

HOW NOT TO LEGISLATE.

A House That Meekly Acquiesces in Its Own Stultification.

On the eve of the passage of the Hepburn bill in the house practically without opposition Mr. Hepburn admitted that he did not know what it meant. Here is a bill twenty-six pages long. It is filled with minutely intricate provisions dealing with the administration of a property, billions in value, and affecting all the people of the country. In the course of debate on the measure many sharp questions as to the intent and effect of the language used have been raised. Yet at the end the very author of the bill jauntily waived aside all men details of "construction." As to the meaning of the words employed, Mr. Hepburn declared, it was "utterly futile" to think of getting "legislative unanimity on that point."

One important matter left absolutely in a cloud by the Hepburn bill is the control of differential rates. This is a subject of vital interest. It involves the whole question of the long haul versus the short haul, and also that of discrimination against localities. In the latter particular complaints have been long and loud in many parts of the west. It has been alleged, and with a great array of evidence, that railroad managers have selfishly used discriminating rates to build up one town or develop one region at the expense of another. A cure for this unfairness was explicitly sought by the western advocates of railway legislation, but how is the case left by the Hepburn bill? Nobody knows. The point was closely argued on January 30 by Representative Littlefield in his questioning of Representative Townsend, one of the sponsors of the bill. Did it give the commission power to abolish preferential rates, Mr. Townsend was sorry to say he thought not. He said: "The best authority I can obtain says no. 'Others,' he magnanimously added, 'may understand that the bill confers such a power.'"

Everyone understands, however, why this slovenly bill was put through the house. It is to oblige the president who wants the matter hurried before the senate. Any old bill is good enough for the house. The real work of legislation is done in the senate, so push the thing along and get it over with as soon as possible. If there are clauses drawn with studied ambiguity, trust "them above" to straighten out the tangles. And the house meekly acquiesces in its own stultification. Last year it whopped through the Esch-Townsend bill, with only seven dissenting votes, though, as Representative Sibley asserted the other day, not three members would now vote for such a measure. With similar feigned unanimity and enthusiasm it passes the Hepburn bill in the confident expectation that it will emerge from the senate in such shape that its own mother would not know it. Yet one occasionally hears a representative whining about the senate's usurpation of power. But if the house shirks the real work of framing laws, some constitutional bond must attend to it. All the powers which the house wields lay down, it may be certain that the senate will take up with alacrity—and small blame to it.—New York Evening Post.

VISITORS AT GENEVA.

The official statistics show that 177,685 strangers stopped at the hotels and boarding houses of Geneva between May 15 and October, 1905. Of these 68,513 were French, 35,114 were Swiss, 26,569 were Germans, 14,177 from the United States and 9,618 were Englishmen. This does not include all of the tourists who visited Switzerland, but only those who stopped at Geneva.

During the same time 10,103 tourists visited the Yosemite Valley and 26,188 the Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks. The latter number is double the highest previous record and was the result of low fares and large excursions to the Portland exposition. In 1904, which had the highest record up to that date, there were only a few more than 13,000 visitors to the Yellowstone and about 9,000 to the Yosemite. The number of Americans in Switzerland is always more than double and sometimes four or five times as great as may be found in any year at any of our own summer resorts. There are more numerous than the English and almost as numerous as the Germans almost all French, who have only to cross the border with one day's or one night's ride. In the figures I have given of the visitors at Geneva, the Americans are all tourists, persons of leisure seeking health and recreation and spending their money freely. The German, French and English figures include large numbers of commercial travelers and others who went to Geneva on business.—W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record-Herald.

I would sing a little ditty, Terse and quaint, To the girls who look so pretty When they ain't. Philadelphia Record.

A CALL IN BETHLEHEM.

Syrian Hospitality, Etiquette and Coffee-Making.

Our longest call, and the most interesting, was upon a family of some note in the town and so well-to-do that they occupied the whole of a three-story house. Christmas being a holiday, men as well as women were at home, and all the members of the family were invited in to see us in the paternal abode. The host was formerly the sheriff of the town, and in more troublous times than ours a mighty man of valor in the region. He sat upon a cushion near the door, a fine looking patriarch in white turban, white tunic, and full white trousers. His beard looked the whiter for the black eyebrows drawn strong above a pair of piercing dark eyes. He was in holiday mood and dress, full of pleasant courtesy to us and good humored banter to the others present. We were hardly comfortably seated upon the divan running around three sides of the room when he ordered his wife to bring him a bottle of native wine and a glass, in which he drank to my son's health. Syrian etiquette forbade him to drink to the health of a woman or to name her over a draught of wine, but he hedged cleverly by tossing off a second bumper, and holding the emptied glass in his hand, expressing the hope—still addressing my traveling companion—that "Mamma, your honorable mother, will have a safe and prosperous journey to her distant home." For the next five minutes he kept his gentle wife, his daughter, who had the face of a Madonna, and his beautiful daughter-in-law busy in making ready for the inevitable coffee-drinking.

