

A BIASED SON OF ERIN.

His Original Suggestion For Emulating O'Sullivan Cascades.

In his "Recollections" Aubrey de Vere tells of an Irishman he met in Switzerland with whom patriotism was so truly a mania that every word in praise of the scenery about him seemed a distinct aspersion on the land of his birth. "What can you compare here," he demanded, "with the mountains of Wicklow?"

"Perhaps," said a traveler, "one might name the mountains of the Mont Blanc range."

"Oh," he replied scornfully, "they're out of all reason! I am after walking along the Chamouni valley for three days and I saw only four of those mountains. Sure, in Wicklow I'd have counted as many as eight of them in three hours."

"Have you seen this wonderful waterfall within half a mile of us?"

"I have not seen it, and I am not going to see it. Didn't I see the O'Sullivan cascade at Killarney? Down it comes from such a height that you don't know where it comes from. Down it plunges, thundering and bellowing, sometimes black as ink and sometimes white as milk, dashing itself against the right hand rocks and smashing itself against the left hand ones. What is your Handeck fall compared to that?"

"Some persons would say," was the reply, "that the waterfall here is about ten times as high and six times as broad."

"Ah, then," said he, with an added note of scorn, "then the O'Sullivan cascade is not big enough for you? And tell me this now: Couldn't you take a magnifying glass to it?"

Chinese Festivals.

Chinese Engagements.

A Chinese engagement dates its beginning from the exchange of red cards between the parents of the contracting parties. These cards in many districts are immense documents, almost the size of a horse blanket. They are important for the reason that they are used as evidence in case of disagreements in the future. We seldom hear in China of broken engagements. Yet if a quarrel cannot be settled peacefully recourse is had to the law, and the judge usually imposes a fine upon the party who has broken the contract.

The chief incident in a Chinese marriage is the arrival of the bride in her bridal clothes before the house of her chosen one. That is a de facto fulfillment of the contract. The wedding day is determined by the parents of the groom. The imperial calendar names the lucky days, and on such days the so called red celebrations take place, both in the cities and country.

The Leverage in a Screwdriver.

It is sometimes supposed by persons imperfectly informed in mechanics that a long screwdriver gives greater leverage than a short one. This, however, is incorrect. The action of a screwdriver, the pressure on which is direct, is not in any way analogous to that of a lever. The superiority of a long screwdriver rests simply on two facts—first, you can generally get a better grip on a long screwdriver than on a short one and can bring the whole weight of the body and strength of the arms to bear on it, and, second, the torsion of the iron in a long screwdriver comes in to supplement the force employed. The only way in which leverage can come in is in connection with the breadth of the point of the screwdriver, and even this counts for nothing beyond the breadth of the head of the screw.

An Irish Squire's Advice.

An upstart Irish squire went to an old squire for advice as to sending a challenge.

"Healy of Loughlinstown," said he, "has threatened to pull me by the nose whenever he meets me. What would you advise me to do?"

"Has he really used that threat?" asked the squire.

"He has."

"Well," said the squire, "I'll tell you what to do—soap your nose well and it will slip through his fingers."

Perhaps the most contemptuous declaration of a challenge was that of an Irish gentleman of the old school. "Fight with him!" he exclaimed. "I would rather go to my grave without a fight!"—Kansas City Independent.

Masks and Faces.

Masks are of very ancient origin. In a tomb 3,000 years old at Mycenae, Dr. Schliemann found two bodies with faces covered by masks of gold. One of the masks represented the head of a lion. Among ancient Greeks the lion mask was a sign of distinction. With the Peruvians of old it was a mark of royal lineage. In a grave of considerable antiquity in Peru a silver mask was found on the head of a mummy. The mummy of a prince who lived in the reign of Rameses II., discovered in a small vault at Memphis, in Egypt, had a mask of gold leaf over the face.

Quickly Arranged.

A Chicago mother, on hearing that her sister had received a new little girl, said to Lillian, her little daughter: "Lillian, auntie has a new baby, and now mamma is the baby's aunt. Papa is the baby's uncle, and you are her little cousin."

