

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

MINING NEAR GOLD HILL.

Considerable Activity Shown on Old and New Properties.

Gold Hill—The Condor Power & Mining company is placing a new steel wagon bridge across Rouge river just below the Ray dam at Gold Hill.

L. T. Pockman, representing San Francisco capital, has bought the Hawkeye American Mining claim in the Willow Springs mining district, and has moved a complete mining outfit to camp with a small force to commence development on the property.

In near vicinity to this property Robert Allison and associates have taken a lease and bond on the Schump mine and are cleaning out and retimbering the old tunnel, from which, the owners, a few years ago, took out several thousand dollars in free milling ore.

The Lucky Bart mine, on Sardine creek, has been leased to J. W. Hays and partners, who are now doing considerable development work.

J. M. Patrick has taken a year's lease on the Braden mine, two miles east of town, and is working quite a force of men on same. While repairing and fitting up the ten-stamp mill now on the property he has leased the Bowden mill at Gold Hill, through which he will run some 200 or 300 tons of Braden ore. This mine has produced large quantities of pay ore in the past; and as Dr. Ray has been steadily exploiting and blocking out in this property for the past five years it now has immense ore reserves in sight, sufficient to keep the present ten-stamp mill running a number of years.

The large ore bodies in this mine, in places from 1 to 20 feet in width, are found and opened to a depth of between 400 and 500 feet, thus adding another case to refute the old and well-established theory that there are no "pocket mines" in Southern Oregon.

Messrs. Simons and Hawley are prospecting E. E. Miners' placer ground on Kams creek with a view of demonstrating its adaptability for dredging purposes, and are meeting with very flattering results.

Monster Royal Anne Tree.

Monroe—On the ranch of James E. Edwards, a pioneer residing near here, stands a mammoth Royal Anne cherry tree, which has been for many years an object of wonder to visitors and to strangers passing along the road near which it stands.

The tree is 9 feet 3 inches in circumference at the butt. Four feet above the ground it divides into three branches, one of which is four feet in circumference, another 4 feet 6 inches, another 6 feet 4 inches. The branch measuring 6 feet 4 inches divides into two branches, one being 4 feet 4 inches in circumference, another 3 feet, the smallest branch mentioned being as large as an ordinary tree at the butt.

The tree is 50 feet high and its widest branches cover a space 45 feet in diameter. It is 60 years old, and for several years has yielded a fruitage of 200 gallons per annum.

Red Boy Sale Confirmed.

Baker City—The sale of the Red Boy mine, which was disposed of at receiver's sale several weeks ago, has been confirmed by Judge Eakin. This means that the \$80,000 for which the mine was sold will be distributed at once to the creditors who attached the property. It also means that the reorganized syndicate will proceed at once to reopen and work the mine. When the property was sold it was announced that it had been purchased by a syndicate of stockholders represented by Alexander Prussing, of Chicago.

Broad Gauge to Fair Grounds.

Salem—The Citizens' Light & Traction company, under the new management, has under way and in contemplation extensive improvements and changes to its property in this city. At present a large force of men is engaged in transforming the old narrow gauge line from the fair grounds into the city, into a broad and standard gauge track, so as to form a continuous broad gauge line, in the form of a loop, to and from the fair grounds.

Eastern Oregon Mills Busy.

La Grande—All lumber companies in Eastern Oregon are running their mills on full time, and orders are piling up for fruit boxes. Heavy shipments of lumber are being made to Chicago, Illinois and Missouri river points, Nebraska, Colorado and Utah. The Oregon pine comes the nearest taking the place in the East of the Wisconsin pines now about extinct. Prices are excellent and things were never brighter for the lumber business.

Praise for Oregon Station.

Corvallis—The Oregon Experiment station at Corvallis is announced by a Washington official to be ahead of other stations of its class and financial resources in the other states of the union. The official is Dr. Allen, chief assistant to Dr. True, the latter of whom is head of all the stations in the country, with headquarters at Washington, D. C.

Gold From Blue River District.

Eugene—Gold to the amount of \$1,200 was exhibited here recently as the result of a few days' work with the two stamp mills at the Great Northern mine in the Blue river district. This is the latest addition to the producing list in this district and promises well.

CRUDE OIL FOUND IN WELL.

Marion County People are Much Excited by the Discovery.

Salem—There is yet a remote possibility that oil may be struck in Marion county, as the most recent discoveries would seem to indicate. At the town of Pratum, about 10 miles from Salem, there is an old well in the rear of the home and blacksmith shop owned by the Rice Bros.

