

THE OREGON SCOUT

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UNION OREGON.

CAPTAIN MINNIE HILL.

A Young Matron Who is Master of a Pacific Coast Steamer.

Captain H. S. Lubbock, Superintendent Inspector for the First district, returned recently from a tour of inspection of steamers in the Portland district. Since his arrival here his attention has been called to an article lately published in regard to what women can do and are doing in the way of earning a livelihood. The article spoke of a lady who was engineer of a steamer on the Columbia river, and, thinking that a history of the fair one might prove interesting, a reporter called on Captain Lubbock with a view of learning something of this paragon. She is not an engineer, as was stated, but is master of the vessel. There is but one other lady captain known in the United States, who has a master's license on the Mississippi river.

The lady commander of the Columbia was born in Albany, Ore., in 1865, and lived at that place until a short time before her marriage with Charles Hill, which took place in 1883. Mr. Hill was at that time purser of the steamer Joseph Kellogg. He continued in this position for three years, being assisted in his duties by his young wife. Living economically all this time they managed to save \$1,000. With this money they purchased an old schooner, and converted her into a trading boat, putting a small engine into her. Mrs. Hill's next step was to take out a second-class master's license. She had studied navigation, and had thoroughly learned the Columbia and Willamette rivers while assisting her husband, and she passed her examination without any trouble. Her husband obtained an engineer's license in December, 1886, for the steamer Minnie Hill to run from Portland to Astoria, a distance of 110 miles. They then bought a stock of goods on credit, and launched into a trading business at the various points on the Columbia river.

Their venture was crowned with success, and in the second year their business had assumed such proportions that they were obliged to get a larger steamer, for which they paid \$3,000, money which had been made by them during their first year of trading, besides paying off all indebtedness. They bought the Clatsop Chief, and on November 20, 1887, Mrs. Captain Hill applied for and was granted a master's and pilot's license, and on that day she entered on her duties as commander of the Clatsop Chief, while her husband went on as engineer. A larger stock of goods was put on board as they had found it profitable to branch out and take in more territory. Another year followed and their fortune was established.

Captain Minnie Hill and her husband and their trading were known all over the Columbia and Willamette rivers. The captain had won the heart of every one by her happy disposition, her kindly heart and charming manners, while the engineer was equally well liked for his upright and manly qualities. In another year they bought the steamer General Newde for \$7,500. The steamer is 111 5-12 feet in length, 20-12 feet beam, and has a depth of hold of 5 feet. Their business is flourishing greater than ever. They now carry nearly every article that can be found in a general merchandise store. Engineer Hill runs the lower deck, where he looks after the men's wants, and the captain dickers with the women on the upper deck, and is said to be an excellent hand at making a shrewd bargain. She steers their ship of life, and her husband gallantly responds to the bells, and "goes ahead" or "slows down" as she directs, and a happier couple is unknown. When not on the river their home is in Portland, where it is said they have accumulated property to the amount of about \$25,000.

Mrs. Captain Hill is a handsome brunette, about 54 feet in height, and weighing about 140 pounds. She has the happy faculty of making friends, and no one is more highly thought of among her large circle of acquaintances than is Mrs. Captain Minnie Hill. —San Francisco Chronicle.

Gas in Railway Coaches.

The Illinois Central Company is experimenting with the use of ordinary lighting gas from the city mains for illuminating its passenger cars. The gas is pumped into three tanks in the bottom of the car and compressed by a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch. The three tanks hold 600 cubic feet of gas, which supply 11 lamps for three nights' use. A building is being erected in Chicago, not far from the Illinois Central tracks, by which it is expected that all the cars to be lighted can be furnished with their supply of gas in one day. The illumination obtained is free from smell, and is much more brilliant than that from oil lamps, although it may be added that if the quality of the city gas is not better than that which has frequently been furnished in Chicago the amount required to give satisfactory lighting will be a good deal greater than it should be. —Railway Age.

The English ship Clan McKenzie brought to Portland recently the master and nineteen men of the bark-rigged Liverpool vessel General Picton, which was burned with a cargo of coal near Cape Horn, on the 14th of September. The Picton was valued at \$85,000.

EASTERN ITEMS.

LARGE DISCOVERIES OF GOLD IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Sullivan will not fight McCaffrey. The president has been duck shooting in Maryland.

The National W. C. T. U. will meet next year at Atlanta. On Arbor day there were 24,000 trees planted in Pennsylvania.

