

GROUND IS BROKEN

IMPOSING CEREMONIES AT SEATTLE SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

First Spade of Earth Formally Turned By President Chilberg. John Barrett, Representing President Roosevelt, Delivers Principal Address.

Seattle, June 3.—Ground was broken for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition Saturday afternoon, President J. E. Chilberg, of the exposition corporation, formally turning over the first spadeful of sod after the conclusion of an elaborate program. John Barrett, director of the international bureau of American Republics, represented President Roosevelt at the ceremony. Gov. A. E. Mead, of Washington, and Gov. W. B. Hoggatt, of Alaska, made addresses. W. A. Williams, of Portland, represented Gov. George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, and Harry White, of Los Angeles, represented Gov. Gillett, of California.

A military parade at noon preceded the celebration at the fair grounds. The troops from Fort Lawton, marines and sailors from the Puget sound navy yard and the Washington national guard participated. There were four military bands in line.

The ground breaking ceremonies took place in a natural amphitheater on the exposition grounds with a crowd of about 10,000 present. The exposition is to open June 1, 1909.

Many Prominent People

Aside from the size of the crowd of Seattle people, the gathering at the exposition grounds was notable for the attendance of prominent out-of-town leaders. The state offices at Olympia were practically deserted, nearly all the state officers being present at the ceremonies.

Tom Richardson, manager of the Commercial club; H. L. Pittuck, manager of the Oregonian; Oskar Huber, director of works for the Lewis and Clark exposition; W. A. Williams, representing Gov. Chamberlain; William McMurray, general passenger agent of the O. R. & N., and Col. Dorsch, director of exhibits at the Lewis and Clark exposition and director of Oregon's exhibit at the Japanese exposition in 1902-3, were at the grounds to represent Portland. But for the fact that a sharp mayoralty campaign in the Oregon metropolis is closing this week, a larger delegation would have come North. A large number of prominent men from Tacoma were also present. Twenty-two members of the state legislature, inclusive of the state fair commission and the special committee that selected a site for the new soldiers' home, were at the ceremonies. The state board of control and state tax commission were represented by the entire membership.

Will Cost Ten Millions.

It is thought by the management that two years of strenuous work on the \$10,000,000 world's fair will find it complete in every detail by June 1, 1909, the opening day.

The exposition site, which embraces the unused portion of the campus of the University of Washington, is 250 acres in extent and borders for more than a mile and a half on Lakes Union and Washington. Work will start immediately on the landscaping. The administration building will be erected at once in order that the management may have headquarters. The plans call for about twelve exhibit palaces.

President's Good Wishes

In his address, John Barrett, personal representative of President Roosevelt, delivered this message from the chief executive:

"You can say in the strongest terms that I am a staunch believer in the great Pacific Northwest and the Alaska-Yukon country. It has a future of unequalled opportunity, backed by limitless resources and possibilities. Seattle and other cities of Puget sound and the Northwest are fortunate in facing the Pacific ocean with its vast commerce, and have everything to make them great and prosperous centers of population, trade and influence. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition will be typical of the section it represents and I wish it great success."

FURNITURE MEN ARE INDICTED AT PORTLAND

Portland, June 6.—Yesterday the federal grand jury which has been in session here for several weeks probing into the alleged furniture trust of the Pacific coast states returned indictments.

The indictments cover nearly every large furniture manufacturer in this state. The special indictments are for "organizing a combination in restraint of trade."

Among those named are the following Seattle firms:

Seattle Mattress and Upholstery Company, Washington Mattress Company, and Frederick & Nelson. The Tacoma firms indicted are: F. S. Harmon & Co., Washington Mattress and Furniture Company, Tacoma Lounge and Mattress Company, Tacoma Furniture and outfitting Company and the Davis-Horton Company. Other indictments were against the Chehalis Furniture Manufacturing

Company, of Chehalis; F. G. Tilley, of Hoquiam; D. C. Bates, of Olympia; E. L. Minard, of Elma; King Mercantile Company, of Ritzville; David Caser Company, of Walla Walla; G. W. Keller, of LaConner, and L. M. Clark, of Kelso.

WAR BALLOON TRIP PROVES SUCCESSFUL

Washington, June 5.—A test ascension of a big war balloon was made yesterday afternoon. Capt. Charles Chandler, of the signal corps, Leo Stevens, manufacturer of the balloon, and Capt. McCoy, of the New York Aero Club, were the passengers. After rising 1,000 feet the balloon drifted rapidly northeast and disappeared in the clouds.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 5.—Capt. Chandler, of the United States signal corps, J. C. McCoy and Leo Stevens made a balloon trip from Washington to this city in four hours and thirty-seven minutes yesterday. The balloon left Washington 1:08 o'clock, landing at Linglestown, nine miles north of this city, at 5:45. The trip was without incident.

