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A HOT NUMBER

Is the Heppner Gazette. Without it the Heppner hills would appear dry and barren. People read it; business men advertise in it.

OFFICIAL SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER

Heppner Gazette.

FOURTEENTH YEAR — HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1896. — WEEKLY NO. 715 / SEMI-WEEKLY NO 400

A LARGE NUMBER....

Of Morrow County's citizens read the Heppner Gazette. Not much of an authority on agriculture or politics, but true to the interests of its neighbors.

SEMI WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Tuesdays and Fridays

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Leaves Burns daily, except Sunday. Connects at Canyon City with Heppner-Monument stage. Best route to interior from Portland. Connects with the Ontario, Prineville and Lakeview stages at Burns.
Good Accommodations for Passengers.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Send for our $1800 prize offer. Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

CURIOSITIES OF PLANT LIFE.

Trees That Distill Water, Furnish Light, Change Color, and Catch Fish.

On the Canary Island grows a fountain tree, a tree most needed in some parts of the island, says the San Jose (Cal.) Mercury It is said that the leaves constantly distill enough water to furnish drink to every living creature in Hiero, nature having provided this remedy for the drought of the island. Every morning, near this part of the island, a cloud or mist arises from the sea, which the winds force against the steep cliff on which the tree grows, and it is from the mist that the tree distills the water.

China, too, claims her remarkable tree. This is known as the tallow tree, so called from the fact of its producing a substance like tallow, and which serves the same purpose, is of the same consistency, color and smell. On the island of Lewchew grows a tree about the size of a common cherry tree, which possesses the peculiarity of changing the color of its blossoms. At one time the flower assumes the tint of the lily, and again shortly takes the color of the rose. In Thibet there is a curious tree known as the tree of the thousand images; its leaves are covered with well-defined characters of the Thibetan alphabet. It is of great age and the only one of its kind known there.

The caobab tree is considered one of the most wonderful of the vegetable kingdom. It appears that nothing can kill this tree; hence it reaches an astonishing age as well as enormous size. The natives make a strong cord from the fibers of the bark; hence the trees are continually barked, but without damage, as they soon put forth a new bark. It seems impervious to fire and even the ax is resisted, as it continues to grow in length while it is lying on the ground.

In Mexico there is a plant known by the name of Palo de Leche. It belongs to the family of euphorbia. The Indians throw the leaves into the water and the fish become stupefied and rise to the surface and are then caught by the natives. In this case the effect of the narcotic soon passes off. The milk of this plant thrown upon the fire gives out fumes that produce nausea and headache. The milk taken internally is a deadly poison; it will produce death or insanity according to the size of the doze. There is a popular belief among the lower class in Mexico that the insanity of the ex-Empress Carlotta was caused by this poison.

CATARRH
is a
LOCAL DISEASE
and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes.
It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.
Ely's Cream Balm
is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail.
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EXCHANGE
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Bought and Sold.
Collections made on all points on reasonable Terms.
Surplus and undivided Profits, $35,000.00.

STOCK BRANDS.

While you keep your subscription paid up you can keep your brand in free of charge.

Borg, P. O., Heppner, Or.—Horses, P B on left shoulder; cattle, same on left hip.

Chapin, H., Hardman, Or.—Horses branded ⊃ on right hip. Cattle branded the same. Also brands CI on horses right thigh; cattle same brand on right shoulder, and cut off end o right ear.

Cook, A. J., Lena, Or.—Horses, 9 on right shoulder. Cattle, same on right hip; ear mark square crop off left and split in right.

Douglass, W. M., Galloway, Or.—Cattle, H D on right side, swallow-fork in each ear; horses, H D on left hip.

Ely, Bros., Douglas, Or.—Horses branded ELY on left shoulder, cattle same on lefthip, hole in right ear.

Florence, L. A., Heppner, Or.—Cattle, LF on right hip; horses F with bar under on right shoulder.