A brazier of charcoal stood beside him, but his wife blew up the coals and added fuel; the daughter brought the raw coffee berries in a round, shallow vessel, with a long handle, like a straight-sided frying pan, in which the coffee itself was roasted. The grains as a special compliment to us, "To a brother-in-law who had dropped in was assigned the task of pounding the coffee to powder in a mortar of olive wood—"an heirloom," as the host told us proudly, "and over a hundred years old." The pestle was likewise of olive wood, but was as hard as lignumvitae and black as ebony—eight age and use. In pounding the coffee a tune is rung by beats of the pestle against the sides of the mortar. When this is done skillfully every part of the rim is touched in turn by the rhythmic resonance. The hostess put the coffee powder into a copper pot, added water, sugar and a pinch of allspice, and set it to boil, her lord directing the process and watching the pot until the contents foamed up to the top, when he lifted it off, waited until the bubbling ceased, and put it back over the coals. After three boilings the beverage was ready for use. The daughter brought a tray on which were three handless cups. Her father filled them and she passed them to the guests.—Marion Harland in Lippincott's.

A MYSTERY OF HUMOR.

When on the pave you chance to fall, With utter lack of grace, And turn your ankle as you sprawl, And maybe bruise your face, When angry tears spring to your eye, And you are mad as sin, Oh, why does every passerby Behold you with a grin?

When foolish wagers you have paid With natural regret, When resolutions boldly made All weakly you forget, When plans go wrong, and you are broke,

When you had hoped to win— In pity's name, where is the joke And why do people grin? —Washington Star.

ON HAND.

"Gracious! John," exclaimed Mrs. Slangy, "you surely haven't brought any one home to dinner?" "Sure!" replied Slangy. "Haven't you got any grub for them?" "Why, no. You told me this morning you'd bring home a couple of lobsters for dinner and—"

"Well, that's them in the parlor." Philadelphia Press.

Is Disease a Crime?

Not very long ago, a popular magazine published an editorial article in which the writer asserted, in substance, that all disease should be regarded as criminal. Certain it is, that much of the sickness and suffering of mankind is due to the violation of certain of Nature's laws. But to say that all sickness should be regarded as criminal, must appeal to every reasonable individual as radically wrong.

It would be harsh, unsympathetic, cruel, yes criminal, to condemn the poor, weak, over-worked housewife who sinks under the heavy load of household cares and burdens, and suffers from weaknesses, various displacements of pelvic organs and other derangements peculiar to her sex. Frequent bearing of children, with its exacting demands upon the system, coupled with the care, worry and labor of rearing a large family, is often the cause of weaknesses, derangements and debility which are aggravated by the many household cares and the hard, never-ending work which the mother is called upon to perform. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the maker of that world-famed remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ills—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—that one of the greatest obstacles to the cure of this class of maladies is the fact that the poor, over-worked housewife can not get the needed rest from her many household cares and labor to enable her to secure from the use of his "Prescription" its full benefits. It is a matter of frequent experience he says, in his extensive practice in these cases, to meet with those in which his treatment fails to bring about the desired result, to abstain from hard work long enough to be cured. With those suffering from prolapsus anterior and retroversus of the uterus or other displacement of the woman's organs, it is very necessary that, in addition to taking his favorite Prescription, they abstain from being very much, or for long periods, on their feet. All heavy lifting or straining of any kind should also be avoided. As much out-door air as possible, with moderate light exercise is also very important. The patient observe these rules and the "Favorite Prescription" will do the rest.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound. If sick consult the Doctor, free of charge by letter. All such communications are held sacredly confidential. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate and regulate stomach, liver and bowels.

TO NAME THE TREES.

The Forest Service Will Identify Trees in Streets and Parks.

The increased interest in forests and forest trees which is a sign of the times, has, among other things, led many city and town officials to seek to make streets and parks. Not only are such trees in very many cases now without marks of identification, but in not a few cases they have been labeled with incorrect names. The Forest Service has devised plans by which its cooperation will be secured in correctly identifying the public trees of any community which may care to call upon it.

It is remarkable how little uniformity there is in the use of tree names. Even scientific names, which are, of course, always more exact than the common names, are in many cases unsettled, but common names are often used almost at random. In different parts of the country the same species may be popularly known under very different names, and on the other hand, the same name is often used in different localities for altogether different trees.