Labor unions and Italians took an active part in the Brooklyn election. Chief Justice Smith, of the North Carolina supreme court, is dead.

Sensational Merion exposures are being made in the Salt Lake courts. Thirty-three horses, worth \$25,000, burned to death at Louisville, Ky.

Nine hundred head of fat oxen will be exported from Illinois to Germany. Northwestern lumbermen expect a "favorable winter, with lots of snow."

Farmers of Lancaster county, Penn., stopped corn-husking to go after rabbits. A premature explosion near Butte killed six men and two others lost their eyes.

The words "of America" have been dropped from the name of the Knights of Labor, at the request of English members. The defense has begun taking testimony in the Cronin murder trial at Chicago.

Wanamaker is reported to have referred disparagingly to the civil service examination requirements for postal clerks. Joseph Schwartz, a \$50,000 defaulter from Kansas City, has been arrested in St. Paul.

A. D. Shaw, of Indiana, has been appointed deputy third auditor of the treasury. The silver convention at Denver recommended a silver coinage of \$4,000,000 a month.

Hill City is a booming little tin town in the Black Hills, with a population of 1000 souls. Colorado has organized a state silver association, with Hon. H. A. W. Tabor as president.

John W. Keely, the motor man, has invented a gun which he claims is superior to Zalinisky's. The national baseball league has adopted rules which will do away with the sale of players.

A pair of candelabra once owned by Lafayette brought \$400 at a New York auction sale several days ago. A new system of water supply has become necessary at Denver, and will be furnished by millions of Eastern capital.

The losses in the recent Trinidad, Col., snow storm, are not as severe as at first supposed. Sheep men are the heavy losers.

The Farmers' Congress is in session at Montgomery, Ala., and are discussing tariff and industrial questions and proposed measures. N. J. Arkell, the proprietor of "The Judge," has offered \$100,000 a year for the use of the backs of postage stamps for advertising purposes.

"Black Bart," the noted highwayman, has made a confession of murder and robbery at Bessemer, Michigan, covering a number of his exploits. The naval authorities are conducting experiments on Chesapeake bay, to see whether the fog horn or bell is the better to be adopted for general use.

The Pan-American excursionists have completed their journey of 6000 miles, after having made the longest continuous trip ever made by one train. The late Chicago philanthropist, John Crerar, leaves a fortune of \$3,500,000, the bulk of which is bequeathed to philanthropic and educational institutions.

Colonel Ingersoll's daughter Eva has married Walston H. Brown, a New York lawyer. The contract was merely a civil one, no religious ceremonies being had. The proposed transfer of \$22,000,000 in assets and securities of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba to the Great Northern is menaced by an injunction suit.

The Methodists decided to divide their appropriations for home and foreign missions into 45 and 55 per cent, respectively, of the total sum at their disposal. President Green, of the Western Union, says that the rates proposed by Wanamaker would cut their annual revenue down to \$4,000,000 less than their expenses.

The national missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal church is in session at Kansas City, engaged in apportioning \$2,000,000 among the various fields of work. Mrs. Ellen J. Foster, at the head of the bolting Iowa delegation of the W. C. T. U., says they have received much encouragement and support from the clergy, in their step.

North Carolina mining experts are reported as saying that there is as much gold there as was found in California. The opinion is based on new discoveries in Montgomery county. Andrew Eck, a prominent farmer of Bainfield, Ohio, while drunk, froze to death in a snow storm. He was trying to walk home, after losing his horse on the way by carelessness.

The Worry and broil of the speakership canvass is keeping congressmen away from Washington. November preceding congress never saw so few congressmen out of the city as at present. A singular discovery has been made in Ansonia, Conn., by Warden Wheeler. He finds that the deaths of elm trees occurring in alarmingly large numbers in that borough are not due to electricity, as has been supposed, but to the depredations of a white insect about one-quarter of an inch long and no thicker than the ordinary brass pin. He made the discovery by accidentally knocking off the bark of a recent victim of the pest. Other trees were then visited and were found to be similarly afflicted. It is feared that the pest will spread over the state, as Connecticut is covered with beautiful elms.

HOME AND FARM.

Beware of the Bull—How to Grow Blue Grass—Care of the Old-Fashioned Sweet Pea—Small Fruit.