Jones, Harry, Heppner, Or.—Horses branded rf J on the left shoulder; cattle branded J on right hip, also underbit in left ear. Range in Morrow county.

Johnson, Felix, Lena, Or.—Horses, circle T on left stifle; cattle, same on right hip, under half crop in right and split in left ear

Kenny, Mike, Heppner, Or.—Horses branded KNY on left hip cattle same and crop off left ear; under slope on the right

Kumberland, W. G., Mount Vernon, Or.—I L on cattle on right and left sides, swallow fork in left ear and under crop in right ear. Horses same brand on left shoulder. Range in Grant county.

Loftien, Stephen, Fox, Or.—S L on left hip on cattle, crop and split on right ear. Horses same brand on left shoulder. Range Grant county.

Leahey, J. W. Heppner Or.—Horses branded L and A on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip, wattle over right eye, three slits in right ear.

Minor, Omar, Heppner, Or.—Cattle, M D on right hip; horse, M on left shoulder.

Morgan, S. N., Heppner, Or.—Horses, S M on left shoulder cattle same on left hip.

Osborn, J. W., Douglas, Or.; horses O on lef shoulder; cattle same on right hip.

Parker & Gibson, Hardman, Or.—Horses 1P on left shoulder.

Piper, J. H., Lexington, Or.—Horses, JE connected on left shoulder; cattle, same on lef hip, under bit in each ear.

Rector, J. W., Heppner, Or.—Horses, JO on left shoulder. Cattle, O on right hip.

Sperry, K. G., Heppner, Or.—Cattle W C on left hip, crop off right and underbit in left ear, dewlap; horses W Crop left shoulder.

Thompson, J. A., Heppner, Or.—Horses, T on left shoulder; cattle, 2 on left shoulder.

Turner H. W., Heppner, Or.—Small capital T left shoulder, horses; cattle same on left hip with split in both ears.

Thornton, H. N., Lena, Or.—Horses branded HT connected on left stifle; cattle same brand.

Warneburger, W. J., Galloway, Or.; horses quarter circle JW on right shoulder; cattle quarter circle JW on right hip, and right side, crop and hole in left ear. Range in Morrow and Umatilla counties.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

The Brave and Effective Resistance of an Intended Victim.

Highway robberies, even under modern name of "hold-ups," which alters nothing of their character, have become decidedly rare in the far northwest; and they are likely to become still rarer if all intended victims make as brave and effective resistance as did a grocer of Rainier, Washington, recently.

This grocer, whose name is Hubert, started from Rainier with his wagon one night to go to Tacoma to buy goods. With him was a 13-year-old boy. He carried $100 to pay for his purchases.

While he was about two miles from Roy and on a lonely road two highwaymen stepped out, confronted the grocer, pushed a pistol into his face, and commanded him to dismount and hand over his money.

Hubert had no notion of giving up the money, but he did not waste any time in thinking up a plan for beating the robbers. He began to get down from the wagon as if to comply, and as he did so he struck the rascal who held the pistol a terrible blow which felled him to the ground. Hubert then came down with one heavy foot upon the wrist of the hand which held the revolver.

While the robber was in this position, the grocer snatched the weapon away from him and pointed it at the other rascal. It turned out that the second robber had no pistol. Hubert commanded him to put up his hands, which he did.

Meantime the first man was insensible from the terrible blow which Hubert had dealt him. Hubert made the second hold up his hands for ten minutes, until the first had recovered his senses. Then he commanded the first to get up, and told them both to march, which they did.

Thus the grocer took them both into the town of Roy, the boy driving close behind with the horses and wagon. At Roy the thwarted highwaymen were turned over to a constable and locked up, and the grocer went on his way to Tacoma.

FOSSIL MEAL.

A New German Product Which Has Many Uses.

