

TWO TOILERS.

Two men toiled side by side from sun to sun, And both were poor; Both sat with children when the day was done About their door.

A VANITY BOOK.

Personal Record Keeping Whose Interest Excuses Its Vanity.

In the beginning one's parents must be the authors, or if the parents will not then some devoted aunt may win for herself the warmest thanks in years to come.

As the child developed the character of the items naturally changed. When she went to school, her early efforts supplied more material, sometimes in the shape of school work and sometimes as stories of childish temptations or griefs and joys.

There are so many tokens here that are treasures, more valuable as they grow older. The first invitation to a party, the first theater programme, and with this are other programmes of those things which have impressed the child.

Long ago the bookmaking fell into the hands of the girl herself, and she adds to it all that points to the story she is making. Everything of pleasure, of special benefit in her life, is to be recalled from this book, and even now she prizes it above all her possessions.

There is a great deal of pleasure to be found in making such a book for oneself, though if one begins it after childhood he loses much that went into the little one's book. It will become filled, however, with the important things of life, each making them for himself.

Apple dumpling day was a red letter one in my boy's calendar. When I had such a dainty bit in my bag, it seldom staid there many minutes.

"Poor papa!" said Ethel. "He has a dreadfull cold." "Must have caught it while sitting by himself," said Chollie, who knew how frigid the old gentleman could be when he tried.

The siege of Troy was mostly a myth according to Homer's own figures. If there ever was such a man as Homer, Helen must have been at least 80 years of age when she first met Paris, and even in the heroic period of the world women of that age were a trifle passé.

THE HORSE'S SHOES.

HOW OFTEN THEY NEED REPLENISHING AND WHAT THEY COST.

Resetting Old Shoes Costs About Half as Much as New Ones—The Use of Rubber Pads—Carriage Horses' Shoes Cost More Than Those of Work Horses.

A work horse's shoes cost a good deal more than its driver's shoes do. Truck horses, delivery wagon horses and the great number of horses used for various working purposes, including many horses driven to hacks and other public carriages, are ordinarily shod once a month at a cost of \$2.50, so that the work horse's shoes are likely to cost \$30 a year anyway, and there may be some additional expense for sharpening and resetting.

Sharpening costs \$1.50. Whether this is necessary or not depends, of course, primarily upon the weather. It may depend much upon the time of day the horse is driven. There may be seasons in which sharpening is not necessary. Not all drivers get the shoes of their horses sharpened even when the going is slippery.

Usually when a horse is shod he is shod all around. Sometimes there is occasion to put on a single shoe, as when a horse throws a shoe. The cost of a single new shoe is one-fourth the cost of a set—in the case of a work horse 63 cents. The charge for resetting the old shoe would be 35 cents. Resetting in general, from one shoe up, costs about one-half, or a little more than half, as much as fitting a horse with new shoes.

Horses have peculiarities in wearing their shoes, just as men do. Some wear them off more at the toe, some more at the heel, and some wear them more on one side than on the other. Horses' shoes wear off more quickly on granite pavements than they do on asphalt, and the greatly increased use of asphalt pavement has led to a correspondingly increased use of rubber pads in horses' shoes to give the horse a better foothold.

The price charged for shoeing a private coach or carriage horse is \$1 more than for shoeing a work horse, or \$3.50, and rubber pad shoes, such as those described, for carriage horses cost \$5 or \$6 a set. Such horses are reshod ordinarily, like most horses, once a month, and as a rule their shoes are also reset in the middle of the month.

In some cases it might be that the charge for shoeing a horse, either a carriage horse or a work horse, would be according to the time required rather than by the job, as, for example, in the case of a lame horse, in shoeing which more than the usual time would be needed. Shoes are made and fitted to meet any requirement, and the cost might be, according to the amount of work and time expended, from \$1 to \$5 for a single shoe.

Korean paper is superior to that of either China or Japan, in both of which countries it is in demand for umbrellas covers, roofing and as a substitute for window glass.

INSANE MURDERERS.

The Question of Responsibility and Punishment For the Crime.

It may well be that a man who could not be called insane, but merely, say, an ordinary member of the criminal classes, with strong passions and feeble intellect, would in the presence of an opportunity long expected and hoped for, the consequences of which his thoughts had frequently rehearsed, be really for the moment incapable of restraining his hand.

To take extreme cases, jurists have contended that no degree of insanity should exempt from punishment for crime unless it has reached such a point that the person is utterly unconscious of the difference between right and wrong at the time of committing the offense, while medical men have very generally held to the opinion that this is not a proper criterion, that many of the insane are fully conscious of the difference between right and wrong and that to enforce such a test means the hanging of many a lunatic.

The condition of affairs is much more serious than some people think, and it is highly necessary that those who administer the criminal law should be on their guard against any insidious establishment of immunity for the violation of its most sacred principles. In any case of murder the presumption in favor of hanging should be so strong as to leave very slender prospect of escape for any man who prior to the commission of his crime had been thought fit to be at large.

SOCIETY IN SIBERIA.

Hostess and Guests Frequently Retire to the Kitchen to Cook and Eat.

