to the quaint old mansions there the time, the time that used to be."

and groan, And they seem to say in an undertone, With half a sigh and half a moan—

"It was, but it never again will be." In Ipswich witches weave at night Their magic spells with impish gice. They shrick and laugh in their demon

From the old Maine House to the frightened sea. And ghosts of old come out to wrep Over the town that is fast asleep.

And they sob and they wall as on they "It was, but it never again will be.

In Ipswich riseth Heart Break hill Over against the calling sea, And through the night so deep and

Watcheth a maiden constantly; Watcheth alone, nor seems to hear. Over the roar of the waves a-near, The pitiful day of a far off year-"It was, but it never again will be.

In Ipswich once a witch I knew-An artiess Saxon witch was she.

By that flaxen hair and those eyes of Sweet was the spell she cast on me Alas! but the years have wrought me

And the heart that is old and battered and chill Seekoth again on Heart Break hill What was, but never again can be.

Dear Anna, I would not conjure down The ghost that cometh to solace me I love to think of old Ipswich town Where somewhat better than friends

were we, For with every thought of the dear old

Cometh again the tender grace Of a Saxon witch's pretty face

As it was and is and ever shall be

-Eugene Field. How She Eloped.



lay next to the one where our trip ended. I had often noticed the farmhouse. This morning I saw a young girl come out of the green side door with a basket of clothes. "Hard pull for a young one," says I to myself and took another look a She had on some kind of a blue

frock, with the sleeves rolled up, and her hair was brown, shining go'dlike in the sun as she bent to the bake now on the ground and drew part sheet and began to put it on the line Well, p'raps you wouldn't believe it sir, but I kep' thinking about the girl all day, and when I made my return trip I stared with all my might at the

clothes hanging there. But they just shapped back, kind of disdrinful, and I didn't catch a glimpse of what I wanted to ree. I was making then a round trip and

that in which my girl in blue I ved. Well, that being my Chewborn ning, I walked six miles and back t pass the old gray farmhouse.

I saw her, too, for as I was sliting on the stone wall opposite the home resting and speculating as to who the was she came to the window and looked out at the moon.

All the next day I kept thinking how pretty she looked with her are raised to hang the sheet, and how t light glistened on ber halr, and br she had leaned forward to look up the moon, and that night-that from the coils of a boa constricts only to find her the next minute in danger of being crushed by a freight The heroic acts I performed that night would make a volume.

The next day, on my second trip. thought I caught a glimpse of the blue gown flying around a count

Says I to myself: "This thing must stop, Som, you'll be getting into trouble some do You'll be forgetting to slow up o.e that trestle, and there'll be big lines in the paper, 'Owing to the Carelessness of the Engineer a Score of Souls Hurled Into Eternity

'No," says I, "this won't do. Either the girl's worth fretting about or she ain't, and the best thing for you to do. Sam, is to find out which right

So that evening at supper 1 kinder gently with the landlady "Good farming country round here says I. You see, I hadn't been on that branch very long, so the remark seemed natural enough. "Um," says Mrs. Grubb, hard at

work on a piece of beefsteak to set a good example to the boarders. "I notice some fine trees along Chewboro," says I, mentioning the sown where my blue girl lived.

"Um," from the landlady, again hard at work. "There's one especially handson one in front of an old house beyond the trestle on the right; ever notice it?" says I as carelessly as I could, but waiting quite breathless for her

"Deacon Stackpole's, yes." "Stackpole?" I repeated aloud used to know some Stackpoles." while was true enough, only they were two young kids in the poorhouse down in

Maine. "Stackpole, Stackpole! What's the deacon's family?"

"Nothing but his wife and grand-"Oh, yes," says 1, quite careless

Seems to me I've seen a little gir playing round." "Little girl!" shouted Mrs. Crubb. forgetting her beefsteak in her caret "She's 17 if she's a day, and good tall girl for her age, and a great belp to her grandmother, I can tell

At which for some unknown reason I felt much pleased. 'She's all fired pretty," added Jin Stokes, the engineer on 119, at which I felt an equally sudden desire to kick him.

I put on my other suit and a new blue necktle-the girls used to say looked pretty well in a blue necktie and I started out for my six mile

I hadn't made all these preparation for nothing, you may be sure. I pro posed to do something more than sit

on the stone wall that evening. There was a light in the sitting room when I came in sight of the hour and I plucked up courage and knocked at the door.

I don't mind telling you that while was waiting for somebody to come felt kind of weak about the knees and when the door opened and there stood Mollie holding the lamp up high and looking out into the darkness with her cheeks as pretty as a peach well, then I was clean gone,

I managed to stammer out the speech I'd made about being out walking and being tired, and might I rest and have a drink of water? Goodness knows I needed both, for I was that We ran slowly up the road, and the age of 65, some 35 years ago. shaky I was fit to drop.

Mollie told me to walk in and called ed alongside the main road about ten

her grandfather. I told him who I miles and luckily was just then free SILVERTON HARVEST FESTIVAL. was-Sam Thorpe, engineer on 47, the from cars. best engine on the road, too, sir-and

or of eider and some glasses, and with third car. pretty blush on her cheeks.

