

SPRINGWATER.

Died, at his home, December 29, 1905, Al. Cary, funeral at Springwater Church December 31st, under the auspices of Rev. Blair. The deceased was an energetic business man and farmer. He will be missed in this vicinity.

The good he tried to do may stand as it were done, God finishes the work. By tentative souls begun.

Mr. Cary was born in New York state, 38 years ago, he came to Portland, 19 years ago. Mr. Cary had his life insured a few weeks ago for \$3,000 which will be a good thing for his family. The deceased leaves a wife, father, mother and one brother, in New York.

Miss Ova Marns, of Mt. Pleasant, is visiting relatives and friends in Springwater.

The Y. P. S. C. E. had their annual election Sunday evening with the following results: President, George Gutridge; vice-president, Mrs. Blair; secretary, Wm. Clossner; treasurer, J. H. Mager.

SHUBEL.

Happy new year to you, Mr. Editor, and to all your readers.

Mrs. Hettman and Mrs. Klebe visited Mrs. Emil Staub, of Meadowbrook, Sunday.

Mrs. Louis Essignee Steiner is visiting her parents for a short time.

Mrs. E. W. Hornschuh visited Mrs. R. Ginther Sunday afternoon.

A number of young people gathered at the homes of G. A. Schuebel and E. W. Hornschuh and celebrated the going out of the old and the coming in of the new year.

Mrs. Eva Glover of Portland, is visiting friends and relatives during the holidays.

David Moehke our mail carrier, puts in all spare moments clearing on his property. He has some lumber already on the place. This looks suspicious, Dave.

Miss Johanna Massinger is home on a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Nielson of Portland, Misses Ehore, Laura and Hazel Ginther, took Xmas dinner with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Ginther. The Socialist lectures given in the Shubel school house Thursday and Friday night, were well attended.

Mrs. Wm. Gither visited with Mrs. C. Hornschuh today.

G. A. Schuebel, Luke Duffy, and Albert Stuedeman spent a pleasant evening at the home of Robert Ginther last Wednesday.

Misses Carrie and Laura Shubel, of Portland, spent Xmas at home with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Shubel.

ton; clover \$9; oat, \$9; mixed hay \$9. cheat, \$8.50.

Millstuffs—Bran \$19.50 per ton; shorts, \$20.50 per ton; chop \$18.00 per ton; barley rolled \$25.50 per ton. Potatoes—65¢@75¢ per hundred. Eggs—Oregon 32½¢@35¢ per dozen, market strong.

Butter—Ranch, 45¢@50; separator 50 to 55; creamery, 65¢@70.

Rutabagas, Carrots, Turnips, Parsnips and Beets—60¢ per sack. Good Apples—Choice \$1.00.

Honey—11¢@12½¢ per lb. Prunes—(dried) Petite, 3¢ per lb; Italian, large, 5¢ per lb; medium, 3½¢; Silver, 4½¢.

Dried Apples—Sun Dried, quartered, 4½¢ lb; sliced, 6¢; fancy bleached, 7½¢.

Dressed Chickens—12½¢ lb. Live Stock and Dressed Meats—

Beef, live \$2.50@3.00 per hundred. Hogs, live, 5¢; dressed, 7¢; sheep, \$3 @4 per head; dressed, 7¢; veal dressed 7¢; lambs, live, \$2.00@2.50 per head.

Mr. Charley Heskett, of Roseburg, spent New Years with his cousin, E. W. Heskett and family at Mt. Pleasant. J. B. Mitts, a prominent farmer of Macksburg, was in the city Wednesday.

WANTED: by Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary \$20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Write at once for full particulars and enclose self-addressed envelope. COOPER & CO., 132 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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TAX LEVY MADE

COUNTY COURT FIXES SAME AT 18 MILLS.

Only \$35,970 To Be Raised for General County Purposes.

The Clackamas County Court yesterday made the annual tax levy of 18 mills as against 20½ mills last year.

This levy was this year made to cover expenses estimated at \$217,276.30 as against \$223,061.26 for last year.

The 18 mill levy is apportioned among the different funds as follows: School tax 5.1 mills County school libraries01 mills Road tax3 mills Bridge3 mills State2.3 mills General county purposes 3 mills Payment interest on indebtedness 5 mills

Clackamas County will this year pay a state tax of only \$20,937.50 as against \$34,337.50 for last year.

The various expense items on which this year's tax levy of 18 mills is made are as follows:

State tax \$ 20,937.50 School 49,038.00 General county purposes 35,970.00 Bridges 28,000.00 Roads 28,000.00 Interest on outstanding warrants 4,000.00 Payment on outstanding warrants 10,000.00 Rebate of taxes 4,400.00 Total \$217,276.30

EXECUTOR'S FINAL NOTICE. In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas.

In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth Wilson, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the estate of Elizabeth Wilson, deceased, has filed in the County Court of Clackamas County, State of Oregon, his final account as such executor of said estate, and that Monday, the 5th day of February, 1906 at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. has been fixed by said court as the time for hearing objections to said report and the settlement thereof.