"Well," said Lillian wonderingly, "wasn't that arranged quick?"

He Was.

"What's the matter, Bill? You look kind of weather beaten this morning."

"That's exactly what I am. I bet \$5 it would rain yesterday, and it didn't."—Chicago Tribune.

Relieved.

Spartacus—Has Cumes that same old itching after office?

Smartacus—No. He was a candidate and everybody scratched him.—Baltimore American.

CHINESE FESTIVALS.

On Chinese Feast Days That Celebrate the New Year.

The first day of the Chinese New Year's feast is called Bird's day (Kai-Yat) and is supposed to bring to mind the utility of the feathered tribes as food. On this day all orthodox Chinese abstain from eating flesh, and they sometimes observe it as a day of fasting. The second day is Dog's day (Ku-Yat). This day is especially held sacred to the canine hosts of the Flowery Kingdom. The Chinese, notwithstanding the fact that they eat the flesh of the dog and esteem it a great delicacy, honor their dogs more highly and take better care of them than any other race of people. In every large Chinese city there is a workman whose sole trade is that of making coffins for departed canines.

The third day, Hog's day (Chen-Yat), is celebrated in honor of a hog that once drew a valuable manuscript out of a bonfire of trash. The fourth feast, Sheep's day (Xiang-Yat), is honored in memory of Pui Koon Veng, a shepherd who clothed himself in leaves, grass and bark of trees, refusing to make use of any part of the sheep, either for food or clothing. The fifth day is Cow's day (New-Yat). This day is consecrated to the cow that suckled the orphan who afterward became rich and built the celebrated Temple of Cows. The sixth day is Ma-Yat, or Horse day, and is set apart to call to mind the usefulness of that noble animal.

Notable Paintings.

Probably the smallest painting ever made was the work of the wife of a Flemish artist. It depicted a mill with the sails bent, the miller mounting the stairs with a sack of grain on his back. Upon the terrace where the mill stood was a cart and horse, and on the road leading to it several peasants were shown. The picture was beautifully finished, and every object was very distinct, yet it was so amazingly small that its surface, so the story goes, could be covered with a grain of corn.

In contradistinction to this the largest painting, exclusive of frescoes and panoramas, is "Tintoretto's 'Paradise.' It is hung in the grand saloon of the doges' palace at Venice and is 84 feet wide and 34 feet high.

Michael Angelo's fresco in the Sistine chapel of the Vatican completely covers the vaulted roof, which measures 133 feet in length and 43 feet in width. This painting delineates the creation of man, his fall and the early history of the world, with a reference to man's final redemption and salvation.

Reassuring.

"Oh, Harold," wailed the lovely maiden, in whose expressive features grief and indignation seemed to be struggling for the mastery, "how can I believe you in the face of all this evidence of your perfidy and double dealing? The letter to Blanche, in your own handwriting; her photograph, found in your possession; the fact, as told me by a dozen witnesses and tacitly confessed by you, that you kissed her the other evening when you were together in the conservatory—how can you reconcile these things with your continued professions of love for me?"

"All these things, darling," said the hero of the story, the light of truth shining in his dark brown eyes and the impress of sincerity stamped upon his noble forehead, "will be satisfactorily explained in the next chapter!"—Chicago Tribune.

No Time to Read.

"Pause, O youth or maiden," wrote Andrew Lang in the Windsor Magazine, "before you accustom your lips to this fatal formula, 'I have no time to read.' You have all the time which for you exists, and it is abundant. What are you doing with it—with your leisure? Mainly, gossiping. Our modern malady is gregariousness. We must be in company chattering. 'To be always with others, always gregarious, always chattering, like monkeys in treetops, is our ruling vice, and this is the reason why we have no time to read and why you see so many people pass their leisure when alone in whistling or whittling. They have time to whittle.'"

Leonardo da Vinci.