I sent down and had a real pleasant spent there either, for in course of my engine. time whenever I spent the night in Chowboro, which was every other the quaint old mansions rock night, you remember, I spent the eve- Would she have the courage to do H? ing with Mollie. One evening I got to talking about names, and says I:

Your name's a queer one Stackpole. I never met with it before exboys who had been left on the poorused to call them 'haystacks' for fun." Mollie had given a little cry of sym-

pathy for the orphans, I supposed, but consed abruptly as her grandfather glanced at her severely. He was a storn man and disliked all display of

soft heartedness. The name isn't uncommon in some

parts," said be, and that was all. Do you know, after that the old man would hardly speak to me and gave me to understand by his manner that I gravel. wasn't as welcome as I used to be. It made me mad. So at last I says to

"I tell you, Mollie, I can't stand this. I must see you as much as I have done, and I can't do it with your grandfather acting as if he owed money. New, I don't want to do anything underland, and I know you honest little heart wouldn't let either, so the only thing for us to d is to get married right off, and I'll g

and ask your grandfather now. You see, we'd made it all up between us some time before, but we'd agree to walt a year, because Mollie was a

Mollie said "Yes," and off I went nterview the old man. I didn't expeet a very cordial reception, but didn't expect anything nearly so warm

I was consigned to a spot not fit to se mentioned before ladies the min ate I made my proposition, and the old gentlemen used language that cer-tainly didn't belong to a deacon. Then I got mad, and says 1:

"Have you anything against my baracter, Deacon Stackpole," says I "or my prospects?"
"No," says he; "I've looked them up

printy carefully when I guessed what you were hanging round here for. "Then what is your objection? SILVIS I. But he wouldn't have anything be

to use but "No no, no," and wouldn't listen to anything I said, so 1 off to find Mollie erving under at apple tree, for she'd heard our angry I didn't see her the next evening but

one, for I found at my boarding housa long letter from her; "Sam, dear, grandfather is very de-

emined, and you'd better not comover this week "It's all about those two little boys you knew in Maine in the poorhouse You see, I had an Uncle Tom, who was grandfather's oldest son. turned out to be very wild and a great rial to genelfather, and he nearly roke grandfather's heart. After

while

they went away and never were heard of for years. "Grandfather is an awfully proud man, and he was mortified to death at the way Uncle Tom had neted. He had been expelled from the church, declares that he saw it on July 5, 1889. half a day, so I stayed eve y other and that was a great blow, and final "the was block halred, and she redword her cheeks and she was rather

> "Heandmother tried to bear with her but one day she was Impudent and Uncle Tom stood up for her against his mother, and grandfathe sot angry and turned them both out

"In three or four years a letter came ill himself and didn't expect to live that its houses are battlemented, and long, and that he had two little boys the chimneys surmounted by chimney whom he had called Tom and Abijah. pois; that within the walls there is after blassif and grandfather, and all monument surmounted by the them soon and would grandmother vented to him some of the inhabitants tell grandfather how matters stood men in knee breeches and jackets and how Uncle Tom repeated of what | The only beast visible was a donkey

"Grandmother actually didn't dare that of a horse, to tell gundfather, though her heart ached for her boy, so she copied it all 11:30 a. m. as a mist, and out of thi down and sent it to him anonymously. He was as angry as he could be and the city as did those of ancient Troy cursed Uncle Tom's wife for bringing. By noon the city was as clearly out the name of Stackpole to the poor-lined as New York is from the Jersey house, and Uncle Tom for being not Heights.

ne asparer the account of the male he has seen three photographs taker found dead, and his name. Phonors of the mirage, one of which shows re-"Grandmother plucked up courage and placted to have the children believes that it is a mirage of the cit; prought home. But grandfather at the North pole on the edge of the or mentioning the subject amila. goes on, so when you spoke of your June 21st, the micrope of the Arcti-

knowing two boys named Stackpole con, and he hated you ever since. leating as marry.

Bije, but I didn't know then all the age people, fully armed, who story as I have told it to you.

and me to boarding school right warriors, he believes to have been the away, so I can't see you." he dear little girl's loving heart, and through the ice harrier they left be

done and that at once.

the question. First, I wrote a long letter to Mollle, describing the whole plan and giv-ing her minute directions as to her past in it. This I dispatched by a ssenger whom I could trust, with directions to give it to Mollie berself, Then I traveled all over town to get

honestly if I could, I got permission for Joe McDonald tive in easilying out my plan, and of

a marriage license, and with that in son was elected in 1888, Hosea was my pocket I felt that I could defy a brought to the polls in a chair to vote dozen cross-grained grandfathers.

man, I'd got leave for him too, we started out a little before 5 o'clock. leaving him for the great beyond at then got onto a side track that extend- Grants Pass Courier.

added as she came in carrying a pitch- we run side by side, first, second,

That was the one I had told Mollie to be in, and on the farther side, so has been advertising the advantages evening, and it wasn't the last I that her grandfather should not see of Santa Clara county throughout the

We tell back a little and ran even with the rear platform of the car. Such a slight little thing as she was, and it would need such pluck. Could she escape the old man's vig-

Yes, there she was on the platform! cept when I was a boy. Down in Quick now; there was the result of Maine where I lived there were two my night's carpenter work, a plank Quick now; there was the result of long enough to reach from the cab house steps one night, and who were of my locomotive to the platform of names were, I remember, and we boys the perilons walk might be made as took the trouble to place it on a train a vehicle shall be used, and the brought up toere. Tom and Bije their the car, provided with a rull, so that safe as possible.