Willows along the banks of a stream greatly aid in protecting the soil from washing, should floods occur. Willows are easily grown from cuttings. If other work is not pressing plow the ground for next year's corn, and leave it in the rough condition, so as to permit the frost to assist in pulverizing it. In the spring it may be cross-plowed.

A grass plot, with no shade from the sun, and where flies are numerous and diligent, is not the best place for calves. But if the calves be kept in a dark, cool stable during the hot days of fly time, and turned out for the evenings and nights, the protection of the soiling system will be coupled with the benefit of exercise and feed outside.

"A new method of preserving butter," says an exchange, "consists in adding to it a very small portion of salicylic acid, dissolved in two parts of lactic acid, and ninety-eight parts of water. How little salicylic acid is required to keep butter fresh for an indefinite length of time may be calculated from the fact that no more than one grain is employed for every 100 kegs of butter."

Fruit-growers in Southern New Jersey are discussing the feasibility of sending all fruit to the markets of the large cities to be sold at auction instead of on commission. They claim that by so doing the fruit will bring the highest prices, and that each grower can be present, when possible, in order to inform himself regarding the prices obtained and the condition of his fruit upon arrival.

Blackberry, in the Rural New Yorker, pronounces the Erie and Lawton products not alike. He considers the Erie a hardier variety. While there is a similarity in habit of growth and also in fruit, a careful comparison will show them to be distinct. In season of ripening the Erie is much earlier than the Lawton, the canes are more vigorous in growth and very much aridier.

Bulls are dangerous animals, and a majority of the injuries received occur from placing too much confidence in gentle bulls, which suddenly and unexpectedly attack the attendant. A bull will usually prove obedient when young, but it is seldom that a fully matured bull is safe. No bull should be kept on a farm that has not been "ringed" in the nose, and it should be made to work if training is possible.

Cabbage plants intended for producing seed should be covered before freezing weather. Place the cabbage head (with the greater portion of the stalk cut off) on the surface of the ground, the ground slightly raised, and cover the head well with dirt to protect against frost. Early in the spring remove the covering, and with a sharp knife make two cross cuts on the head, and it will soon send up the shoots for producing seed.

When sub-irrigation can be practiced (which, however, depends on the cost of preparation and production), the farmer or gardener will, in a great measure, be independent of the weather. The most important matter is to arrange for a supply of water, which depends on the size of the plot or field to be irrigated. Steam pumps, hand pumps and wind mills are resorted to on level land, but the streams, or flowing wells and springs are used whenever such resources can be resorted to. The practice of sub-irrigation is becoming extensive in portions of Florida on garden plots, and is described at length in the American Gardener, the details of which will probably interest many who experience the difficulties of too much or insufficient rain.

If a farm is running down and the owner getting poor, there is no rotation which will turn the tide in his favor than rye, clover and sheep. The land is plowed in August, and rye, at the rate of five pecks to the acre, is sown. In September we sow timothy seed, and in March sow a liberal supply of clover which germinates very early and by August is in the height of its glory. Then the sheep are turned in and the plot of ground will not "run down" unless overstocked. When this sheep pasture is plowed up and planted to corn, a wonderful change will be noticed. Two crops of corn, one of oats, then back to rye, clover, and sheep again, completes the rotation.

Whatever may be said in favor of fancy trellises for climbing plants, it is a fact that the sweet pea really seems to do better when given brush to clamber over than it will on any other support that we have ever provided for it. It seems to have a decided objection to anything formal. It will not cling to a string well. It must have something to lean on, and the brush is better than anything else. If you want late flowers, be sure to keep your plants from forming any seed, and cut the tops back very nearly one-half in August, giving, at the same time, a good top dressing of manure. We are glad to notice that this time old flower is becoming a favorite with those who have hitherto thought nothing so desirable as roses and other flowers of that class.

Waldo F. Brown, a noted Ohio farmer and prolific writer on rural topics, says the way he started his pasture was by sowing one bushel of bluegrass seed to the acre, and at the same time seeding heavily with a variety of other grasses and clover. The bluegrass made no show until two years later, but has been improving ever since. The last piece of bluegrass on his farm, was started by cutting seeds by the roadside and chopping them into pieces about two inches square, which were dropped from a basket about two feet apart, and stepped on to press them in the soil. This was on land just sown to oats. These pieces grew to the size of dinner plates the first year, and in a few years crowded out all other grasses and formed a complete sward. Mr. Brown believes that, taking one year with another, a field of bluegrass pays better than any other crop, and, at the very least, ten acres out of every hundred ought to be occupied with it.

