

## A SOCIAL TANGLE.

The Results of an Attempt to Solve the Complex Problem.

"Wanted, three competent men to fill vacancies on the editorial staff of the Daily Doleful."

The sad circumstances which called forth the above advertisement are as follows:

In yesterday's editorial column appeared a notice that a man named Shore had married his stepdaughter by his (Shore's) deceased wife's former marriage.

The society editor very thoughtlessly asked:

"What relation would the children by this marriage and their children hold to the parents?"

The whole staff attempted to solve the problem, with terrible results.

"In the first place," said the society editor, "the children would be their father's and mother's second cousins, and their grandfather would be their granduncle by their father's side, while their grandmother would be their grandaunt and also step-mother as well as their father's wife; hence they'd be their own children. Gracious! Twice nothing is nothing and two to carry." And then he tried to stab himself with a paper knife.

The night editor said:

"As he married his wife's daughter, the mother is sister to her own children, and her husband must be their brother-in-law, and if he's their brother-in-law, being also a cousin to his wife, her children are his second cousins and must be cousin to her husband, so he's his own cousin."

"His own cousin, he must have also been his cousins and his uncles and his aunts, and so did his uncles and his aunts, and so did his cousins and his aunts."

And here it became necessary to fasten the night editor in his chair, where he sits wildly repeating, "And so did his uncles and his cousins and his aunts," a hopeless idiot.

Then the editor in chief attacked it, and in two minutes he made the children their own mothers-in-law, and one of them, he declared, was her own grandmother, after which he was delivered up to the police for safe keeping.

The problem was taken up by the "comps," and in half an hour every man was sitting with staring eyes, figuring with his finger on the back of his hand and vowing Shore had married his great-grandmother without a license, while an errand boy jumped out of the window, under the impression that he was his own ancestor.—London Tit-Bits.

## He Worked in Sardou.

It may not be generally known that M. Sardou, the famous dramatist, once figured in a photograph as a member of the chamber of deputies. It happened in this way: A certain photographer was very anxious to produce the portraits of the 363 deputies constituting the Republican majority in the chamber of 1877, which defeated the endeavor to overthrow the republic. He obtained the likeness of all of them except a certain Rouge, who was shy and refused to sit. The photographer in despair asked the advice of Gambetta. "Nothing is simpler," Gambetta said. "You have Sardou's portrait? Then use that. He and Rouge are as much alike as two peas. No one will ever know the difference." The advice was taken, and M. Sardou figured all unwittingly in the number of the red Republicans.

## Driving a Good Bargain.

The barber's small son was in the habit of playing around his father's shop, and he was always keenly interested in the patrons. Many a stray penny found its way into the little chubby hand, and sticks of gum were dropped in quite as though by accident. Judge Blank drifted into the shop the other afternoon for a hair cut. The lad recognized the fact that the judge was a new patron and so was more than ordinarily interested in him. He hung at the foot of the chair and looked musingly at the judge's bald head. Then he walked slowly to the back of the chair and surveyed the scanty fringe of hair from that point of vantage. He could contain himself no longer and burst out incredulously: "Father, do you get a quarter for cutting that?"—Lippinott's Magazine.

## Dogs in Harness.

Only occasionally in the United States does one see dogs in harness, but it is a common sight all through Canada. There not only boys and girls, but grown men, do not disdain to be pulled by Fido or Bruno, and it is quite customary when touring through the country to see dog's harness hanging on the stable wall beside that of the horse. The little carts used for dogs are so light that they are not burdensome, and of course only a big, heavy dog, like a Newfoundland or some of the mongrel types, is ever put to such work.—Exchange.

## A PRESENT CRAZE.

An Interesting Way to Earn One's Daily Bread.

Of all the fads which the American folk has taken up within the last few years that of bookbinding is the most interesting as well as being for many besides the most worth while.