It was fitted in place, and she atepped upon it bravely, though her of California, of San Francisco, of cheeks were deathly pale, How unxiously I watched every top, keeping one hand on the throttle lest eliber engine increase or slackes its speed and the plank be shaken or beat from the straight line! Half way across! A little falleriar

as she glanced down at the flying "Courage, my darling!" I cried. People were leginning to crowd to alse windows, and out upon the platform rushed the brakeman and a half

dozen passengers and among them Grandfather Stackpole. No one dared to speak for fear that Mollie would lose her balance. The makeman steaded that end of the widge, and the deacon wrung his

ands in misery. Almost over. Two steps more, and hen I pulled her in and smothered or with kisses, while the freman lackened our speed and played en-

ducer for awhite. The plank, Mollie's dangerous eidige, fell to the ground as the expross pulled shead, and we noticed that the feat had been accomplished just in time, for I looked out and saw only a three-quarter mile stretch of he side track before us. We reversed the englue-dear old 47

that had won me a wife and within in hour I was the husband of the westest little woman that man ever oved my Mollie here. "What became of grandfather?" He soon forgave Mollle and has always een kind to us, but his heart is still

inckened to Tom's sous, whom Mollie nsisted on hunting up in Maine. We found them both prosperous armers, who had no need of grandather's help, and this fact seemed to ontirm his determination to have nothing to do with them.

Grandmother has visited them, and the is the same kind hearted old lady loyotedly fond of Mollie and attaches o our two boys, Sam and Abljah-Inctiond Times.

ALASKA'S PHANTOM CITY.

Mr. White Saw It In Mirage and Thinks It May Be a Settlement.

Some one revives every few years he legend of the Silent City, seen as mleage over the Muir glacier, is Haeler bay, Alaska, 150 miles above Junean. What professes to be a pho-toengraving of the city with affidaviattached was published and sold somhe married an actress, and years ago, and at least balf a dozer white men profess to have seen the elty, while the natives of the Alaska coast cherish the tradition of its ex stence. The mirage is usually visible at about this time of year. One more and two others, it is declared, havyears spent in various parts of th phia, solemnly declares that he say

Mr. White's account of the phenon enon is elecunstantial in the higher age for this hours through a power to grandmother from Uncle Tom. fol glass as it was spread above the written from Maine, saying that his glacker on the side of Mt. Fair Weath wife had died, and that he was very cr. He affirms that the city is walled

The mirage appeared at first abou

only bad, but weak spirited.

"I disowned him when I seat him guessess that the phantom city is Aut from the house, he said, and his chill weep, Montreal, or Sait Lake City. In on and he may die in the poorhouse prehite-cure is unlike that of any oth or city he has seen. That it is a rea "In about a week she saw in the city he is certain, from the fact that in the poorhouse he began to hate where it appears over the Muir gla That's the only reason he has for not Alaska supports this theory. The

"I exclaimed when you told me Aleska was a warm and densely pos-sheir names, because I knew I had pled country, there came from the somewhere two cousins, Tom and north, through the ice barrier, a say waste the region and put its inhabi "Sam, dear, grandfather is going to mants to the sword. These savag-Then came some tender words from and he is convinced that in coming decided that something must be ided a warm region about the pole where the remnant of their people The next day that I was in town I continued to develop and at lengt eceived a note from Modle telling me built the metropolis seen on St. John's

parding school 100 miles away the The pictures purporting to have been next day on the 5 o'clock train, and made from photographic negatives of her grandfather was to go with her, the minage represent an ordinary I had been thinking all night over a modern city without walls or battle plan, and I resolved to put in into ex- ments, but with spacious, comfortable ecution, for as to Mollie's going away looking houses, surmounted so far from me it was utterly out of broad chimneys and interspersed with trees. In fact, they look like photo graphs of wash distwings made by a antist that was not too careful to fol-

AN 1812 HERO.

Horsen Brown, the only survivor of the war of 1812 on the Pacific coast leave of absence for the next day. I will celebrate his 103d birthday at the vas going to take the next day off home of his grandson, Orr Brown, anyway, but I thought I'd rather get near Wilderville in this county, on the 18th of this month. The old gentle man was born in New Hampshire and o run his engine on my train, and came west into Ohio when about 20 that suited me. I needed a locome years of age. He was only some twenty days in actual service, comes I knew my own best. The rest second war with Johnny Bull, but the of the night I spent in some necessary government grants him a pension of A long day the next was. I obtained for about eight years and when Harri for him, being preceded by a band of Early in the afternoon I got up music. This was at Drain, in this steam in 47, and it seemed as if the state. The centennarian, aithough very minutes were hours until 5 o'clock, deaf, loves to talk of old times when I'd had to tell the scheme to my fire- he was a boy and has a memory as perfect as in childhood. He I was getting preaty nervous when never married but once, and his wife

from curs.

