

The Scrap Book

An Abrupt Greeting.
Some years ago Joaquin Miller, the "poet of the Sierras," and Blank, the "sweet swan of Packingtoun," went to England together and made a pilgrimage to the home of Swinburne. Arrived at the jealously guarded retreat of the great poet, they confessed themselves to the poet's faithful Cerberus, Mr. Watts Dunton. The latter withdrew to break the glad news to Swinburne, and the visitors began to think anxiously of the nice things they wanted to say. Joaquin took a firm grip of his flowing whiskers, while Blank fingered nervously a neat roll of manuscript in an inner pocket. Soon a door was opened on an upper floor, Dunton was heard to make his announcement, and then the rich voice of the author of "Laud Veneris" floated down the stairway: "Tell Miller to come up. Tell the other man to go to hell."

Redemption.
If from the darkened paths of guilt To narrow ways of righteous love Ye care to win the souls of men, Use not the wearying words and tears Which lend to endless chains of wrong Another link to strengthen them, But seek to gather from thy life, As spinning daily, thread by thread, A web of glory strong and bright, And ask thy soul each passing hour, Whilst flinging wide its shining mesh, The question, "Am I living right?" -G. M. Wheelock.

In a Minute.
An Irishman, who was, of course, named Pat, went to heaven and was met at the door by St. Peter. Pat passed the time of day politely with the guardian of the gate and commented upon the grandeur of everything around him, and then St. Peter said: "Yes, this is a great place. With us a million years are just like a minute, and a million dollars are like a cent." "Is that so?" inquired Pat meditatively. Then, "Say, would ye mind lending me a cent?" "Yes," returned St. Peter, "in a minute."

A Hard One.
Two ladies, one young and the other somewhat ancient, were rather unfortunate in not being asked to dance at a party they were attending. The younger lady said spitefully, as she sat beside the other during a wait: "I wonder, dear, if I shall lose my looks, too, when I get to be your age." "You'll be lucky if you do," snapped the older lady.

Enlightened.
Victor Hugo had accepted an invitation to dine at the house of one of those ardent republicans who at the time were wittily termed "les precieuses radicales." The dinner time came, and yet no butter appeared to pronounce the formula "Madame est servie." Finally one of the intimates, M. —, vice president of the senate, approached the mistress of the house and said, laughing: "Parc'on me, but have I made a mistake? I thought that you had asked us to dinner." The lady whispered in reply: "Both-eration! Yes. We were to have been fourteen, but M. Le Royer has excused himself at the last moment, and I've had to send for a substitute. There's one of our guests here who would never sit down if we were thirteen at table."

A moment later M. — was talking with Victor Hugo. "Can you imagine why we don't dine?" he asked the poet. "It's because there's some jackass here who is afraid of sitting down thirteen at table!" And Hugo replied severely and solemnly, "I am that jackass."

Perfectly Proper.
A young preacher who was staying at a clergy house was in the habit of retiring to his room for an hour or more each day to practice pulpit oratory. At such times he filled the house with sounds of fervor and pathos and emptied it of most everything else. Phillips Brooks chanced to be visiting a friend in this house one day when the budding orator was holding forth. "Gracious me!" exclaimed the bishop, starting up in assumed terror. "Fray, what might that be?" "Sit down, bishop," his friend replied. "That's only young D. practicing what he preaches."

The Promenade Stopped.
Captain Deering, when he was in command of a steamer running from Portland to St. John, was once unable to sleep on account of the ceaseless tramp-tramp of some star gazing passenger on the hurricane deck overhead. After turning and twisting in his berth for half an hour and the tramping still continuing, Captain Deering, enraged at the loss of his sleep, rushed out in his night shirt and climbed the ladder to the hurricane deck. The promenading passenger was frightened half out of his wits by the specter in white climbing up the ladder, but was somewhat reassured when the specter bawled out: "Say, you; where are you going?" "To St. John," replied the promenader.

"Got a ticket?" pursued the ghost. "Of course I have." "Well, then, you confounded fool, go and lie down somewhere. You needn't walk all the way to St. John!" roared the enraged Deering, and the promenader stopped right there.

NEW STAMPEDES IN ALASKA NEXT YEAR

Predictions of Great Activity in the Iditarod Placers, the Chitina Copper Region and Sushitna's Gold Quartz Belt.

Three different mining stampedes, each distinct in character, are predicted for Alaska next summer, and one of them is on in the depth of this present winter. To the Iditarod placer diggings men are now toiling over the snow trails in a wild chase for a share of the undoubted riches first found there last season. Into the great copper belt of the Chitina basin there will be another influx of miners and prospectors next July when the Copper River and Northwestern railroad reaches the outer edge of the district. Still another group, the gold quartz miners, will flock to Kenai peninsula and the Sushitna valley as soon as the snow has gone to follow up the recent Moose pass and Willow creek strikes. It would seem then that Alaska is finally advanced to the quartz mining stage, and to this may be added in 1910 coal mining in the Bering river fields. This change really marks a most important milestone in the development of the northern territory. Placer mining produces much gold, but it is not a permanent resource, does not make a permanent population or even warrant, as a rule, the building of railroads. Quartz mining does. The placer fields of the Iditarod and Innoko rivers, which are said to be larger in extent even than the Klondike fields, are sure to yield many large fortunes. If the field proves as rich as the present showing would indicate the district will have a population of 10,000 within a twelvemonth. Already there are 2,000 men where a year ago there were hardly a dozen. The excitement resulting will be great, and the romantic story of the Klondike and Nome will be repeated. But it would be most exceptional if ten years from now should see any important placer mining going on in that now almost unprospected region. It will simply be worked out. It is different with the Chitina copper region. There is a known belt of mineralized rock 120 miles long and eight or ten miles wide, and though this belt may also be said to be not half prospected, there are thirty-five or more groups of claims on it. One or two of these have been so far developed that there is assurance of a large ore supply for generations. So sure is the future of this region that capital is spending \$10,000,000 on a railroad from the sea 200 miles inland to tap it. Yet there is every possibility that dozens of other properties still unknown may equal that one or two. The Chitina region had never been entered except by a few miners, engineers and Indians, so that when the railroad, now 100 miles inland, reaches the mouth of the Chitina river, thirty-five miles farther, next summer, practically an entirely new country, the future activity of which is assured beforehand, will be opened up. At present ingress is possible only by long trail trips over a very rough country, a condition that will be changed almost in a flash within a few months. The result to those who know what pioneer conditions are is apparent.

