DOINGS OF OREGON'S LEGISLATURE

A Brief Resume of Proceedings of the People's Representatives at the State Capital, Bills Introduced, Passed, Rejected, Etc.

Portland Electric Light Co. Saus It's Worth \$60,000,000

State Capitol, Salem-A valuation of approximately \$60,000,000 is made for the property of the Portland Railway, Light & Power company, according to figures produced before the State Railroad commission in the general investigation hearing into the rates and service of the company.

The valuation figures were brought out through the testimony of W. J. Hagenah, utility expert, testifying in Girls be abolished. behalf of the company. It was under his direction that the company made an inventory of its property to be submitted to the commission in the pres- plan will be agreed upon that will be

ent investigation. What valuation has been placed by the commission's engineering experts cil of Jewish Women, said it would be has not been developed in the testi- unjust and unwise at this time to dismony, but the line of questions shot at Hagenah indicated that the commission has figures that will range considerably under those of the company.

Franklin T. Griffith, president of ing, but the examination for the company was conducted by R. A. Leiter. Mr. Hagenah was the only witness. He parrated the manner in which the appraisal had been made, the commission inquiring at length into the methods he had used in arriving at the value of various items.

Among the largest items are \$8, ling stock and floating equipment, \$6046 for hydraulic power works, \$4,-767,000 for water powers, and \$9,962,-000 for cost of development.

New Workmen's Compensation Act Is Filed in Senate

State Capitol, Salem-A bill providing for workmen's compensation similar to the Michigan law was introduced in the senate by Bingham. It is different in many phases from the present compensation law, and its author says it will solve the perplexing question of aiding injured workmen in this state.

An important feature of the new act is that employes will make no contributions. Those sustaining minor injuries will receive no benefits until the 15th day after the injuries were sustained. Persons incapacitated from work for four weeks or longer will receive compensation from the time of the accident

The law provides for the appointment by the governor of one industrial accident commissioner, who shall receive \$3000 a year. In case of dispute as to the amount of compensation he and two other persons, selected by through casualty companies, mutual insurance, pay it themselves or come under a provision for state compensation.

Under the present law the payment of compensation is according to the size of the families of the injured persons, but the new act makes the earning capacity the basis of compensation. Senator Bingham said one of the important features of his bill is that it would induce employers to provide all safety appliances, that accidents should be reduced to a minimum.

"Under practically this same law operating in Michigan 90 to 95 per cent of the employers have come under its provisions," said Senator Bingham, "and out of 500,000 employes less than 15 have rejected it since the law went into effect about two and one-half years ago."

House Passes Bill to Repeal Many Appropriations

State Capitol, Salem-Friends of the Oregon National guard made an effort in the house to save the \$70,000 continuing appropriation provided for that organization before the Schuebel bill, providing for a general repeal of all continuing appropriations, was passed

and sent over to the senate. Although it was plain from the start that the National guard fund, as a continuing appropriation, would be wiped out if the Schuebel bill carried, members of the guard made no protest against the measure until just before it was placed on its final reading. Then Representative Allen, of Marion county, who is a member of the guard, appealed to the house to save the item out of the bill. His pleas fell on deaf

He pointed out that the National guard fund had been placed on a continuing basis for the purpose of taking the guard out of politics and urged that by passing the measure in its of procedure. present form it would be necessary for the officers of the guard to come before the legislature every two years and ask for money to carry on their work.

Voting Machine Law Stands.