This well has been abandoned for several months because it "roared," that is, made a noise like the sound heard in a seashell, and because the water did not taste good. A few days ago one of the Rice brothers let a bucket down into the well, and when he pulled it up he was surprised to find that there was about half an inch of crude petroleum floating upon the top of the water.

The incident has created quite a stir in the neighborhood, and it is quite probable that steps will be taken in the near future toward the sinking of a well for the purpose of securing oil in paying quantities.

Drouth in Clackamas County.

Oregon City—Unless there is a good rain in Clackamas county within the ensuing few days, fall sown crops will be largely a failure. In some sections rain would not be beneficial at this time, the prolonged drouth having already done its work. Late sown oats and potatoes, which constitute two of the principal crops produced in Clackamas county, have already suffered extensive damage, while it is estimated that not more than 50 per cent of a hop crop can be expected unless there is rain during the coming week.

Dipping of Beef Cattle.

Echo—The work of dipping a trainload of beef steers will begin on Butter creek soon. The farmers were compelled to dip the stock by Dr. E. N. Hutchinson, of Portland, who will be present to superintend the work. After the beef cattle are attended to several thousand head of other stock will be dipped. Asa B. Thomson, R. N. Stanfield and J. B. Saylor have installed the dipping plant, and it is one of the best in the state.

Brief in Review of Klamath Case.

Salem—William B. Matthews, attorney for the state of Oregon, has filed in the department of the interior a motion for a review of the Klamath swamp land case, which was recently decided against the state. An extended brief has also been filed in support of the motion, in which Matthews tries to show that the department was in error in its decision. The motion will probably not be heard for some time.

Cannery Outfit for the Siuslaw.

Astoria—The Astoria Iron works has completed the manufacture of a boiler and complete cannery outfit for the Prosper Canning company's new plant on the Siuslaw river. They will be snipped on the schooner Rio Rey.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 67c; bluestem, 75c; Valley, 77c. Barley—Feed, \$23 per ton; rolled, \$24.50@25. Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.20; gray, \$1.15 per cental. Flour—Valley, \$3.90@4.05 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$4@4.25; clears, \$3.85@4.10; hard wheat patents, \$4.40@4.70; graham, \$3.50@4; whole wheat, \$4@4.25; rye flour, \$4.50. Millstuffs—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, \$23.50; shorts, \$21; chop, \$18; linseed, dairy food, \$19. Hay—Timothy, \$15@16 per ton; clover, \$8@9; grain, \$11@12; cheat, \$11@12. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 19@20c. Cheese—Full cream, twins, new stock, 12@12½c; old stock, 7@8c; Young America, 13@14c. Poultry—Fancy hens, 12½@13c per pound; old hens, 12½@13c; mixed chickens, 12@12½c; old roosters, 10c; young roosters, 12@13c; springs, 1½ to 2-pound, 18@19c; broilers, 1 to 1½-pound, 19@20c; dressed chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, live, 14@16c; do dressed, 15@16c; do choice, 18@20c; geese, live, 7@8c; do dressed, 9½@10c; ducks, old, \$6@7 per doz; do young, as to size, \$2.50@4. Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.50; beets, \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.25; cabbage, 1½@1½c; lettuce, head, 25@40c per doz; parsley, 25c per doz; tomatoes, \$1.75@2; cauliflower, \$1.75@2; celery, 75@90c per doz; asparagus, 50c; peas, 4@6c per pound; beans, green, 4@5c; wax, 4@5c; squash, \$1.25 per box; green corn, 60c per doz; onions, new red, \$1.30 per cwt; yellow, \$1.57. Honey—\$3@3.50 per case. Potatoes—Fancy, 75¢@\$1 per cental; new potatoes, \$2.25@2.50 per cental. Fruits—Cherries, 4@5c per pound; gooseberries, 6c per pound; raspberries, \$1.25 per crate; apples, new, \$1@1.75; apricots, 80c@1.25 per box; plums, 80c@1 per box; peaches, \$1@1.10 per box; canteloupes, \$2.25 per crate; watermelons, 2c per lb; prunes, \$1.25 per box. Hops—1903 crop, 21@24c per pound. Wool—Valley, 19@20c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@17c; mohair, 30c per pound for choice. Beef—Dressed, 5@6½c per lb. Mutton—Dressed, 4@5c per lb; lambs, 6c. Veal—Dressed, 100 to 125, 6@7c per pound; 215 to 200, 5@5½c; 200 and up, 3½@4c. Pork—Dressed, 100 to 150, 7@7½c; 150 and up, 6@7c.