FIGHT TWO-CENT FARE IN MINNESOTA

St. Paul, Minn., June 3.—The eight so-called "friendly suits" have been filed in the United States district court against the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Milwaukee, Northwestern, Omaha, Minneapolis & S. T. Louis, the Soo and Chicago Great Western railways asking that they be enjoined from putting into effect the commodity rate recently ordered reduced by the state railroad and warehouse commission. The state of Minnesota is made a party to the suits.

The suits are brought by the stockholders of the various roads and briefly they allege that the recent laws enacting two cent passenger fares and the reduced freight rate, which were to have gone into effect June 1, are contrary to a provision of the United States constitution. The complainants ask for an order restoring the old rate. Judge Lochren granted a temporary injunction restraining the putting of the rates into effect.

RECORDS BROKEN IN NOME GOLD FIELDS

Seattle, June 4.—Cable advices from Nome show that the past winter has been a record breaker in the Alaska gold fields. The cleanup on the Seward peninsula will be \$6,000,000, the Nome district leading with about \$47,000,000. But for labor troubles in the camps the cleanup would have been greater. Rich strikes made this spring indicate that the development of the peninsula as a placer camp has just begun, the whole country, from Cape Rodney to Cape Nome, twenty-five miles from the foothills to the sea, containing many strata of rich gravel, some of which has run as high as \$100 to the pan.

Talk About Making Money

Talk about making money! Just stand beside Director Sullivan of the engraving and printing department, and watch how work is planned and executed so that the day's output totals over \$1,000,000 in securities and stamps of all kinds. Congress scarcely seems to realize the steady and immense expansion of the work of this department, whose records show that it has increased ninefold from 1898 to 1906, and since then seems to continue to expand in like geometrical progression.—Joe Mitchell Chapple in "Affairs at Washington," National Magazine for June.

Doukhobors Lands Opened

Winnipeg, June 1.—The government opened for settlement today about 250,000 acres of land set aside for the Doukhobors in 1899. Entries must be made in person at Yerkon, Saskatchewan, between June 1 and July 6. After a long but peaceful conflict over differences between Doukhobors and the government, the contest has been settled so that those who continue to live in the communities get about fifteen acres each around the villages, while those who desire can take up 160 acres apiece in severalty.

Divides Field Artillery

Washington, June 5.—A general order issued by the war department prescribes the details for the organization of the field artillery made necessary by a separation from the coast artillery. The field artillery is divided into six regiments, the First, Third and Fifth being light, the Second and Fourth mounted, and the Sixth horse artillery. The order designates the organization into which each of the existing batteries is to be transferred and also the location of each battalion of the new regiments, involving very extensive changes.

Sound Salmon for British

Vancouver, B. C., June 4.—The introduction of British Columbia salmon and halibut into the markets of the old country is about to be undertaken by a company now in process of formation. The promoters have already so far perfected their plans that they have obtained the aid of three large firms in England, Scotland and Ireland to act as distributors to the British coast.

JOINT RATE RULING

OMAHA CASE DECISION LOOKS IMPORTANT.

Common Carriers Held by Interstate Commission to be Linked Together for All Purposes of Through Traffic—Bears on Lumbermen's Contention.

Seattle, June 6.—The Daily Times prints the following regarding the probability of opening up the Portland gateway to Washington lumber shipments:

The interstate commerce commission will undoubtedly order the opening of the Portland gateway for Puget Sound shippers when the lumbermen's complaint is argued before the federal board next Tuesday.

This is foreshadowed by a decision rendered by Commissioner Lane yesterday in the Omaha case, where he holds that practically every railroad is united with other carriers as a part of a through route and orders that a joint rate be fixed.

Commissioner Lane's decision, if followed by the interstate commerce commission in the Portland case, will mean the throwing open of that route to all traffic originating at points north of the Oregon metropolis and which must be forwarded to Portland by the Hill lines.

At present the Northern Pacific insists that all cars shipped via Portland shall be unloaded at that point and reloaded into Union Pacific and Southern Pacific cars. The Hill and Harriman interests refuse to recognize a through shipment. Seattle and other Puget Sound shippers have been seriously embarrassed in handling business offered to points logically reached by way of Portland because of the feud between the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific interests.