At last we heard the rumble of the festival at Silverton July 20th. United

OREGON ON WHEELS.

S. F. Examiner: The train which East has created a sensation whereever it has gone. It seems incredible to us that there should be any part of firm. United States in which the name of Santa Clara is unknown, but such regions exist, and have been penetrated by the intrepld explorers of the California Introducing company. The given a new coat of paint the janitor Reporter of Kirkland, Ill., describer would turn the key in the door and the invitation to visit the train and

artiessly observes: what Santa Clara county had that was and carry it all over the country. Of course all of us have read descriptions of California, of San Francisco, of solved the maintenance p Los Angeles, San Diego and Fresno of Good earth roads cannot be Clara county was a new one to us, and whether the exhibit would conelst of oranges, minerals or lumber and neckyoke of such length that the none of us coud determine.
The after use shown the display of

run to touch the Eastern markets for

frmits that will lay a broad and deep oundation for a profitable trade. It is surprising that Oregon cannot s enough in this scheme for her to ustify the state in sending out an

california products. Improved meth-

eds of sale in the large cities will do

puch, but it is the education of each

individual family in the merits of our

'Oregon on wheels."

MILK FROM AFAR. About a year ago a small farmer near tottenburg, Sweden, conceived tily dea of sending a small quantity of

rozen milk to England. The scheme graved so successful that he extended perations, formed a company, turned creamery into a freezer or factory the rollk, entered into ighborhood for supplying him with silk, and is now delivering several and systematically distributed by Mr. ms of frozen milk dally to Manches | Hanawalt. c. Newcastle, Hull, Leeds and Lonlon. Many thousands of gallons of ream have also been shipped both for

ise as cream and butter-making, The process by which the milk is presared for transportation consists in eniding it and then freezing with communia. About 500 pounds of the rozen wilk are placed in a barrel ende of white pine, and 500 pounds sore of unfrozen milk are added. The and the milk, it is said, will keep a month. The question of summer temsportation is provided for by cov

The success of the enterprise has alled forth a bost of devices for proerving the milk, and other countries alpinents have already been made com Denmark, which enjoys the adcantage of closer proximity to Eng-

The discovery of the feasibility of hipping milk from a distance will prove a great boon to both Sweden and Denmark, which have suffered greatly from the competition of Ausralla in the butter trade. The latter ountry has doubled her exports in the ast two years, and during the first two months of the present year sent to England 200,000 tubs, against 380,000 tubs from Denmark. let for cream and milk will avert the createned disaster to Swedish and panish dairymen, but its effect on the English milk producers, who have he industry could never be taken from them, must of necessity be very

HOW TO MAKE AND MAINTAIN

PUBLIC ROADS. The following address was delivered efore a road convention by J. B. Mervin of Steedman, Mo.:

For many years to come the dirt road nest be the common road of the couny. How to make and mainfain it it he best possible condition the greater part of the year is the promblem I pro orget that the public road is public property and ought to receive the same are in its use as a school house or any ule is in the location of school and court houses to locate them where hey will be most convenient to those or representatives prescribe how they shall be used. The same ought to be rue of our public roads. Outside our nore than the cost of an average Mis- further spread of many thousands. ouri court house, yet there is not a ine prescribing what kind of vehicle hall be used or what kind of a load shall carry. This is clearly the right and duty of those in whose care public property is placed to have some rule govern its use. Missouri spends wo million dollars per year on her onblic roads and yet she allows them o be used in such a manner that this ioney is practically lost.

The first thing to secure in order to rave a good road is a good location. Our natural water courses furnish the ibundance than can be found anywhere else. Lay out your roads so as to avoid cuts and fills as far as pracways bearing in mind that under it rises and prevents it coming to the half of that of last year.

raveled five feet wider. The ditches rom fifteen to twenty inch I flat bottomed wherever ch fall. The road surface be smooth, leaving no bumps. It would be better if it were carefully

ferred in the beginning, to wit; the protection of the road bed. If your ourt bouse or school house were would turn the key in the door and tell you that you must wait for the paint to dry before using it. Years of Curiosity was at once aroused as to patient sindy leads me to only one onclusion, and that is that the better than our own, and why they ple have the right to say what kind of late the use and you have practically rasin fame; but San Jose in Santa tained in any other way, or for that matter rock roads either. Wagon tires proportioned to the load, double-frees it to settle two or three tread of the team and the front wheels will be on the same line, and you have covered, and add the salt water, make the question of the making and maintaining of a good earth road practically solved. The proposition to regue by fresh, clean, and not eracked. They the manner of using the public cond is the first thing necessary toward securing better roads. Allow me to regulate the manner of hitching the team and the width of tire, and I before putting in brine is necessary. will make good reads throughout Missouri in ten years without one dollar more for road purposes than is not expended. I voted against the proposed constitutional amendment last November thoroughly convinced that we ought not to have more money un til we learn to properly use what we of variety, the advice of the Farmow get, and prevent the destruction ers Guide: To keep a ben in good of our public highways with narrow condition for laying she should never