POPULISTS NOMINATE.

National Convention Chooses Candidates for President and Vice President.

Springfield, Ill., July 6.—Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for president, and Thomas H. Tibbles, of Nebraska, for vice president, were nominated by the Populist convention today. The names of William V. Allen, of Nebraska, and Samuel W. Williams, of Indiana, were also placed before the convention for president, but before the list of states had been completed in the roll call, their names were withdrawn, and Watson was nominated by acclamation. Ex-Senator Allen made good his word that he would not enter into any scramble for the nomination, and while the nominations were being made he twice instructed the chairman of the Nebraska delegation to say that his name must not go before the convention. In the face of this, however, he received over 40 votes.

The committee on resolutions in its report to the convention reaffirmed adherence to the basic truths of the Omaha platform of 1892, and of the subsequent platforms of 1896 and 1900. The platform then demands that all money be issued directly by the government, every dollar to be a full legal tender; demands postal savings banks; upholds the right of labor to organize, and favors the enactment of legislation for the improvement of the condition of the wage earners; demands the initiative and referendum; favors prohibition of the alien ownership of lands; demands the withdrawal of special privileges of trusts and monopolies, and declares the government should own and control the railroads, telegraphs and telephone systems, and should provide a parcels post. The platform was adopted unanimously.

LIGHTNING STARTS BIG FIRE.

Large Grain Elevator is Burned and Three Lives Lost.

Boston, July 7.—The immense grain elevator of the Boston & Maine railroad company, one of the largest in the world, together with three of the company's freighthouses on piers Nos. 1 and 2, Mystic wharf, Charlestown, were burned tonight, entailing losses of over \$1,000,000.

Three lives are supposed to have been lost. Thirty-five sailors of the Allan steamer Austria, which was lying at pier No. 1, jumped overboard to save themselves from the flames, which had communicated to their vessel. Olga Olsen, boatswain's mate; James Flynn, fireman, and Patrick N. Meehan, fireman, are the supposed victims. Flynn's body has been recovered.

Most of the crew swam ashore, but 11 of their number required hospital attention. Before the fire could be controlled all the upper works had been burned.

The fire started during a heavy thunder storm, when a bolt of lightning struck one of the freighthouses, in which was stored a quantity of hay. The flames spread rapidly to adjoining buildings, including the elevator, and the larger part of the fire apparatus of the city was summoned to save other property. The elevator is figured at \$400,000. Losses on the freight houses, their contents, the pier and the steamer Austria will easily swell the total to more than \$1,000,000.

Among the steamship companies who will suffer losses on freight destroyed are the Allan line, the Scandinavian and the Wilson.

TOGO IN NO HURRY.

Land Operations at Port Arthur Must Be Further Advanced.

Chicago, July 7.—The following special cablegrams are from a staff correspondent of the Daily News:

On board the Daily News Dispatchboat Fawan, Chefoo, July 7.—While the Fawan was off Port Arthur Friday last, about noon, fierce cannonading was heard, ending in a heavy explosion. The Fawan stood by one of the Japanese picket ships till late in the afternoon, but saw nothing. All was quiet on Saturday. While cruising toward Taliennan, Sunday, picket cruisers were met all along the coast at intervals. About 15 miles off Dalny, the Fawan was stopped by a cruiser of the Asami type, but not detained.

"Several shots were heard about 4 p. m. in the direction of Port Arthur. "The naval situation is apparently at a standstill. No active measures are likely to be taken by Admiral Togo until the land operations are further advanced."

Would Save Many Lives.

Victoria B. C., July 7.—Last winter's terrible wrecks on the west coast of Vancouver Island are bearing their fruit in a strong movement to have that portion of the coast better supplied with telegraphic communication. At present the telegraph line runs north only as far as Clayoquot, just north of Barkley sound, leaving all the coast to Cape Scott without any means of communication. It is suggested that wireless telegraph stations should be installed at suitable points along the coast.

Many Russians Are Deserting.

Vienna, July 7.—Russian deserters are constantly crossing the pruth into Roumania. Many are arrested by the frontier patrols, but some reach the interior of the state. Both the soldiers and peasants of Bessarabia have a superstitious dread of going to the Far East. The prisons of the Russian side of the border are full of men suspected of intention to desert. The officers are under the necessity of observing every precaution to avoid a general mutiny.

