

A Russian's Effort to Lose Himself

By EUNICE BLAKE

Peter Trolenco was a member of one of those circles that sprang up in Russia some forty years ago when nihilism was first heard of. They took their name from their underlying principle that nothing in government which existed should continue. The Latin word for "nothing" is nihil.

There was great secrecy in those circles, the members of one circle being completely ignorant of those in another. Peter understood that different circles worked in harmony through their chiefs, but beyond this he had no information whatever. And yet St. Petersburg (now Petrograd), where he lived, was full of nihilists.

Peter was young, and there was something captivating in all this mystery. But one night there came to him a terrible awakening. Lots were drawn to decide which one of the circle should assassinate the chief of police, and Peter drew the fatal paper, on which had been sketched a dagger, all the rest being blanks.

All the romance attending the secret meetings, the disguises, the many ingenious plans of the propaganda of nihilism, shrank before this terrible deed which Peter was required to commit and from which there was no escape. He might flee to the ends of the earth, but would never know when some one, possibly his best friend, would strike him.

To add to his horror, he loved a young girl, to whom he was expecting to be married. Nina Dimitreff was at the time preparing her trousseau. Peter feared that his misfortune, which, in any event, would break their betrothal, would kill her.

He spent a long while in making up his mind what to do and finally decided upon flight. He would leave Russia disguised and go to a land where he would be lost to the world. But what action should he take in reference to his betrothed? After weighing the matter, dreading the shock he would cause her by telling her what had happened, he decided to disappear from her as mysteriously as from others. He would confide only in his mother.

A few days after he had drawn the dagger he began a journey to the border. Disguised as a beggar, he traveled by night and begged by day in the towns through which he passed. What money he took with him, added to what he received from charity, enabled him to reach Genoa and take passage for America.

For five years the fugitive kept changing his residence, avoiding the large cities so far as possible, thinking to lose himself more effectively in the country. But whenever he came near a Russian he moved on. He dared not write to his mother for fear his letters would be intercepted, but before leaving Russia he had laid a plan for communicating with her at long intervals. Finally he received word from her that a friend of his in the circle to which he belonged had informed her, at the risk of his life, that an emissary had been sent to assassinate him.

One day Peter appeared in a small town in Missouri to receive a communication expected from his mother. What was his astonishment to see walking on the main street Nina Dimitreff. The sight staggered him. Could it be possible that the girl he loved had been sent out to kill him? He banished the thought and ran toward her. Seeing him, she gave him a meaning glance and passed on.

Peter followed her and presently saw her drop a bit of paper. Picking it up, he read, "Meet me at 11 on the bridge." The town was on the bank of a small stream spanned by a single bridge. This fixed the place. At the hour appointed he went there. Nina soon appeared, and the two were clasped in an embrace.

Then Nina told her story. After his disappearance she had worn the secret from his mother. But it was not till Nina Trolenco told her that an emissary had been dispatched to kill him that Nina decided to join him in his exile. The immediate reason for her coming was to warn him against this person who had been described to his mother. Nina knew the man who was to assassinate the circle, but he did not know her. Indeed, she had seen him in the town that day.

What was to be done? Nina declared that she would remain with her lover, protect him so far as she might be able and die with him if she could not save him. The danger was imminent. Besides, if they left the town they would be followed. They talked to gether a long while, discussing various plans, but finally adopted one that led to a successful result.

The stream flowing beneath them was a tributary to the Missouri river. Beyond the Missouri were the plains, then uncivilized. Arranging to meet at a point in Kansas, they separated. Peter descended the stream and reached the Missouri in the morning. There he found a boat tied to the shore. In the box he placed a paper, on which he had written that, tired of being hunted for his life, he had decided to drown himself. Then taking off his outer clothing, which he left in the boat, he plunged into the river and after a hard struggle with its swift current succeeded in reaching the opposite shore.

The emissary who searched for his victim read an account of the supposed suicide and returned to Russia. Peter and Nina had succeeded in losing themselves to the world.

PRUNES MARKETED ONLY BY AUCTION

Western Product Not Had Fair Chance

FRUIT HAS MANY NAMES

By Arthur M. Geary

Several hundred cars of Oregon, Washington and Idaho Italian prunes are sold annually at the daily public sales held by the auction companies in the large Eastern cities of the United States.

Yet not one consumer in a hundred knows what a prune is.

They are sold under the title of plums. There is a popular belief that a prune is a dried plum, as a raisin is a dried grape. The dried fruit is known simply as prunes in the United States but some shrewd shippers to England of the dried product sell them as dried plums.