State Capitol, Salem - Multnomah county will continue to have the option of purchasing and operating voting machines if it so elects. The house committee on revision of laws reported adversely on the Michelbrook bill, providing for the repeal of the law authorizing any county in the state that chooses to use voting machines.

advantage of. However, the commit-

Prominent Women Plead tor School for Girls

State Capitol, Salem - Declaring that there was real need for the institution and that it was the duty of the state, which it should not attempt to guess. shirk, to take care of and educate its wayward girls, 12 women, represent-ing various clubs, appeared before the joint ways and means committee this week and protested against the proture that the Industrial School for

Representatives of the women's clubs spoke frankly, as did members of the committee, and it is believed a satisfactory to all concerned. Mrs. S. M. Blumauer, representing the Councontinue the school. It was not a mercenary question, she urged, but an economical one, and a duty that should be performed. The fact that only a comparatively few girls had been the company, was present at the hear- taken care of was no reason for doing away with the school, she said.

Permanent Registration for Voters Approved by House

State Capitol, Salem - Permanent registration of voters and compulsory voting are provided for in a bill passed in the house. The measure was intro-694,000 for roadway and tracks; \$9,- duced by the joint committee on judi-076,326 for land; \$4,987,000 for equip- ciary and revision of laws and comment, \$44,357,000 for buildings, fix- bined the essential features of bills tures and grounds, \$4,557,000 for rol- previously submitted by Representative Kuehn, of Portland, and the Marion county delegation. Under its provisions the clerks are required to keep a card index system for the registered voters. When a person registers the record becomes permanent and can be used indefinitely at future elections. If a voter moves from one precinct to another within the same county or desires to change his or her political affiliation it will be necessary only to advise the county clerk. To accommodate voters who move from one county to another, the county clerks are authorized to send the cards from one to another upon request.

Naturalized citizens will not be re quired to show their naturalization papers at the time they register. They will be required only to swear that they are naturalized and give the dates in connection therewith.

Labor Loses Three Bills. State Capitol, Salem-Three more of the bills introduced by Representative Oscar W. Horne, of Portland, and indorsed by the State Federation of Labor failed to get past the house. One was postponed indefinitely, meaning that it was put to sleep beyond possible reawakening, another was amended and another was referred. those interested, shall fix the amount. Mr. Horne made a determined effort to save one of his measures-the one compelling contractors on public works to enforce the eight-hour law more scrupulously. The bill is aimed particularly at "station work" or contract green hides, 13c; green bulls, 9c; save the unreasonably cantankerous, labor through which groups of workingmen are enabled to work more than eight hours a day on the ground that they are working for themselves.

60-Day Session Plan Lost.

State Capitol, Salem-Representative Lewis' plan to change the limit on legislative sessions from 40 to 60 days was defeated in the house. His resolution made the pay of the legislators \$5 a day instead of \$3 and provided a recess of 14 days after the fortieth day, to reconsider bills, but without pay. After the house turned down the resolution Lewis offered another providing that sessions in the house begin at 9 o'clock in the morning. The speaker ruled him out of order. Mr. Lewis himself is at his desk every morning at 7:30 o'clock and brings his lunch to the house chamber.

Anaesthetic Law Whacked.

State Capitol, Salem-Senator Dimick's bill repealing a law providing that only graduate nurses with licenses be allowed to administer anaesthetics was passed by the senate. The Clackamas legislator contended that the present law was class legislation; "a nice little game put over by the nurses two years ago so they would have all this work." In the interest of humanity, he said, country physicians were forced to violate the law daily. Senators J. C. Smith and Wood, physicians, opposed the present law.

Governor Signs Six Bills.

State Capitol, Salem - Governor Withycombe has signed the following house bills:

Creating district courts, defining their jurisdiction and providing system

Exempting chickens and other domestic animals from execution of attachment.

Abolishing justice courts and creating districts. Further defining jurisdiction of district courts. Giving laborors in logging camps

lien upon their products. Limiting catch of crabs in waters of

House Passes First Relief Bill.

