude Thayer to parties who had no right to a vote at the election on Monday, and it is plain to most everyone that this illegal way of trying to carry the election by bribery would have succeeded had not the election board discovered the trick and stopped people from voting on it, for there were plenty of persons with creamery stock assigned them ready to vote if it could have been made to work. As it was, Royal Stillwell, H. Chase and Captain Dodge voted and S. C. Foster, E. Baker, E. T. Laughlin and T. Handley, jr., tried to vote on stock assigned to an order for shares assigned by Claude Thayer or C. & E. Thayer, but in the case of Laughlin it was so glaringly "rotten" that the election board had to shut down on it. He told the board that Mr. Thayer had given him the stock that day in Coburn's store. In the first ward is where the principal fight was made for the purpose of defeating P. McIntosh with that kind of bribery and illegal voting. The "slate," as prepared by those who wanted to control the commission, was broken in three places, viz., that in the tie between Hines and McIntosh, and in Goodspeed defeating Cary for the four year term, and also in Crenshaw defeating Case for the five year term. It does not look as though the commission can be controlled in the interest of the Thayer-Oak Nolan Talmage faction, who were very active in this election. Wm. Ryan and E. M. Harvey engineered the fight in opposition to some of the caucus nominees. Talmage was the "dark horse" against McNair for the two year term, but the trick miscarried, leaving the ex-mayor in the seat. Following is the result of the election:

- 1st ward—Otto Heins..... 7
Peter McIntosh..... 7
2nd ward—C. B. Hadley..... 22
3rd ward—S. A. Brothead..... 28
4th ward—M. W. Harrison..... 9
5th ward—A. C. Reynolds..... 13
At large:
1 year—G. W. Grayson..... 54
Wm. Ryan..... 44
2 years—Alex. McNair..... 65
C. W. Talmage..... 21
3 years—B. C. Lamb..... 57
G. A. Edmunds..... 39
4 years—H. F. Goodspeed..... 51
W. H. H. Cary..... 45
5 years—H. Crenshaw..... 55
A. K. Case..... 45
* Elected.
It seems that the tie vote in the first ward will have to be decided by the city council, and on account of the illegal voting McIntosh will fight for the seat.

NEHALEM.

Mr. Sanders, wife and two children from Beaver have moved on the Beale's place, and will work it this season. J. S. Stephens was on the river doing business this week. School district No. 11 is in need of a first class school teacher. Ebenburgers' mill has been busy of late cutting a cargo of lumber for the Gerald C. on her next trip. Those that are afraid to read the Appeal to Reason, should read Frenzied Finance, written by Lawson, a good republican. It's an eye opener of the first degree. The Gerald C came in Sunday. She is loading lumber at Ebenburgers' mill. She will go out Tuesday. Earl Finley is in from Clatskanie for a few days.

NETARTS.

School commenced on Monday with Albert Mason as teacher. We feel sure the school will be a success, as Mr. Mason is a first class teacher. George Phelps, of this place, has gone to Forest Grove to bring in a flock of goats, having purchased them from Mr. Edd Naylor, of that place. Sammy Reading went with Mr. Phelps to help drive them in. The Hodgdon's Bro. have rented their ranch to Mr. Myers, of Tillamook. The Hodgdon's intend to keep about 15 cows on their place here to patronize the cheese factory. Well, I suppose the cheese factory is a sure thing this time. We hope so, any way, for a factory is badly needed at Netarts. Mrs. W. H. Easter, of Tillamook, was visiting at Netarts this week. She brought her daughter, Mable, to Mr. O'Hara's to stay, while she will attend school here. Miss Ruth Easter returned home Monday after a few weeks' visit with Miss Pearl Farmer. Edd Catterlin is very busy sowing oats while the weather is nice, and we see where Mr. Catterlin is right in doing so. One of J. M. Cone's cows had the misfortune to get one of her eyes put out last week. George Phelps has been improving his place by building one mile of fence to keep his goats enclosed.

Death by Poison.