Both passenger and freight business has been affected in the past, but only freight traffic is to be discussed in the lumbermen's complaint. It is probable, though, that any ruling made to affect freight will be applied on passenger business and the discrimination the Northern Pacific has made against handling baggage for travelers coming west over the Harriman lines will be abandoned.

STEAMSHIP CORWIN ARRIVES AT NOME

Nome, Alaska, June 3.—The steamer Corwin arrived here Saturday night and has already unloaded most of her precious cargo of perishable goods and mail. The Corwin was in the ice three days.

The Corwin sailed from Seattle for Nome May 10.

Druggists Must Label Compound

Olympia, June 4.—Physicians' prescriptions compounded by druggists, as well as other medicines, must have noted on the label the percentage of alcohol, morphine, opium, etc., under the law passed by the 1907 legislature, in the opinion of Assistant Attorney General J. B. Alexander. The opinion is given by W. P. Bonney, of Tacoma, secretary of the State Pharmacists' Association. He also holds that the 1907 law providing for a state liquor license does not repeal the law providing for liquor licenses for drug stores.

Schedule to Conform to Time

San Francisco, June 4.—The Southern Pacific, beginning June 2, put its overland coast trains on a slower running schedule. Traffic has been so heavy on the various lines that it has been found practically impossible to maintain the former schedules, and passengers have been brought repeatedly into the San Francisco and Los Angeles terminals later than they expected. The changes will make the published time of arrival late enough to conform with the actual average running time, and several trains will be started out sooner.

More Money for Railway Clerks

Chicago, June 1.—The Record-Herald says: "Before the end of the summer more than 200,000 unorganized laborers and clerks employed by Western railroads will receive voluntary increase in wages that will average 10 per cent. The aggregate increase will be several million dollars. The increases are said to have been apportioned in a manner intended to show that it is unnecessary for labor to organize to receive proper recognition."

Work on Lake Washington Canal

Seattle, June 6.—Actual construction began yesterday on the Lake Washington canal, and the promoters say it will be ready to carry vessels 300 feet in length by the time of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. Captain O. A. Powell, chief engineer of the undertaking, is directing the work of clearing the right of way between Lakes Union and Washington, all arrangements for the work having been completed.

Washington Defeats Stanford

Seattle, June 4.—Washington won the big championship intercollegiate boat race at Lake Washington, defeating Stanford two and a half lengths. Washington's time was 23:38 and Stanford's 23:54. Both crews got off at the firing of the starter's gun.

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE DIVORCE EVIL.



JULIET V. STRAUSS.

I am opposed to divorce. Extreme cruelty is about the only reasonable plea, in my mind, for putting asunder a couple whom God has joined together. I know there are plenty of people who will claim that God has little enough to do with much of our marrying these days, but, though there is a great deal of light-mindedness among our young people on the subject of marriage, I still think that the union of any couple in marriage, particularly if there is a child, or children, has much of God in it, and if the parties concerned do not know it, so much the worse for them, for they will suffer accordingly.

Ignorance is our worst enemy, and it is ignorance that prompts people to regard divorce lightly and marriage as a thing easily set aside. I wish the divorcee could realize that, instead of being honorable in the sight of the world by her "legal" separation from the man she has married and easily tired of, she is a creature standing barely within the law. We are far down in the scale of humanity when we are just grazing the law. Laws are not made for noble and courageous and upright people; not for people who know how to make blessings of their burdens and make torches of their faith to carry them over the rough places; the law is not for the proud man made in God's image, who knows better than to complain; not for the gifted woman who understands the value of patience and her duty to the human race. The law is not for the man whose word is as good as his bond or the woman who, as most of her sisters do, understands the nature of an oath. The law is for people who easily "true bargain," who whine under duty and squirm about for release from their share of the heat and burden of the day.

We are in a sorry plight when the law must settle our difficulties—we admit our failures as men and women when we cannot order our own lives to some working out of sweetness and light. We have no right to make laws to legalize immorality. We have no right in the light of human reason or plain logic to license any evil.

Many people ask if one does not think it better to part than to live unhappily together. No. I think it better to stop living unhappily. It takes two to make unhappiness. Let our men and women be men and women in the best sense. Let them stop playing at life and get down to plain living and working in which alone the human being finds his highest development. Let women stop being lazy and men stop being false not only to the wives they have married, but to themselves and the whole human race! Let us earn to have pride in morality and stop running after false gods of fashion. Home and its sanctity, the family with its holy ties of love and common sympathies, these are the priceless treasures which to-day many women spurn for fine costumes and the dissipation that seems to be a mania with the fashionable woman.—Chicago Journal.

