

abundance of splendid fruit, giving promise for the future when the younger trees shall have reached a good bearing age. On Summer lake, further to the northwest, is a small town bearing the same title, which is the center of quite an extensive stock industry. The settlers have their lands under fence, and a number of them have set out orchards. The soil is highly productive. About ten miles north of Summer lake lies Silver lake, ten miles in length, along whose western side is a valley, or sage brush plain, capable of producing cereals, if irrigated, which may easily be done from the streams running through it. A number of stockmen have settled along the creeks, but have made little effort to cultivate the soil, except for vegetables. This valley is somewhat colder than Summer lake and Chewaucan.

For one who is willing to work hard to establish himself, and none other should attempt the life of a settler in a new country, there are good opportunities to secure land in Lake county. There are good roads leading into California and to the railroads in that direction. There will no doubt soon be a good road, one that can be used winter and summer, constructed to some point on the Oregon & California railroad, probably Ashland. It is doubtful whether a railroad will penetrate that region for some time to come, though one has been projected from Reno, Nevada, to pass through Honey lake valley and reach the Willamette through Lake county. A few miles have been constructed, but the date of its completion to Goose lake it would be hazardous to predict. A railroad passing through Eastern Oregon some distance north of Lake county is more probable, and with a good wagon road from that line the country will possess better facilities for reaching outside markets.

#### WENATCHEE VALLEY.

One of the most pleasant and fertile sections of Eastern Washington is the valley of Wenatchee river, a tributary of the Columbia entering it from the Cascade mountains on the northwest. It lies on the northern boundary of Kittitas county, and has been receiving many new settlers the past two years. Now that the railroad is completed to Ellensburg that region has become more accessible to immigrants, and settlement will no doubt become more rapid. The distance from Ellensburg to Wenatchee is about forty miles, over a fairly good road, crossing a high divide and passing by Mount Stewart, the great mountain peak of that region. The Kittitas valley is famous for its products, but except in size and railroad facilities it possesses no advantages not enjoyed by Wenatchee. In fact the latter has a much lower altitude and is consequently better adapted to fruit culture. Many of the settlers have small orchards and vineyards, and the grapes, peaches and apples of the valley find a good market throughout Eastern Washington. There is yet some good government land open to settlement. There is also much good grazing land in that region which settlers can avail themselves of.

#### THE SPHINX.

An appeal has been made by M. Ernest Renan for funds to enable M. Maspero to remove the sand from around the Great Sphinx. "The clearing of the Great Sphinx," says M. Renan, "was begun two months ago. Up to the present time the ordinary resources of the Boulak Museum have sufficed for the work, which might be completed in sixty days if money did not fail. About twenty thousand francs only are wanted. The appeal for the Longson excavations, which was addressed two years ago to the intellectual public, was so fruitful that we are encouraged to once more ask the true connoisseurs in ancient things to contribute to one of the works, the most imperiously demanded by the present condition of Egyptology. The Great Sphinx of Ghizeh, at two steps from the pyramids, is, in my opinion, the most astonishing work of the hand of man which past ages have bequeathed to us. It is an immense bed of carved rock, about seventy metres in length. The height of the monstrous edifice, if it were cleared, would exceed the highest houses. No fashioned monument, either in the rest of Egypt or in the rest of the world, can be compared to this strange idol, the vestige of a stage of humanity which baffles all our ideas. The impression which such a spectacle must have produced on imaginative races, and who were dominated by the senses, may be understood from that experienced by the Egyptians of the present day when standing before that enormous head emerging from the sand and casting across the desert its sad look. The Arab, at this sight, flies terrified, either throwing a stone or firing a gun at the strange being. The temple opposite the Sphinx, if it is a temple, has also a character of its own. This fantastic construction resembles less the other temples of Egypt than the Pantheon resembles Notre Dame. But that all this *ensemble*, which is unique in the world, must be of the remotest antiquity is indisputable, since the statues found there are those of King Chepren, thus taking us back to ages which everywhere but in Egypt would be called fabulous." M. Renan, in concluding his appeal, points out that to lay bare the Sphinx will be to restore to the light of day the most ancient work which bears the trace of human thought, and he anticipates that "the descent which it will afford into a world now more than six thousand years old, will push still further back the limits of an historic past that seems to fly with each step taken to reach it."

USE THE PARLOR.—The word "use" in this connection does not mean that the children should be allowed to make a play-room of your parlor. In one sense it should not be a living-room, because it should be the one place in all the house where work is not an obtrusive suggestion. Care should be exercised not to make the parlor a "family refrigerator" or give it a stiff and forbidding air. There is no reason why one should feel so constrained that breathing is made painful by the fear of being obtrusive.