

PRaises FOR PANAMA CANAL

Charges of Bad Faith Give Way to Admiration.

Greater Influence on Commerce Than Suez—Issues of Tolls Dropped for Present.

London—The announcement from Washington that the Panama canal will be opened formally next year is a signal for fresh discussion of all the possibilities of the undertaking. So far as the question of tolls is concerned, there seems to be a growing opinion that Europe has been precipitate in charging Americans with bad faith or with taking an unfair advantage.

Everywhere effusive compliments are written and spoken in light of the tremendous display of engineering skill on the isthmus. Pictorial papers here and in Paris and Berlin give sketches of the route and in the construction work. Long special articles deal with the "revolution of the canal is dealing with in international trade," to bring about in international trade.

One able Berlin writer thinks that "the Panama will necessitate greater modifications of the established system of foreign commerce than were necessitated by Suez" and adds that "it is as if Dame Nature had suddenly decided to alter the course of her trade winds."

Another, declaring in London Weekly, that the canal is the "crowning achievement of American force and enterprise," makes the significant admission that the "best business minds of the empire—Britain—are concentrating upon the commercial revolution which is imminent in order that, irrespective of the willingness of Americans to arbitrate concerning tolls, we may use the new waterway to the full and may begin to use it the day it is opened."

82 EGGS LAID IN 82 DAYS.

Product for Ten Months Totals 237—Prizes Won Are Many.

St. Louis—"Lady Show You," a 2-year-old white Plymouth Rock hen from Millersville, Ill., is breaking all records in the national egg-laying contest at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment station at Mountain Grove. She is leading the egg producers, numbering 640, representing 39 varieties from 25 states and Canada.

Her record for 10 months is 237 eggs, and her nearest competitor is a barred Plymouth Rock hen, which has produced 216 eggs in the same period. Lady Show you also has broken the world's record so far as known for continuous egg production with 82 eggs in 82 days.

When she had reached a record of 65 eggs on consecutive days, the advisory board tacked the prize ribbon on her nest and gave her an extra portion of meal, but she kept right on for more than two weeks. She has six weeks more to complete her record for the year's contest. Government statistics give the average egg production as about 80 per hen a year.

Boy Gives Leg for Girl.

Gary, Ind.—William Rugh, a newspaper, will permit the amputation of his crippled left leg in a few days so that his skin may be grafted on the body of Miss Ethel Smith, a girl he has never seen. Miss Smith has been in bed for four weeks as a result of severe burns and the attending physicians say that the only hope of her recovery is to graft enough skin on her body to cover the wounds. When Rugh was appealed to he promptly consented to make the sacrifice.

Coins Made in Prison.

Cairo, Egypt—Officials have finally traced the silver counterfeiters which have been in circulation to the Tourah prison, where they were made by several convicts. One of the convicts was found in possession of an ingenious instrument, made to coin 5-piaster pieces, and a quantity of silver bullion. The prisoner confessed and implicated a fellow convict. An investigation has been ordered, and the authorities believe that several prisoners and minor officials of the prison were concerned in the plot.

Maid of Mist on Rocks.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—The Maid of the Mist, the little steamer that for years has carried tourists close to the tumbling waters of Niagara Falls, ran on the rocks Sunday a short distance below the cataract. Life boats were made ready for launching and the 20 passengers were equipped with life preservers. By skillful maneuvering, however, Captain Carter released the steamer by its own power and brought the passengers to the landing.

Coffee Export Tax Increased.

Guatemala City—An additional tax of 50 cents gold per hundred pounds on coffee exported has been ordered. The total tax now amounts to \$1.50 gold.

REBELLION IS FAILING.

Superior Mobility of Insurgents, However, May Prolong War.

Washington, D. C.—Further evidence of the weakening of the Orozco rebellion is conveyed to the State and War departments in the latest reports from army officers and consuls of the movements of the various rebel leaders operating in Northern Mexico. These movements are so irrotatable as to satisfy the officials that no longer are the various generals acting under common leadership. Officials here say reports show that nowhere do the rebels feel disposed to meet the government forces in action except where they can attack some small town or mining camp garrisoned by a force much smaller than their own. It is expected this sort of warfare may be kept up several weeks or even months, in view of the superior mobility of the well mounted rebels who are living on the country and are free from heavy equipment or artillery.

Colonel Pascual Orozco, Sr., and other rebel officers captured by Captain Mitchell, of Presidio, Texas, have been turned over to the United States civil authorities at Marfa. The mining plant at El Tigre, which was captured recently by the rebels and retaken by the federals a few hours later, has begun to operate again. Robbing and looting are still prevalent in the neighborhood of Madgalena.