Marvelous, Quaint and Curious.

Graves of the Stone Period.

Stone Chambers, which once formed places of interment, are frequently discovered within large barrows of earth raised by the hands of man. They are to be referred to the period of the Danish Invasion, which is generally termed among antiquaries the "Stone Period," because the use of metals was then in a great measure unknown; and while a few are to be found in Great Britain, there are many more of them in Denmark. These tombs, which are covered with earth, have most probably contained the remains of the powerful and the rich. They are almost all provided with long entrances, which lead from the exterior of the



GRAVE OF THE STONE AGE.

mound of earth to the east or south side of the chambers. The entrances, like the chambers, are formed of large stone, smooth on the side which is turned inward, on which very large roof-stones are placed. The chambers, and even the entrances, which are from sixteen to twenty feet in length, are filled with trodden earth and pebbles, the object of which, doubtless, was to protect the repose of the dead in their graves, and the contents which are found in them consist of unburnt human skeletons (which were occasionally placed on a pavement of flat or round stones), together with implements and weapons, and tools of flint or bone, ornaments, pieces of amber, and urns of clay. In some cases smaller chambers have been discovered, annexed to one side of the passage which leads to the larger chamber, and one of these smaller chambers we have engraved as a specimen of the sort of tombs we are now describing.

The sketch represents a chamber which was discovered in a barrow, situated near Paradis, in the parish of the Vale, in the island of Guernsey. On digging into the mound, a large flat stone was soon discovered; this formed the top, or cap-stone, of the tomb, and on removing it, the upper part of two human skulls were exposed to view. One was facing the north, the other the south, but both disposed in a line from east to west. The chamber was filled up with earth mixed with limpet-shells, and as it was gradually removed, while the examination was proceeding downwards into the interior, the bones of the extremities became exposed to view.

Wasted Rehearsals.

Amiable American ministers to foreign countries cannot always resist the coaxing or coercion of worthy but uncultivated countrywomen who desire a presentation at court. One woman, who, after much pleading and pressure, had received a promise that she and her daughter should be presented at the next levee of a certain minor European sovereign, came, the day before the event, to the minister's wife. She seemed in much perturbation, yet re-joiced to state her errand. At last she came to the point.

"It's the kissing hands," she confessed. "Jenny and me ain't sure we've got it right. We've practiced a lot—Jenny kissing mine and me kissing Jenny's—but Jenny gets laughing, so we don't know any better in the end than we did in the beginning. Would you mind telling me which side up is right—palm-side or knuckle-side? And do you catch hold anywhere, or does the queen hold it steady without?"

The wife of the minister was able to assure the perplexed matron that "knuckle-side" was correct, and that lightly sustaining finger-tips were permitted to be placed beneath the fingertips of royalty; moreover, that she need concern herself about none of these little niceties, since only the subject of a sovereign was expected to kiss her hand at all. For an American, the deep courtesy was sufficient. Instead of being relieved, however, the woman was much annoyed.

"A person might as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb," she declared, "and if I'm going to courtesy, I'd rather kiss, too. Besides, there's all that practice wasted, and Jenny'll never get done laughing at me, kissing her hand for nothing all those times. All is, if she giggles, I believe I'll up and box her ears!"

Water Drops as Torture.

A drop of water, even three or four drops, falling on the head seems a thing unworthy of attention; nevertheless in China a slow and continuous dropping of water on the head has been found to be a method of torture under which the most hardened criminal abjectly howls for mercy.

When a professor in the Sorbonne, the famous university of Paris, stated this to his class the other day one of the students laughed incredulously and said it would take a good deal of that sort of thing to affect him.

The professor assured him that even one quart of water dropped slowly onto his hand would be beyond his endurance. He agreed to experiment.

A quart measure filled with water was brought in, a microscopic hole was bored in the bottom and the performance began, the professor counting.

During the first hundred drops the student made airy remarks. With the second hundred he began to look less cheerful, then gradually all his talk died away and his face took on a haggard, tortured expression. With the third hundred the hand began to swell and look red. The pain increased to torture. Finally the skin broke.

At the four hundred and twentieth drop the skeptic acknowledged his doubts vanished and begged for mercy. He could bear no more.

Moths and Butterflies.

Some moths look very much like butterflies, but there are two ways in which you can always tell the one from the other. Each has little slender feelers growing from the head, but the butterfly's feelers, or antennae, as they are called, have knobs on the ends. The antennae of the moth sometimes have tiny feathers on them and sometimes little spires, but they are never knobbed. Then, too, in alighting the butterfly always holds her wings erect, while the moth's droop or are nearly flat.