A new product, called fossil meal, is being introduced from Germany for preventing the loss of heat from radiation which takes place to so large an extent from the uncovered surfaces of boilers steam pipes, cylinders, and steam plant generally. It consists of infusoria earth, obtained from certain mines in Hanover, combined with other substances to secure greater strength and cohesiveness. This infusorial earth is composed of millions of minute organisms, whose hollow form gives to the fossil meal its high porosity, and consequently its non-conducting power. The use of this material, however, is not confined to the manufacture of non-conducting composition for steam pipes and engine and boiler surfaces. It is used in safe making as a fire-resisting compound, and by explosive manufacturers in the production of dynamite. It is in demand for cold storage purposes, for covering cold pipes from contact with the warmer external air. It is also employed in chemical manufacture, as a preventive against damp; for cleaning glass and metal; as a tooth paste; it is made up into blotting paper, and it is employed in the manufacture of sealing wax. It makes up into a firebrick of one-fifth the ordinary weight, with a fire-resisting quality equal to that of quartz. It has many other uses, one of which is filtration and it is being utilized for the domestic purification of water.

One Peculiarity of Badness.

Mr. Singleye raised his head and spoke over the edge of his paper:

"It's a mighty funny thing," he said, "how often you hear the ministers an' deacons, an' them folks doin' things they'd ought not to. Seems almost as though you never heard of any but a good man goin' wrong."—Chicago Tribune.

Catarrh Cured,
health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by Wells & Warren.

AN ARTIFICIAL NIAGARA.

England's Scheme to Utilize the Current of the Irish Channel.

England does not propose to be behind the United States in the utilization of natural waterpower for electric lighting and machinery. Since she has no Niagara, she proposes, it is said, to make one. The force to be borrowed is that of old ocean itself, says an article in the Boston Traveller.

The North sea flows through the Irish channel with a swift southward current. At the Mull of Cantire, only fifteen miles from Scotland, the average depth of the strait is not more than three hundred feet. A dam built at this point would incidentally permit of railroad connection between the sister islands. But the main purpose of its construction would be to bank up the waters and create an artificial difference of levels.

The sea north of such a wall would at once rise higher than the Irish sea, which would be turned into an inlet or bay. By tapping the dam an almost inexhaustible power could be drawn upon, since the greater width of the wall would more than make up for the steeper descent of the narrow Niagara river. Secondary advantages, such as increased navigability of the now stormy Irish sea and improvement in the ports of eastern Ireland are claimed for the plan.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."
Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment.

RICHEST IN THE WORLD

District Abandoned as Worthless Now Turning Out Millions.

The Mines of Colorado and Montana Now Yielding Ore That Is Making Men Rich—Some of the Famous Plants.

History is repeating itself in Deadwood, as it has done in Colorado and Montana. The life of a mining camp from birth to maturity is at least a question of a century. In the winter of 1874 many a miner plodded his weary way from gulch to gulch and from mountain to mountain amid the breaks of Harney's peak on the limestone ranges, weary, hungry and footsore, but never discouraged, for gold was there in the blossom rock, the float and in the gulches. Not, it is true, in big paying quantities as it was later found in the northern hills at Lead City and in the gulches of that vicinity, but enough to lure men on.

There is a fascination about prospecting that is irresistible. Once a prospector sets his eye on a bit of float, which is gold-bearing rock that may have been washed away from its source for many miles, he cannot rest until he has traced it to the ledge of which it was originally a part. Some, favored by fortune, find it quickly; others grow gray in the pursuit. Many prospectors in the Black Hills 25 years ago declared this region the richest gold mining country in the world. Many years later Marvin Hughitt expressed the same opinion. That he spoke prophetically is attested by the output of gold last year. This was upwards of $6,000,000, and it is estimated that the output will be almost double that amount this year. And yet the country is scarcely prospected.

The great rush of 1876 only skinned and cratched the surface, but did not sink or develop. It served the purpose of leaving the country demoralized, and public opinion was unfavorable to the prospect. Claims that had been taken, located, abandoned and relocated are now proving bonanzas. It is development that counts in any mining venture.