HONOLULU, March 6.—The inquest into the death of Mrs. Jane L. Stanford was begun this afternoon in a private dining-room of the Monna Hotel, with Deputy Sheriff Kawahara questioning the witnesses. His interrogations did not show that any theory had been formulated by the authorities, and the only suggestion of a theory was advanced when Attorney General Andrews asked Miss Berner, in cross-examination, if Mrs. Stanford had ever expressed a desire to join her dead husband and son.

This witness denied, saying that Mrs. Stanford was devoted to her life work, but had on a few occasions expressed the hope that some day she would be joined to her dead relatives. Miss Berner was generally very cool and possessed while giving her testimony and read, corrected and signed the transcript of her evidence in the presence of the jury.

The testimony generally shows that many persons had access to the bottle containing the bicarbonate of soda. While the police are convinced that Mrs. Stanford's death was unnatural they feel that they can find a solution.

George S. Boutwell.

George S. Boutwell, whose death at the age of eighty-seven occurred last week, was universally esteemed as a man of great force of character and inflexible integrity. Though not holding office for many years, he continued active in public affairs to the end of his life, evincing a keenness of mind, a zeal and an endurance which commanded the admiration of his opponents as well as of his partisans, and aroused wonder, if not envy, in younger men. Mr. Boutwell played a large part in making the history of this country. Much of the important legislation of the Civil War and reconstruction period was shaped by his hand. The administration of the internal revenue system was developed by him, and the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was in a large measure adopted as a result of his work. He was quite as notable in his failures as in his success. He will be remembered as one of the leaders in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson and an advocate of the whipping out of the Southern States and the government of the territory as a conquered province. As Secretary of the Treasurer under President Grant he was an able administrator.

In recent years Mr. Boutwell had been active in his opposition to the Republican party, with which he had been identified for nearly half a century, owing to its policy in dealing with the problems growing out of the Spanish war. The spirit which made him an intolerant radical in dealings with reconstruction measures, and a narrow partisan throughout his political life, led him to take extreme positions in advocating what he believed to be the right of the Filipinos. Uncompromising obedience to his convictions, whether well grounded or ill grounded, was the keynote of Mr. Boutwell's character. It explained his defects and was the foundation of his virtues. He was sometimes the victim of prejudice and narrowness. He was always ruled by high-minded and disinterested motives.

Man may live happily and usefully for 150 years, according to Dr. Lyman B. Sperry, of Oberlin, O., who has expressed this belief in an address delivered before the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago. "After a third of a century of scientific study such is my conclusion," said Dr. Sperry. "The destructive force which brings about the present low average of longevity are manifold, but I believe it is possible to enjoy good health and activity up to a century and a half by a proper understanding of the human possibilities and the exercise of this knowledge." Dr. Sperry's topic was the "Science of Living," his main object, apparently being to point out the influences which retard long life, with stress on the theory that immorality has a direct bearing on the physical being. Climatic conditions, according to Dr. Sperry, have been reduced to statistics, proving beyond doubt that both torrid and frigid atmosphere tend to shorten existence. The longevity worth mentioning, it was claimed, existed in the temperate zone. In relation to the destructive force of evil habits, Dr. Sperry spoke at length, and his scathing treatment of drinks, tobacco and opium, was said to be derived from personal association with victims.

