

CORRESPONDENCE

From All Parts of the County

Viola News Notes. VIOLA, July 21.—(Special).—Nearly all of the farmers are busy making hay. Alfred Miller of Portland is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Miller. Miss Alvina Horn, stenographer in the office of Hodges & Griffith, who has been seriously ill with malarial fever, is convalescent and is able to be out today. She left Tuesday for Newport to gain her health and strength. Rev. J. W. Exon, wife and daughter Jennie attended the Chautauqua one day last week. Prof. Dawson and wife have been visiting at Milwaukie for a few days. Mrs. Ida Cooper of Mt. Pleasant and Miss Bertha May of Oregon City visited with J. W. Exon and family last week. Mrs. Wm. Sears is on the sick list. Morris Ward and W. Sears have gone to the mountains for a few days. Mrs. Wm. Mattson called on Mrs. Geo. Hicobothem one day last week. Miss Ava Lovelace of Springwater was visiting in Viola Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Hollingworth and Rev. DeMoie and wife of Redland spent Sunday with Mr. Tenny and family. On last Sunday Rev. J. W. Exon preached at Canby both morning and evening for Rev. C. T. McPherson.

R. L. Holman, leading undertaker, Oregon City, Or. County coroner.

HAYING HAS COMMENCED.

On Account of Wet Weather Little Has Been Done.

MT. ZION, July 15.—(Special).—The weather is clear and bright this morning and we see the neighbors hustling around preparing for the hay field. Crops are looking fine. On account of the wet weather there has been but very little haying done, and the Mt. Zion Sunday school has concluded to have their picnic the first Saturday in August, instead of July 21. Everybody should remember that the Currinsville people will unite with us and have a picnic in the Currinsville grove. We will have a program in the morning and swings and games in the afternoon. Be sure and come and bring your basket and have a good time. Rev. Rich preached to a full house at Garfield last Sabbath morning and one member was taken into the church and baptized after the sermon. Miss Duce is out from Portland, visiting her parents for a few days. There will be but few good cherries in this vicinity on account of the wet weather.

Dover News.

DOVER, July 13.—(Special).—Always make hay when the sun shines. That is what every body thought last week, so that all that had mowing machines made hay. Some have not all their hay cut, some in the swath some in the winrow and shock. Last night it poured down rain all night. If it don't clear up in a day or two there will be lots of hay spoiled. Crops of all kinds are good. Wm. Roberts has a new mowing machine. John Strombridge, of Firwood, has been quite ill for some time. The cattle and horses are rolling fat on the range. A. J. Kitzmiller has 240 acres for sale in the heart of the range. No better stock farms. Well watered.

Taking Advantage of Sunshine.

CARUS, July 15.—(Special).—Most everybody around Carus is busy making hay while the sun shines. They are taking advantage of the nice weather and are getting their hay in the barn without getting it wet. There was a large crowd at New Era camp meeting last Sunday. They had some very good speakers there and Mrs. Howell, the medium, gave some very good tests. Chris. Ballard, of Oregon City, was a caller at the Faust farm Sunday last. Miss Lillie Hayward, of Oregon City, is visiting Miss Bertha Spangler this week. There was a match baseball game Sunday between Scrub Carus and Maple Lane. They scored 6 to 19 in Maple Lane's favor. What is the matter with our scrubs? There was also another between Molalla and Big Carus. They scored 6 to 17 in Carus' favor.

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IDEOGRAPHIC FIGURES.

A Lesson in English That Was Taught by a Chinaman. That we have partially adopted the Chinese method in our written language was a new thought to me and one that I got from the proprietor of a Park avenue laundry when, in the natural Caucasian fashion, I referred to his written language as being very inferior. "John," I said, "why do your people use those chicken tracks instead of having an alphabet, as we have?" "A B C too much trouble," he answered quickly. "Why, you use chicken tracks, too, sometimes." "We don't use them," I replied. "Yes; you use them very good. I show you." Then he dipped his convenient brush in the ink and made the number "89" on a sheet of brown paper. "That name of street over there," he continued, pointing. "You say 'eighty-nine'; you don't write it with 'A B C.' That Chinese. One mark is one thing—you say 'idea'; yes, idea. You don't put down 'n-i-n-e'—and here his brush came into use again—"you put down '9.' That's very good Chinese. We do that all the time." "That is ideographic," I suggested. "Yes, English have much ideographic. All figures ideographic. See!" And again he used his brush. "You make '1' and '4,' and you say 'minus,' 'plus.' You don't spell with 'A B C.' That is a mark for idea—ideographic. You make 'M' and say 'thousand.' That Chinese way. Very good. I say, 'How hot?' and you write '87.' All Chinese. No 'A B C.'; no many letters, only marks and ideas. "Fine way. English know some fine Chinese ways. See! '3.' '4.' You know them. Ideas! You say ideographic. You make many Chinese marks—marks for stars, for plants, for measures, for weights and signs for hundred and hundred many things; same as Chinese. Good!" I actually left that laundry wiser than I entered it.—New York Herald.