tire wagon loaded with greater loads than they should carry. How would I prevent this? Pass a mixed food, warm, in the morning, law licensing every vehicle used on the in the trough, but such meal should road. State the kind of vehicle and be one-fourth the quantity the hen the load it should be permatted to require. They should go away from It would work no hardship, the trough unsatisfied, and Phose who destroy our roads must pay should seek their food, deriving it the least toward their maintenance. Diminish the poll tax to one dollar in ash, and collect a license from those such circumstances the food will be who use velicles, and fine where a passed into the gizzard slowly and be relief is leaded heavier than allowed better digested. Gradually the hen u the license. Not a steamer or sail n our rivers or takes without a B- with a full crop, where she can left ense showing its capacity. If the general government take such care to protect life and property why not proect our roads which are in universal use and which contribute in so large a degree to our happiness and general welfare. Apply the old adage, home who dance pay the fiddler," and we have gone a long way in the soluion of the road question.

THE WAY TO DO IT. An Agent Goes to Columbus, Ohio, in

the Interest of Oregon. The Oregon Colonization society is pranching out vigorously, and active work, under thorough organization, being started in the East. S. P. Hana wait has been appointed general East ern agent for this society and has gon o Columbus, Oblo. On arrival in tha ity he will open an office and proceed with the work of organizing parties t ome to the Pacific Northwest during he cousing winter and spring. He will mut up persons who are interested in

this country, and who are likely to come to any section of it. For the purpose of aiding in the work of attracting people, literatur permining to the resources and advanages of any section will be carefully

It should be remembered that n personal interest is being subserved in bring people here and settle them in the rural districts to their best ad-

Speaking of the matter, Eugene D. "In the e times of vigorous strife and competition between business rms, corporations and others, there also a like activity and competition

sotween the various sparsely settled enions of this country, all seeking to brain population and the resulting the Paying Northwest get in and stand ogether and keep everlastingly at B this section of America is likely to b hese North Pacific states should have doubled their population to sustain and assure prosperity to the citles and will question, and that the resource and all the conditions, if fully and fairly put before the people of the popglous centers throughout the interl and the East, are such as to justify and attract and bring people here, no

one familiar with the situation THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

found last summer, in several states n which its presence had not been proved before. There is a danger that eason until so late that it is possible seeds may have been matured. In nost agricultural papers and in bulle ins of most experiment stations de riptions and pictures of the plant have appeared. It is a matter of com on prudence for farmers to be on the skout for the young plants and de troy these. Almost invariably the daces in which the weed has been iscovered have been near railroad ines. As yet the weed has not been ept in the northern parts of these tates. Keep in mind that the plant is annual. If one is pulled up before t has produced seed, that is an end of its possibility of injury. If no glected this one plant may produc thousands of seeds and, possibly seatter these widely. Railroad managers have manifestd a hearty will ngness to do what they can in the way of having the plants destroyed on their rights of way, but farmers in expected will do well to examine the rail and public roadsides carefully. such annually to build as is spent in it is vastly easier to destroy a few pullding school houses in ten years or plants than to successfully fight the

HOP INTELLIGENCE.

The condition of the yards in this state has improved under more favorant with the matter places the yield at over 75 per cent of last year's crop, and some estimates run down to 60 per Pacific coast. In most sections the erop is coming on nicely, and the only drawback is the probability of a shortage of money to pick the hops .- N. Y.

In general the vine is doing well but nothing has occurred to lead growers to expect more than about half a crop There are still very conflicting report place over which the road must pass from the hop yards in this state. cent rains have undoubtedly done con drains are not, for the purpose of have not armed out in a manner that catching surface water but that which will be productive of a good yield. surface water to enter your under all sides, and our newspaper exchangdrains or it will surely fill them up, es, as well as reliable correspondence The under drain catches the water as put the crop at only a little more than We hear a surface softening the road bed. Crown little more talk of lice in Oregon, but up the surface so that the rainfall will the general outlook on the Pacific run from the center of the road bed to coast is exceedingly favorable. The the ditch on either side; the object be- only trouble seems to be the uncering to allow the smallest accumula- rainty as to whether sufficient money he made me welcome and treated me hearty. This is my wife," said he, "and this is my granddaughter. Mollic." he

AN EGG PRESERVING FLUID.