Many men in this vicinity worked until their last pound of bacon was exhausted, but they worked by the day for small pay, clung to the situation and have won. An illustration of the reward of confidence in the Deadwood district is to be found in Bob McShane, who discovered the Yellow creek district.

The golden belt of the Black Hills, according to eminent geologists, extends from Garden City in the northern hills to Harney's peak in the southern, a distance of about 50 miles. The auriferous formation comes to the surface and dips at intervals. On the Holy Terror at the base of Harney's peak it cropped out at the grass roots, and on the Homestake properties at Lead City the whole mountain is a mass of ore which continues as they sink. On the 800-foot level has been found 600 feet of solid ore, and a shaft is now being sunk which will be pushed by day and night shifts to a depth of 3,000 feet. This property is conceded to be the best mine in the world.

Up to date it has paid almost $6,000,000 in dividends, and its stock, not for sale, is priced at $34 a share. It was purchased in 1877 by Senator George Hearst, of California, who was the best judge of a mine in the world. It is located at Lead City in the heart of the gold belt.

This belt is about 2,000 feet wide. The veins are vertical and true fissures. Outside of these are the flat or blanket formation of siliceous ore, which is richer than the free milling ores of the belt. This ore is reduced by the smelting process, more extensive than the free milling process, and runs from ten dollars to the hundreds per ton. The flat formations are found in and outside of the belt. Bald Mountain, Ruby Basin, Head of Blacktail, Squaw Creek, Ruby Flats, Elk Mountain, Yellow Creek, Garden City and Carbonate Camp are the localities in which they are most successfully worked.

Mining in the Black Hills has long since ceased to be speculative. It is now a stupendous industry. Chicago capital has been invested here to good purpose. A local paper recently gave the following account of a purchase by Chicagoans:

"Extensive development work will soon be inaugurated on Elk mountain by Gen. Green B. Raum and associates, who have recently secured about 650 acres of mineral land, extending from Elk mountain toward Spearfish. As soon as preliminaries can be arranged—which will be within a week or ten days—a shaft will be started and sunk to the lower ore contact that will develop a portion of the ground secured. From this shaft drifts will be driven across the formation that will open up numerous ore shoots that pass through the ground. Yesterday a deed was filed for record transferring to Gen. Raum from Ely Ellington the gold belt group of claims, consisting of 14 locations, embracing about 140 acres, in the same camp, the expressed consideration being one dollar. Elk mountain and vicinity is the coming camp and will, when finally developed, prove to be among the richest in the country."

The German-American Mining company is largely owned by Chicago capital. It is situated on the gold belt at the head of Blacktail and adjoins one of Samuel Allerton's properties.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Hood's Pills
Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveller's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25 cents.

A WORLD'S WONDER.

The Marvelous Accomplishments of Blind and Deaf Helen Keller.

Under Her Many Disadvantages She Masters Speech and Becomes Eloquent—Her Touching Talk in Public.

Finished oratory could not have claimed closer attention from an audience than did the half-blurred, yet happy words which fell from the lips of Helen Keller, the famous deaf and blind girl at Mount Airy a few days ago. Her speech was the crowning event of the proceedings of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, now holding its summer meeting in the building of the Pennsylvania institution. Clad in a girlish costume, with dark ringlets falling to her shoulders and a bright smile illuminating her face, she took the platform to talk on "The Value of Speech to the Deaf."