The fresh Italian prunes that are sold at auction in the large Eastern cities are shipped mainly from the districts tributary to The Dalles and Milton, Oregon, from Idaho and from Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington.

The Willamette Valley prune, although suited to drying, does not stand shipping. There appears to be too much moisture in those prunes for shipping, while fresh, to the East coast.

A large quantity of Italian prunes was bought from growers near Salem several years ago and shipped to New York with the result that the buyers lost heavily. The fruit did not arrive in a marketable state.

Some consider, however, that the Western Oregon and Western Washington prune has not had a fair trial as to its shipping qualities.

Judging from the reports that a thousand cars of fresh prunes will be shipped from Idaho alone this Fall, it is unfortunate that there are not more driers scattered through the prune growing section. Prunes are now being marketed exclusively in all the larger cities by auction.

AUCTIONS DISPOSE OF 18,000 BOXES IN A DAY

The volume of Florida grape fruit sold in the large cities through the auction companies has exceeded by a large percentage the amounts that have been handled in previous years. In New York as many as 18,000 boxes of grape fruit were sold in a single day at auction; and the sales at other auction centers were heavy compared with previous years. Heretofore, grape fruit has been considered a luxury for the rich.

Cutler B. Downer, manager of H. Harris & Company, auctioneers of Boston, said: "People heretofore have considered grapefruit a luxury, only to be afforded by the wealthy. The vast offerings on our markets, this year, resulted in low prices for a time. But when the quality of the fruit became better along in April and the supplies were not so heavy the enormous rate of consumption that had been built up through the auction became apparent in the prices paid for the fruit. Two to four cars were sold each day in Boston for a considerable period at over \$3.00 a box where the fruit was of good quality."

\$2,000,000 OF FRUIT IS SOLD BY AUCTION

The prevailing method of selling fruit and produce outside of the auction in Pittsburg is from the cars in the railroad yard. A man needs no store or capital to begin the wholesale produce business in the Smoky City.

Buyers go from car to car, instead of from store to store. Merchants come to Pittsburg from the mining districts and load up a car with a mixed assortment of fruit and vegetables.

Pittsburg sells two million dollars worth of fruit through the auction each year.

Cleveland and Cincinnati also have track yards where considerable wholesale selling takes place.



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The Japs Work All the Time.

Literally the Japanese work all the time. It is not at all uncommon to find Japanese men and women at work in their shops at 2, 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. They must work like this or starve. They live directly in the rear of their places of business. Their entire household equipment comprises a few mats, a few cushions and a little tableware. They go at their job—whether it consists of making dogs or inland cuff buttons, and work and work and work until they are exhausted. Then they sleep a little and go back to work. It does not take a Japanese ten minutes to eat his meal of rice and fish. He has his festivals, of course, and a good many of them, but he works the rest of the time, and in many households it must be a special and personal festival, connected with some individual or family gods, to lure him from his occupation. He needs the money.—Samuel G. Blythe in Saturday Evening Post.

Mars and the Hand.

There is a mound in the hands of persons who are said to be impressed more in music by mar-ches of warlike character than anything else. It is a soft, cushion-like mound within the center of the hand proper, but is generally developed toward the outer edge of the palm.

These persons are said to be under the influence of Mars and to have inherited warlike tendencies, but it more than usually shows an ordinary amount of courage that is possessed by most persons. These are the ones who would be thrilled by the "Marsellaise," the Russian national hymn, the "Watch on the Rhine" or the "Star Spangled Banner." Subjects of Mars seldom become proficient musicians or successful singers unless the other indications in their hands show other musical fancies.—Buffalo News.

Poor Knights of the Garter.

The splendor that surrounds the Order of the Garter makes it almost impossible to believe there ever have been "poor" knights of the order or that these still exist today. Such, however, is the case. These now number eighteen in all, and their official title is the Military Knights of Windsor. They are divided into two "foundations," twelve being in the "upper foundation" and the remainder in the "lower." When Edward III. founded the premier order of chivalry of the world he appointed one poor gentleman to act as a sort of attendant or squire to each knight, and twenty-six was the original number. These were known as the "almsh" or "poor" knights of the garter until the title was changed to the present one by William IV.—London Standard.

Death to the Mosquito.