In the effort to assist toward uniformity of usage in scientific names of forest trees, and also to lessen the chaos in the use of common names, the Forest Service has already published "A Check List of the Forest Trees of the United States." This serves as a guide when once a tree has been identified by the botanist. But the first requisite is that the identification should be correct. It is here that difficulty is often met with. For this reason the Forest Service has recently issued its technical knowledge to city authorities.

There are two ways in which assistance may be given. Where the work is on a large scale, a representative of the service will visit the town or city and identify the trees by examination on the spot. In most cases, however, identification by correspondence will prove entirely adequate. This will require merely that specimens of trees be sent to the Forest Service, together with a rough sample plat showing their location, the plat and specimen being numbered to correspond. For such illustration a full set of specimens, illustrating mature foliage, and, if possible, the nature of the flowers and of the fruit (as the botanist call the seeds) should be sent. Fruit specimens are very essential, but flowers may be omitted. The specimens should be readily secured. Two or three specimens of branches in leaf, 10 or 12 inches long, taken from different parts of the crown, so as to exhibit all of the leaf forms common to the species, will answer for the foliage. One or two specimens of the tree by examination, and fruit may be placed between sheets of ordinary newspaper or blotting paper about 12 by 16 inches in size. Thirty to fifty specimens and sheets may thus be piled on top of another and the whole bundle placed between two stiff pieces of mill board, pasted-board, or thin picture backing a little larger than the sheets of paper carrying the specimens. The package must then be well tied and wrapped, when it may be sent by mail if under 4 pounds in weight. If before sending, the specimens are changed to dry sheets of paper once in twenty-four hours, keeping them constantly under a weight of from 40 to 50 pounds, they can be thoroughly dried within two or three weeks, when they will not be so heavy and will still be in excellent condition for identification.

Suggestions as to labels and their use are also made by the service when requested. Not Friends. "Your ready repartee has made you many friends," said the sincere admirer. "Your mistake is a common one," answered Miss Cayenne. "They are not friends. They are merely an audience."—Washington Star.

After reading the wedding announcements in a newspaper a woman always turns to the nearby newsstand and how many divorce suits have been filed.—Chicago News.

CRIBBING AT COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

"Cribbing is growing to be a source of worry to college professors whenever the examinations draw near. Yale recently expelled one of her best oarsmen, who was caught employing this method of obtaining high marks without study, and she may be depended upon to keep up the good work. There are almost as many ways of "cribbing" as there are "cribbers." One of the most elaborate and widely used is known as the double roll. It consists of a long narrow strip of paper, which is rolled from both ends. A fund of information that may be useful in examinations can be stowed away on this strip. The student must know just where each item is to be found and must practice manipulating it until he can use it with one hand. Some of the most elaborate cribs of this sort cost hours of hard labor, almost as many as would be necessary to "crim" on the subject and pass the examination honestly.

When examination questions can be obtained before the examination, and this happens more often than the college professors have any idea of, the common method is to write out a paper before entering the examination room and substitute it for that on which one has been working. Students take great care not to have these previously prepared papers too perfectly detected. When caught in the act of substitution, there are various ways of getting lists of questions before the examination. Employees in the college printing offices are often dishonest and make a practice of selling questions. Sometimes, where the classes are large, the examinations are held in sections. Some one in the first section will toss a list of questions out of the window to a waiting member of the second section. This happened a few years ago at Cornell, and the papers of an entire section were refused by the examining officer, who ordered another examination.

The old high-school practice of bringing text-books to the building in which the examination is being held, and hiding them in the washroom, is also practiced to some extent in the colleges. The student gets permission to leave the room on one pretext or another and looks up points on which he is in doubt. The meanest of all 'cribbers' is the far-sighted individual who looks over his neighbor's paper. Students have actually been known to purchase special glasses for examinations which would enable them to read papers which were being written at some distance from them. There are many keen students who would not think of cheating in examinations themselves, but who think nothing of allowing some less well-posted student to look over their shoulders. Of late years faculty effort has been directed against this practice, and there is a growing tendency to hold the man who gives assistance in this manner equally guilty with the man who accepts it.—New York Tribune.

THE UNEXPECTED.

"Did you read about the big disaster at the powder mills?" "No, what is it?" "You remember the high wind yesterday?" "Did the mills blow up?" "No, they blew down."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

Advertisement for Dr. T. Felix Goursaud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier. Includes an illustration of a woman's face and text describing the cream's benefits for skin conditions like pimples, freckles, and wrinkles.

