AND ENDS.

FOREST MONSTERS.

In California. In the national parks and forest pre

serves of California the big trees are by far the most interesting and greatest

eties-namely, Sequoia sempervirens,

ordinarily known as the redwood,

the tree which has furnished most of

the redwood lumber of commerce, and

the Sequoia gigantea, from which a

comparatively small amount of similar

lumber has also been made. The for-

mer is the smaller variety and grows

on the foothills along the coast. The

latter attains a considerably larger

growth, is, more strictly speaking, the "big tree" of California, and is seldom

found at a lower altitude than 5,000

Scattered along the extent of the Sier-

ra Nevadas from north to south are

many distinct and separate groups or

groves of Sequoia gigantea. These are

generally known by names significant of locality, as, for instance, "Calaver-

as," "Tuolumne," "Mariposa" and

"Fresno," names of the counties in

which the groves so called are situated.

The Tuolumne grove is in the Yosemite

latter is the one most frequently visited

by tourists and contains the "Wawona"

-a tree with a hole burned in its base,

through which the stage road runs and

four horse stages are driven without difficulty-and the "Grizzly Giant,"

The stately grandeur of these enor-

mous and lofty trees is so impressive

that it seems quite fit and natural that

some of the larger ones should have been

individualized and honored with distin-

guished titles. Nearly every state in

the Union and every distinguished gen-

eral of the civil war has a namesake

among them. The "General Grant," in

the General Grant park, and the "Gen-

eral Sheridan" of the "Giant forest"

(situated in the Sequoia park) are indi-

viduals of the largest size. It is difficult

to determine just which of the big trees

is the largest, but these two and the

diameter-are probably the biggest trees

The trees often grow in such inacces

the government a California lumber

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Haight at the Olympic Gun club. "I

think it occurred last summer, when I

was hunting doves up in Schoma coun-

ticularly exciting or perilous, but this was one of the hottest experiences I

"I had been traveling all day with a

big bag, and was pretty well tired out

when I struck the country road and

started for home. It was a good four

miles' walk, and I was pretty well

pleased to see a big wagon load of hay

approaching. The rancher gave me per-

mission to ride, so I scrambled up on

top, lay down on the sweet, new mown

bay and went swaying and swinging

down the road. I was just dozing off

when bang! went my shotgun. I had

forgotten to take the cartridges out of it,

and something had pressed the trigger.

rolled off into the ditch.

turn of the road.

The horses gave a jump, and the driver

set fire to the hay, and I thought it was

about time for me to escape. The horses

were tearing along the road as hard as

they could run, but I clambered for the

side of the load and slid for the road.

The tail of my stout hunting coat

caught on the top of a sharp standard,

and there I hung to the careening wag-

on that threatened to upset and dump a

load of burning hay on me at every

flercely, and already I could feel the

flames. Still the horses ran, and still

my coat held me fast to that seething

mass of flames. My trousers commenced

getting hot, and then I found my coat

was on fire. The next moment the loose

cartridges in my pockets commenced ex-

thrilling experience of my life."-New

Swindled.

Bill, to think that any one would swin-

dle a poor hard working man in that

Second Street Loafer-Why, what's

First Street Loafer-Here I worked

hard for half a day painting up a spar-

row into a redheaded Belgian canary,

and I am blowed if the fellow I sold it

The town in England best provided

with places of worship is the ancien

the church of England and 95 to the

nonconformists. The church of Eng-

land accommodates 24,449 and the non-

character more vividly than in his man-

ner of portraying another. - Richter.

it. - London Spare Moments.

First Street Loafer-It's a shame,

smelled my doves broiling.

'The fire was crackling and burning

"Then I discovered that my gun had

ty. Now, shooting doves is not par-

yet discovered.

ever had

one of the largest trees in the world.

A PHYSICIAN'S VIEWS ON THIS VERY HOW YOUNG FOX RAN A WHOLE IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Influence of Repressed Activity on the Growth and Development of Infants. This Authority Declares Positively For Freedom of Movement.

"Infantile Athletics" was the subject of a paper read at a meeting of the section on pediatrics of the New York Academy of Medicine by Dr. Henry Ling Taylor.