Leonardo da Vinci, the celebrated Italian painter, sculptor and architect, died in 1519. He was born in 1452 and became well versed in all the sciences and arts of his time. His most famous picture is "The Last Supper," painted on the wall of a convent at Milan. He is said to have anticipated Galileo, Kepler, Copernicus and others in their astronomical theories and also some of the discoveries of recent geologists, though his views are expressed in somewhat vague language.

A Successful Test.

At a small town in Kent a gentleman employed a carpenter to put up a partition and had it filled with sawdust to deaden the sound. When it was completed, the gentleman called from one side to the carpenter on the other: "Smith, can you hear me?"

Smith immediately answered, "No, sir."—London Tit-Bits.

Happy.

Mrs. Nextdoor—I suppose your daughter is happily married.

Mrs. Nagsby—Indeed she is. Why, her husband is actually afraid to open his mouth in her presence.

Better Out.

"What's this sketch?"

"Oh, that's a little thing I got out of my own head!"

"Great Scott! What a lucky thing you got it out!"

The hardest known wood is said to be cocus wood. It turns the edge of any ax, however well tempered, so it is claimed.

INGENIOUS TORTURES.

Execution of Punishment Initiated on Offenders in Morocco.

In Morocco the torture of offenders, real and suspected, has been and is still much practiced. Much ingenuity is shown in the infliction of pain—such devices as the rubbing of red pepper in to the eyeballs, tying up the wrists at a height from the ground, etc.

At the death of the late sultan a pretender proclaimed himself the rightful heir to the throne and had a certain success. When presently overcome by the legitimate authorities, he was seized, thrown down, when chillies were applied to the inside of his mouth till it swelled with pain, and he was desired to shout out his titles and qualities as much as he pleased, being of course unable to utter a word. After that he was thrown into jail to rot there till he died.

A rediment of cruelty is the torture of the "iron glove," as it is called. A lump of quicklime is placed in a man's hand, which is closed up into a fist. Then the fist is tightly bound with leather thongs and plunged into a tub of cold water.

The agony soon becomes extreme. The torture is continued for eight or ten days until in the end mortification ensues and probably death. Again, a form of "lying up" is to chain or fasten a man to a wall, with his arms extended so that he can only escape strangulation by standing on tiptoe.—Kansas City Independent.

A Rat's Teeth.

The rat is remarkably well equipped for the peculiar life he is ordained to lead. He has strong weapons in the shape of four long and very sharp teeth—two in the upper jaw and two in the lower. These teeth are wedge shaped and by a wonderful provision of nature have always a fine, sharp cutting edge. On examining them carefully the inner part is found to be of a soft, ivorylike composition, which can easily be worn away, and the outside is composed of a glasslike enamel which is exceedingly hard.

The upper teeth work into the under so that the centers of the opposed teeth meet perfectly in the act of gnawing; hence the soft part is being continually worn away, while the hard part keeps a hard, chisel-like edge all the time, and at the same time the teeth are constantly growing up from the bottom, so that as they wear away a fresh supply is ready. Should one of these teeth be removed by accident or otherwise, the opposing tooth will continue to grow, and there being nothing to wear it away it will project from the mouth and be turned upon itself, and if it be an under tooth it will often grow so long as to penetrate the skull.

Undertakers.

In England in 1614 undertakers were men of influence who undertook for a consideration to get such persons returned to parliament as would prove submissive to the royal will of King James I. The three chief undertakers of 1614 were Lords Bacon, Somerset and Neville. They undertook to bribe the chief speakers and men of influence in parliament that year over to the side of the king, with but partial success. Then there were undertakers in Ireland in 1608. They were English and Scotch colonists sent to north Ireland and were each allotted 2,000 acres of land. They were men of capital and undertook to pay a mark a year for every six acres and to admit no recusant for tenants. Hence the name as applied to them. But neither the histories nor the dictionaries give any reason for calling the men who bury our dead undertakers.

Almost Lived There.

During a burglary epidemic in the country an inspector of the police force one night made a tour through the burglarized district. Considerably after midnight he saw a young man emerge noiselessly from a substantial homestead and made after him.