20 TO 25% DISCOUNT ON Standard Pianos

To close out all discontinued styles. This is an opportunity no one in the market for a piano can afford to overlook. Easy payments to all. When we offer pianos of such famous makes at such extraordinary reductions, we are making piano history. A chance like this comes but once in years. So exceptional is the character of the price offerings and so great the scope in point of variety that this sale certainly merits the liveliest enthusiasm of every prospective piano purchaser. We are forced to make this sacrifice owing to the fact that catalogues recently received from makers we represent show designs of many new styles, and we also notice that many of the old models are to be discontinued entirely. This necessitates the closing out of all "to be discontinued" models in our warehouses, to provide floor space for the new ones already ordered. Write us today for fullest possible particulars. Don't put it off, or the very piano you had in mind will be sold. Write today.

We are Selling Agents for the following famous makes: Steinway & Sons, Kranich & Bach, Emerson, Estey, Starr, Krell-French, Richmond, La Gonda, Brinkerhoff, and Leslie.

Correspondence invited. Catalogs sent upon request.

Advertisement for Geo. J. Birkel Company, Steinway, Cecilian and Victor Dealers. Located at 345 and 347 South Spring St., Los Angeles.

The most interesting sight in Phoenix. The Ostrich farm. Take West Washington street cars.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORDINANCE NUMBER 378.

The Common Council of Phoenix do ordain as follows: Section 1: That a special election to fill the vacancy in the office of the mayor of the city of Phoenix is hereby ordered to be held on the first day of May 1906, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m.

Section 2: That the polling places be, and the same hereby are designated as the polling places in the various wards of the city of Phoenix to-wit: First ward—No. 18 N. First street. Second ward—No. 41 West Adams street. Third ward—No. 29 South First street. Fourth ward—City hall.

Section 3: That the following named persons are designated and appointed by the said common council as the officers who shall conduct said election at such polling places, to-wit: FIRST WARD.

Inspector—H. B. Kerating. Judges—F. M. Mognett, J. M. Aitken. Polling clerks—P. A. Gilmore, Chauncey E. G. Flke. Ballot clerks—E. M. Depew, Warwick Scott.

Marshall—J. A. Porterle. SECOND WARD. Inspector—R. H. Greene. Judges—R. S. Goodrich, J. R. Norton. Polling clerks—Ned Creighton, C. C. Campbell. Ballot clerks—J. A. Copeland, S. P. Hofer.

Marshall—Jas. S. Griffen. THIRD WARD. Inspector—Frank B. Moss. Judges—J. T. Dunlap, Paul Brizard. Polling clerks—C. S. Blaine, Sylvester DeMund. Ballot clerks—T. W. Chamberlain, J. H. Langston.

Marshall—Jas. Matthews. FOURTH WARD. Inspector—Clinton Lauver. Judges—A. H. Lawrence, C. M. Sturgis. Polling clerks—W. C. Whitlock, Joe Morales. Ballot clerks—W. W. Kunkle, J. M. Melendrez. Marshal—J. A. Johnson.

Section 4: The city recorder is hereby authorized to give notice to the qualified electors of the said city of Phoenix of the time when and places where said election shall be held, by publication in the Arizona Republican, the same being the newspaper doing the city advertising.

Section 5: The said notice shall be published for thirty days, beginning on the 31st day of March, 1906, which notice shall be in form, substantially as follows: Notice is hereby given that a special election will be held in the city of Phoenix, on the first day of May, 1906, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 p. m. for the purpose of electing a mayor of the city of Phoenix, as required by law, to fill the vacancy in that office. The polling places for the special election shall be: First ward—No. 18 N. First street. Second ward—No. 41 West Adams street. Third ward—No. 29 South First street. Fourth ward—City hall.

Section 6: The officers of election shall be: FIRST WARD. Inspector—H. B. Kerating. Judges—F. M. Mognett, J. M. Aitken. Polling clerks—P. A. Gilmore, Chauncey E. G. Flke. Ballot clerks—E. M. Depew, Warwick Scott.

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Advertisement for NEW NOVELTIES IN THE GORED SUNBURST SHIRTS. Includes an illustration of a shirt and text about buttons made in Phoenix, Arizona.

Advertisement for ARIZONA SADDLERY CO. at Wholesale Prices. Located at 45 N. Center St., Phoenix.

Advertisement for Santa Fe Route, Castle Hot Springs, and Special Excursion. Includes details about train schedules and ticket prices.

Advertisement for El Paso & Southwestern Rock Island. Two through trains daily between Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Phoenix.

Advertisement for Maricopa Route ROUND ABOUT EXCURSIONS. Go East via New Orleans, return via Chicago, Kansas City or St. Louis. The password is GO AS YOU PLEASE.

Advertisement for M. O. BICKNELL, Gen'l Pass. Agent, and L. H. LANDIS, General Agent.

Advertisement for The Aeolian Co's Weber Pianos. The Baldwin, Ivers & Pond, Chase, Steck, Behr, Fisher, Ellington, Hamilton. Includes details about piano quality and pricing.