A DRAMATIC LAWYER.

Effective Climax That Resulted in Settling a Murderer Free. Lachaud, the great French advocate, was renowned for deliberate but telling dramatic improvisations, as it were, upon the original theme. At one time, for instance, he was defending a murderer on Dec. 24. All day long he harassed witnesses, recalling them, causing delay after delay before getting his final address to the jury. It was well on in the evening before he commenced. Then suddenly, at the height of his passionate appeals for the prisoner, the slow, solemn bells of the cathedral next door pealed for the midnight mass—the first mass of Christmas morning. Lachaud stopped as if overwhelmed by a sudden warning. "Do you hear?" he said solemnly after a moment's silence, and his manner conveyed that all his own glib eloquence had been shattered by the divine interruption of Christ himself. "The Redeemer comes to amend our pitiable endeavors. Which of us would dare now, on this great day of mercy and forgiveness, to condemn another human being and, above all, to condemn one whose culpability is more than doubtful?" The prisoner was acquitted without the least difficulty, though his death sentence ten minutes before had been regarded as certain. The actual sound of the pealing bells had been too much for nerves already strained to snapping point by the fatigue of a long day's sitting. But nobody guessed, except the few who knew Lachaud intimately, that he had been maneuvering from the time the court opened in the morning to get that one stirring effect. The prisoner was a dead man without it and saved as certainly if it could be brought off successfully.—Kansas City Independent.

Dead Sea Evaporation.

Scientific observation justifies the estimate that a daily average of 6,500,000 tons of water is received into the Dead sea from the Jordan and other sources during the year. During the rainy season, says the Chicago Record-Herald, the amount is very much greater; during the dry season it is of course very much less, but this average will be maintained year after year. There is no outlet, and the level is kept down by evaporation only, which is very rapid because of the intense heat, the dry atmosphere and the dry winds which are constantly blowing down the gorges between the mountains. This evaporation causes a haze or mist to hang over the lake at all times, and when it is more rapid than usual heavy clouds form and thunderstorms sometimes rage with great violence in the pocket between the cliffs even in the dry season. A flood of rain often falls upon the surface of the sea when the sun is shining, and the atmosphere is as dry as a bone half a mile from the shore. The mountains around the Dead sea are rarely seen with distinctness because of this haze.

The Rattlesnake's Rattle.

The utility of the rattle to the rattlesnake is a problem still awaiting solution. It has been supposed to be useful as paralyzing its prey through terror excited by the sound thus induced. But this is a very doubtful explanation. It is akin to the notion formerly entertained that serpents had a power of fascinating other creatures. Others have thought that it seems to excite the curiosity of animals and so brings them within the rattlesnake's reach. It has also been supposed that it serves, as it may do, to enable snakes of different sexes to find each other and also to guard the animal from attack when it is helpless from its power of offense having been temporarily exhausted. No sufficient evidence has, however, been collected to show that any of these ingenious speculations affords us a real clew to the true cause of such a curious and elaborate mechanism.—Quarterly Review.

Definition of Felicity.

A Baptist minister tells the following story: "A friend of mine, who is quite a scholar, once accepted an invitation to preach at a country church in the south, and, as was his custom, he used very learned language. After the service the pastor of the church said that he felt sure the members of the congregation did not understand the sermon. 'Nonsense!' replied my friend. 'I am sure there was nothing in my sermon which they could not comprehend.' "Well," said the pastor, 'I will call one of them in and see if he understands the meaning of the word "felicity." So he called in a laboring man and said, 'John, can you tell me what is the meaning of the word "felicity?" "Well, I don't know, sir," said John, "but I believe it is some part of the inside of a pig."

The Zest of Hunting.

You can never know the zest of hunting or fishing until your dinner depends upon your success; you have never attained the sublime in cooking until you have spitted your fish or meat on a freshly peeled stick, rubbed the salt in with your fingers and broiled it over a woodland fire, you watching it jealously lest it get ablaze, and all the time that meat is browning you get hungrier and hungrier, and every time it sputters in the glow you catch wafts of fragrance until you feel that you have the capacity of a dozen starving men and wonder whether a single haunch of venison can supply your wants.

Where Invention is Necessary.

"Have you made any improvements in your invention?" "I have," answered the enterprising scientist. "One of my assistants has just discovered a new way to put stock on the market."—Washington Star.

Life's Surprises.

"Life," said the tobaccoist to the wooden Indian, "is for most people a continuous process of getting used to things that they haven't been expecting."—Syracuse Herald.

Paper was invented by the Chinese 123 years before the Christian era.

THUGS ARE PLENTY

CITY INFESTED WITH BANDITS AND HIGHWAYMEN.

Hold-ups Have Been Numerous During the Week Past and There is No Clew in the Hands of the Police.