Another new mining field that gives great promise of attracting large numbers of pioneers next summer is that north of Seward, on Kenai peninsula. This is old placer country, in which some of the mother lodes have recently been discovered and are proving very rich. This country is still very difficult of access beyond Cook inlet, as there are not even government trails, but a railroad is on its way inland to the Matanuska coal fields, and the Alaska road commission has promised next summer to build a trail northward in this valley and across the mountains to the headwaters of the Kuskokum on the way to the Iditarod diggings. This will give a great impetus to both quartz and placer mining along the line and will allow the development of several quartz propositions. The railroad out of Seward already crosses the peninsula seventy miles and with new government trails has this last year made available much gold quartz country of great promise. On the whole, the most conservative investigator must admit that Alaska's greatest mining days are of the future and that the mineral wealth production will be in the steady ascendant from now onward.

Those choice residence lots on Cascade avenue in Riverview Park will not last long. Make your choice before the best lots are gone. J. F. Batchelder, 215 Cascade avenue.

Notice
In pursuance of a petition signed by 74 stockholders of the Farmers Irrigating Company, representing 600 shares of stock, a special stockholders meeting will be held on Saturday, March 5, 1910 at 10 a. m. at K. of P. hall. By order of directors. M. H. NICKELSEN, Sec. PETITION

We, the undersigned stockholders of the Farmers Irrigating Company, do hereby call a special meeting of the stockholders of said Farmers Irrigating Company, for the purpose of instructing the board of directors to have proper investigation made and statements furnished by a competent engineer, as to the cost of constructing, maintaining and operating an underground pipe system, covering the laterals of the Farmers Irrigating Company; also an estimate of the cost of reconstructing, operating and maintaining the present flume and ditch system, and repairing and maintaining the ditch system along the county roads to make said roads safe for the public to travel. The above report to be submitted to a stockholders meeting to be called as soon as possible after said report has been submitted to the board of directors, that the stockholders may know the most economical and efficient system, taking into consideration the removal of many unsightly and unsafe ditches from our valley. And any other business that may come legally before said meeting.

Against Raise in Postal Rates
In regard to the proposed raise in postal rates on second class mail matter a letter received by C. A. Briggs from Senator Chamberlain

LOCAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB

March 6, 1910
Jesus the Healer. Matt. 8:2-17.

Golden Text—Himself took our infirmities and bare our sicknesses, Matt. 8:17.
Verses 2-4—What is the nature of the disease of leprosy?
How many points of resemblance are there between leprosy and sin?
How were lepers treated in those days?
How had this leper probably learned that Jesus had the power to heal him?
Did Jesus desire that this leper should never tell who had healed him, or that he should tell the priest first, and thus get his cure officially recognized before telling any other person?

If God will he can do anything, but to how many of our requests may we be certain that he will say "I will?"
What prompted Jesus to grant the request and to heal the leper?
Verse 5—What was the position of a centurion, and if he had been some obscure person would Jesus have treated him just as courteously?
Verses 6-7—What benefit is it to us today to bring our sick ones to Jesus?
So far as the records show Jesus, while in the flesh, healed all the sick ones that were brought to him; is that sufficient to prove that he will do the same today?

Verses 8-9—From the commendation which Jesus afterwards gave him, was not this man more worthy than he thought?
What are the relative moral values of thinking too much, or thinking too little of ourselves?
Why should not a man be blamable, for folly if not for sin, for having an estimate of himself, whether for or against, other than the facts warrant?
What was the ground for this man's sublime faith, and is such faith possible for all of us, when we pray for specific things?

What is the force of the centurion's analogy between obedience rendered him as a general, and the instant obedience of the laws of nature to the commands of Jesus? "Speak the word only."
Verse 10—What reason is there to believe that in every nation, and under every form of error and superstition, men are found who fear God and that all who fear him are accepted of him?
Verses 11-12—When it comes to a matter of personal salvation what advantage did the Jew have over the Gentile, and what advantage has a man from a Christian family over one from the family of an infidel?
What is the reason for the belief that many heathen will be saved in that day and many church members shut out in the darkness?

Verse 13—Have you any reason to believe that this man's faith and its results are other than typical of cases that are constantly happening?
Verses 14-17—Does God today purpose to cure our sick miraculously, like these cases, or are these exceptional and for a special purpose? (This question is to be answered in writing by members of the club.)
Lesson for Sunday, March 13th, 1910—Two Mighty Works, Matt. 8: 23-34

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