If a girl is possessed of any talent for drawing or designing, bookbinding is a delightful work, as it calls for all the originality and individuality of which she is capable. Naturally any one at all interested in the best in literature and art will find the work all absorbing, for in no other way is it possible to come into such personal touch with an author as in the binding of his books.

From a financial point of view also there is much in favor of learning the art of bookbinding. Many girls, while possessed of a fairly comfortable income, would still like to feel that should anything dire occur they would be capable of earning a livelihood, and bookbinding is a real and recognized profession that once learned could at any time be turned to account. There is really more to be made in getting up a class in bookbinding than in the actual work itself, for a book to be well bound by hand requires some weeks of steady and patient labor, but for its rare old edition a good price will be paid, and for a handsomely bound collection of the works of a long familiar author a most satisfactory sum can always be obtained.

If it appeals at all, bookbinding is a fascinating occupation and as a profession is assuredly far and away more interesting than the average means of earning one's daily bread, and for this very reason has it grown so tremendously popular among girls who, although at present are possessed of all that money can buy, nevertheless feel that they would like to have something upon which to fall back.

## CLOTHES SUPPORTER.

Adapted to Support a Large Number of Garments.

When selecting a house the most important requisite in the eyes of the housewife is the number of clothes closets. In her estimation there must be plenty of them, and she prefers those of large capacity. In the majority of cases she must be satisfied with very small closets, which afford but little space for the reception of clothes. By discarding the hooks usually fastened to the top and sides of the closet



NEW CLOTHES HANGER.

and employing the clothes supporters shown in the illustration all the available space in the closet could be utilized. It is especially adapted to receive a large number of garments or other articles when in extended position and to fold them into a compact form without creasing or soiling them when contracted. In addition every garment is immediately accessible, thus eliminating the nuisance of removing the garments on the forward hooks in order to reach those on the hooks farther back. It will be obvious that when the tongs are drawn into an extended position a large number of garments can be easily hung upon the lower crossbar and can afterward be folded into compact condition by pushing the supporter to the folded position.—Washington Star.

## To Mend a Tear.

Accidents will happen and a tear in one's best skirt is no laughing matter. For most reuts baste a piece of thin paper under the rent, drawing it into perfect shape; then darn neatly with ravellings of the material. If one has no pieces, these can sometimes be obtained from the raw edges of the skirt goes. A French patch is made without turning the edges under. The piece is smoothly fitted in and a piece of thin paper basted on. The edges of the patch are then darned with very fine stitches. Always press a darn carefully after finishing it.

## The Bachelor.

Poor old bachelor, little he knows  
What harvest of sadness his selfishness sows!  
Hard is his task to accomplish his ease.  
Hardest of all himself is to please.  
Poor old bachelor, pity him all,  
Bitter the honey he mixes with gall!  
Sleeping and eating and drinking, forsooth,  
All that he thinks of, and that is the truth.  
These take the place of the child he has missed;  
These compensation for being unloved;  
Selfishly gloating o'er lack of a wife,  
Wrapt in himself the whole of his life.  
"Glad I'm not in it," he says, with a smirk,  
Life's solemn duties he's willing to shirk.  
While nature exacting the penalty sure  
At best makes the bachelor nothing-but poor.  
The slave of himself, hard tyrant to please,  
He works like a Turk to accomplish his ease.  
—Frank Fair.

## SCHOOL HYGIENE.

Why You Should Teach Your Children Jiu Jitsu.

One of the most interesting subjects brought up for discussion at the recent international congress on school hygiene was the question of including the teaching of jiu jitsu, or Japanese wrestling, as part of the regular school curriculum.

One thing about jiu jitsu is that it is graceful. The throws and falls are all done when expert with an ease and grace that are little short of marvelous. What is of more importance is the wonderfully beneficial effect it has upon the health of those little pupils who have already become proficient and who number small mites of five or six years.

One of the most potent results is the improved circulation of a child who has been through a course of training, the exercise invigorating all the organs and starting the circulation through brain and body. It permits of no danger of strain and can consequently be indulged in by the small devotee without any anxiety on the part of the school authorities.