Frank P. Wilson, Executor of the estate of Elizabeth Wilson, deceased.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1906. U'ren & Schubel, Attorneys for Executor.

SHRINES IN MOROCCO. Why Some People Look Upon Them With Suspicion.

A traveler says that Christians in Morocco look with suspicion on the shrines of Mohammedan saints in that country. He tells the following story: "Once upon a time a boy was traveling through the country, and as night came on he found himself near a white-washed tomb. Knocking at the door of the shrine, he asked for a meal and a bed. When the next day dawned he was about to continue his journey, but the keeper of the shrine besought him to remain in order to help him keep the shrine and collect the offerings of the faithful. The youth said that he must first consult his parents, and the elder man bade him take his ass and seek advice of his parents and return. The boy took the ass and rode away, but he had not accomplished half the journey before the ass fell sick and died. Then the boy knew not what to do nor where to turn. But when he had considered the circumstances of his case a brilliant idea flashed into his mind.

"Having dug a pit and cast the ass therein, he piled great stones over it, whitening them with lime, and set a white flag above, saying to all who passed by, 'This is the tomb of St. So-and-so.' Then worshippers came from every side, alms were poured in and offerings showered upon him. The keeper of the former shrine lost his customers and came to visit the new saint. He when the crowd had gone approached the young shrine keeper. 'I ask thee by Allah,' said the old man, 'who is this saint of thine and what manner of thing is buried here?'

"I will not deceive thee, but will tell thee the truth," returned the youth. 'My saint who is buried here is none other than thy beast, even the carcass of thine own ass. And now, pray, who is thy saint and who in truth is buried in the shrine thou keepest?'

"I will not deceive thee, but will tell thee the truth," replied the old man. 'My saint is the father of thy saint.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS. We all make too much of our difficulties.

Few mysteries are as inexplicable as the one of how some people live.

When a man brags about himself it is a sign other people don't brag about him.

A mistake many men make is being a cat and imagining themselves popular with the mice.

A man discovers that his wife is getting old looking ten years before he makes the discovery about himself.

If some people would work hard and earn \$10,000 some one would walk up and, taking it away from them, tell them they had no business with that much money.

The trouble is that, when a man is told he looks ten years younger than he is, even that leaves him ten or twenty years older than he wants to be.—Athenian Globe.

RIGHT HANDED FOLKS

WHY ARE THEY SO VERY LARGELY IN THE MAJORITY?

There Are Two Factors in the Problem, an Inherited Tendency and Constant Practice—The Origin of the Innate Proclivity.

That the great majority of persons use the right hand with greater skill than the left is doubtless due to two influences—an innate proclivity and constant practice. The preference shown by most infants at the age of one year for the use of the right hand proves that there is an inherited tendency. Further evidence of it is found in the greater ease with which any entirely new act is performed by the right than by the left hand. Training, however, is an important factor. A mature person, having lost the right hand by accident, can achieve wonders with the other if he only exercises patience, perseverance and a strong will.

The more mysterious of the two factors in this problem is the innate tendency. How did it arise? There are exceptions to the rule. Perhaps two out of every hundred babies are left handed. But when you stop to think of it the natural inclination of the other ninety-eight is remarkable. A great many physiologists have speculated in regard to its cause without reaching any conclusion upon which all could agree.

Dr. George M. Gould says in the Popular Science Monthly that right handedness is so thoroughly ingrained in human nature that it must have been partially developed in the savage ancestors of the race. Primitive man, in his opinion, must have felt a definite need for the exercise of his right hand in preference to his left, and that necessity must have been recognized and obeyed for a long period continuously. The impulse could not well have dictated his habits in eating, for knives and forks are of recent origin, the modern gun had not been invented, and writing was practically unknown. Moreover, in such operations as chipping arrowheads, weaving baskets and welding clubs, bows and arrows it could not have mattered much which hand was employed.

When warfare had been carried to such a stage of advancement as to involve the use of a shield, however, that object was probably held on the left side in order to protect the heart. Then as a matter of convenience the right arm was left free for the more active function of fighting with spear and sword, and with habitual exercise came special skill. An attendant phenomenon was a finer organization of that particular center in the brain which controlled these movements and which was situated in the left half of the organ. The brain is the real seat of all dexterity, and something takes place there in correspondence with external efficiency. With an increased use of the right hand, Dr. Gould thinks, there must have been greater demands upon the right eye, because vision must precede the order to strike or to give peaceful signals. In this way there may have been developed a keener power of vision in the right eye than in the left. Dr. Gould assumes that there was and declares that "right handed people are right eyed" and that in their brains the center of vision is on the left side, in close proximity to that governing the right arm.