Prof. F. L. Washburn, of the Oreon experiment station, gives a re cipe which he has found most excellent. This recipe is well known to many-in fact has been publishedrolled so as to make each part alike yet there may be many who would be glad to know it. Prof. Washburn states that he has kept eggs for one year, and found them excellent for cooking at the expiration of that time. Another lot was kept for two years, and then about two-thirds of them, or about that proportion, were found acceptable for use in the kitchen. In this second lot the good eggs were at the bottom of the Jar, where, naturalthe liquid was stronger, while the yolks of the eggs above had shriveled and hardened, rendering them unfifor use. The recipe is us follows: Dissolve one pint of salt in one gallon of water; slack two pounds of quicklime in three gallons of water; when entirely slacked, stir and allow then pour the clear liquid off into a erock, or any receptacle that can be

ing in all four gallons of liquid. Eggs placed in this must be perfect est be lowered into the liquid and not allowed to drop to the bottom of the crock, thereby running the risk of being broken. No treatment of eggs

KEEPING A HEN IN GOOD CON DITION

Opinions differ on the proper way o feed hens to keep them in good condition, and we herewith give, by way have a full crop during the day. It is not wrong to give a light meal of genin by grain, engaging in health; exercise in order to obtain it-and in will accumulate sufficient food to pro urely forward it from the crop to the gizzard. Feeding soft food leads to many errors on the part of the begin ner, causing him to overfeed and pam " his hear, and by it they will reach astic to laying. It is much better to feed hard grains only than to feed from a trough, unless the soft food b carefully measured. A quart of mixed ground grain, moistened and in a crumbly condition, should be sufficient for forty hens as a 'starter' for the morning, but two quarts of whole grain should then be scattered in lit-ter for them to seek and secure for themselves.

A CORNER ON CHERRIES.

The Olympia Crop Bought Up fo Shipment East.

J. G. Chappell, a tocal commission ian, returned from Olympia yesterday and reports that almost the entire cherry crop of that section has been bought up for shipment East. Mr. happett said: Owing to the fact that Olympla applies a great amount of the cherries, cosumed along the Sound, this will

vance in price. Not only have the Olympia cherries been bought up, but all crops of any importance in wes ern Washington. The Black Republi can, Royal Anne and Black Tartarian are the principal varieties, "The prices paid for the cherries range from 3 to 4 cents per pound.

use a scarcity of the fruit in the k

ad shipped by the car load "The big shipments will not begin or a few days, as the shippers wis is at its fullest,"

Mr. Chappell also says: "The black berry crop along the entire Sound has cen engaged for shipment East. losed eight carloads of the fruit were hipped East from Western Washing In this way farmers were en bled to get between \$1 and \$2 pe rate for their berries, whereas they would have received only 50 cents of thereabouts for them in the home

"There has been a scarcity of ber ries in the Middle and Eastern states this year, which has caused a big demand for fruits from the Evergreen

rate."-Tacoma News.

GUIDES IN CHOOSING MEAT. grain and ared color, and the fat hould be white, for when more ordess ellow the meat is seldom of the best Beef, of which the fat is hard and kinny, and the lean meat of a deep red with coarse fibres, is of an infer or quality, and when the meat is old it can be told by a line of horny textare running through the meat of the

ness and fineness of the grain. olor, and the firm white fat. Lamb that has been killed too long can b discovered by examination of veins in the neck. These are bluish when the meat is fresh, but green when it is stale. In the hind-quarter, he point to examine is the knuckle which is not firm when the meat is not perfectly fresh.

Venison, when young, will have clear and bright fat which should be of considerable thickness. Partridges have yellow legs and dark colored offis when young. Quall are greatly im proved by wrapping them in very fat larding bacon before cooking.

MARKET FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS. William E. Cartis, in writing from

Tokio to the Chicago Record, men-tions a fact that seems very pertinent to Western Oregon. He says very few ows are kept in Japan, the grass of hat country not being suitable for dairy food and in consequence a great leal of condensed milk is shipped into Switzerland. Butter is imported from the United States, Holland and Denmark. Mr. Cuntis also says the grass is unsultable for cows, and as a consequence, a man in Tokio who keeps a cow is compelled to import his have from this country. It is possible that his state of affairs in Japan may open the way for the developmen of a market for Willamette valley dairy products. Western Oregon is pre-eminently fitted by nature for a reat dairy country and the busines has been developed to quite an extent It is fortunate that we have a never failing market for dairy products so near as Japan. Salem should have excamory to help supply the demand that will spring up with the develop-

GOOD ROADS AGAIN.

Connecticut is the latest state to et net a good roads law. The act is a simple one. It provides for a commision of three members to be appoint ed by the governor, whose duty shall be to oversee the work of macadamizing roads, and assess the cost of the improvement in three equal parts The state's outlay is limited to \$75, 000. This is a modest sum, but sufficient to permit a valuable experiment to be tried. The road improving is to be initiated by the towns themselves;

MAN IMMORTAL? the grave and after a brief period rise again to a new life in a restored body, we could see the higher restored body.

Logic of the Belief in a Future Life.

The Question Discussed by Dr. Briggs.

The Distinguished Presbyterian Theologist's Thoughts on this Interesting Subject.