DEMAND FOR CARS GREAT.

Northwest Railroads Break Records in Handling Grain.

Chicago—Results of the bountiful crop to be moved this year by the railroads are beginning to show themselves in the statistics of car movement. This is brought out strikingly in the case of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, which is breaking all previous records in this respect. The Northwestern on September 13 moved on the lines of its system 25,000 freight cars and on the following day almost duplicated the figures with a total of 27,034 cars.

This, it is said by the management of the road, exceeds greatly any record heretofore established for a single day's business and the performance is made possible by extensive terminal improvements which have been installed in the past two years, enabling a more expeditious movement of cars. Other roads are also meeting with a constant increase in the demand for cars and all indications point to one of the largest traffic years in the history of the railroads. One reports no surplus cars whatever at the present time, while another lays stress on the fact that the demand for cars west of the Missouri river is becoming strong and grain shipments have increased perceptibly in the last week, bringing business as a whole above last year by a considerable margin.

WHITE ESKIMO CREDITABLE.

Scientists Believe Explorer Stefansson Will Prove Claims.

Washington, D. C.—The lost tribe of Europeans, the white Eskimos, whom Vilhjalmur Stefansson found in the Arctic Circle, are old friends of the scientists of the National museum. Dr. Walter Hough, of the ethnological department of the museum, one of the greatest authorities on American aborigines, said he believed the explorer would be able to substantiate his statements.

"There are three important features of Stefansson's announcement," said Dr. Hough. "He speaks of finding many Eskimos with blue eyes, reddish hair and light complexions. If these white Eskimos are descendants of the lost colonists of Greenland, it is interesting to know that this type of white man has retained Scandinavian characteristics so long. The second important phase is that Stefansson found the facial index was the same as that of Eskimo-Scandinavian half-bloods of Greenland, and not typically Eskimo."

The third important thing is the fact that Stefansson found a tribe that had practically no contact with civilization for centuries.

President insists on Budget.

Beverly, Mass.—President Taft made public a letter to Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, taking open issue with congress on the question of a Federal budget and directing all heads of government departments or independent officers of the government to make their estimates of revenue and expenditures for the fiscal year in conformity with the budget plan. The president's letter said the clause in one of the big supply bills practically forbidding the use of a budget system, as unconstitutional.

3000 More Troops Ordered.

Douglas, Ariz.—Mexican Consul Cueto has received word from J. Flores Magon, Mexican minister of Gobernacion, that the secretary of war had directed the sending of 3000 additional federal troops to Northern Sonora to put down the revolution in that state. General Sanjines, in command of the federal forces in this vicinity, announced that he would leave for the South at once with the federals remaining at Agua Prieta to meet the combined force of rebels now at Colonia Morelos.

Food Carried to Cananea.

Douglas, Ariz.—Cananea was again placed in communication with the outside world by rail Saturday. The first train sent to the copper camp from Naco since the rebels under Emilio Campa destroyed the bridges at Villaverde contained provisions, which were becoming scarce at Cananea. A trainload of copper bullion was shipped out. There are about 300 federal troops there and the place is in no immediate danger of molestation.

Telegraph Strike Off.

Winnipeg, Man.—There will be no strike of Canadian Pacific railway telegraphers. The men have received satisfactory concessions from the company, including a 12 per cent increase in pay, a like increase for overtime work and a reduction in hours from an 11 to a ten-hour standard, according to announcements made here. The men asked for a 15 per cent increase.

FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

HOW TO DRY APPLES.

F. C. Bradford, Fruit Expert Staff, Answers Questions.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—So many letters asking how to dry apples have been received by the O. A. C. division of horticulture recently that F. C. Bradford, of the research laboratories, has prepared the following information on the subject:

Most of the apple drying in Oregon is done in prune dryers, probably because these are available. In New York state, where apple drying is done extensively, evaporators much like the hop kilns here are used. In fact, some apples are dried in hop driers in Oregon. Prune dryers are fairly well adapted to this work, and have the advantage of being available for drying several crops.