Oregon City has become infested with thugs and highwaymen and holdups are matter of common occurrence. At 2 o'clock Sunday morning Gallager Bowers, who is employed in the Crown Paper Company, was accosted by a highwayman on the suspension bridge. Bowers was on his way home. He had no money or precious stones, but he very generously offered the bandit the remains of the luncheon in his basket. The foot-pad, who was armed with a murderous looking revolver, was angry with the generosity of Bowers and kicked him. Friday night unsuccessful attempts were made to burglarize the homes of David Canfield, Wheeler Church and Mr. Hamilton, on the hill. On the same night Harry May, a well known young farmer of this section was held up while on his way home from the Chautauqua grounds. He was a wheel and was proceeding leisurely along when a masked man darted from the bushes on the roadside and seizing him by the throat, dragged him from his wheel. A pal held a revolver to his head and they took from him \$3.00 in silver and a silver watch and chain. They returned the chain to May.

So far as known the police have not the slightest clew to the mysterious men who are perpetrating the outrages in the city and suburbs.

Georgetown's Unique Fence.

Georgetown has nothing which better proves her age than the curious old fence rails in front of three houses on the north side of P street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. They are rarely pointed out to the visitor, but there is a certain amount of interest attached to them. When the English troops looted the city in 1812 they burned, in addition to the capitol, a great quantity of arms and ammunition at the navy yard. The stocks of the rifles were destroyed by the fire, but the thrifty citizens of Georgetown made use of the barrels. They were sunk into cement, joined together, and a small spike was placed in each muzzle. An ornamental fence was the result. Indentations on the barrels showing where the sights were removed and where the stocks were fastened may be seen today. The old rifles are defending the property from the footsteps of marauding children, even as they belched flame at the advancing British nine decades ago.—Washington Times.

Giant Mica Crystals.

The peninsula of India is famous for the excellence of its mica deposits. On account of its delicacy mica quickly suffers from the crushing effects of earth movements, and the superiority of the Indian deposits is ascribed to the geologically long and perfect quiescence that the great peninsula has enjoyed. In the Nellore district crystals, or "books," of muscovite mica have been obtained measuring ten feet across the basal planes. Usually they are much smaller, and even in India the stability of the earth has not been sufficiently continuous to prevent the destruction of large quantities of this delicate and valuable mineral.

Bryn Mawr's New Librarian.

Announcement made of the appointment to the librarianship of Bryn Mawr college of Miss Isadore Gilbert Mudge of Brooklyn. Miss Mudge took the degree of Ph. B. at Cornell university in 1897 and that of B. L. S. from the New York State Library school in 1900. She has since been reference librarian and assistant professor of library economy at the University of Illinois. Miss Mudge succeeds Miss Isabel Ely Lord, for six years librarian of the college, who resigns the post to enter public library work.

"Bismarck's Right Hand."

Robert von Keudell, who recently died, aged nearly eighty, used to be called "Bismarck's right hand," and he was wont to say that he and Bucher were the busiest men in the department of the exterior. He was noted for his musical talent and often played for Bismarck. His memory was so good that he could play the piano for hours without notes. While he was ambassador at Rome his house was the rendezvous of the artistic world.

Goats.

The United States is almost a goatless country compared with others, and the importations of goatskins, young and old, aggregate \$35,000,000 a year, which represents the slaughter of 17,000,000 goats and kids. Germany has 3,000,000 head, Spain 5,000,000, Austria 2,000,000 and France, Bulgaria and Italy about 1,500,000 each. In Turkey there are six goats for each person, the goat being the most important source of income.

Iron in Shipbuilding.

It is stated that iron is gradually displacing steel for shipbuilding purposes in England. The prices of iron plates are quoted as \$1.22 a ton dearer than steel. Experience has shown that iron is less subject to corrosion from the action of salt water and the atmosphere than steel, and consequently the life of an iron ship is longer than that of a steel ship. Manufacturers are trying to produce lighter iron of greater tensile strength.

Millionaires of New York.

It is estimated that there are in New York city today 1,320 millionaires as against 294 in 1880 and 25 in 1853. There were no millionaires in New York 100 years ago. The first person to reach that distinction was John Jacob Astor, who became a millionaire about 1820. Six years before that the richest man in the city was Isaac Claiborn, who swore that he was worth \$750,000.

STICKS TO OLD CUSTOMS.

Supreme Court of United States Is Wedded to Its Traditions.

The supreme court of the United States does business on an antiquated plan. While it is undoubtedly the most dignified body of men in this country, if not in the world, it has its peculiarities, and they are striking ones. One of the traditions of the court prevents newspaper correspondents from attending the session of the court in their professional capacity. Provision is made for a representative of each of the great press associations, but the correspondents have to push and crowd in behind the rear railing with the hundreds of other spectators. Usually they have to stand up, and if they are seen taking notes an attendant escorts them to the door. The result is that the 200 or more correspondents have to depend on their memory for their reports of proceedings in the supreme court room.

There is another court custom which prevents correspondents from seeing the opinions handed down until they have secured authority from the judges who severally deliver them from the bench. This authority is not always given, the judge exercising his own discretion about it. Not infrequently the correspondent has to go to the home of the judge to get the written authority, and perhaps by the time he gets back to the capitol the office of the clerk of the court is closed.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

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