State Capitol, Salem-The house has passed its first relief bill. It provides \$2000 for Ada E. Lundborg, of Bend, whose husband, a laborer, was killed on the Tumalo irrigation canal, in The 1913 act never has been taken Central Oregon. The Desert Land board already has set aside \$2000 from tee took the attitude that some county the Tumalo fund to pay Mrs. Lundmay at some future time desire to use borg. The action of the legislature is club, \$1.43; Fife, \$1.39; red Russian, a mere formality.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland -All wool men agree that the coming season will be the most interesting, and perhaps exciting, that the Western markets have seen in many years. Beyond this they will make no prediction. Prices, of course, will be good, but whether they will be high, or how high, no one cares to

A dealer needs a brave speculative disposition to undertake forward business in the face of the conditions this year. Nevertheless it is said conposed recommendation to the legisla- tracting has been done to a considerable extent in Utah and it is also reported that some contracts have been signed around Arlington. The terms were not mentioned, nor could the reports be verified.

Sheep growers are confident that prices will go to a high range and some of them are talking of a 25 or 30-cent market. With stocks in America as low as they are and spot prices here and abroad continually advancing, there is no doubt the 1915 market will open very strong, but buyers are not willing to concede that farmers will get the prices they are expecting.

The demand for eggs was better the latter part of the week, and receipts cleaned up quickly. Oregons were held at 32 cents, case count, and 33 ecnts

Butter and cheese moved at last quotations.

Wheat-Bid: Bluestem, \$1.45; fortyfold, \$1.44; club, \$1.421; red Russian, \$1.36; red Fife, \$1.38.

Oats-No. 1 white feed, \$36.50. Barley - No. 1 feed, \$32.50; brew ng, \$42.50; bran, \$30.25; shorts, \$31. Millfeed-Spot prices: Bran, \$30@ 31; shorts, \$32@32.50; rolled barley, \$34.50@35.50.

Corn-White, \$36 ton; cracked, \$37. Hay-Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14 @16; valley timothy, \$12.50; grain hay, \$10@12; alfalfa, \$12@13.

Vegetables - Cucumbers, hothouse, \$2@2.25 dozen; peppers, \$4 crate; artichokes, 85@90c dozen; cabbage, 11 @11c pound; celery, \$2.50 crate; cauliflower, \$2.25; sprouts, 8c per pound; pumpkins, 1½c; squash, 1½c; carrots, \$1.25 sack; beets, \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.25.

Green Fruits - Apples, 75c@\$1.50 box; casaba, \$1.65 crate; pear, \$1@ 1.50; cranberries, \$9@11 barrel.

Potatoes, 21c pound. Onions-Oregon, buying price, \$1.25 o, b. shipping point. Eggs - Fresh Oregon ranch, case

count, 32c; candled, 33c. Poultry-Hens, 12c pound; mixed, 11@11½c; broilers, 18@20c; turkeys, dressed, 21c; live, 18c; ducks, 14@

16c; geese, 12@14c.
Butter — Creamery, prints, extras, 32c pound in case lots; ¿c more in less than case lots; cubes, 26@27c.

Pork-Block, 81@9c pound. Veal-Fancy, 121@13c pound. Hops — 1914 crop, 10@121c;

crop, nominal. Hides - Salted, 14c; salted bulls, 10c; salted kip, 15c; salted calf, 19c; hides, 26c; dry calf, 28c. Wool — Valley, 17@18c;

Eastern Oregon, 15@20c, nominal; mohair, 1914 clip, 271c. Cascara bark-Old and new, 4@41c

pound. Cattle - Prime steers \$7.50@8.00: choice, \$7.25@7.50; medium, \$6.75@ 7.25; choice cows, \$6@6.80; medium, \$5@6; heifers, \$5@7; bulls, \$3.50@6; stags, \$4.50@6.

Hogs - Light, \$6.25@6.80; heavy, \$5,25@6. Sheep-Wethers, \$5.75@6.65; ewes,

\$5@5.75; lambs, \$6.25@7.80.