A singular discovery has been made in Ansonia, Conn., by Warden Wheeler. He finds that the deaths of elm trees occurring in alarmingly large numbers in that borough are not due to electricity, as has been supposed, but to the depredations of a white insect about one-quarter of an inch long and no thicker than the ordinary brass pin. He made the discovery by accidentally knocking off the bark of a recent victim of the pest. Other trees were then visited and were found to be similarly afflicted. It is feared that the pest will spread over the state, as Connecticut is covered with beautiful elms.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF SEATTLE'S RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Steamboat Enterprise on the Sound—Wetzell Divorce Suit Dismissed—Judge Terry's Estate—The Lone Highwayman.

The Southern Pacific's fences will cost \$168,000. A wrestling match is on the tapis in Portland.

An eyeless baby girl is on exhibition in Portland. Portland citizens are after reckless hack-drivers.

Several revival meetings are in progress in Portland. The late Judge Terry's estate is appraised at \$132,456.

A 10,000 pound mill casting was recently made at Portland. Joseph Holladay's fine for contempt of court at Portland was \$100.

Grand Army men, of Boise, will build a handsome memorial hall. The new steamer Selome is completed and about to begin work.

The Burrell farm of 1800 acres near Colfax paid \$10.87 per acre this year. The Wetzell divorce suit at Portland has been withdrawn from the courts.

The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry is in session at Sacramento. Portland has a fund of \$160,000 for a library edifice and will proceed to build.

One hundred is the usual number of telephone wires on Portland's street poles. The old Mechanics' pavilion in Portland has been converted into a bicycle course.

The Union Pacific is said to be projecting a railroad from Portland to Astoria. The San Francisco engagement of Gilmore's band resulted in a financial failure.

Tacoma's exposition building is to cover 84,000 square feet, and to cost \$125,000. A lone highwayman held up the Coos Bay stage the other day, and rifled the mail pouches.

Dr. Case, of Seattle, is implicated, by the coroner's jury, in the recent death of Josie Hunter. The crew of the lost vessel General Picton have all been reshipped at Portland on various ships.

At Shoalwater Bay this season 16,000 salmon cases were packed, and at Gray's Harbor 30,000. The colored citizens of Portland will celebrate the anniversary of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.

The new pipe organ of the Grace M. E. church at Portland is said to be a marvel of beauty and perfection. Seattle business men have raised \$75,000 for a line of steamers to be owned and operated by them on the Sound.

Seattle is preparing the plans for two new brick engine houses, to accommodate their old and new fire apparatus. The new branch of the San Francisco and North Pacific railroad, from Santa Rosa to Sebastopol, is now opened.

A Pacific coast chamber of commerce is being organized in San Francisco by representatives from various sections. S. Berrings, of Seattle, met a horrible death by being caught in mill machinery. He leaves a large family destitute.

Myron Lockwood was killed while attempting, as one of a party of masked men, to rob a Chinese camp near Albina. William H. Gray, one of Oregon's three oldest pioneers, died in Portland and was subsequently buried at Astoria.

The United States surveyor's steamer Hassler left San Francisco on Monday for a surveying trip along the southern coast. Julia Ward Howe, while in Portland, was tendered a reception. In an interview she claims to be a follower of Emanuel Kant.

Mrs. Leland Stanford has testified to her approval of the project for purchasing and restoring Sutter's fort, by subscribing \$3000 for that purpose. Chief Joseph has been for several days a guest of General Gibbon, at Vancouver. They have been discussing the status of the Nez Perce tribe.

Leather men say that the decline in prices of 20 to 30 per cent, is due to over-production, brought on by the large number of new California tanneries. The Vanderbilt representatives, who have been visiting the Coast, are a jolly set of fellows, always "guying" each other about their respective towns.

A new shingle mill is to be built at Ballard, on Salmon bay, with a daily capacity of 300,000 shingles. The building will cover 50,000 square feet of ground.

John Leary, of Seattle, promises to build a steamer for the Seattle-Tacoma route to cost \$60,000 and to eclipse in speed and elegance any now plying on the Sound.

Opening prayers in the legislative sessions at Olympia are delivered by clergymen who volunteer their services. No provision for a salaried chaplain having been made by either house.