In the case of an exceedingly delicate child the result has proved satisfactory beyond the most sanguine hopes, and the difference in the physique of the little pupil, who numbers eight or nine summers, seems hardly credible after a course of only three months' training.

A lesson in jiu jitsu lasts from twenty to thirty minutes, the movements representing the art of self defense or attack. Naturally enough, in the case of the small people it is necessary to teach the attitudes one by one till they become instinctive, the actual reasoning power which would direct when they should be turned to account requiring riper years.

The ankle trip, which consists in swinging the opponent's leg aside just at the psychological moment, when his weight is being shifted from the left foot to the right, and pulling him aside at the same time, is taught first, the children being wonderfully quick at picking up the theory and being given an opportunity of testing every movement on the teacher.

## BUSINESS TRAINING.

Man Should Listen to Wife's Counsel in Business Affairs.

Governor Glenn of North Carolina writes:

"I advise every man who would be successful to listen to his wife's counsel in business affairs. The woman who is really a man's helpmeet is the one who is able to advise him on every serious problem that confronts him. But no woman can be a real companion who must spend all her time as cook and housekeeper. She ought to know about business and what is going on in the world. It is unreasonable of any man to expect his wife to meet his needs as a real companion if he does not provide the means for her to become so. A wife should have some leisure to study and develop herself along intellectual lines. A man who holds the opposite idea lowers the standard for wifehood and womanhood. And every girl and woman in the country should have a strict and thorough business education. No matter how fortunate a girl's immediate circumstances, she should be given a complete business training. Let them be trained to be first class stenographers, bank cashiers, professional nurses, bookkeepers—anything they have talent for. But let their equipment be complete, as a man's is. It is a dreadful mistake to leave a girl without any definite training whereby she may earn a livelihood in case of necessity. I believe the reason many women go into wrong paths in life is simply because they are helpless when thrown suddenly on their own resources."—Woman's Journal.

## HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

A pinch of salt taken before meals stimulates digestion.

A cup of strong coffee will remove the odor of onions from the breath.

Nervous spasms are usually relieved by dissolving a little salt in the mouth.

Bathing in salt water tones up the skin and gives it a fresh, wholesome color.

For corns take equal parts of lard and quinine and mix thoroughly. Apply at night.

For a sprained ankle the whites of eggs and powdered alum made into plaster is almost a specific.

Hot water is better than cold for bruises. It relieves pain quickly and will prevent discoloration.

One should be cautious about entering a sickroom in a state of perspiration, as the moment you become cool your pores absorb.

Stewed rhubarb has a well known medicinal value besides being a complexion beautifier. It is said to be valuable for rheumatic troubles.

Eggs are considered one of the best remedies for dysentery. Beaten up slightly and swallowed they tend to lessen the inflammation of stomach and intestines.

In even severe attacks of colic a teaspoonful of salt dissolved in a teacupful of cold water has been known to give immediate relief. The same dose will revive a person who has been stunned by a heavy fall if he can be forced to swallow it.

A teaspoonful of ground mustard in a cupful of warm water is a prompt and reliable emetic and should be taken in cases of poisoning or cramps from overeating. Powdered resin is the best thing to stop bleeding from cuts.

## EPISTOLARY AFFECTATION.

The Art of Letter Writing in the Olden Times.

Not infrequently complaint is made in the magazines and more conservative newspapers that the art of letter writing has been lost; that the grace and charm as exemplified in the correspondence of writers in other days find no parallel in this matter of fact period.

Answer is usually returned that the man or woman of today is too busily engaged to permit of their indulgence in the epistolary affectations of olden times. Certainly the letter writers of those days enjoyed the advantage of great leisure. It is difficult otherwise to account for their prodigality of phrasing.

Lady Pomfret, we are told, presented to Lady Hereford a pair of alabaster vases and received in return a letter of thanks fitted to the times.