While civilization was yet at a low level communication was carried on, especially with strangers, largely in the sign language. Barter laid the foundations of arithmetic and called in to play the digits. The preference already given to the right hand in battle may have guided men in the choice for this service and also in official and social ceremonies. Computation, Dr. Gould points out, was an intellectual process which was conducted in the speech center of the brain. Nature was compelled to take sides in locating the latter, and she placed it to the left of the middle. Dr. Gould thinks that the choice was governed by the employment of the right hand for giving signals. So intimately related are the functions of speech and vision and the control of the muscular efforts with the right arm that action would be quicker if the cerebral centers controlling them were closely associated.

Before discussing the cause of left handedness Dr. Gould calls attention to the fact that with right handed people the left hand is occasionally called upon to perform a task of greater importance than its mate. In eating the fork is used more than the knife. In playing a violin or violoncello the fingering is done with the left hand and the bowing with the right. It is suggested that some of these operations may result from the superiority of the right eye. Perhaps the latter can watch and guide them better when they are performed with the left than with the right hand.

Left handedness is considered by Dr. Gould an inheritance from ancestors, savage or civilized, who were obliged by some misfortune to abandon the use of the right hand. An even more influential injury, he thinks, would have been as to the right eye. With the cultivation of skill with the left hand, he believes, there followed a change in the organization of the brain. Owing to disease the center, which had formerly controlled action, lost its vigor and that on the opposite side acquired increased power. Dr. Gould says that the speech center was also transferred from the left side to the right of the brain in consequence. In the transmission of the cerebral peculiarity to offspring he finds the key to the manifestation of left handedness at a tender age.—New York Tribune.

Experience is a jewel, and it need be so, for it is often purchased at an inflated rate.—Shakespeare.

GORGEOUS ATTIRE.

Dress of a Liverpool Merchant in the Eighteenth Century.

The Liverpool merchant in the latter half of the eighteenth century must have presented a by no means unpleasing appearance. He dressed, as a rule, we are informed, in a suit of one color, usually light or of a snuffy shade. The cut of his ordinary coat resembled that of a court dress coat, with standup collar and gilt, silvered, twist or basket buttons. His waistcoat was very long, with large "flaps," containing flapped pockets, these often decorated with buttons. His breeches, being short, were ornamented at the knees with buckles of gold, silver or stone, kept in countenance by large gold, silver or gilt buckles on his shoes, his legs being bosed, as a rule, in silk, plain, striped or ribbed. Ruffles at his wrist and a white stock about his throat were an almost invariable accompaniment, and on his head a cocked hat, pointed in front and higher at the back than the sides, over hair dressed into large "cannon" curls on each side of his face, with a cue hanging behind, or it might be over a "tle," "cauliflower" or "brown bob" wig. Thus, with stick or umbrella, rendered remarkable by reason of its head of gold, silver, amber or ebony, would he wend his way to "town." In "full dress" he must have even more attractively looked the merchant "prince" in his waistcoat of silk, satin or velvet rich in color and design, with long flaps elaborately embroidered, silk breeches and silk hose, with conspicuous knee and shoe buckles. If he on occasion dined with the mayor he might receive an engraved invitation card similar to the following, directed to Mr. Leece in 1776: "Mr. Mayor presents his compliments to Mr. Leece, begs the favor of his company on Sunday next to dinner, at 1 o'clock, at the Exchange. An answer is desired. 12th July, '76."

When playing whist one night Catherine could not get her page to answer the bell. "After she had rung twice, again without effect, she left the room, looking daggers, and did not reappear for a considerable time. The company supposed that the unfortunate page was destined to Siberia or at least the knout. As a matter of fact, Catherine, on entering the antechamber found the page, like his betters, busy at whist.

"When the bell rang he happened to have so interesting a hand that he could not make up his mind to quit. Now, what did the empress do? She dispatched the page on her errand and then quietly sat down to hold his cards until he should return."

THE AGRA DIAMOND.

Odd Manner in Which It Was Smuggled out of India.

Like many other diamonds, the Agra diamond has had adventures. It gets its name from the fact that it was taken at the battle of Agra in 1526 by the Emperor Baber, who was the founder of the Mogul empire in India. The Marquis of Donegal was in Agra in 1857, when the diamond was taken from the khaj of Delhi. Donegal was at the time engaged as secretary and belonged to the same regiment as the young officer who obtained possession of the diamond. It was resolved among them to smuggle it home to England rather than give it up and to share in the loot money. The question arose how were they to get it home.

No one seemed able to hit upon a method that would be likely to meet with success until the last evening previous to the departure of the regiment. During the course of dinner the youngest subaltern suddenly jumped up and said: "I have it. We will conceal the diamond in a horse ball and make the horse swallow it." This met with general approbation, a ball was secured, the inside scooped out, the diamond inserted, the end stopped up and the horse made to swallow it.

When the regiment reached the port of embarkation the horse was taken ill and had to be shot. The diamond was taken from his stomach and brought over to England. It was subsequently sold to the Duke of Brunswick, and since then it has been recut from a forty-six carat stone to thirty-one and a half carats in order to get rid of the black spots in it, and it is the most perfect and brilliant diamond of a rose pink color.