"When one considers the important physiological effects of muscular activity," said Dr. Taylor, "it is apparent that the human organism is imperfectly adapted to a sluggish or sedentary existence. Medical practice, at least in the cities, is largely made up of disorders which are distinctly traceable to the neglect of proper exercise. Primitive man, being obliged to hunt and fight in order to exist, was of necessity athletic, and now that the struggle has in a measure been shifted from brawn to brain, men still find it advantageous to train their muscles in sports and games. When the important relation of muscular activity to nutrition, respiration, circulation and elimination is recalled, this wholesome instinct easily finds its vindication. Every muscular mass is in an important sense a supplementary heart and a supplementary kidney. The lungs are never thoroughly ventilated, except through vigorous exercise. Moreover, the nervous and muscular elements are so intimately related as to form practically but one system. Education and progress come through motor and sensory experiencethat is, largely through muscular activity. Growth itself is influenced by exer-

"Dr. H. G. Beyor of the United States Naval academy has shown that not only do those cadets who take systematic gymnastic training largely exceed those who do not in average gain in weight, lung capacity and strength, but that their average gain in height during the four years is greater by over an inch. The cadets range in age from 16 to 21 years, and it is probable that appropriate exercise would have similar if not greater effect in children.

'It is even more true of the infant than of the adult that the kind and degree of habitual muscular activity will largely determine the structure of the body and the tone of the mind and character. It is more true because the infant is more incomplete and more plastic. The newborn babe is, as it were, but half made. Its organs are immature, its activities restricted, and they will never attain full and harmonious development except under the stimulus of use. It is not without significance that exercise is begun five months or more before birth, and that the infant appears upon the scene with a kick and a cry. Though among the most helpless of nature's children, the infant comes with considerable training and some remarkable muscular endowments, as, for instance, the well known ability to support itself by grasping a horizontal rod. In waking hours the small limbs practice constant and vigorous movements, superficially aimed, but important in producing tissue changes fundamental to nutrition, as well as in furnishing sensory and motor experience necessary to mental and bodily growth, develop-

'At 3 months of age the baby finds its hands and begins to reach out for and hold objects; at 8 or 9 months it creeps; at 12 cr 14 it walks, and so progresses from simple to complex purposive movements and to such adjustments as put it in more comfortable and intimate relation with its surroundings.

ment and power.

"Since the infant has such ample endowments and spontaneous impulses to wholesome activity, our first and most important care must be to avoid undue interference or repression. It is interesting to observe what pains some uncivilized mothers take that the wrappings and appliances needful to protect the baby shall not prevent freedom of movement. In describing Indian infancy and the use of the portable cradle Mrs. Fletcher says: 'It is a mistaken notion that the child is kept up all the time. Every day the baby is bathed and placed on a robe or blanket to kick and crow to its beart's content, but when the family cares call the mother away he is put into the cradle, with his arms free to play with the many bright beads that hang from the hook which encircles the head of this little portable

"What a refreshing contrast to the insipid experiences of our overdraped, overcoddled youngsters. Still, rough exorcises are not required for civilized babies. They will attend to their own gymnastics, if not prevented. It is evident that the movements of the trunk and limbs should not be impeded with wrappings. Baby's activity should have free play. At the start we are confronted with the conventional bellyband; if tightly adjusted, it must exert injurious pressure; if too loosely adjusted, it gets displaced and rolls into a contracting string. When adjusted with a propor degree of snugness, it may be innocu .us, but do its benefits outweigh its disadvantages? The clothing should be loose and simple, fitting to successive layers, so that all can be put on at once.

When it comes to artificial exercises for the baby, there are few prevalent among us that seem calculated to help him. Monotonous jarring, shaking and trotting are undesirable, if not barmful. When the idea is once grasped that a good, hearty cry is an admirable chest expander, there is less temptation to this form of parental indulgence, for it will usually be found that the baby is trotted for the sake of the trotter rather than for its own. Peevishness is of course undesirable. If due to indigestion or other physical ailments, the baby should be treated; if complicated by overindulgence, the treatment should be tempered with discipline which should not stop with the child.