Tacoma - Apples - Green cooking, 50c box; Spitzenbergs, Winesaps, Rome Beauties, Arkansas Blacks, Staymen Winesaps and Black Twigs, 75@85c box; Delicious, \$1.65@1.75. Cider-30c gallon; Oregon, \$3 keg,

25c gallon. Comb honey-Yakima, \$3.25 crate; strained honey, \$5.50; Idaho, \$3.50; Nevada, \$3.50.

Pears-Yakima, \$1.50 box. Cranberries, \$8.25@11.

Vegetables-Cabbage, home-grow 11c pound; carrots, local, 75c@\$1; beets, home-grown, 75c@\$1; turnips, \$1.35; potatoes, Yakima, \$22@23 ton; White River, \$17@18; Burbanks, \$22; onions, green, 20c dozen; Oregon brown onions, \$1.75 @ 2; Yakima, \$1.50; garlic, 15c pound; radishes, local, 20c dozen bunches; parsley, 40c dozen bunches; lettuce, head, 60c dozen bunches, \$2 crate; spinach, local, 5c pound; cucumbers, \$1.50@2 dozen; celery, 60@75c dozen, \$3 crate; green peppers, 25c pound; eggplant, 10c; Hubbard squash, 21c; rutabagas, \$1.75 sack; cauliflower, \$2.50 crate; artichokes, 90c dozen; Brussels sprouts, 8c pound: rhubarb, 5c pound.

Fresh Meats - Steers, 121c; cows, 12c; heifers, 12@121c; wethers, 121c; dressed hogs, 12c; trimmed sides, 161e; combinations, 151c; lambs, 13@ 14c; Diamond T. C., 14c; yearlings,

13c, ewes, 11c. Poultry-Ducks, live, 10@12c; hens. dressed, 16 @ 18c; live, 10 @ 14c; springs, dressed, 22c; live, 14@16c; squabs, live, \$2.50 dozen; dressed, \$6; turkeys, live, 18c; dressed, 28@30c; geese, 20c.

Butter-Washington creamery, 30@ 31c; Oregon, 26@27c. Eggs-Fresh ranch, 30c; local cold

storage, 23@26; Eastern 23@26c.

Seattle-Wheat - Bluestem, \$1.45; Turkey red, \$1.41; fortyfold, \$1.44; \$1.36; barley, \$32.75 ton.

Old Lady Number

LOUISE FORSSLUND

SYNOPSIS.

Captain Abraham Rose and Angeline, his wife, have lost their little home through Abe's unlucky purchase of Tenafly Gold mining stock. Their household goods sold, the slice auction money, all they have left, will place Abe in the Old Man's home, or Angy in the Old Ladies' home. Both are self-sacrificing but Abe decides: "My dear this is the fust time! I've had a chance to take the wust of it." The old couple bid good-by to the little house. Terror of "what folks will say sends them along by-paths to the gate of the Old Ladies' home. Miss Abigall, matron of the Old Ladies' home, hears of the ill fortune of the old couple. She tells the other old ladies, and Blossy, who has paid a double fee for the only double bedchamber, voices the unanimous verdict that Abe must be taken in with his wife. Abe awakens next morning to find that he is "Old Lady No. 31." The old ladies give him such a warm welcome that he is made to feel at home at once.

CHAPTER IV-Continued.

But what was this? Blossy, leading all the others in a resounding call of "Welcome!" and then Blossy drawing her two hands from behind her back. One held a huge blue cup, the other the saucer to match. She placed the cup in the saucer and held it out to Abraham. He trudged down the few steps to receive it, unashamed now of the tears that coursed down his cheeks. With a burst of delight he perceived that it was a mustache cup. such as the one he had always used at home until it had been set for safekeeping on the top pantry shelf to await the auction, where it had brought the price of eleven cents with half a paper of tacks thrown in.

And now as the tears cleared away he saw, also, what Angy's eyes had already noted, the inscription in warm crimson letters on the shining blue side of the cup, "To Our Beloved screen.

Brother.' "Sisters," he mumbled, for he could do no more than mumble as he took his gift, "ef yew'd been gittin' ready fer me six months, yew couldn't have done no better."