The length of the terms drawn by the Washington supreme court judges are: Anders, chief justice, three years; Scott, three years; Stiles and Dunbar, five years each; Hoyt, seven years.

The Sacramento trustees declare that if Sutter's Fort is not soon secured they will open streets through it. John W. Lee, who robbed the railroad ticket office at Sacramento, has been sent to San Quentin for two years.

Tacoma celebrated on the 4th the fourth anniversary of the banishment of the Chinese from its corporate limits. Frank Cotta, a Los Angeles saloon-keeper, has disappeared from the view of his creditors with, it is believed, a sack of money.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Loss of Life in the Eiffel Tower—The London Scandal—China's Emperor in Trouble—Quiet in Samoa.

Ex-King Milan is at Belgrade. Spain will increase the import duty on flour.

The cholera epidemic in Persia is decreasing. Guatemala has prohibited news being sent abroad.

Cyprus has begun the export of barley to England. An international gang of burglars has been arrested at Vienna.

Artificial coffee is manufactured on an extensive scale in Germany. The Peruvians recently celebrated the birthday of President Caceres.

Belfast has established a strong branch of the Knights of Labor. The workmen in the British government employ are now paid in silver.

Senor Augusto Cunba has been appointed minister of finance at Portugal. Peter Jackson, the Australian colored pugilist, is the lion of the day at London.

At a public meeting at Sydney, N. S. W., resolutions favoring federation were adopted. Stanley, the explorer, is expected to reach Zanzibar about the middle of January.

Rome's finances are in a disordered condition, and an official inquiry is being made. It is learned that Patti has been receiving £700 for each concert at Albert Hall, London.

Over twenty thousand persons attended the opening of Barnum's circus at London last week. Sir Charles Dilke is determined to re-enter public life, and the liberals have promised to assist him.

The report of the murder of Missionary Savage in New Guinea is declared at Melbourne to be untrue. The first sod of the Nicaragua canal was officially turned on the 22d of October. The services were imposing.

The rise in the price of silver in the London market since October 1st has been from 42½d to 44d, its present quotation. Zaldívar, who is said to have got rid of his political opponents in Costa Rica by secret assassination, is said to be in Madrid.

China is arming her troops on the Russian frontier with repeating rifles and her soldiers are being drilled by German officers. The condition of Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the czar, is becoming worse. The cancerous formation in his ear is spreading.

A dispatch to London from Zanzibar confirms the report of the massacre of Dr. Peters by savages near Korkora, East Africa. It is estimated that 2,000,000 of people witnessed the Lord Mayor's show at London, the 700th anniversary of the London mayoralty.

The bakers assembled at Hyde Park, London, last week, and were enthusiastically favorable for a strike for shorter hours and better pay. A report from Shanghai says the emperor, who married against his will, in obedience to his mother, now refuses to see either his mother or his wife.

The British government abandons the proceedings against the members of the London West End Club, who were charged with abominable proceedings. The French Canadians, according to high authority, repudiate Premier Mercier's statements at Baltimore that Canadian Catholics desire to be independent of England.

The United States steamer Pensacola, with Professor Todd and the astronomical party to observe the solar eclipse in Sierra Leone, arrived recently at Porto Grande, St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Island. Great alarm is created at San Jose, Costa Rica, at rumors that the Radruizistas are preparing to demand that President Soto relinquish his authority, and many timid residents are leaving the city.

A Samoa dispatch says the Germans have gradually withdrawn their support from Tamasese. The report of fighting between the followers of Mataafa and the followers of Tamasese on the island of Savoy is denied.

In the final wrestling match between Bernard and Cannon, at Paris, the latter proved the victor. The result caused intense excitement. Tables were overturned and chairs thrown about, and for a few moments confusion reigned supreme.

Boulanger is reported to have left the Isle of Jersey, but before leaving he issued a manifesto, declaring that the revision of the French constitution has only been postponed, and that the revolutionists were never more certain of ultimate victory.

Bishop O'Dwyer, of Limerick, Ireland, has issued a pastoral letter forbidding the clergy of the diocese to grant absolution to any person guilty of boycotting or pursuing the plan of campaign. The bishop retains to himself alone the right to absolve such persons.

Several weeks ago an elevator to the Eiffel tower fell one hundred feet and thirty of the occupants were injured. It is said a dozen persons lost their lives in the elevators since the opening of the exposition, but the facts have been suppressed by the authorities.