The best fruit is peeled, cored and put on trays. An experienced operator with a hand machine will pare 50 bushels a day if the fruit is not too small. It is usually exposed then to the fumes of sulphur for a few minutes to bleach it, or keep it in turning dark. It is important that it be bleached as soon as possible after paring and slicing. A simple form of bleacher is a tight compartment with cleats to accommodate a number of trays at a time, at the bottom of which a pan of sulphur is burned. The fruit should not come nearer than two feet to the sulphur. Trays with wooden slats are preferable, as galvanized wire is affected by sulphur fumes. If the fruit is handled in bulk a box with a series of inclined planes placed one above the other and sloping in opposite directions is used. The fruit is thrown in at the top and slides down these planes, exposed constantly to the fumes of sulphur, and collects at the bottom, whence it is removed from time to time. Care must be exercised lest too much sulphur be absorbed by the fruit, a condition forbidden by law. The time required for sulphuring is variously estimated at from 20 minutes to an hour and a half, depending on the amount of sulphur used. Ten pounds of sulphur to a ton of fruit is perhaps a good estimate of the amount required.

Slicing usually follows, but may precede the bleaching. Slices are cut a quarter of an inch thick, and whenever possible should be at right angles to the hole, whence the core was removed. The proportion of rings governs the grading of the fruit to a considerable extent.

In kiln evaporators the fruit is spread some eight inches deep. This is, of course, impossible when trays are used. The general practice in New York evaporators is to start the fruit at 150 degrees, finishing at 125. In prune dryers this is necessarily reversed, and a higher temperature is frequently maintained. In kilns the fruit is turned from time to time to prevent it from sticking to the slats. When one lot has been removed, the floor is treated with tallow to further prevent sticking. A good kiln usually dries a lot of sliced fruit in 10 to 14 hours; in prune dryers in Oregon 24 hours is the most common period.

The fruit should dry until there is little or no visible moisture on the surface. A test sometimes employed is the squeezing of a number of slices together in the hand. Properly dried slices will separate at once upon being released. After it is taken from the drier the fruit should be allowed to "sweat" on a clean floor, as prunes are shoveled over from time to time. This makes the fruit more uniform as to moisture.

Most of the dried apples in Oregon are sold in sacks. If one is drying on a large scale, however, it will be found advantageous to pack in an attractive manner in 25 and 50-pound boxes, or in one-pound cartons, as large operators in other regions do. Reports from experienced Oregon apple driers indicate that a bushel of green apples will produce 8 to 12 pounds of dried fruit, the amount varying with the method of drying and the variety used. King, Baldwin and Northern Spy are generally considered good apples for drying. Opinions as to the Ben Davis vary. Summer apples in general lack the firmness required in a good drying apple, although the Duchess of Oldenburg is considered good. Though it is reasonable to suppose a good eating apple will make the best dried apple, at present the market does not discriminate, and seedlings are frequently employed. The grading is usually based upon whiteness, cleanliness and general attractiveness, and proportion of slices in rings.

The drying of apples is discussed in much greater detail in Farmers' Bulletin 291, from which much of this matter has been taken. It can be secured by writing members of congress or the secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BURNED UP A FORTUNE.

Farmer Mourns Straw Stack When Experts Point Out Value.

Salem, Or.—"I've burned up a fortune," mourned the Oregon farmer, as he stood reading the chart on the value of the straw stack, in the exhibit of the Oregon Agricultural College at the state fair.

The chart showed wheat straw to contain, to the ton, the following fertilizing constituents: Nitrogen, 9.6 pounds; phosphoric acid, 4.4 pounds, and potash, 12.6 pounds, valued at \$2.29. A ton of oat straw contains 9.2 pound nitrogen, 5.6 phosphoric acid, 35.4 pounds potash, valued at \$3.43; clover straw 29.4 pounds nitrogen, 8.4 pounds phosphoric acid, 25.2 pounds potash, valued at \$6.09; sawdust 4 pounds nitrogen, 6 pounds phosphoric acid, 14 pounds potash, valued at \$1.60; peat, 20 pounds nitrogen, valued at \$3.

Lucky.

"This is the third time you have been here for food," said the tramp at the kitchen door, to the woman. "Are you always out of work?" "Yes'm," replied the itinerant. "I guess I was born under a lucky star." —Yonkers Statesman.

Few Exceptions.

Bix—"I always go by the motto: 'If you'd have a thing well done, do it yourself.'" "Dix—"Yes; but suppose you want a haircut?"

Earthly Paradise.

"To devote oneself to a profession one truly enjoys, to adore a sweet young woman with the hope that your love will last forever, and to be young in spirit, is all the happiness a mortal can ask." —The Guilty Man, by Francois Coppee.

Religion.

Religion is a thing most men intend to acquire after they have succeeded in getting everything else they want.