The well-known doctrine of the immortality of the soul savors more of Greek philosophy than of the religion of the Old and New Testaments. I cannot find in Holy Scripture any statement that implies that immortality inheres in the nature of the soul or that it is a characteristic of the soul as distinguished from the body. The beautiful poem relating the story of paradise represents that our first parents were driven forth from paradise lest they should eat of the tree of life and live forever. It would seem, there fore, that the author thought that long continuance in life was conditioned upon the reception of vital energy from something exterior to man. The development of the doctrine of a future life in the Bible is entirely dependent upon the doctrine of redemp-

The ancient Hebrews shared

opinion of all the ancient highly organized religions that when man expired there went forth from him a shadowy image of himself having the same shape, but without the flesh and bones and blood of the physical organsm. This shade descended into sheol, which was conceived as a deep and dark cavernous region beneath earth very much like the Greek hades. In the Old Testament, as in the other ancient religions, all the departed went to sheel, where they lived as ghosts a similar life to that which they lived in this world. The He brews in their later literature thought that there was a darker and deeper place in sheel called Abaddon, where the wicked were sent for punishment This was a place of ruin and destruc There is no evidence to show that in Old Testament times there was any thought that there was ever lasting life there for the individual. The more favored ones among the righteons enjoyed the favor of God even in sheel and found a path of life there of blessedness and glory. New Testament times the place of the righteous was called paradise and Abraham's besom. Both of these terms are used by Jesus in the gospel of Luke and are illustrated in the parable of Dives and Lazarus and in the promise to the dying robber, "This

day shalt thou be with me in para-The doctrine of an ultimate resurrec tion from the dead first appears in the Old Testament in the Maccabean book of Daniel. But the prophet conceives of only a partial resurrection, some to everlasting life, others to shame and everlasting abhorrence. The resurrecion of the dead is connected with the ultimate judgment at the end of the

In the New Testament the universal resurrection is certainly taught by Je sus in the gospel of John and by the Paul dwells upon the resurrection of the righteous, but it is not so evident that he teaches the resurrection of the The synoptic gospels certainly know nothing of a universal resurrection. The resurrection of the dead in the New Testament is attached to the day of judgment and the secand advent of Christ. The Biblical doctrine of the future life has there fore two parts-first, the life in the middle state between death and the resurrection, and, second, the life in the ultimate state subsequent to the

resurrection. The New Testament does not teach that the soul is immortal in itself any more than that the body will rise from the dead of itself. The life of the resurrection is entirely dependent upon the resurrection of Christ. It is redemptive in its character. There b no resurrection of the body except so far as Christ has identified himself with the race of man and secured their resurrection by his quickening energy. Christ himself bases the argument for the resurrection on the statement that "God is not the God of the dead, but of the living." It is be cause of the vital relation of God to his offspring man, that man lives.

It is usual among theologians to suppose that immortality is involved in the creation of man in the image of God. This is doubtless true as a logical deduction from the idea of the image of God. But I can find no direet Biblical support for this doctrine. The Biblical doctrine is rather that stated by Jesus to his disciples, "Because I live, ye shall live also." continuance of the life of man is de pendent upon his continued union with the fountain of life, the over liv ing God. "In him we live and move and have our being." "For we are also his offspring."

But what of those whose life is cut off from the living God? If their life were altogether cut off from God, they would certainly die. They live only so far as they have life in him. God suffers the wicked to live in order that they may be redeemed, or that they may be punished for the redemption of others. Will this punishment endure forever? So says the church. So says Christ in the gospels. But it is not so clear that forever in Christ's words means the unending duration of modern theology, ofr no eternity either of life or of death can extend beyond the bounds of the sovereign will of God. Eternity cannot mean any more than so long as God wills to sustain the wicked in life for the continuance of their punishment, and we may be sure that this will be so long as the good of the universe requires and not a moment longer. For those who love God and try to serve him so far as their knowledge goes, whatever may be the religion they profess, there is sure hope of immortality and blessedness in their loving relation to the living Ged. "Neither death nor life shall be able to separate us from the love of God." The living God will not allow his loved ones to pass out of hif file. The loving God will not let his offspring pass out from his love. The omnipotence and omniscience of God will overcome any conceivable

perils to their continuance in life, The Biblical religion guarantees the continuance of life after death, resurrection of Christ secures it. Why should anyone doubt it? Men do not, in fact, doubt it. We may persuade ourselves as a speculative opinion that we will perish. But it is not natural or normal for any one to imagine that he will cease to exist. Men may be deceived by illusions and delusions as to the future. But it is extremely improbable that mankind has been deceived in that universal faith in a life after death which is expressed in all

again to a new life in a restored body, we could see the higher nature going on to its goal, but we know that the body is laid aside forever and is dispersed in all nature. The only possible continuity is in the ghost in a disembodied state. The scientific doctrine of the persistence of force press embodied state. The scientific doctrine of the persistence of force urges to the persistence of that higher life which has left the body in another body suited to the new environment. The ideals which man only partially attained in this world he will pursue and attain in the next world. The intellectual, aesthetic, moral and religious sides of our nature will unfold more richly, more rapidly, more steat. more richly, more rapidly, more stead-ily and consistently toward the ideal of man, which can be no other than the Christ of glory, the God of holiness

and love.