More Troops for the Far East.

St. Petersburg, July 7.—It is believed that another army corps will be mobilized for the Far East, but it has not yet been decided what corps will be selected.

TO CUT OFF MUKDEN

JAPANESE WOULD PREVENT RETREAT OF RUSSIANS.

Armies Are Engaged in Fierce Conflict Only Twenty-Five Miles From Liao Yang and Large Numbers of Wounded Russians are Arriving—Small Skirmishes are Numerous.

London, July 8.—The Liao Yang correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated July 7, 1 a. m., says: "A battle is proceeding 25 miles from here.

"Numbers of wounded are being brought in from the mountains. "It is believed the Japanese are continuing their advance with the object of cutting off Mukden."

Russians Lose Many Men.

General Kuroki's Headquarters in Field, via Fusan, July 8.—On July 4, two battalions of Russians attempted to break through the Japanese outposts at the northern entrance of Mo Tien Pass. Before daylight, they surrounded an outpost of 80 men at the foot of a hill and charged the trench above. A bloody encounter with bayonets, lasting a quarter of an hour, ensued. The Russians attacked the trench three times, but were driven up the valley by a Japanese reinforcement, leaving many dead and wounded. Another survivor saw 50 lying in front of the trench.

Russians Inflict Heavy Loss.

St. Petersburg, July 8.—The Peterbourgsky Loutsk this evening publishes a dispatch from Liao Yang announcing that an engagement has occurred at Ta Tche Kio, during which Russian cavalry, under General Samsonoff, supported by a battery of horse artillery, dislodged the Japanese force from the heights in the face of a heavy machine gun and musketry fire. The Russians, it adds, pursued the Japanese and inflicted heavy loss upon them.

RAINS SEND STREAMS UP.

Kansas is Again Threatened With a Serious Flood.

Kansas City, July 8.—All Kansas streams are rising, the result of heavy rains in the past 24 hours, and serious floods are threatened. From two to four inches of water have fallen during that time.

A worse flood than any that has preceded it is threatened at Emporia, where both the Cottonwood and Neesho rivers are close to the high water mark and rising at the rate of four inches an hour. At Salina the river is rising and three feet more will cover the eastern part of the city. Dry Creek is raging, and the citizens are moving out. Farms in the lowlands are flooded, and farmers are moving their stock to higher ground. Gypsum City is flooded. The water is in the houses and streets, and at other points much damage to buildings has been done by high winds.

At Kansas City both the Kaw and the Missouri rivers are high and rising rapidly. The water overflowed the low places in Armourdale and Riverside. No great damage is expected in the vicinity of Kansas City, however, unless there are further rains.

At Leavenworth the damage to property will be heavy. There the manufacturing district adjacent to Three Mile Creek, along Cherokee and Choctaw streets, from Twelfth to the Missouri river, were flooded. Houses and lumber yards and wagon and railroad bridges are washed away and telephone and telegraph wires are damaged.

At and near Junction City the Smoky Hill and the Republican overflowed their banks at several places. There was washouts on all roads at that point, and no trains have run in or out of Junction City today.

At Lawrence the Kaw is rising at the rate of three inches an hour, and the lowlands are flooded.

At Abilene the lowlands are inundated, and it is estimated that fully 20 per cent of the wheat is ruined.

This is the fourth flood this year in Kansas. In many places it rained nearly every other day last month, and the record this month so far has been maintained.

Moyer Again at His Desk.

Denver, Colo., July 8.—The opening of the new headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners in the Pioneer building, was marked by the appearance of Charles H. Moyer at his desk, the first time since he was arrested at Ouray more than a hundred days ago. He held conferences with Vice President Williams and Assistant Secretary Kirwan, in which the entire situation was thoroughly discussed and plans decided upon for the continuation of the strikes in which the Federation is interested.

Port Nearly Destroyed.