The fame of her accomplishments had attracted many people, both scientific and curious, all anxious to hear the afflicted girl, who is declared by her teachers to be the brightest of any of her age, not excepting those in possession of the full five senses. She was introduced by Miss Sara Fuller, principal of the Horace Mann school, Boston, where she received the greater part of her education. Without a trace of embarrassment she began her little speech. To many of her hearers the articulation was somewhat indistinct, and for the benefit of those familiar with the signs of the deaf and dumb Dr. Alexander Graham Bell translated her words by the manual alphabet. She said:

"If you knew all the joy I feel in being able to speak to you to-day I think you would have some idea of the value of speech to the deaf, and you would understand why I want every deaf child in all this great world to have an opportunity to learn to speak. I know that much has been said and written on the subject, and that there is a wide difference of opinion among teachers of the deaf in regard to oral instruction. It seems very strange to me that there should be this difference of opinion; I cannot understand how anyone interested in our education can fail to appreciate the satisfaction we feel in being able to express our thoughts in living words. Why, I use speech constantly, and I cannot begin to tell you how much pleasure it gives me.

"Of course I know that it is not always easy for strangers to understand me, but it will be by and by; and in the mean time I have the unspeakable happiness of knowing that my family and friends rejoice in my ability to speak. My little sister and baby brother love to have me tell them stories in the long summer evenings when I am at home, and my mother and teacher often ask me to read to them from my favorite books. I also discuss the political situation with my dear father, and we decide the most perplexing questions quite as satisfactorily to ourselves as if I could see and hear. So you see what a blessing speech is to me. It brings me into closer and tenderer relationship with those I love, and makes it possible for me to enjoy the sweet companionship of a great many persons from whom I should be entirely cut off if I could not talk.

"I can remember the time before I learned to speak, and how I used to struggle to express my thoughts by means of the manual alphabet—how my thoughts used to beat against my finger tips like the little birds striving to gain their freedom, until one day Miss Fuller opened wide the prison door and let them escape. I wonder if she remembers how eagerly and gladly they spread their wings and flew away. Of course it was not easy at first to fly. The speech wings were weak and broken and had lost all the grace and beauty that had been theirs; indeed, nothing was left save the impulse to fly, but that was something.

"One can never consent to creep when one feels an impulse to soar. But, nevertheless, it seemed to me sometimes that I could never use my speech wings as God intended I should use them; there were so many difficulties in the way, so many discouragements; but I kept on trying, knowing that patience and perseverance would win in the end. And while I worked I built the most beautiful air castles and dreamed dreams, the pleasantest of which was of the time when I should talk like other people; and the thought of the pleasure it would give my mother to hear my voice once more sweetened every effort and made every failure an incentive to try harder next time.

"So I want to say to those who are trying to learn to speak, and those who are teaching them: 'Be of good cheer.' Do not think of to-day's failures, but of the success that may come to-morrow. You have set yourselves a difficult task, but you will succeed if you persevere, and you will find a joy in overcoming obstacles—a delight in climbing rugged paths which you would perhaps never know if you did not sometimes slip backward; if the road was always smooth and pleasant. Remember, no effort that we make to attain something beautiful is ever lost. Some time, somewhere, somehow, we shall find that which we seek. We shall speak, yes, and sing, too, as God intended we should speak and sing."

At the conclusion of her speech Miss Keller conversed for a short time with her teacher, Miss Sullivan, to show the audience her method of reading the motion of the lips simply by resting a forefinger vertically upon them. She is so expert in telegraphy of this kind that she can understand everything Miss Sullivan says when talking at the rate of 200 words a minute.—Philadelphia Record.

—Russia, with all its vast expanse of territory, covering as it does an area of 8,095,000 square miles, has but 63,000 miles of railway.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

THERE ARE TWO SECTS.

Mohammedans Are Divided According to Their Creedal Forms.

Mohammedans divide themselves into two principal sects—Shiah and Sunni, the Persians representing the bulk of the former, the Turks of the latter. The chief points on which they differ are the condition of the soul after death and the succession of caliphs. The Sunni believe that there is one immortal God, whose works are without beginning or end, and that He will be visible to the souls of the blessed; while the Shiahs deny the immortality of the soul and maintain that the coexistent principles of Zoroaster will forever contend for the mastery. With regard to the prophet's successors, the Sunnis claim that the lawful successor of Mohammed was Abu Bekr and after him Omar Osman and Ali (nephew and son-in-law of Mohammed); the Shiahs, however, reject the first three and hold that Ali was the only legitimate successor.