CHAPTER V.

The Head of the Corner.

Everybody wore their company manners to the breakfast table—the first time in the whole history of the home when company manners had graced the initial meal of the day. Being pleasant at supper was easy enough. Aunt Nancy used to say, for every one green kip; 15c; green calf, 19c; dry and being agreeable at dinner was not especially difficult; but no one short of a saint could be expected to smile of mornings until sufficient time had been given to discover whether one had stepped out on the wrong or the right side of the bed.

> This morning, however, no time was needed to demonstrate that everybody in the place had gotten out on the happy side of his couch. Even the deaf-and-dumb gardener had untwisted his surly temper, and as Abraham entered the dining-room, looked in at the east window with a conciliatory grin and nod which said plainly as words:

"Tis a welcome sight indeed to see one of my own kind around this establishment!"

"Why don't he come in?" questioned Abe, waving back a greeting as well as he could with the treasured cup in one of his hands and the saucer in the other; whereupon Sarah Jane, that ugly duckling, explained that the fellow, being a confirmed woman hater, cooked all his own meals in the smoke house, and insisted upon all his orders being left on a slate outside the tool-house door. Abe sniffed disdainfully, contemplating her homely countenance, over which this morning's mood had cast a not unlovely transforming glow.

"Why, the scalawag!" He frowned so at the face in the window that it immediately disappeared. "Yew don't mean ter tell me he's sot ag'in yew gals? He must be crazy! Sech a handsome, clever set o' women I never fild see!"

Sarah Jane blushed to the roots of her thin, straight hair and sat down, suddenly disarmed of every porcupine guill that she had hidden under her wings; while there was an agreeable little stir among the sisters.

"Set deown, all hands! Set deown!" enjoined Miss Abigail, fluttering about with the heaviness of a fat goose. "Brother Abe-that's what we've all agreed to call yew, by unanimous vote-yew set right here at the foot of the table. Aunt Nancy always had the head an' me the foot; but I only kept the foot, partly becuz thar wa'n't no man fer the place, and partly becuz I was tow sizable ter squeeze in anywhar else. Seein' as Sister Angy is sech a leetle mite, though, I guess she kin easy make room fer me t'other

side o' her." Abe could only bow his thanks as he put his gift down on the table and pepper pot? Does it need fillin'?" took the prominent place assigned to The others seated, there was a the Old Ladies' home.

solemn moment of waiting with bowed heads. Aunt Nancy's trembling voice arose—the voice which had jealously guarded the right of saying grace at table in the Old Ladies' home for twenty years-not, however, in the customary words of thanksgiving, but in

a peremptory "Brother Abe!"
Abraham looked up. Could she possibly mean that he was to establish himself as the head of the household by repeating grace? "Brother Abe!" she called upon him again. "Yew've askt a blessin' fer one woman fer many a year; supposin' yew ask it

Amid the amazement of the other sisters, Abe mumbled, and muttered. and murmured-no one knew what words; but all understood the overwhelming gratitude behind his incoherency, and all joined heartily in the Amen. Then, while Mrs. Homan, the cook of the week, went bustling out into the kitchen, Aunt Nancy felt that jest ter see him here, an' when yew it devolved upon her to explain her action. It would never do, she thought, around an' dew somethin' fer yew. I for her to gain a reputation for selfeffacement and sweetness of disposi-

tion at her time of life. "Son, I want yew to understand one thing naow at the start. Yew treat That's all we ask o' yew. Miss Ellie,

pass the radishes." "I'll do my best," Abe hastened to assure her. "Hy-guy, that coffee smells the smell o' the stuff an' the looks o' my cup, it'll be so temptin' that I'll

wish I had the neck of a gi-raffe, an' could taste it all the way deown. Angy, I be afraid we'll git the gout a-livin' so high. Look at this here