Is it credible that man should so clearly see his ideal, and, striving his utmost, never attain it? Is fallure the lot of man forever? Have all the men of holiness and virtue, the prophets the reformers, the heroes of our race, followed an ignis fatuus and ied humanity for all these centuries in pursuit of an impossibility? Nothing can be so incredible as such a universal delusion. We are brought by science, by history and by philosophy face to face with the same result that Paul so clearly states, "If in this life only we have hoped in Christ, we are of all men most pitiable." Either future life in Christ or Epicurean selfishness and suicide. Man and nature have their goal in the glory of God. The living God has his ideal in the glory of the creature. The two goals coincide. The chain of grace is linked in the original purpose of God, "and we know that to them that love God all things work together for good." For whom he foreknew he also foreordained to be conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the firstborn among many brethren." These many brethren of Christ are in formation during a brief life in this world. They will go on in their development in a middle state and surely reach their goal in the ultimate state. The being of God. the order of nature, the constitution of humanity, all conspire by irresistible logic in a glorious future for the plous in the universal kingdom of God.

A VETERAN OF VETERANS.

C. A. BRIGGS.

The following, though occurring in 1877, may be new to our readers and is certainly most interesting. That it was true was well known for the poet Bryant had celebrated the old man's birthday ever since he passed his one hundreddth year, by a public dinner and its published proceedings-so that a world-wide attention had been called to the ancient man:

"People who attain extreme old age have usually a toughness of constitution which triumphs over injuries that weaker natures cannot survive. The autopsy of the late Capt. Lair-bush, whose age has been stated at 111 years and 25 days, furnishes new and remarkable evidence on this point. Far sixty-one years he has been an oplum eater; at the age of 90 his daily dose of gum or crude opium was estimated at ninety grains (troy); but the physician who attended him shortly before his death represents the old man's daily alowance as only half that quantity. Capt. Lahrbush had a full allowance of the tils that flesh is heir to, but seems to have been stranger unconstious of them. He had no symptoms of renal disease, and jet his rigth kidney was gone entirely, its place being occupied a tumor the size of a child's head, with smaller tumor of a similar kind attached. This fact does not seem to have been suspected before the diagnosis made during his last filness. The 1 ft kidaj-y was contracted. There was a cyst in the liver. The heart was fatty. The walls of the norta were nearly penetrated by several ul-cerations. His ribs were as soft as cartilage, so that they could be easily cut with scissors. But with the these did not at all affect his genera health. He was at last brought down with a congestion of the lungs which was contracted by exposure to a storm. From that complaint he was slowly recovering, when an abcess formed in his thigh. Three operations were performed for the relief of the abscess, and thirty-two ounces of fluid were withdrawn; this proved too much of a drain upon his system, and he died of asthenia, i. e., general debility. As he was a soldier of the First Napolcon, he might have quoted that genera's famous remark about the Peninsular war: "That tdeer in my extremities are out my life."—N. Y. Tribone."

A CHEAP REMEDY FOR LICE.

Persian insect powder is good but expensive, and for that reason many are deterred from using it freely, enough to prevent the ravages of this curse to poultry. Fowls and chicks, when kept in goodly numbers huddled together, will become lousy, and safeguards constantly presented will only prevent it. We offer the following remedy, with full assurance that it will prove efficient, and what is more it is cheap: Two pounds of sulphur, into which stir one-fourth drachm o liquid earbolle acid and one onace of coal oil; stir with a stick until the sulpl or takes up all of the two latter ingredients, and the powder is ready. The easiest way of applying is to take each fowl, after it has perched for the night, hold it by the legs with hand, head downward; seize pinches of the powder between the thumb and finger of the other hand, and rub it down the back, sides and underneath, from the tail to the head; place the fowl back on the perch carefully to avoid flutterings so that it may sift out through the feathers. Next morning a louse cannot be found. Treat the brood hen similarly and the chicks will get enough of the powder from her during the night.

Obio Poultry Journal. TRADE WITH THE ORIENT.

Repeat this every two weeks, and

then rejoice to see how fast the chicks

grow and how nice the fowls look.-

It has been decided that the O. R. & N. Co's direct line of steamships from coast ports to China shall reach out into other fields of commerce than China and Japan, and Honolulu has been added to the ports to be touched at. This move has been determined by the agents on account of the large quantities of freight offered by Seattle

and Portland shippers for the Sandwich islands. Should the new arrangement meet with the encouragement it deserves, each steamer of the O. R. & N. China line will bereafter call at Honolulu instead of steaming straight across to Hong Kong and Yokohama. A market is thus opened for Oregon staples which heretofore it has been only able to reach by shipping to San Francisco and transferring to Australia or China steamers from that port. It is believed by shipping men that the new venture will prove a success, both for the steamship company and the merchants.

FRUIT FOR LONDON,

California is very hopeful of finding

a market for her fruit in London. We wish she could, and for every particle religions save the few later ones which of it. One of the disadvantages Orehad a speculative origin.

Man's body passes through a normal development which has its stages clearly marked. The higher nature of the interior states disastrous to our speaker a certain clearity in in. shippers. When the Nicaragua canal is built, San Francisco can land its tellectual and moral relations, and then when man is at his best his body fails fruit in London within two weeks,