There are reports of a great earthquake in the West End of London. The subject is said to be revolution and the subject is said to be revolution and the subject is said to be revolution.

THE PSYCHE CORNER.

A New Idea For Young Women Who Are Not Over-Beautiful.

The newest thing in the way of household ornamentation, decoration and coziness is the Psyche corner. You do not know what it is, nor why it is called the Psyche knot or a Psyche mirror? Is not Psyche the soul, and why should the name not mean, in connection with the corners, the soul of beauty? It does. The corner is beautiful, soulful, and when properly filled it is filled full with the beauty of a beautiful woman.

A Psyche corner is first of all a corner, if you choose to have it a corner, or it is an alcove; but if you have no available corner and no alcove, then you must arrange draperies so that they simulate one of these things. If it is an alcove made by a window then the light must be very subtly arranged to suit the complexion of the modern Psyche who is to fill the niche, and a basket of flowers must hang from the ceiling. But if there is no window, then the wall or walls are covered with mirrors hung about with rich draperies, and a tiny antique lamp that burns perfumed oil hangs from the ceiling in place of flowers. The only piece of furniture in this alcove is a divan, and a divan such as is not seen in every house. It is long, it is low, it is broad and it is soft. It is covered with some soft silken Eastern stuff, about which clings the faint odor of some Arabian perfume, and it is heaped up with pillows. These pillows are of different sizes. Some are square and some are oblong, and they are covered with materials of different colors; but the tints are harmonious and blending, and the pillows are all as soft as eiderdown can make them. In front of this delicious divan are fur rugs and more cushions. Such is a Psyche corner prepared for occupancy. Here, then, the most fashionable beauty reclines on her divan amid her many pillows, a perfect picture in a perfect room they receive small attention from frame. If there are other women in the men, who flock to the divan, for the occupant has a decided advantage over all the other women present.

A good many women who are not beauties have set up such a corner, for it is the most becoming thing in the world, making a plain woman look almost beautiful.—N. Y. Letter.

MICROBES IN A TRUNK;

They Infect Four Children After a Lapse of Thirty Years. Thirty-five years ago an opulent family lived in one of our most beautiful suburbs. Two lovely children graced the happy household. But scarlet fever closed their eyes in death. The grief-stricken mother gathered up little slippers, slippers and toys with two golden tresses, and reverently laid them away in a trunk as sad but priceless mementoes of her lost darlings. War came with its tragic vicissitudes, and death time and again threw its shadow over the hearthstone. Finally the place passed into strangers' hands. Last year two families took it as a summer residence. The children, six in number, with childish curiosity, began to explore the secret recesses of the grand old house. In a closet was found the forgotten trunk. A touch dissolved the time-corroded clasp, and one by one the sacred relics were removed, until a faded newspaper was found, which told the pathetic story. Half-spelling out the meaning, they took it to their mother, who chided their curiosity and tenderly replaced the treasures.

Five days after this occurrence two of the children were seized with scarlet fever, and forty-eight hours later the other four were attacked. Two cases were grave, the others mild. All recovered. Was the disease contracted from the trunk? I think so, because there was no other ascertainable source of infection.

Moral: Silks, woolen and hair, being good fomites, should not be put away in air-tight trunks as mementoes of friends dying with infectious diseases, because they may become, at some remote period, the starting point of a wide-spreading and disastrous epidemic, a calamity which was averted in this instance only by complete isolation.—Journal of Surgery.

What Irrigation Will Do.

It is my opinion that irrigation will be the means of doubling the population of every Western State and Territory within the coming ten years. I firmly believe that in the East, where the rainfall is heavy, but uncertain, irrigation will ultimately be resorted to in order to insure greater regularity of crops. Four-tenths of the area of the United States, not including Alaska, require irrigation. This territory includes parts of California, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, all of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, and portions of Dakota and Washington. Through this vast territory there flow a number of streams with narrow valleys capable of cultivation. In these valleys settlers have taken up their abode, cities have been built, and now the cry is for more room. The room is there, and the only thing needed to make the broad unburned plains viable with valleys is irrigation. The sentiment in favor of this method of reclaiming lands is growing strong, and I predict that ten years will witness a revolution.—Cor. Kansas City Times.

When a married man buttons his suspenders on eight-penny nails it is sure evidence that he has been disappointed in love.—Binghamton Republic.