Authorities of Douglas County have offered a substantial reward for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered Jack Rodgers, the Roseburg timber cruiser. Rodgers was found dead in a blacksmith shop at Roseburg under circumstances which led to the belief that he met with foul play, and a verdict was rendered by the Coroner's jury in accordance with the facts. There is scarcely any doubt that the secret service department of the Government has been quietly analyzing various features of the case, it being understood that Rodgers was in a position to give important testimony bearing upon the Canal fraud situation in that section of the country. In view of the co-operation of the civil authorities, it is thought that Rodgers' slayers, whoever they may be, will soon be brought to justice.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by Eddy & Botts.
U.S.A. to Edward B. Graves, Patent. S 1/2 N 1/4 and E 1/2 S 1/4 section 9, tp. 5 south, range 9.
U.S.A. to Thore P. Haugen, Patent. N 1/2 S 1/4 and S 1/2 N 1/4, section 28, tp. 1 north, range 9.
U.S.A. to Dwight H. Thomas, Patent. S 1/2 S 1/4 section 8, tp. 2 north, range 6.
U.S.A. to Alexander Normand, Jr., Patent. Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, section 5, tp. 3 north, range 7.
U.S.A. to Jane B. Noyes, Patent. S 1/2 N 1/4 and E 1/2 S 1/4, section 6, tp. 3 north, range 6.
U.S.A. to John C. Noyes, Patent. S 1/2 N 1/4 and N 1/2 S 1/4 section 5, tp. 3 north, range 8.
Dwight H. Thomas and wife to Geo. W. Koger, Sw 1/4, section 2 north, range 6. \$100.00.
U.S. Land Office to N. L. Nelson, Receipt. S 1/4 section 2, tp. 3 north, range 10.
Alexander Normand, Jr., to Ollie Normand, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, section 5, tp. 3 north, range 7. \$5.00.
Katie Gardner to Wm. L. Gardner, 80 acres in secs. 4 and 9, tp. 5 south, range 10. \$1500.00.
Wm. L. Gardner to Katie Gardner, 122.30 acres in section 7, tp. 5 south, range 10, and secs. 1 and 12, tp. 5 south, range 11. \$2000.00.
David Bradley to M. L. Jones, 180 acres in section 1, tp. 6 south, range 9 and section 36, tp. 5 south, range 9. \$1499.00.
Mary F. Dunstan and husband to Mary J. Dunstan, 100 acres in sections 25 and 26, tp. 1 south, range 8. \$1.00.
James E. Brown to Mary J. Dunstan, 100 acres in sections 25 and 26, tp. 1 south, range 8. \$700.00.
Wm. M. Hamilton to J. H. Ellison, Lots 7 and 8, block 4, Stillwell's add. to Tillamook, and lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, block 9, Jacoby addition to Bay City. \$250.00.
Nels Thompson and wife to R. L. Wade, Lots 3 and 4, block 3, Thayer's addition to Tillamook. \$2400.00.
Zoe E. Smith and husband to J. H. Cook, Ne 1/4 S 1/4, section 20, N 1/2 S 1/4 and N 1/2 S 1/4, section 21, tp. 1 south, range 10. \$1000.00.
Five mortgages filed to secure \$2200.00.
One mortgage securing \$800.00 satisfied.

The Small Town is Best.

It is our belief that in America we have too many cities which are too large and a country which is too meagerly populated. We prophesy a coming disintegration of massed populations, and their distribution in a more sane and industrially more desirable fashion. The small town is next to the country. It is a better environment for the young man than is the great metropolis, toward which so many turn their eyes. Trolley cars, rural deliveries, trade catalogs and mail order periodicals have done very much to change the isolation which formerly went with life in the country. It is improving, and with it improves the condition of life in the small town. Heretofore our young men have left the country for the city. Some of them were obliged to go there to succeed in their chosen line of work. For the young man who has a business career in view there is possibly as good a success in a small city as he may hope for in a great one. If he has not much money capital, his personality, his character will more readily atone for that in a small town. This is especially true of the professional man. Indeed, any man of intelligence may hope for greater preferment in the small centres of population than in the large. As to social life and the general decency and comfort of passing through this vale of tears as conditions exist even to-day—and they will be far better ten years from now—a self-respecting family has ten times better chance in a town of ten thousand to fifty thousand inhabitants almost anywhere in America than it can by any possibility hope to have in a city of the first class. The small town is a better environment in many ways. Not the least of its desirable qualities is the fact that it is closer to the out of doors. The man who has a cottage of his own, with a horse and buggy and a shotgun, in some place of a few thousand inhabitants, is better off as a man and a citizen than one who is receiving a \$20,000 salary in any big city.

Several sites are said to have been submitted to the well-known Weyerhaeuser lumber interests upon which to erect what is promised to be the largest individual sawmill plant in the Northwest. As yet no location has been chosen, but one of 57 acres has been offered on the river front, below the 1905 Fair grounds, and another at St. Johns.