Smiling, joking, his lips insisting upon joking to cover the natural feeling of embarrassment incident to this first meal among the sisters, but with his voice breaking now and again with emotion, while from time to time he had to steal his handkerchief to his old eyes, Abe passed successfully through the to him-elaborate breakfast. And Angy sat in rapt silence, but with her face shining so that her quiet was the stillness of eloquence. Once Abe startled them all by rising stealthily from the table and seizing the morning's newspaper, which lay

upon the buffet, "I knowed it!" caviled Lazy Daisy sotto voce to no one in particular. "He couldn't wait for the news till he was through eatin'!" But Abe had and, creeping toward the window, despatched by a quick, adroit movement a fly which had alighted upon the

"I hate the very sight o' them air pesky critters," he explained half apologetically. "Thar, thar's another one," and slaughtered that.

"My, but yew kin get 'em, can't yew?" spoke Miss Abigail admiringly. Them tew be the very ones I tried ter ketch all day yiste'day; I kin see as a fly-ketcher yew be a-goin' ter be wuth a farm ter me. Set deown an' try some o' this here strawberry presarve.

But Abe protested that he could not "joggle deown" what he had already couragement at him all through the re-Angy, Miss Abigail indulging in what remained on the dishes now that she discovered the others to have finished; Aunt Nancy keenly watching him from the head of the board; and all the other sisters "betwixt an' between." He caught Mrs. Homan's eye where she stood in the doorway leading into

the kitchen, and remarked pleasantly: "Ma'am, yew oughter set up a pancake shop in York. Yew could make red and yellow tissue paper into a fortune at it. I hain't had sech a meal o' vittles sence I turned fifty time, somehow, she would find the year o' age."

A flattered smile overspread Mrs. Homan's visage, and the other sisters, noting it, wondered how long it would be before she showed her claws in Abraham's presence.

"Hy-guy, Angy," Abe went on, "yew can't believe nothin' yew hear, kin yer? Why, folks have told me that yew ladies- What yew hittin' my foot fer, mother? Folks have told me," a twinkle of amusement in his eye at the absurdity, "that yew fight among yerselves like cats an' dogs, when, law! I never see sech a clever lot o' women gathered tergether in all my life. An' I believe-mother, I hain't a-sayin' nothin'! I jest want ter let 'em know what I think on 'em. I believe that thar must be three hunderd hearts in this here place 'stid o' thirty. But dew yew know, gals, folks outside even go so fur 's ter say that yew throw plates at one another!"

There was a moment's silence; then a little gasp first from one and then from another of the group. Every one looked at Mrs. Homan, and from Mrs. Homan to Sarah Jane. Mrs. Homan tightened her grip on the pancake turner; Sarah Jane uneasily moved her long fingers within reach of a sturdy little red-and-white pepper pot. Another moment passed, in which the air seemed filled with the promise of an electric storm. Then Blossy spoke hurriedly-Blossy, the tacticianclasping her hands together and bringing Abe's attention to herself.

"Really! You surprise me! You don't mean to say folks talk about us like that!" "Slander is a dretful long-legged

critter," amended Miss Abigail, smiling and sighing in the same breath. "Sary Jane," inquired Mrs. Homan sweetly, "what's the matter with that

And so began the reign of peace in

CHAPTER VI.

Indian Bummer. Miss Abigail had not banked in vain on the "foresightedness of the Lord." At the end of six months, instead of there being a shortage in her accounts because of Abe's presence, she was able to show the directors such a balance sheet as excelled all her pre-

vious commendable records. "How do you explain it?" they asked

"We cast our bread on the waters," she answered, "an' Providence jest kept a sendin' out the loaves." Again she said. "'Twas grinnin' that done it. Brother Abe he kept the gardener good-natured, an' the gardener he jest grinned at the garden sass until it was ashamed not ter flourish; an' Brother Abe kept the gals good-natured an' they wa'n't so niasy about what they eat; an' he kept the visitors a laughin' make folks laugh they want ter turn tell yew, of yow kin only keep grit ernough ter grin, yew kin drive away a drought."