EXERCISE FOR BABY. HE WAS A POOH BAH.

COUNTY IN DAKOTA.

He Held All the Offices For One Winter and Rather Enjoyed the Experience, natural features. There are two vari-Though It Is Presumed That He Was Sometimes a Little Lonesome.

There is a man in this town who was the supreme ruler of the whole county for almost six months. He was a Pooh Bah with a vengeance. His name is E. J. Fox, and he is fond of telling how he ran Cavalio: county in the first winter of its existence. It came about in

Cavalier county had been named, but unorganized, for several years up to 1884. It consisted of a large strip of land, all owned by the government, ly ing west of the western boundary line of Pembina county. About that time P. McHugh of Bathgate was elected as a representative of Pembina county in the legislature, and it occurred to him and to Attorney W. J. Mooney of the same village that it would be well to organize Cavalier county and add to it the three ranges in the western part of Pembina county. This western part of Pembina county was very much higher than the rest of the county, and was situated, the people said, and say yet, "on the mountain." So McHugh got a bill through the legislature defining Cavalier county as it is today.

That was in the winter of 1884-5. A courthouse was built at Langdon, which was designated as the county seat, and at the election in November various county officers were elected. But none of the county officers came to Langdon to live. It was already a bad winter, and they could see no reason why they should come if there was some one there to take charge of the records. So they united in asking E. J. Fox, a young man just from Canada, to take charge of the offices until summer. Fox accepted the position, or posi-tions, and in December took charge of the affairs of the county. The court-house was then a large building—in fact, too large for use. Fox decided that it would be better to leave it vacant until spring, and he took up his abode in a one room "claim shack," the only other building in town. This was about 15 by 20 feet in dimensions, and there he lived and did business that winter. He was deputy clerk of the courts, county judge, county treasurer, county auditor and register of deeds. The sheriff lived in the country and the superintendent of schools lived just across the Manitoba line. The sheriff did not serve out his term, for he was put in jail for shooting a man in a fight There was not another living soul within two miles.

Fox lived entirely alone, and did his Showing What a Shotgun Can Do In own cooking, except the bread baking, which was done by a neighbor three miles away. Langdon, though the county seat, was not yet a postoffice. The postmaster of Olga, in the eastern part of the county, used to send over a large package of letters and papers about twice a week to the people whom he knew lived near Langdon, and Fox would give to these people their mail when they called for it. There was not one settler 40 miles to the west, but about 40 and 50 miles northwest, near the Manitoba line, there were several settlers, and some of these used to drive that great distance to "file" on a homestead or a tree claim. When they did that. Fox had to give them their meals and lodgings, and, in fact, he had often to keep a sort of hotel.

The winter of 1884-5 was very cold, and at night Fox used often to lie awake and listen to the blizzards howl around his little shack. He was kept busy, however, for there were many filings, registerings of mortgages and a few deeds. An average of two or three men would come to see him daily on business, but he seldom saw a woman. Nearly all the settlers near him at that time were bachelors, who afterward went back to Canada to get marriel; and indeed Fox did the same. Everybody was poor, and yet they all seemed to enjoy themselves, though they had to haul their wheat from 50 to 75 miles to market.

The winter passed very swiftly, and in the summer Mooney and McHugh came with their families. Then other settlers began to pour in. Buildings went up, as if by magic, and in a few months there were a postoffice and a dozen dwellings. Talk of a railroad began to be heard, and in a few months it came. Then indeed Pooh-Bah Fox had to surrender his glory. He chose to take up the humble position of superintendent of the schools of the county and he still retains the place. He is disposed to think that, in spite of the comforts and conveniences of the present mode of life here, he enjoyed himself more that winter when he was monarch of all the government offices of Cavalier county. - Langdon (N. D.) Cor. Chicago

Discernment.

"Ella, you have been playing all the afternoon with these toy soldiers. That's not a proper amusement for a big girl like you," said her mother.

'But, mamma, I am not playing with the soldiers. I picked out the officers and played with them."-Pearson's your trouble?

Accounted For.

Mabel-What an interesting talker Mr. Gusher is! He always holds one

when he speaks. Mrs. Gusher-Does be? That ac counts for the hair I found on his shoulder last night. -Straud Magazine.