The conference of the trans-Atlantic steamship companies was concluded after rearranging the rate for all classes, which will be published soon. The Associated Press is informed that the increase in tariffs will be immaterial, but that an agreement has been arrived at between the companies to prevent a repetition of last year's rate war.

Poligamy has been introduced into the southern part of the Northwest Territory. There is a large Mormon settlement there and the police have been instructed to prosecute a number of men who brought two wives, whom they married in Utah.

HOPE GIVEN UP.

Russia Admits Her Army's Defeat.

For ten days the Japanese and Russian armies in Manchuria have been engaged in a mighty conflict, the issue of which has not yet been reached. Although most of the news from the scenes of battle comes through Russian sources, it is evident that the Japanese made some gains yesterday. St. Petersburg has an unofficial report that General Kuropatkin's center has been broken and that 13 siege guns have fallen into the hands of the Japanese. These guns, which are of six and eight inch caliber, were given permanent emplacements on the line of the railroad north of Shakhe station, that fact evidencing the confidence of the Russians that the Japanese could not penetrate thither. It is generally believed that Kuropatkin was yesterday fighting a rearguard action to cover his retreat, and that the night will have witnessed a large withdrawal of troops toward Tie Pass. All of the Commander-in-Chief's ability, it is considered, will be required to extricate his army from its present predicament. The issue, it is expected, will be decided today.

London, March 8.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Tokio says:

Reports are current here that the Russians are in retreat and preparing to destroy the railroad north of Mukden. General Kuropatkin is said to have gone to Fushun after holding a council of war of 100 officers. His left rearguard, consisting of 20,000 picked troops, is retiring. Chinese report that Mukden has been completely evacuated and that its great magazines were set on fire by Japanese artillery.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—That the battle of Mukden will go down in history with Liao Yang in the long lists of Russian defeats is the almost universal belief in pessimistic St. Petersburg which has forgotten the meaning of the word "victory." The War Office does not admit that this issue of the great battle which already exceeds in magnitude of operations and losses that of Shakhe, has been decided, although it is positive it is in high quarters that Kuropatkin has telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas that it will be impossible to hold Mukden and that the withdrawal of the army northward has already begun.

Nothing from General Kuropatkin later than Monday has been given out, but dispatches to St. Petersburg newspapers and advices to the Associated Press dated at 6 o'clock last night indicate that the position of the army after a day of furious fighting is desperate but not absolutely hopeless, some Russian correspondent even predicting a Russian victory soon, and one affirming that the extreme Japanese left has already begun to retire southward. Everything now depends on General Kuropatkin's reserves.

"Spirit" Weighs 300, Avoirdupois.

New York, March 6.—Calvert Berwick, a native of Virginia, last night caused a sensational exposure of a materializing medium in the latter's Lexington Avenue apartments. In the midst of a seance in a crowded room the medium, a woman weighing 300 pounds, was dragged shrieking from her cabinet and tossed into the center of the circle of dupes.

She fought like a trapped tigress. Furniture was smashed, men knocked down and glass broken, before the woman and her husband were finally subdued. Then three gas jets were lighted and the medium was found gasping in the center of the room, clad in a mass of gauze, coated with phosphorescent paint. Half her spiritual garb and her headpiece were in the possession of Berwick.

According to the Virginian, his mother—a resident of this city, has lost thousands of dollars in investments, made through the advice of the "spirits" and Berwick stated that he intended to prosecute, criminally, and civilly, the mediums responsible for the loss.

The exposure was one of the most sensational and complete ever made in this city. Berwick's cousin, Harroson Grindley, was with him at the scene and struck a light while the fight was going on in the cabinet. Immediately half a dozen or more confederates attacked the two interlopers.

They were floored in quick succession and after a great effort, the women was dragged into the light. About her hung a mass of cheap cheesecloth liberally smeared with the phosphorescent paint while a remarkable looking head piece had been torn away by Berwick. It was found to consist of the top of an old felt hat with the brim cut off, around which had been wound yards of the cheesecloth.

A piece of old silk had been cut and sewed to form a mask for the face. This was just transparent enough to give the outline of the features beneath. A tinkling music box which had been wound up just before, played "Peace Abide with Thee," during the fight.