In truth, there had been no drought in the garden that summer, but almost us right, an' we'll treat you right. a double yield of corn and beans; no drought in the gifts sent to the home, but showers of plenty. Some of these came in the form of fresh fish and clams left at the back door; some in some kind o' good, don't it? Between luscious fruits; some in barrels of clothing. And the barrels of clothing solved another problem; for no longer did their contents consist solely of articles of feminine attire. "Biled shirts" poured out of them; socks and breeches, derby hats, coats and negligees; until Aunt Nancy with a humorous twist to her thin lips inquired if there were thirty men in this establishment and one woman,

"I never thought I'd come to wearin' a quilted silk basque with tossels on it," Abe remarked one day on being urged to try on a handsome smoking jacket. "Dew I look like one of them sissy-boys, er jest a dude?"

"It's dretful becoming," insisted Angy, "bewtiful! Ain't it, gals?" Every old lady nodded her head with an air of proud proprietorship, as if to say, "Nothing could fail to become our brother." And Angy nodded her head, too, in delighted approval of their appreciation of "our brother" and "my husband."

Beautiful, joy-steeped, pleasure-filled days these were for the couple, who folded the paper into a stout weapon. had been cramped for life's smallest necessities so many meager years. Angy felt that she had been made miraculously young by the birth of this new Abraham—almost as if at last she had been given the son for whom in her youth she had prayed with impassioned appeal. Her old-wife love became rejuvenated into a curious mixture of proud mother-love and young-wife leaning, as she saw Abe win every heart and become the cen-

ter of the community. "Why, the sisters all think the sun rises an' sets in him," Angy would whisper to herself sometimes, awed

by the glorious wonder of it all. The sisters fairly vied with one another to see how much each could do up and run around the house to for the one man among them. Their own preferences and prejudices were swallowed. He leaned back in his magnanimously thrust aside. In a chair and surveyed the family: on body they besought their guest to his right, generous-hearted Blossy, smoke as freely in the house as out who had been smiling approval and en- of doors. Miss Abigail even traded some of her garden produce for topast; at his left, and just beyond bacco, while Miss Ellie made the old gentleman a tobacco pouch of red flannel so generous in its proportions that on a pinch it could be used as a chest

> protector. Then Ruby Lee, not to be outdone by anybody, produced, from no one ever discovered where, a mother-ofpearl manicure set for the delight and mystification of the hero; and even Lazy Daisy went so far as to cut some squares under the delusion that some energy to roll these into spills for the lighting of Abe's pipe. And each and every sister from time to time contributed some gift or suggestion to her "brother's" comfort.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

How the Rain Bores Holes.

When rain falls it does not actually soak into the earth, but bores its way in, forming tiny tubes, says the Rehoboth Sunday Herald. These tubes are so small that it would be impossible to insert a hair in one of them without bursting its walls. Sometimes the tubes are bored down to a depth of four or five feet. When the surface dries the water evaporates from the tubes, just as it would from a pipe. If the tube is twisted it takes longer

for the water to evaporate. If one takes a rake and stirs the ground after each rain he breaks the tops of the tubes and the water will stand in them for months. In this way the farmers of the West, on semi-arid lands, store the rainfalls one year and raise a crop of wheat every other year, there being sufficient water in two years, but not enough in one, to raise a crop.

Church, State and Poor.

A book on "The Church, the State

and the Poor" has been written by an English vicar. The book is comprehensive, tracing the subject of prereformation days. The author regrets that during the growth of collectivism. under which he classifies what is called "Christian socialism," the church has trusted too much to the state to better the conditions among the poor. Now there is a revival of interest in the welfare of the poor on the part of the church. The writer's contention is that a firm belief in the Christian creed is the only inspiration and guide to any effort to solve "the social problem."