The Panama canal was built by paraffin! The fearful mosquito plague, which once made life for the workers unbearable, and which was one of the factors which made the French relinquish their attempts to build the canal, was ended by the simple expedient of covering all stagnant water with a film of paraffin. Midges lay their eggs in stagnant waters, but the larvae which develop have to come to the surface frequently to get fresh air. The paraffin entirely cuts off the supply of air, the larvae are suffocated, and consequently there are no midges. Other parts of the world, formerly regarded as the graves of white men, have now become mosquito free by the same means.—Pearson's Weekly.

Swine In Old London.

We hear much today of the dangers of the London streets, but the inhabitants are spared some of the perils of an earlier age. The calendar of coroners' rolls for the city tells how the many swine wandering about the streets were once London's greatest nuisances. In 1322 an inquest was held on a child who was attacked in her cradle by a pig which had wandered in through the open door of her parents' shop. And a little earlier letters patent were issued to an infant who lost an ear from the same cause. The letters certified the cause of the accident, lest later on the uncharitable should say that the ear had been cut off in the pillory by the knife of the law.—London Spectator.

His Own Sweet Self.

Dix—Who do you consider your best friend, the one who would do the most for you?
Dix—My wife's husband.—Boston Transcript.

Notice To Creditors.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON; FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Geiger, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, by order of the County Court of Jackson County, State of Oregon, has been duly appointed and is now the duly qualified and acting administrator of the estate of the above-named decedent.

All persons having claims against said decedent or her estate are hereby notified and required to present the same duly verified with proper vouchers, to the undersigned administrator at his office in Jacksonville, Jackson County, State of Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Date of this notice and of the first publication thereof is July 31, 1915.

CHARLES PRIM, Administrator of the estate of Mary Geiger, deceased.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale Under Execution.

J. N. McCune and Alice McCune, Plaintiffs, vs. Brazier H. Kirby, A Maline Kirby and B. E. Smith, Defendants.

By virtue of an Execution and Order of sale duly issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Jackson, dated the 18th day of August 1915, in a certain cause therein, wherein J. N. McCune and Alice McCune as plaintiffs, recovered on the 14th day of August, 1915, a judgment against the defendants Brazier H. Kirby and Maline Kirby for the sum of Two Thousand and One Hundred Forty-four and 25/100 (\$2141.25) Dollars with interest thereon from said 14th day of August, 1915 at the rate of 8% per annum.

In compliance with the commands of said Execution and order of sale, I will on Tuesday the 21st day of September, 1915, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. at the front door of the Court House in Jacksonville, Jackson County, State of Oregon offer for sale and will sell at public auction subject to redemption as is by law provided, all of the right, title and interest that the defendants had in and to the herein after described real property, on the date of the mortgage herein foreclosed, to-wit: (March 24th 1911).

Beginning at a point 29 rods East of the center of Section 20 in Township 37 South, Range 1 West, of Willamette Meridian, Jackson County, Oregon, and running thence North 13.606 chains; thence East 4.92 chains; thence North 10.07 chains; thence East 4.86 chains; thence South 23.81 chains; and thence West 9.45 chains to the place of beginning.

The above described tract of land will be sold at said time and place in the manner provided by law for the sale of real property under execution to satisfy the judgment, costs and accruing costs of this sale.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1915.
W. H. SINGLER,
Sheriff of Jackson County, Oregon.
By E. W. WILSON Deputy.

Planting Sugar Cane.

In a bulletin of the Pan-American union on cane sugar in the Americas it is stated that sugar cane is planted, not sown. A small piece of the cane, long enough to include two or three of the rings, or nodes, is laid lengthwise, or stuck in a slanting direction, along a furrow which runs the length of the field. In some sections the primitive fashion of planting in holes is still employed. When the trench is planted the pieces of cane are lightly covered with earth. In a few weeks they show growth above the ground, the germ buds at the rings having begun to shoot out in the form of young cane, the ring having at the same time thrown out rootlets into the soil. The parallel trenches are made far enough apart, say at least three feet, to enable the workers when the wide spreading canes are getting ripe to go between the rows and remove the dying leaves which burden the ripening cane, thereby enabling the naked cane to mature faster.

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Change in Southern Pacific Time Table.
Effective January 17, 1915.

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

14 Portland Passenger.....	8:20 A.M.
16 Oregon Express.....	5:20 P.M.
12 Shasta Limited	2:17 A.M.
Extra fare train.	
SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.	
13 California Express	10:45 A.M.
15 San Francisco Express...	4:00 P.M.
11 Shasta Limited.....	3:20 A.M.
Extra fare train.	

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