"Did you just come out of that corner house?" the inspector asked, overhauling him.

The young man, while of respectable appearance, was plainly ill at ease and confused.

"I did," he said.

"Do you live there?" demanded the inspector.

"Well, almost," was the embarrassed answer. "But I can't see that it's any of your business as long as her father doesn't object."—London Tit-Bits.

Where Gannets Swam.

One of the most remarkable sights in the world is Bird Island, in South Africa, for the reason that during some months of the year it is literally covered with gannets. Not a foot of ground is to be seen anywhere. Day after day thousands of gannets strut around, and they are so close to each other that the whole island seems actually alive. Those who have seen this sight say that it is one which can never be forgotten.

An Engaging Young Person.

Father—So Filmy Luhring is engaged to young Rattles? Let me see; wasn't she engaged to somebody else a little while ago?

Daughter—Somebody else, father? Why, in our set no engagement is considered complete without her.—Brooklyn Life.

Scrubbing the Landscape.

Hubbub—How bright and clean everything looks out here!

Subbub—Yes; we had a couple of detectives scouring the country last week.—Philadelphia Record.

The jaw of the shark furnishes the best watchmaker's oil. In each shark is found about half a pint.

Sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle that fits them all.—Holmes.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas.

R. F. Nelson, Plaintiff,
vs.
Jemima Nelson, Defendant.

To Jemima Nelson, the above named defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the 18th day of April, A. D. 1903, that being the last day prescribed in the order of publication of this summons, and if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for relief therein prayed, to-wit: a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant, and such other relief as may seem meet and equitable.

This summons is published for six consecutive weeks by order of Hon. Thos. F. Ryan, County Judge for Clackamas county, Oregon, made February 27th 1903.

First publication of this summons being the 2nd day of March, 1903, and the last publication of this summons on April 18th, 1903.

G. B. DIMICK,
Attorney for plaintiff.

Apr 18

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon.
March 21st, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Oregon City, Oregon, on May 2nd, 1903, viz:

Adolph H. Miller;
H. E. No. 12753, for the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 34, T. 3 S., R. 5 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: R. S. Coop, of Garfield, Oregon; Robert J. Rawlins, of Garfield, Oregon; Asa R. Hawkins, of Garfield, Oregon; Henry Epperson, of Garfield, Oregon.

GEO. W. BIEBE, Receiver.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878,
Notice for Publication.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon.
February 24, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3rd 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

Henry Heitkemper,
of Milwaukie, county of Clackamas,

State of Oregon has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6037, for the purchase of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and Lots 1 and 2 of Section No. 3 in Township No. 5 S, Range No. 4 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday, the 11th day of May, 1903.

He names as witnesses: Frank Busch, of Oregon City; Anton Heitkemper, of Elwood, Oregon; Leo Heitkemper, of Elwood, Oregon; Dr. Geo. Wallens, of Springwater, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 11th day of May, 1903.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

Timber Land Act June 3, 1878,
Notice for Publication.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon.
March 2nd, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

Frank Busch,
of Oregon City, county of Clackamas,

State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6037, for the purchase of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section No. 2, in Township No. 5 S, Range No. 4 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday, the 11th day of May, 1903.

He names as witnesses: Frank Habel, of Springwater, Ore.; Seth Austin, of Viola, Ore.; Gustave Friedrich, of Parkplace, Ore.; Annie Busch, of Oregon City, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 11th day of May, 1903.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878,
Notice for Publication.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon.
March 2nd, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

Annie Busch,
of Oregon City, county of Clackamas,

State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6038, for the purchase of the (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) $\frac{1}{2}$ S NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Lots 3 and 4 of Section No. 2, in Township No. 5, Range No. 4 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday, the 11th day of May, 1903.

She names as witnesses: Frank Habel, of Springwater, Ore.; Seth Austin, of Viola, Ore.; Gustave Friedrich, of Parkplace, Ore.; Frank Busch, of Oregon City, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 11th day of May, 1903.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

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NEWS THAT IS NEWS

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