"There is," wrote the recipient of the vases, "an elegance in them superior to anything I ever saw, and yet, inestimable and beautiful as they are in themselves, their being a mark of your friendship enhances their value to me even beyond their merit. I sit and look at them with admiration for an hour together. I have not a room in the house worthy of them, no furniture good enough to fit with them—in short, I find a thousand wants that never entered my head before. I am grown ambitious all at once and want to change my house for a palace and to ransack all the cabinets in Europe for paintings, sculptures and other curiosities to place with them."

Even Lady Pomfret, who was herself a pretty fair phrasemaker, seems to have been a little abashed by her friend's enthusiasm.

"You quite confound me, dear madam," she replied, "with the encomiums you bestow upon a couple of alabaster vases fit only for the obscurity of a grotto and very justly make me blush for having sent so trifling a present."

This extravagant diction is equalled by that of the Princess Craon when writing to Sir Horace Walpole. After thanking Walpole for some trifle the princess says:

"The generosity of your friendship for me, sir, leaves me nothing to desire of all that is precious in England, China and the Indies."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## A Delicate Distinction.

The architect of the new town hall, which was almost finished, wished to know what people thought of it. So he strolled over to "Jerold's Livery Stable, Boarding and Baiting," and nodded to the proprietor.

"Fine town you have here."  
"Ee-ah, pretty fair."  
"How do you like the new hall?"  
"Fine, now that I've got used to it. Looked a little queer at first."

"What do people think of it?"  
"Most of 'em are satisfied, I guess."  
"Do they say good things about it?"

"Pretty fair. When the walls first began to show up and we could see what it was going to look like a good many folks was disappointed. That was only at first, though. Now I guess you'd find there's more comment than criticism."

## What Happened to Jones.

One day a tall, gaunt woman, with rope colored hair and an expression of great fierceness, strode into the office of a county clerk in West Virginia.

"You air the person that keeps the marriage books, ain't ye?" she demanded.

"What book do you wish to see, madam?" asked the polite clerk.

"Kin you find out if Jim Jones was married?"

Search of the records disclosed the name of James Jones, for whose marriage a license had been issued two years before.

"Married Elizabeth Mott, didn't he?" asked the woman.

"The license was issued for a marriage with Miss Elizabeth Mott."

"Well, young man, I'm Elizabeth. I thought I oughter come in an' tell ye that Jim has escaped!"—Harper's Weekly.

## Unfeeling.

A certain drill sergeant whose severity had made him unpopular with his company was putting a squad of recruits through the funeral exercise. Opening the ranks so as to admit the passage of the supposed cortege between them, the instructor walked slowly down the lane formed by the two ranks, saying as he did so:

"Now I'm the corpse. Pay attention."  
Having reached the end of the party, he turned round, regarded them steadily with a scrutinizing eye for a moment or two, then remarked:

"Your 'ands is right, and your 'eads is right, but you 'aven't got that look of re-ent you ought to 'ave."—Pearson's Weekly.

## NEW POSTAL LAW.

The United States Postal Department has made new regulations in regard to carrying second class mail matter (such as newspapers, magazines, periodicals, etc.) the same going into effect January 1, 1908, and allowing publishers to April 1, 1908, to prepare their subscription lists in accordance with the new order of things. The effect of the change practically compels the establishment of new relations between the publisher and subscribers of county papers.

The department ruling requires that subscriptions entitled to the second class postage rate shall not be delinquent longer than the following periods of time:

Dailies within three months.  
Tri-weeklies within six months.  
Semi-weeklies within nine months.

Weeklies within one year

The mails are not forbidden to subscribers who are in arrears longer than the time provided in the new ruling, but these subscribers are placed in a separate classification, requiring a higher rate of postage, the rate being so high that publishers could not afford to send papers at the price of subscription.

The reason given by the government for making this order is that second class mail matter is being carried through the mails at a rate of postage thereon which is less than the cost of carriage.