Shiahs pray but three times a day, and enjoin pilgrimages to Nejef, Kerbela, Kazimain, Meshed (Persia), Samara and Kum, as well as to Mecca and Medina. Sunnis make pilgrimages only to the two latter cities and pray five times a day. From this it can be readily understood that the circumstance of the Turks being in possession of the shrines of Nejef (Meshed Ali), Kazimain and Kerbela is most displeasing to devout Shiahs.—Blackwood's Magazine.

THE STORY OF THE SALMON.

Said to Deposit Its Eggs in Its Native River.

In the autumn time, and onward to the beginning of the next year, the mother salmon ascends the rivers to deposit her eggs, and thus to secure the continuance of her race. In connection with this periodical visit or visits to the river must be mentioned, says Chamber's Journal, a very curious fact. The idea is entertained very strongly by some authorities that a salmon invariably returns to its native river or that in which it is bred. It has even been asserted by fishermen that, when several rivers enter the sea in one stream (as at Bonar bridge, for example), the salmon bred in each river will pass back into their own water and will avoid the strange streams. The late Frank Buckland, a strong believer in this instinct of the fish, regarded the sense of smell as that which led it to its native river. Perhaps the truth is that for the most part salmon do return to their own river, but the practice and habit are not necessarily invariable. We know the fishes certainly swim great distances along coast lines where they are captured in stake and bag nets, and it may well be the case that now and then a fish will turn into a river that is near, in preference to seeking its own and distant water.

Arrived in her river, the mother salmon begins to scoop out a kind of trench in the gravel of the stream. This she effects by plowing into the gravel with her body. This trench is to be the nursery of her young. The eggs are laid in the furrow, and are duly fertilized by the male salmon. Then the trench is filled in by the efforts of both parents, the eggs are covered with gravel, and the mound thus formed is called, in fisher's language, a "redd." How many eggs a mother salmon will deposit is, of course, a difficult question to determine, but a stock calculation maintains that she produces about 900 eggs for every pound she weighs. Each egg in its diameter measures about a quarter of an inch, and it is estimated that 25,000 eggs go to a gallon.

He Knew the Story.

On neutral ground they met, the man from Kentucky and the one from Ohio. It was in the middle of the Newport bridge, and they shook hands and looked through the railing at the river below them.

"I heard a good story to-day," said the Ohioan.

"Something about a Kentuckian's dislike for water, I suppose," said the Blue Grass chap, with a tired look in his face.

"No, about a Texas race. Fellow that saw it said he never saw such running done in his life. It was a foot race between a cowboy and a college graduate. They got together at a saloon down in the southern part of the state and ran to another saloon five miles away. The college boy beat the cowboy hands down, and—"

"And you told the man who told you," interrupted the Kentuckian, "that you could not believe the story because saloons in Texas aren't that far apart, eh? Yes, that was a good story when you and I were young."

Then the Kentuckian meandered Ohioward, while the man from the Buckeye state couldn't seem to get the satisfaction out of his cigar that he did before. — Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A rather amusing story is told of Advocate Auret, one of the Johannesburg reform leaders. The advocate was on bail and was walking along Commissioner street, near the Rand stock exchange, with his wife, when he was familiarly addressed by a peculiarly disreputable-looking Kafir. The astonished advocate inquired of the grinning native the way and wherefore of the greeting, and expressed his impression that they had not met before. "Oh, yes, we have," retorted the imperturbable black, "we was in Pretoria jail together, baas, we was!" Mr. Auret felt more amused than flattered.

THE SPANISH BAYONET.

Facts About the Yucca Tree of Southern California.