A Martyr.

The Friend—If your married life is so unhappy, why don't you get a divorce from your husband? Unhappy Wife—Because he would then marry some other woman and make her happy.—Chicago News.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who, when he bought anything at a store, asked the clerk, "What is the damage?"

WIT OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Teachers—What can you tell me about Florida, Tommy? Small Tommy—It's a great summer resort in winter.

Little 3-year-old Frances, on seeing a large rope for the first time, exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, look at the big, fat string!"

Teacher—What does s-e-e spell? Small Pupil—Don't know. Teacher—What do I do with my eyes? Small Pupil—Squint.

The Parson—You take after your father, do you not, Bobby? Small Bobby—No, sir. Father never leaves anything for anybody to take.

Mamma (sternly)—Tommy, did you eat the cake I left on the table? Tommy—No, mamma. Did I, Elsie? Elsie (aged 3)—Deed him didn't, mamma. I saw him didn't.

Little Bess—I guess your folks are not society people, are they? Little Nell—Course they are. What made you think they wasn't? Little Bess—Cause you call the meal you eat at 6 o'clock supper.

A small 5-year-old chap was making a lot of unnecessary noise when his father asked: "Fred, why are you making all that racket?" "Oh," was the reply, "I guess it's 'cause I'm too little to know any better."

Little Margie—We's dot a new baby. Visitor—You don't say! Little Margie—Yes'm; an' its eyes come open an' go shut jes' like my dollie's, but I dess som'fin's ze matter wif its works, 'taus' its eyes go shut evvy time zay lay it down.

Small Tommy had read that three score and ten were the allotted years of man, and asked his grandfather how many years that made. "Seventy," replied the old gentleman. "And how old are you, grandpa?" queried the small inquisitor. "Oh, I'm more than 70," was the reply. "What!" exclaimed Tommy, in evident surprise. "More than 70 and not dead yet!"

FUNNY TO FOREIGN VISITORS.

Features of American Life That Seem Odd to Tourists.

We may think the continental candle a great joke, but foreigners coming here are just as much humored by American institutions, says the New York Press. For instance: Frank Gillmore, the actor, saw many funny things when he came here on his first visit. His first resting place was the United States hotel in Boston. His room was smotheringly hot. He sought relief by opening the windows, but the temperature remained unbearable. He had read of the awful temperature in American hotels and got the notion that his room was lined with steam pipes. A critical search for the lever to shut off the heat failed. Suddenly he espied a doorstep and at it pulled and tugged for some time in vain. The room was growing hotter.

The radiator was in full view all the time, but Frank had never made the intimate acquaintance of such a monster. Becoming disheartened, he decided to call for help. Over the electric push button was a notice: "One push will bring a bellboy." Here was another puzzle. In Europe he knew "boots" and "porter," but no bellboy. However, he pushed and took chances. Luther, as black as the ace of spades, responded. Pointing to the unoffending doorstep Gillmore said: "It doesn't work." Luther looked woozy. Frank walked over and tapping the step with his finger, remarked: "I've pulled it three times and it doesn't work!" Luther, the whites of his eyes as big as Saturn's ring, tried to escape; but his senses came back and he shut off the heat; and the actor gradually cooled off.

Gillmore cannot be as fresh as the average "knowall" British tourist. One day he wanted to write a letter and noticing a fine, large room near the clerk's desk provided with big tables, chairs and writing utilities approached it. A legend stared him in the face: "This room for guests only; all others keep out." Gillmore's interpretation of "guest" was that it was one who accepted another's hospitality without payment, therefore he must be a "visitor," and the room was intended for him to bring a friend in, but being alone he thought he could not enter. He retired to his room and wrote his letter there.

One night Gillmore was introduced to our great American favorite—"corn on the cob," or "roast'n' yeas." Foreigners know nothing of this delicacy. The actor attempted to eat it with a knife and fork, by slicing it off as you would a banana; but falling to make an impression summoned the waiter and ordered another corn, as that wasn't cooked through.

Moved by Spirit of Landlady.

"I only write when the spirit moves me," remarked the attic poet. "But suppose the spirit doesn't move you for a long time," suggested the worshiper at the shrine of genius. "In that case the landlady does," replied the poet sadly.—Philadelphia Record.

Thought It Was Something to Eat. Miss Swelltop—The Millyums girl made her debut with ecst.

Miss Parvency—I always put baking powder in mine.—Baltimore American.

No woman ever attributes her husband's loss of appetite to her own cooking.