INSPIRATION OF THE COLORS

Sentiments That the Soldier Associates With the Flag Have Turned Many Battles.

Instance after instance could be quoted from military history in which the mere sight of the colors has inspired men and carried them to ultimate victory when the tide of battle appeared to have turned against them and all seemed lost. Great generals have themselves taken the colors in their hands and rallied their forces to supreme effort in the hour of trial. Obviously it was not the mere piece of tattered silk that wrought these wonders; it was the sentiment inseparably associated with the colors that acted as the spell.

We know, too, that the capture or the loss of colors has always been assigned a vital importance by the world's greatest commanders, because they knew that these regimental emblems typified all that their possessors held most dear—prestige, honor, victory. Let any man visit Napoleon's tomb at the Invalides, and, taking on the solemn spirit of the hour, gaze down into the circular shrine in which lies the huge porphyry sarcophagus containing the body of the great captain whose legions made all Europe tremble. Apart from the sarcophagus itself, what is it that most impresses nine out of every ten spectators? Surely the stands of colors—the trophies of war—that stand grouped round the tomb. They are the mutely eloquent witnesses to the greatness of the man whose dust rests in their midst.—London Telegraph.

FROM AN AUSTRALIAN DIARY

Voracious Ants of All Kinds—One Species that Evinces Fondness for Sheet Lead.

About noon it got too hot for anything and I took a well earned swim in a secluded creek, amid shoals of fish, large and small, who apparently resented my intrusion, from the way they came and stared at me.

I found on emerging from the water that a host of blue brown ants had taken possession of my clothes, and when they were shaken out they revented themselves by biting my bare feet in a way which was exceedingly painful.

There are thousands of ants everywhere, says a writer in the Gentlewoman. Some of the anthills are three feet high and six feet across—but except for a sharp nip at the time, the ordinary ant's bite is not noticeable. But if a soldier ant or a bull ant or a green head (an ant about one and a half inches long, with a green head) bites you, it is not to be forgotten, because they take quite a big piece out.

Then there are the white ants (not really ants, but termites), which cheerfully eat the inside out of the beams of the wooden houses, and recently have been eating the sheet lead on the top of the Sydney museum. The city fathers thought this was going a little far, so now the ants are preserved inside the museum with samples of the half consumed lead as warning to all who allow their appetites to run away with them.

Original Panamans.

The Choccos Indians, who live on the southwestern coast of Panama, are believed to be descendants of the tribes which inhabited that part of the world when Columbus discovered Santo Domingo.

They are tall and stalwart, with kindly natures, a free hospitality and an innate honesty. Few white men have ever been among them. Tribes of a somewhat similar nature are also found on the southeast coast, many of them having never seen a white face in their lives. While the republic of Panama nominally rules this section, the truth is that these Indians govern themselves entirely, and have absolutely no intercourse with the white. They do not allow a white man to visit their lands and still fly the Colombian flag.

Their houses are grass huts, their clothing is almost nothing, but they seem to enjoy life in spite of the fact that they are unacquainted with the benefits of religion, fashion, society and government.

Uncle John's Dog Carriage.

An old darky known as Uncle John and his team of dogs were once a familiar sight to the residents of Nashville, Tenn. They never failed to call a crowd of interested spectators. The old fellow was as proud of his horseless carriage as if he were the owner of the finest touring car in the country, and he paraded the streets with as much joy as the most fashionable artist in the ranks of the chauffeurs. He had his faithful dogs in good training, using neither reins nor whip, but guiding them by a word of command. He had only to say "Start!" and off they went at the dog trot; "Stop!" and they came to an immediate halt; a motion of his hand and they swung around a corner as deftly as the swiftest little runabout. Usually he had eight dogs in harness and three outrunners, but occasionally the whole eleven were in the traces, and a pretty sight they made.—St. Nicholas.

Preserving Their Morals.

When the fuse blew out for the fifth time in five minutes the woman who, with her four small children, occupied the seat nearest the motorman, clamored for assistance in removing her brood to a seat in the rear of the car.

"You needn't go to all that trouble, madam," said an old gentleman reassuringly. "There is no danger. You are just as safe here as in any other part of the car."

"Oh, I'm not afraid," she said. "I want to get the children away some place where they can't hear the motorman."

Smallest Book in the World.

The smallest book in the world is in the library of congress, always under lock and key. It is a copy of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The tiny volume was made by Nathan Dale of Cleveland, O. It was photographed, each page separately. Four books of the same size would just cover a postage stamp. Three hundred of them would weigh a pound.