The yuccas, or Spanish bayonets, as they are most commonl called, are among the most characteristic plants of desert and semi-desert zones of California, being found in nearly all the hot, dry parts of the state where little rain falls. Strange as it may seem, these tough, wiry-leaved plants belong to the same order in botany as do our beautiful hyacinths, lily of the valley, tulips, and gorgeously colored Mariposa lilies or butterfly flowers, so characteristically represented in all parts of the state. And yet these yuccas are tough and hard in texture with sharp pointed leaves, often terminating in a tough thread, which hangs loosely from the end. Others grow to the size of large, but not graceful trees, often reaching fully 30 feet above the ground, as is the case with the tree yucca of the Mojave desert, groves of which may be seen at any time near the railroad between Mojave and Los Angeles.

These, says the San Francisco Chronicle, are about the only trees of any size found on the deserts of California until one gets high enough on the barren ranges to find the pinon pine, which grows here and there on the mountains, usually far below the rest of the pine trees. The flowers of the yuccas usually grow in immense bunches, often as much as four or five feet long, sometimes being borne straight at the apex of a long, leafless stem, as in the tree yuccas, bending downward with the weight of the great bunch of flowers, which usually open in the evening.

ECONOMIZE ON LIONS.

Iron Molders Had Carefully Felt the Public Pulse.

"Going to start in business here?" remarked a man of sallow skin and sleepy eyes to a bright-looking young fellow who sat beside him in a Cottage Grove avenue gripcar, says the Chicago Post.

"Yes, I have decided not to go to college," the prospective business man went on to say. "What would you advise me to do?"

"Well, you know I am in the iron molding business. We do all kinds of iron work—make those jockey hitching posts and iron fencing, cast-iron boxes and so forth. The business is all right but just now I would advise a young man to not to go into it. Strike some thing staple—something the people have to have, rain or shine, hard times or good times—then work it for all it's worth. Let me give you a tip, my young friend, on my business. I have found that the first thing that the public begins to economize in when hard times comes is cast-iron lions."

ROUGH ON THE SENTRY.

The Remedy Was All Right, But It Was Given to the Wrong Man.

One of the most amusing stories of the day treats of mistaken philanthropy, according to Tid-Bits. At a certain army post there was a London sentry on duty near the hospital. The surgeon was preparing to go to bed inside, when he was annoyed and alarmed at the sentry's coughing. His experienced ear told him that the man had a severe bronchial affliction needing a strong remedy.

He debated awhile with himself and then going into the dispensing-room compounded a powerful mixture. This he took outside to the sentry, with instructions to swallow it immediately. The man refused. The surgeon insisted, and finally commanded the soldier to take the medicine, which he did with much grumbling. Then the worthy surgeon went to bed, pleased to hear no more coughing.

Next morning, to his surprise, the commanding officer sent for him and said that the sentry had complained, declaring that the surgeon had forced him to swallow something he thought was poison. An investigation followed, and revealed the fact that while the surgeon was mixing the medicine the coughing sentry had been relieved, and consequently the remedy had been given to the wrong man.

IT IS TRUE.

A Horse's Head Is as Long as a Flour Barrel.

It is probable that at first thought most persons would be inclined to doubt the accuracy of the old saying that a horse's head is as long as a flour barrel. Flour barrels vary somewhat in length. Some are made stouter and shorter, some slender and a little higher. An average flour barrel is about 29 inches in height.

A man to whom the old saying was familiar made up his mind the other day, says the New York Sun, to see for himself just how near right it was and he measured the heads of three horses. One of these horses was said to have rather a large head for its size; it wasn't a very big horse. This horse's head, exclusive of the ears, measured 29 inches in length. The heads of the two other horses, which were horses of fair average size, with average heads, measured, one, 27 inches, the other 27½ inches. So that this investigator discovered that the old saying was substantially true.

One of the most eccentric church spires is that of the parish church (All Saints) of Chesterfield, with its curious spire, 228 feet high, and 64 feet off the perpendicular. Whichever way the observer looks at this curious spire it appears to lurch out in that direction.