The special session of the Senate was opened Monday with loud applause for Vice-President Fairbanks when he appeared in the chamber to preside. He at once rapped the Senate to order and prayer was offered by Chaplain Hale.

The Housekeeper's Soliloquy.

Here's a big washing to be done,
One pair of hands to do it;
Sheets, skirts and stockings, coats and pants,
How will I e'er get through it?
Dinner to get for six or more,
No loaf left over from Sunday,
And baby cross as he can be—
He's always so on Monday.
'Tis time the meat was in the pot,
The bread was worked for baking,
The clothes were taken from the boiler—
Oh, dear, the baby's wailing!
Hush, baby dear! There, hush-sh!
I wish he'd sleep a little,
Till I could run and get some wood,
To hurry up the kettle.
Oh, dear! Oh, dear! If Pete comes home
And finds things in this pother,
He'll just begin and tell me all
About his tidy mother.
How nice her kitchen used to be,
Her dinner always ready,
Exactly when the noon bell rang—
Hush, hush, dear little Freddy.
And then will come some nasty words
Right out before I'm thinking,
They say that nasty words from wives
Set sober men to drinking.
Now, is not that a great idea,
That men should go to sinning
Because a weary, half-sick wife
Can't always smile so winning?
When I was young I used to earn
My living without trouble,
Had clothes and pocket money, too,
And hours of leisure double.
I never dreamed of such a fate
When I a lass was courted,
Doing the work of six
For the sake of being supported.
Two hundred feet of solid ore, carrying high values in gold and copper is reported from the Alameda mine, of Galice, with the recent completion of a deep crosscut. This is the largest body of ore uncovered in any Oregon mines. The walls, though 200 feet apart, are well defined, and the ore matter between is said to be unbroken. It is all workable quartz, and carries constant values. The rock is smelting, and will be treated in the big smelter, the foundation of which is now being laid at the Alameda, on the shelf rock just below the adit tunnels, on the bluff overlooking Rogue River, an ideal site for a reduction plant of this character. Large crews are employed night and day in the Alameda, and also on the new wagon road being built from the mine to Leland, giving a new outlet for Galice to the railroad.

GUNS PLACED ON SKATES.

Novel Contrivance of Warfare Suggested to Wintry Climate Used by the Canadian Artillery.
It is proverbial that necessity is the mother of invention, and certain it is that our Canadian cousins are not wanting in the latter capacity. In no direction is this fact more strongly in evidence than in their method of mounting their field batteries for winter use, says the London Mail. During the winter months, when the whole country is frequently covered to the depth of several feet with a bed of treacherous snow, it is, of course, impossible to move wheeled artillery and ammunition wagons. As, however, intending invaders are by no means given to confining their efforts to summer campaigns, it became necessary to devise some means of getting over the difficulty. Happily, Canada had in the person of Artillery Maj. R. W. Ruherford a soldier of no little resource. By a most ingenious design he has made it possible to mount the guns, gun-limbers, wagons and wagon-limbers upon a species of "hobsleigh," the whole arrangement being joined-up by traces in the ordinary way by an operation occupying at the outside under five minutes. The change from summer to winter guise can thus be made immediately a fall of snow has rendered the roads impassable for wheeled traffic, while the advantage in superior mobility over an unprepared enemy would be enormous, as the practically noiseless motion of the sleighs would bring the guns well into range without betraying the slightest hint of their approach.

Chance Saved the Champion.

Like many another popular idol, Crescens was of humble origin, and worked unusually hard for his honors. His trainer, the celebrated horseman, John McCartney, tells us that, as a colt, Crescens "was plain looking, awkward in all his movements, and had little of the appearance of a coming champion." As a yearling the colt injured himself so badly that "his owner, Mr. George H. Ketcham, a wealthy young business man, of Toledo, O., who had engaged in the horse breeding business on account of falling health, ordered the colt killed, says the National Magazine. The farm superintendent forgot his orders; the colt was allowed to run in the paddock several days and it recovered before he remembered the orders of Mr. Ketcham. This it was by an accident that Crescens, 2-02 1/2, the greatest trotting horse the world ever knew, escaped being killed."