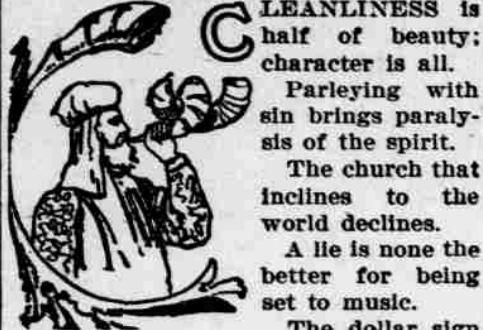
San Francisco, July 8.—Private advices received by cable report that the Port of Champerico, in Guatemala, was almost wholly destroyed by a cyclone. Details are lacking, but the few words received by wire indicate that the landing facilities had been swept away, and in such an event the buildings ashore must have suffered considerably. It is not believed that the port will be able to receive or ship goods for the next two months.

Russians Suffer From Heat.

Liao Yang, July 8.—The troops here have suffered from a second day of terrible heat, the thermometer registering 106 degrees. No more rain has fallen here, and the roads have considerably improved. Japanese prisoners are being brought to Liao Yang.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.



LEANLINESS is half of beauty; character is all.

Parleying with sin brings paralysis of the spirit.

The church that inclines to the world declines.

A lie is none the better for being set to music.

The dollar sign is not the only sign of success.

His promises give power to our prayers.

The offering always savors of the hand.

There are no promises without precepts.

Results will punish better than revenge.

Man's raging cannot shake God's ruling.

High living does not make lofty living.

"Do" prevents more evil than "Don't."

The Bible is the world's text book on manhood.

There is no moral progress without moral purpose.

The daily paper is a poor substitute for daily prayer.

Angels would rather hear our prayers than their praises.

You cannot be a gentleman unless you learn of the gentlest of men.

Christianity proves itself and propagates itself by love for the people.

International comity is a convenient synonym for international cowardice.

The stone that shrinks from the polishing never gains the power to shine.

The world's real rulers reign not in the roll of the thunder, but in the silence of sunshine.

There is no imputed righteousness where there is no endeavor for personal righteousness.

Sometimes the people are going to church in spite of the things the preacher does to attract them.

CHARITIES IN JAPAN.

Efficient Care Taken of Adults and Small Children.

The greatest development of Japan in charity has been in the institutional care of able-bodied adults and of dependent children. Progress in the care of the former dates back to 1898, when a commission was appointed to consider the problem in all its bearings, according to a writer in Charities. This commission recommended, first, the erection, through funds furnished by the state, of workshops in which the indigent poor of Tokyo could be put to work and their earnings applied to their support; second, to supplement these workshops, or until they could be erected, by the establishment of agencies for furnishing drivers of vehicles, mowers of lawns, etc., men with simple occupations, the employe to remain under control of the agencies and his earnings to be applied to his support; and, third, the support under sanitary conditions of the aged, the cripples and those incapable of any form of labor and the rearing of their children at public expense and under public oversight.

As a result of this plan it is not unusual to find that workshop inmates such as the blind, the paralytic, the infirm, the high or middle-grade idiots and persons who have lost one or more limbs become well trained in some particular task and acquire a degree of skill that enables them to earn more than is necessary for their support.

In the children's institutions boys over 7 are placed largely in the hands of the older boys, more experienced and more serious companions. Young girls go to school carrying upon their backs infants that have been entrusted to them so as to lighten the tasks of the regular attendants. The attendants are fourfold—those watching over the child's clothing, the food, the cleanliness of person and the physical training. In the training of institutional children a kindly demeanor is required on the part of the attendants and in every way there is encouragement of the effort to provide a mother's tenderness and sympathy. Foundlings are boarded out for three years with nurses who are paid \$2 or \$3 a month.

Some Japanese Proverbs.

Seeing that we all are, or ought to be, grateful to the man who provides us with a new proverb, we have especial reason for gratitude to the Japanese, who have quite a collection of excellent variants for some of our best-known efforts in this direction. Thus where we say, "More haste, less speed," a Japanese puts it, "If in haste, go round." Our "Accidents will happen in the best regulated families" becomes "Even a monkey sometimes falls from a tree." "Out of evil cometh good" reappears as "The lotus springs from the mud." Other easily recognizable variants of English proverbs are: "If one plays with a tiger trouble may ensue." "You cannot fix a nail in a custard." "It is hard work scattering fog with a fan," which also appears as "Building bridges to the clouds," or "Bailing out the sea with a shell." While, in case of a failure in any such attempt, consolation is conferred with "After all your own heart makes the world."

A Change.

Parrot—Do you believe in evolution?

Tigerskin—I should say I did. Last year I was roaming the mountains as free as the air; now I'm posing on the carpet—made up into a rug!

OLD BOOKS LAUNDERED.