"At one of the grand balls I attended at Krasnoyarsk," writes Thomas G. Allen, Jr., of "Fashionable Siberia," in The Ladies' Home Journal. "I was impressed by the profusion of flowers used in the decoration of the ballroom, and which had been imported from Europe at enormous expense, and also by the importance given to the matter of refreshments. Although there appeared to be about four girls to one man, the male portion of the company spent the greater part of the evening at the buffet, or zokoski table, eating and drinking.

"The kitchen, however, has for the lady of the land a peculiar fascination. Very often while dressed in silks and satins and conversing with her guests a hostess will proceed to fry a 'blin,' or pancake and eat it with the greatest gusto. The other ladies are at liberty to follow the hostess' example if they choose."

French and English Crusader.

French men of letters have not enough of the audacious spirit of the English, says Henry D. Sedgwick in The Atlantic. They troop to Paris, where they have been accustomed to sit on their classical benches since Paris became the center of France. The romance of Villon is the romance of a Parisian thief. The romance of Ronsard is the romance of the Parisian salon. Montaigne lives on his seigniorly while England is topsy turvy with excitement of new knowledge and new feeling.

Caloric.

The emotional litterateur had just written a piece of which he was very proud. The editor looked it over and then said:

"Do you candidly think such opinions ought to go into cold type?" "I don't know much about the practical work of printing," was the reply, "but I don't believe it makes any difference. Even if the type is cold, I guess that article will take the chill off it."

Doing His Level Best.

"Do you think, Grimy, that you do what you should to brighten your home?" "I've put in gas, electric lights and lamps. If there's anything else to make it brighter, I'm ready to invest."

BRITISH SMUGGLERS.

Caves Along the Coast Wherein Their Contraband Goods Were Stored.

A very curious feature of the coasts of England, where rocky or wild, is the trenched and banked up paths from the caves along the coast. These are noticeable in Devon and Cornwall and along the Bristol channel. That terrible sea front consists of precipitous walls of rock, with only here and there a dip, whereon brawling streams has sawed its course down to the sea, and here there is, perhaps, a sandy shore of diminutive proportions, and the rocks around are pierced in all directions with caverns. The smugglers formerly ran their goods into these caves, when the weather permitted, or the preventive men were not on the lookout. They stowed away their goods in the caves and gave notice to the farmers and gentry of the neighborhood, all of whom were provided with numerous donkeys, which were henceforth sent down to the caches, and the kegs and bales were removed under cover of the night or of storm.

Now a wary preventive man might watch too narrowly the proceedings of these trains of asses. Accordingly squires, yeomen and farmers alike set to work to cut deep ways in the face of the downs, along the slopes of the hills, and bank them up so that the whole caravans of laden beasts might travel up and down absolutely unseen from the sea and greatly screened from the land side. Undoubtedly the sunken ways and high banks are a great protection against the weather. So they were represented to be, and no doubt greatly were the good folks commended for their consideration for the beasts and their drivers in thus at great cost shutting them off from the violence of the gale. Nevertheless it can hardly be doubted that concealment from the eyes of the coast guard was sought by this means quite as much, if not more, than the sheltering the beasts of burden from the weather.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Are They a Detriment to the General Commanding an Army?

Everything in a campaign depends upon the general in command, upon his coolness, resourcefulness and rapidity of glance. He may be a man who dislikes correspondents, a dislike they are certain to return, and he feels therefore as if he were perpetually watched in the gravest crises by personal enemies, a feeling which would have been fatal to Marlborough or Eugene of Savoy, the two commanders most remarkable for immovable sang froid. Everybody is not born with the advertising spirit, and there are insects which under a burning glass feel torture instead of that enjoyment of warmth which the operator maintains they ought to feel.

It would be maddening to such a general to know that the distribution of blame or fame did not depend upon himself, but would be taken out of his hands by writers not under his command, who would declare that an attack like that on Speicheren, which almost cost an army corps, was "superb" because it succeeded, or that the perhaps best general in the army was habitually a little late in issuing his commands.

We do most seriously believe that there are officers of the highest merit in the British army from whom the country will never obtain the best service they are capable of performing because of the multitude of reporters in the camps. That is a thought which those who are responsible for armies are bound to ponder, and, knowing as they do its truth, we do not wonder that they doubt whether to interest the readers of newspapers is an advantage sufficient to outweigh so many risks.

The Law Business.

"Haven't see you lately," said the first lawyer. "No," replied the second lawyer. "We've moved." "Where are you now?" "Over in the Utopia building. Our firm's got a suit of seven offices." "Seven offices? What can you possibly do with so many?" "Well, they don't cost much. The office building business is overdone in this city. We've got a lot of desks, and we'll fill them up with clerks from the colleges. They don't cost anything at all."

The law and the office building businesses seem to have fallen upon strange times, this being a true report of an actual conversation.—Buffalo Express.

Chicago on St. Louis.

"It's hard to die so young," said the turkey, "but I'm thankful for one thing anyway." "What's that?" asked the oyster. "I'm not to be served in St. Louis," replied the turkey. "So I'll not be eaten with a knife."

Stained Glass Portraits.

Stained glass portraits are a favorite fad with women who can afford them. The queen of Italy has a beautiful stained glass portrait of herself, and it is said that Alma-Tadema is now making one of the same medium in a picture of the young Duchess of Marlborough.

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