Expensive Kindness.

A singular case is that of Patrick Logue, of Altoona, Pa., who has been prosecuted for cruelty to animals, his offenses consisting of excessive kindness. Logue is so fond of an intelligent horse owned by him that he will not allow the horse to work or even be exercised. For four years the horse has not been out of the stable. Logue feeds it and cares for it tenderly, but he has steadfastly refused to take it out. Consequently the Humane society has brought suit to force him to give the horse some work or exercise it daily at least.

Fine Tribute to Mackay.

John W. Mackay, the Irish-American multi-millionaire, who died recently in London, had a fine tribute paid to him once by a friend. "Mackay," said he, "is one of the few rich men I should like to know if he were poor."

Emigration of Jews.

During the last year 80,000 Jews emigrated from Roumania.

JERSEY'S PURCHASE PRICE.

Historic Document Which Shows That the State Was Sold by Indians for Rum, Guns, Etc.

Carefully locked away in one of the fireproof safes of the New Jersey Historical society there now are two valuable documents that tell of the early colonization of the state, says the New York Times.

The first is a deed on parchment from Charles II. to his brother James, duke of York, afterward king of England, giving him a grant of all lands from the St. Lawrence river to Chesapeake bay. The only two names on the grant that Americans of to-day would recognize are Nantucket and Cape Cod, which are spelled as they are to-day. The St. Lawrence river is designated as "The Great River in Canada."

The deed is beautifully written in Gothic lettering, and the document is in excellent condition. Under each line of writing is a ruling of red, evidently done with a quill. The parchment is over two feet in length, and to the bottom is attached what was once a large seal of wax.

Gold and silver cords are fastened to the seal. In an upper left-hand corner is an engraving of Charles II., and the borders of the deed are filled with pen and ink designs, delicate and beautiful. The document is dated from Westminster in the seventeenth year of King Charles' reign. While the deed is apparently the original, for the amount of work expended on it would not be given to a copy, no signatures appear, and apparently none was ever placed on it.

CENTURY OF PATENT ISSUES.

Beginning July 31, 1790, the Number Granted in This Country Has Been 428,621.

The census bureau lately issued a report dealing with the cooperative relation of patented inventions to manufactures, which shows that New York, though third in population and patent rank for the first decade of the 100 years has since been first in both, as well as manufactures. It is an interesting fact, in considering the list of states presented in the report, that the manufacturing rank of a state as a rule approximates its patent rank, says the New York Sun. The report says:

The first patent granted by the general government was to Samuel Hopkins, July 31, 1790, for an improvement in pot and pearl ash manufacture. The last patent granted for the year 1899, at the close of the first 100 years of patent issues, was to Wilhelm Dreyer, December 31, 1899, for an electro magnet's transmuting machine. These two patents are suggestively symbolical of the progress of the century in invention and manufacture—the first akin to the primitive industries of a new country and the last serving the exacting demands of a highly organized industrial system. The total number of patents issued during this century of invention was 428,621.

A feature of the report is the steady growth shown in the number of patents granted to citizens of foreign countries.

NOT THE SAME NAMES.

Nomenclature for Birds in England and America is Not at All the Same.

In reviewing a book about "Beasts and Birds in America," the London Spectator warns English readers against the confusion that may arise in their minds by the application of the same name to different birds in England and the United States. "The consequence," it remarks, "is that the critical English schoolboy who reads of robins pecking a wicked squirrel ('Meeko') to death will perhaps toss the book away as untrustworthy—unless he is a reader of Wendell Holmes, and remembers the allusion to the day when young Americans were misled by the English books with local color not fitting the new country. In the books that came from England the robin was a little domestic bird that fed at table instead of a great fidgety, jerky, whooping thrush."

But the whooping thrush (Turdus migratorius) of North America had a red breast like the robin of England, and so the name was given to him, and it was a mob of whooping thrushes, and not robin redbreasts, that did "Meeko," the mischief maker to death. And so, it may be added, the ancient misunderstanding and controversy between English and American tourists at the Atlantic liners' tables as to what is a partridge, a pheasant, a grouse, etc., will go on to the end of time.

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