Public Library Puts Thousands of Volumes in New Dress Yearly.

A large room on the first floor of the Chicago Public Library building reminds one of a laundry with soiled clothes at one end and washed and ironed ones at the other. Two or three long, wide tables are covered with books, torn, frayed and dirty. Other tables and rows of shelves are filled with volumes just from the bindery, in spick, span, new clothes, with black, blue, green, purple, maroon, or red backs; not as gaudy or as gilly as in their original array, but far more solid and substantial.

Last year 3,000 volumes were reclaimed and recled, and this year 6,000 will be. Most of them are novels, an occasional history or work on practical arts feeling as lost in the tattered rank of fiction as a pedregreed dog among curs of the pound. The original binding seldom lasts more than six months. But stout "boards" in place of cloth is substituted, and the leather backs instead of cloth ones. The thread is much stronger, and each "token" or cluster of pages is sewed separately, so that the renovated book of this grade and sort lasts four or five times as long as it did in its original covers. Each new book costs an average of 85 cents, and its new suit 35 cents, or, taking into account its longer endurance, about 9 cents.

The chief damage done is the tearing of the leaves, the tearing of the covers from the leaves, the soil, and the writing in them. The writing mainly consists of comment upon the book, either in praise or blame. "Lovely book." "Fine story." "Be sure and read it." "Isn't she just lovely?" "I think Reginald is a splendid fellow." "Just too fine for anything." Adverse judgments are briefer and less explicit. "Bum" and "No good" sums it up.

These comments have all to be erased, which is sometimes made impossible by their being written in indelible ink. Occasionally the character of the book provokes controversial inscriptions. Books in favor of secession excite emphatic protests from Union readers. The history of "Belle Boyd," the spy, has been fearfully marked up with frank opinions of her secession proclivities. Protestants and Catholics also give vent to their sentiments in regard to each other's creed and conduct. So do those of socialistic or anarchistic beliefs, when the rare chance of their presence in fiction offers. Frequently these voluntary commentators are satisfied to draw a line under the obnoxious text and set a question or interrogation mark in the margin. These expositions are generally in poor writing, bad spelling, and bad English. Occasionally they are bitter, and even profane.

Two or three damaged books are kept as curiosities. One is a history, by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. It was run over by the wheel of a street car and a hundred odd pages cut sheer across diagonally. Another is a copy of the United States Official Register, from which some one while in the library was able undetected to cut over 400 pages containing the list of postoffices and postmasters in the United States, probably for a mailing list. Many of the books are badly stained with the compound of mud and soot that overlays Chicago streets. When a book has been defaced or damaged, but is not yet far gone enough for rebinding, the one who draws it from the library after the defects have been seen, is protected by a stamped line reading: "Pages 145 to 153 of this book were cut out previous to June 15, 1904," or whatever the date may have been.

Of Dickens' works "David Copperfield" is most frequently rebought and rebound. "Ivanhoe" of Scott's. Of the more modern books Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," "Roughing It," and "Tom Sawyer"; Churchill's "Richard Carvel" and "The Crisis," though "Ben Hur" beats them all in the length of time during which it has been replaced on the shelves. Sometimes the public fools the library officials as it does the publishers. Of the seventy-five copies of Kipling's "Kim" thirty-five are on the shelves as good as new, and there are forty such of Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne." The supply of James Lane Allen's "Reign of Law" likewise exceeds the demand. The last supply of "David Harum" is not yet exhausted.—Chicago Tribune.

Yankee Ideas in the East.

Yankee notions have encircled the globe, and there is scarcely a portion of the world where some indication of American enterprise cannot be found. American agricultural machinery seems destined to revolutionize conditions of living in Palestine. Recently a rich man of Damascus, Abdul Rahman Pacha, ordered from an Indiana firm a modern steam thrashing machine, the second of its kind ever seen in Judea. Consul Ramdall, at Beyroot, states that the triumphal march of his machine through Damascus was one of the most spectacular events which has ever occurred in the white city.

On its way out to the pacha's estate in the country it broke down several bridges, but it was pulled out of the creek beds and finally brought to its destination in good condition to do the work of thousands of the old-fashioned flails in a region where for the most part the people still live and work much as they worked when Abraham crossed through these fields with his Chaldean flocks.

Naybor—That boy of yours seems to be a bright one. He'll cut out a name for himself some day.

Popley (angrily)—He's done it already—on our newly painted back fence.—Philadelphia Press.