The GAZETTE has heretofore been liberal in giving to its subscribers time to pay for their subscriptions, by paying \$200 per year for those past due and \$1.50 per annum when the same was paid in advance. Having made the difference in the past-due and advance rate has resulted in giving the GAZETTE a larger portion of paid up subscribers. This rule must now be changed according to Uncle Sam's order, as the newspaper has no voice in the matter. The GAZETTE invites its patrons to settle their dues soon.

## THE EARLY PIGS.

Comfort For the Mother Hog and Her New Family.

By J. H. GRISDALE.

For a week or ten days before farrowing or parturition occurring in cold spring weather the sow should receive a rather liberal ration of milk producing food, such as bran mash, chopped oats, skim milk, shorts, a little oilmeal, etc., being careful always to see that there are no signs of constipation, that the bowels are quite loose.

The attendant should always be on good terms with every sow, but this should very particularly be the case for a few weeks before, during the time of and for a few weeks after parturition. By a little petting and a few kindnesses that appeal to her sense of what is nice the attendant can win the confidence of almost any sow, provided, of course, that he has not previously won her dislike.

Parturition should take place in a pen specially prepared for the event and for the accommodation of the mother and her family during the first few weeks of their lives. Only a small amount of cut straw or chaff should be given for bedding, thus no opportunity being offered the little ones to get lost or tangled up and so exposed to danger of death from cold, hunger or crushing by the sow. As a further protection a board about eight inches wide placed flat horizontally about eight inches from the floor along the wall, to which it should be firmly attached, will be found of considerable value, affording a space where the little ones can run or be shoved when the mother lies down.

Generally speaking, the less interference at parturition the better. If the weather be cold a good plan is to have some clean dry straw in a box or barrel, into which the little ones may be placed as they are born, being first dried with a cloth. If parturition is slow in cold weather it is sometimes wise to put some warm bricks or flat stones in the box with the youngsters. They should be allowed to suck as soon as possible after birth.

When Lowell was editor of the Atlantic he received a contribution from Thomas Bailey Aldrich, then just starting in his literary career. He was much impressed with the literary merits of the article and in sending the author a check for the same inclosed a congratulatory note, advising him to continue writing and to follow literature as a profession. The kind thoughtfulness was appreciated and remembered by Aldrich, and the note was carefully preserved. Years after, when Aldrich himself was the editor of the Atlantic and Lowell sent a contribution, he was gratified at receiving a copy of the note he himself had written years before. When it is realized that Lowell had already made a reputation in letters the clause advising him to stick to literature has a funny significance.

## SLAG ON ROADS.

Use Old Material and Spread It in Layers, Says Highway Expert.

After a banquet which followed the first annual smoker of the North Tonawanda (N. Y.) board of trade Dr. D. Ward King of Maitland, Mo., delivered an interesting address on Niagara county roads, says the Buffalo Express.

"While the idea prevails in the cities of New York state," said Mr. King, "that mud roads are mostly all in the west, it is well to mention the fact that New York state has 73,000 miles of roads, 5,000 miles of which are improved. The mud road has been a problem ever since transportation began. It is generally admitted by road builders in this state (New York) and the United States that with the split log drag system the difficulty is removed."

Dr. King criticized the officials for making good roads and then giving the roads but little attention. He said that roads should be improved and kept constantly in repair. He advised the North Tonawanda officials to get a crusher and use it in slagging streets in the city. He recommended the use of old slag only as the new slag from the iron furnace is too soft. The slag must be put on in layers, and each layer must be rolled instead of putting the slag on from a foot to two feet deep and then rolling it. The present system, he asserted, makes a short life road. All slag should be screened, he said, and all coarse slag should go as the bottom layer.

## Farmers.

Read the "Weekly Oregonian" of Portland and the "Corvallis Gazette" for the general news of the world, also for information about how to obtain the best results in cultivating the soil, stock raising, fruit raising, etc.

You can secure both of these excellent papers for one year by paying to the Corvallis Gazette the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, in advance. Remit the money by postoffice order or bank draft and these most valuable papers will be promptly mailed to you. **STP**

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