OPIMUM BROUGHT BY HIGHER UPS

Inspector and Steamship Agent Indicted for Smuggling.

Intercepted Letter Leads to Discovery of Extensive Deal—Drug Taken Ashore at Night.

San Francisco—Robert Donaldson, assistant superintendent of navigation of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, and Henry Gallagher, United States customs inspector, were indicted here by a Federal grand jury charging complicity in an opium smuggling conspiracy, in which, it is said, many other men are implicated. Warrants for their arrests were issued and they are being served by United States marshals.

The indictments were based upon the testimony of David Powers and Emil Fiedler, employees of the Western Fuel company, arrested in Oakland, December 13, 1911, with several hundred tins of contraband opium in their possession. Powers and Fiedler served four and six months respectively in the Alameda county jail.

The supposed connection of Donaldson and Gallagher with the smuggling plot was revealed through the interception by government officials of a letter given by Fiedler, while in jail, to a discharged prisoner. Powers testified before the grand jury that he had been approached by Donaldson in December, 1911, with a proposal to assist in landing opium concealed on the steamer Siberia, which then was being loaded with coal by a barge on which he and Fiedler were working. He at first refused to consider the matter, he said, but later decided to "take a chance." He was taken aboard the Siberia and met two Chinese cabin boys, who had secreted the opium. Two nights later, said Powers, 320 tins of opium were transferred from the Siberia to the barge.

MILLIONS FOR TIMBER BONDS.

\$12,000,000 Invested in Western Securities This Year.

Portland—More than \$12,000,000 has been brought from Eastern money centers and invested in timber bonds since January 1, according to a statement made before the Portland Realty board by Theodore B. Brown, of Brown & Brown, timber bond brokers. This new capital was invested in bonding propositions, nearly all of which are in Portland territory.

"The business of floating bonds on standing timber has reached big proportions during the past few years," said Mr. Brown. "The ability to realize on standing timber by the bonding method has been of great benefit to the Northwest. As a result operators have been able to continue the logging industry to advantage. Hundreds of men have been given employment and the development of this section has been generally aided."

"Oregon and Washington timber bonds are now in favor with Eastern capitalists. On account of the efficient patrol of the forests, danger from fires has been reduced greatly, thus providing better security for timber bonds."

Frog Lives Ages in Rock.

Los Angeles—Workmen engaged in clearing and blasting rock on the L. D. Loomis property, in Santa Monica canyon, found a frog imbedded in solid limestone, three feet beneath the surface. It had been encased in rock for hundreds of years. Apparently petrified, the amphibian was taken by the astonished workmen and laid in the sun. In a few moments it suddenly showed signs of life. After several minutes it blinked confusedly, drew a long breath, and in long leaps traveled a hundred feet before the workmen could recapture it.

The lump of limestone from which it was taken was carefully packed and taken to Santa Monica. It shows clearly the exact shape of its occupant, to the minutest detail.

Criminal Bureau Is Plan.

Wenatchee, Wash.—The organization of a bureau for the detection of criminals in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia was one of the principal matters discussed at the semi-annual convention of the State Sheriff's association, which was in session here for two days. It is proposed to establish a Northwest identification bureau for the purpose of keeping an accurate record of all criminals in the West. A bureau where thumb prints, photographs and descriptions may be kept is to be established.

Pears Bring High Price.

Medford, Or.—The highest prices for Rogue River Bartlett pears this year were received in the New York market, when \$3.15 a box was paid. The sale was made through the Producers' Fruit company, which reports the sale of three cars. The first was sold for \$1351, being made up of shipments from various orchardists. Prices ranged from \$2.60 to \$2.90. The second car brought \$1449. It was loaded with Hill fruit. Prices ranged from \$2.70 to \$3.15 a box. The third car brought \$1541. Prices averaged \$3.05.

Aviator's Fall Is Fatal.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Aviator Russell Blair, of Kansas City, while making an exhibition flight here, was killed in a fall from a height of 30 feet. Blair had just made a successful flight and had landed some distance from the crowd. When he attempted to rise from the ground again his machine struck an air current and turned over. Blair was pinned underneath the wreckage, and when aid reached him he was dead.

Work Stops for One Man.

Pottsville, Pa.—Because one man refused to join the union, several thousand workmen are idle at the collieries of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company in the Panther Creek valley, and only one mine and three washeries are working.

CAPTURING BEARS IN INDIA

Plan for Destroying Animals Is Novel and Said to Be Always Successful.