The principal defense of the Dutch in the war with Alva was found in the character of their country. Small bastions, long curtain walls and very wide ditches filled with water were the charconformists 61,850 persons in sittings. acteristics of a Dutch fortification.

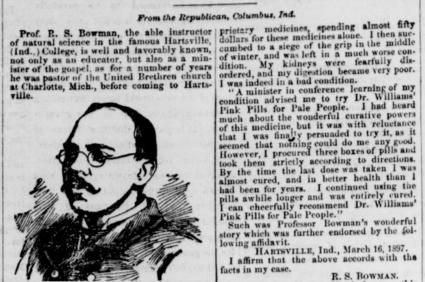
wagon load of mortar will fill about

PHYSICIANS BAFFLED. Three

Prof. R. S. Bowman, Instructor of Natural Science in Hartsville College, Cured of a Severe Illness by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People after Physicians Failed.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

***************************** Some of the Giant Trees That Are Found



park, and the Mariposa near by. This DETECTED THE REPEATERS. ent Fishhooks Which Caused Whol

sale Arrest of Voters. During the reconstruction times in Alabama, just after the late civil war, all of the state and county offices were administered by the Republicans. This Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago. was from 1866 to 1874, when the Democrats again secured control of the gov-

ernment and have held it ever since. The election of George S. Houston, a Democrat, as governor in 1874 was one of the hottest ever held in the state, and many were the tricks practiced on both sides in that election. Possibly the most novel was a device put into operation at Mobile. Repeaters were common in those days, and this device was used by the Democrats to catch the negroes, who had learned the repeating trick. All of the negroes voted the Republican ticket

'Grizzly Giant''-the guarly base of On the election day mentioned the any one of which will exceed 30 feet in polling places were opened, and the voting commenced. The Democratic election officers at the boxes had secured a stock of small fishhooks with which to sible mountain retreats that some of the carry out their new plan. Whenever a territory covered by them has never yet negro voted, an officer stuck a hook in been thoroughly and systematically explored. Outside the lands reserved by the voter's vest front, where it could be plainly seen. After having exercised his constitutional right of voting, "Cuffy" company owns several thousand acres proceeded to another polling place and sought to vote a second time. He was of these trees—enough to last 40 years, cutting many millions of feet per year. —Harper's Weekly. thereupon arrested and put in jail upon a charge of fraud. The scheme worked like a charm. By noon 175 negroes had been arrested and jailed. The wholesale arrests so frightened the negroes who had not voted that they refrained day, ar the Democrats won the election. -Chi-"What was the most exciting experience I ever had?" repeated Clarence

cago Times-Herald. The Whipping Post In Boston Alice Morse Earle, in an article on Punishments of Bygone Days." found

in The Chapbook, after giving John Taylor the Water Poet's rhymed descriptions of corporal punishment in London, explains how rapidly flogging came into use in Boston:

The whipping post was speedily in full force in Boston. At the session of the court held Nov. 30, 1630, one man was sentenced to be whipped for stealing a loaf of bread, another for shooting fowl on the Sabbath, another for swear ing, another for leaving a boat "without a pylott." Then we read of John Pease that for "stryking his mother and deryding her he shalbe whipt."

Lying, swearing, taking false toll, perjury, selling rum to the Indians-all were punished by whipping. Pious regard for the Sabbath was fiercely upheld by the support of the whipping post. In 1643, Roger Scott, for "repeated sleeping on the Lord's day," and for striking the person who waked him from his godiess slumber, was sentenced to be severely whipped. Women were not spared in public chastisement. gift of prophecy" was at once subdued in Boston by lashes, as was unwomanly

A Blind Bargainer.