A curious method of capturing wild bears is employed in certain parts of India. The New York Herald remarks. Four or five sturdy men are armed, two with long spears crossbarred on the handles close to the sharp two edged blade, and two or three with ten foot bamboos, of which the ends are smeared with bird lime.

Thus equipped and leading several powerful dogs, the hunters sally forth an hour or so before dawn. They pass along the base of the hills with the fresh morning wind blowing up from the plains below.

Should the hunters be lucky it is not long before the fierce dogs find the bear, and, though dogs of this species hunt silently, their straining on the leash informs their owners that the game is nigh.

The dogs are slipped and disappear in the semidarkness. Soon their roaring and growling indicate that they have found the game. The hunters run up to the spot where the bear is fighting with the dogs.

The men with the limed poles poke the bear in the ribs and adroitly twist the ends in its long hair, thus holding it fast on each flank. The spearmen complete the operation by repeated spear thrusts.

It is said that a party of experienced men with good dogs never fail to secure the bear in this way.

TOOK AEROPLANE FOR ENEMY

French Birds Investigated Strange Creature of the Air and Appear Satisfied.

An extraordinary instance of the intelligence of birds forms the subject of a letter received by the French ministry of agriculture from an inspector of forests.

Some time ago the inspector received complaints from sportsmen that quail and partridges had become scarce in certain districts. On examining the matter he found the birds had deserted the regions in which aerodromes had been installed. Seemingly they took the monoplanes and biplanes for enormous birds of prey. Finding after some time, however, that their ranks were not thinned by the strange creatures hovering overhead, partridges and quail dispatched scouts to the aerodromes to examine the air craft at close quarters. The result of the investigations of these feathered envoys was evidently reassuring, for the birds returned to their former haunts and the preserves around Le Mans and Rheims are now as well stocked as formerly.

About the Camel.

Following is what Count Gleichen says of a camel: "A camel's hind legs will reach anywhere—over his head, round his chest, and on to his hump; even when lying down an evil disposed animal will shoot out his hind legs and bring you to a sitting posture. His neck is of the same pliancy. He will chew the root of his tail, nip you in the calf or lay the top of his head on his hump. He also bellows and roars at you whatever you are doing—saddling him, feeding him, mounting him, unsaddling him. To the uninitiated a camel going for one with his mouth open and gurgling horribly is a terrifying spectacle; but do not mind him, it is only his way. I heard of one or two men having been kicked at various times, but it is the exception, not the rule, for the camel is really a very docile animal, and learns to behave himself in the most trying position with equanimity, though I fear it is only the result of want of brains."

Danger in Crabs.

Crabs, no matter how fresh they be, make some fellows sick nearly every time they eat them. Still they take a chance on it every one in so often as the same. Crabs are not very nice eating and have a lovely taste as they are being munched and put into the paunches of the crab-eaters. Crabs will eat a dead horse, or rats, pigs, cats or dogs decaying in the ocean. Perhaps if the crabs were punned up and fed on the choicest of foods for some days, so as to get a few of the dirty germs out of them, as well as rid them of the filth they eat, then in a somewhat cleaner condition they might not, after being eaten, turn the insides wrong side out and inside outward—both ways at the same time. Some foolish fellows feel highly insulted when told that they take a chance every time they eat crabs. Eat 'em and don't kick at the doctor bill.—Exchange.

Insect's Call Means a Death.

There is a superstition connected with the death watch which, like most superstitions, is based upon the theory of probabilities. The death watch is usually heard in the spring of the year and a superstition runs to the effect that some one in the house will die within the year. Persons who are superstitious are never very strict in the interpretation of the predictions and therefore, whenever a person dies in the house or out of it, in the same room where the death watch was heard, or across the Atlantic, so that there be some kind of a relationship, or even acquaintance, between the person who hears the omen and the person dying, the event is sure to be connected with the prophetic sounds of the insect.

Infinitesimal.

Visitor—Your rival town, Bunkville, is quite a town, isn't it? Uncle Eben—Bah! That town isn't big enough to get a metropolitan daily's screech on "The Eyes of the Entire Country Are Turned on Bunkville Today" when they hold a Presidential preference primary.

Patriarchal Turtle.

A mud turtle, said to be 180 years old, has been in an Albany (N. Y.) family 65 years. Wrinkled skin, broken shell and twisted claws indicate its old age. It is very friendly with the house cat and night finds them under the stove with the turtle's head on the cat's paws.