Shoppers in one of the big stores down town last bargain day curiously acter !- Punch. watched the movements of a blind woman at the dress goods counter. She was about 30 years old, her face showing great intelligence and refinement. She was richly dressed for the street, and a girl about 20 years old accompa-

ploding from the heat, and then I rics placed before her by passing them "I had just made up my mind that through her hands. She depended upon all was over, when the tail of my coat her own sense of touch apparently, for burned off and I was thrown into a she seldom spoke to her companion, and ditch full of water beside the road. I then only in answer to questions. She did not stop to see what became of the appeared to be quite critical, and before hav and the horses, nor of the rancher, she made ber selection the counter was but cut straight across that field for piled high with patterns of all kinds. home. That, gentlemen, was the most

After she had examined a large number of pieces she took up one of the first that had been shown her and de-

cided to buy it. When the clerk had measured it, she verified the length herself by measuring it with her outstretched arms. Seemingly satisfied that the piece contained as much as she had bargained for, she took a transfer ticket and went to the counter where trimmings are sold. There she selected the material with which to finish her dress, examining the laces and other delicate fabrics

most critically. to didn't give me a bad half crown for After the blind woman had left the store the floor manager said her shopping was not an unusual thing. She was but one of the many blind customers who came into the store regularly. one of Rochdale, where there are 145 This woman, he said, was not only able churches and chapels. Fifty belong to to make the nicest discrimination in the matter of trimmings, but so delicate was her touch she could often distinguish colors. He added, however, here on yure flure. that she never depended entirely upon her touch in matching shades, but veri-Never does a man portray his own fied her selections with the eyes of the clerk and her companion. - Chicago

I affirm that the above accords with the

R. S. BOWMAN. Subscribed and sworn to before me this

Some time ago he had a severe illness which was cured almost miraculously. A reporter hearing of this, interviewed him regarding his experience. Prof. Bowman was in the midst of his work when the reporter called, but he cheerfully gave him a hearing.

"A year ago last fall," said the professor, "I broke down with nervous exhaustion, and was unable to properly attend to my duties. I tried different physicians but with no relief, and also used many different pro-

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DEAF AND DUMB.

What It Means to Be Cut Off From Speech

The lack of hearing is remedied by teaching the child to use his eyes and understand either signs or the motions of the lips, and the lack of speech is remedied by teaching the child to use his vocal organs or his hands to make others understand, and, behold, the task is accomplished, and he is "just like other folks!" Not one thought is given to language, to the wonderful medium of exchange by means of which the business of life is carried on, that is supposed to come by nature, or instinct, or miracle, but never by teaching.

A cultured lady, a literary woman, said to me once, after seeing some deaf children and hearing them go through certain vocal exercises which included every elementary sound in the English language: "Now, if these children can make all these sounds correctly, why don't they go right on and talk? What hinders them?" She was a bright woman, and when a very short explanation had been given her the reason flashed her, and she said: "Why, what a fool I am! I see! They've got something to say, and the mechanical ability to say it, but no language to say it in. And in that one sentence she expressed the reason for being of all the institutions and schools for the deaf in the

"No language to say it in," that expresses the condition of a deaf child's mind before he is taught very well, but perhaps "and no language to think it in" should be added. Let the reader try for himself and see how much consecutive thought he can accomplish without words, and if with his mind trained by years of intelligent thinking he can- do little until the words come, let him imagine, if he can, the state of a mind cut off from language. - Mabel E. Adams in Popular Science Monthly.

Too Much Dog.

"Yas," said the man with his pants in his boots, "we defeated Bill for constable because he put on too dern much instead of 'them molasses is' can't never

He Had Succeeded. A .- Oh, I say, that sketch you did of

me in The Daily Neator made me look the sort of conceited ass one would like B .- You think so? And I was afraid

I had quite failed to catch the char-

Journalism.

"Why did you cut off Tennyson's name and sign that poem 'Exchange' Tennyson's a classic.

"I don't care if he is. He can't work me into advertising him."-Louisville Such is the exalted motto of the Arena, and the Courier-Journal.

As Deadly Weapons. "Bicycles are to be made useful in

"Oh, I see. If the soldiers' guns don't destroy the enemy, he can be run over. -Chicago Record.



O'Hoolihan-Yez have quite a river Finnigan-Shure that comes from

the lake in the roof. - New York World. A rainbow in the afternoon is generally an indication of clear weather.



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We do not take possession of our ideas but are possessed by them. They master us and force us into the arena, Where like gladiators, we must fight for them."

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