

## POLICEMAN AND HIS CLUB.

Used It Too Vigorously—After Being Reprimanded Did Not Use It Enough.

Apropos of Mr. Jerome's Chicago speech in which he advocated strenuous treatment of thugs by the police, said Lawyer Frank Moss, according to the New York Times, "when I was a police commissioner I had a little experience of the philosophy of the club versus moral suasion.

"One day a fine young policeman, of but a few months' standing on the force, was brought before me charged with brutally clubbing a prisoner. He was perfectly frank in admitting that he had administered the beating. 'Sure I was beating into his hide the consciousness of his crime,' he commented defensively.

"Of course I advised the exercise of more gentleness in the future and dismissed the youth with a reprimand. I had completely forgotten the incident until three months later, when the same young policeman was presented again, this time charged with allowing a prisoner to escape. In his defense he exclaimed: 'It's all because I didn't give him the stick. I was going to remind him of his sins with a few taps, when I remembered what you said to me, Mr. Commissioner. Then I grab him firmly but gently and starts to lead him off. While walking along I began to talk to him about his crime and the consequences. I got so eloquent and pleased with my flow of words that I loosened my grip, when he broke away, hit me behind the ear, and knocked me into an area way.'

"Here was a stickler that I reserved for several days to meditate over."

## NOISE OF A MOVING TRAIN.

Locomotive Engineers Are Not Disturbed by the Rattle of Cars Over the Rails.

The locomotive engineer was talking about his run, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. He maintained that, with the roar and rumble of the engine directly beneath him and of the train thundering behind, he had no trouble in hearing what his fireman on the other side of the cab said to him, and the fireman could understand and answer. The noise of the train seems to be something extra, according to him, to which he has become so accustomed that it does not interfere in any way with his ordinary faculties. It appeared, from his remarks, to be like a dull clatter of numerous typewriters in a big office, which never interferes with speech or thought once a person has become accustomed to the noise. He asserted that he knew of engineers who had become stone deaf when they were not in the cab, and their friends had to yell to them to make themselves understood. But as soon as the veterans stepped into the engine and got the rattle of the train in their ears they could hear the ordinary conversational voice, despite the thunder of the machinery and the wheels. As soon as the train stopped they were deaf again for that interval, only to be right as soon as the pandemonium of the wheels shook up their aural openings.

## QUEER CHURCH ORNAMENTS

Scythe Placed in House of Worship to Commemorate Peasants' Defense of Their Faith.

At first sight the scythe is a strange ornament for a church, but there is nothing incongruous in these curious agricultural implements as seen in the parish church of St. Mary's, at Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, says the Christian Age.

Thirteen of these blades are nailed above the door in the north chapel. At one time the blades numbered 40 or 50, but owing to rust and decay many of them have been lost. Each of the scythes is about a yard in length.

The general belief is that these blades were placed in the church in commemoration of the zeal of peasants who wielded them in defense of their faith in the rebellion known as "The Pilgrimage of Grace," which had its rise at Louth in 1536. When the people saw the ruins of their churches and abbeys, they rose in revolt, and arming themselves with the instruments of husbandry, such as scythes, they went forth to encounter the enemy. They were beaten and dispersed, but in the eyes of their countrymen they were heroes, and the rude implements with which they fought were deemed worthy of an abiding place in the old church where the peasants had worshipped.

### A Macedonian Amazon.

Katarina Arnautova, a Macedonian woman, has participated in a great deal of fighting during the insurrection against Turkey. A correspondent describes her as about 26 years of age, of middle height, well set up and strong looking, with blue eyes and brown hair, which she wears long, but done up under her black fur cap. She wore also a gray tunic of a military cut and metal buttons, a leather belt, gray trousers, and leggings of a dull, violet-colored wool. A whistle for giving signals was attached to her watch chain, and in her pocket she had some poison wrapped up in paper, in case she should fall into the hands of the Turks. She said she had been in six important engagements and others of less importance, was a good shot, and knew of five Turks that had fallen before her rifle.

The earth, a small wheel in the celestial mechanism, is subject to the laws of the balance as well as to the general laws of equilibrium which rule matter. Thus, says Cosmos, the southern hemisphere should have the same weight as the northern hemisphere—otherwise how are we to understand the precise functioning of all the slow and rapid movements, so well compensated, that the terrestrial globe executes? The harmony of these movements could not be established and could not subsist unless the respective weight of the two hemispheres were exactly balanced, and in order that these movements may not undergo and derangement what must be the delicacy of the different compensators which maintain the earth in its orbit?

It is known that the earth is a spheroid flattened at the north pole, but while measurements have been made and verified at the equator and in the north polar circle, the terrestrial degrees have never been measured at or in the antarctic circle.

No geodetic survey has ever been made beyond the seventieth degree. The reasons which lead us to believe in the existence of a southern polar continent are always kept before us, although it is probable that this continent does not exist and therefore we must find another cause which is capable of maintaining the earth's equilibrium, since the fact is that the hemispheres are equilibrated notwithstanding the greater weight of the land of the northern hemisphere.

Everybody, according to the energy of the electrical action to which it is submitted, necessarily suffers gain or loss of the materials atoms, the disintegrated particles being drawn in the direction of the current—a small, but at the same time constant transportation of matter under the influence of which the negative pole is hollowed and the positive pole lengthened. It should be the same in the case of the earth. Since the flattening of the north pole has been certified, the earth, a solid globe, may be lengthened at the south pole in the same proportion that it is flattened at the north.

This swelling is composed of fluid matter of which the molecules slipping rapidly the one on the other are carried to the place where the need is to balance and compensate the more or less greater weight of the other hemisphere. The rapidity and facility with which water flows are the most logical means of securing a mechanical balance for the purpose of maintaining, without shocks, the movements made necessary by the gravitation of the earth, the weight of the oceans balancing the weight of the raised land on the opposed hemisphere. The earth is a finished planet and whatever may be the form of the agglomerated solid mass, the regulating actions of the oceans will suffice instantly to establish the equilibrium of the globe if at any moment it should be compromised.

"A great pall of selfishness covers this country from ocean to ocean, and the one demand of the high average citizen is to be left alone," says Frederick Trevor Hill, in Everybody's Magazine. "To gratify this desire he is ready and willing—no matter how honest he may personally be—to countenance anything and everything, and to allow each man to be a law unto himself. It is daily becoming more fashionable and knowing to sneer at the civil reformer and belittle his efforts in every line. The first thing we hear about any man who takes off his coat and starts in to better existing conditions is that he is 'out for the stuff' or that 'he won't last long,' but the usual verdict is that the reformer is a hypocrite and beside—'Well, it's much harder to do business than it formerly was.' That, after all, is the unpardonable sin. It is harder to do business—an unusually cautious phrase in these days of plain speaking—and anybody or anything which stands in the way of short cuts is a nuisance, to be eliminated at the earliest opportunity."

## HOW TO BECOME MUSCULAR.

Example of the Japanese Is Commended to Those Who Wish to Gain Strength.

Although the Japanese, as a rule, are men of small stature, they are among the strongest in the world. Any boy of 14 or 15 who will faithfully practice their system of producing strength will find himself at the end of a few months able to cope in feats of power with the average man of 26, and all this without the dangerous practice of lifting very heavy weights. It should always be remembered that rest must be taken after each exercise.

While resting try deep breathing. Stand erect, though not in a strained position, and throw the chest out, and at each breath draw the abdomen in and throw the chest out. As the breath is exhaled let the chest fall inward again and the abdomen outward. For 20 minutes to half an hour is a long enough time to devote to jujitsu, and this includes the time spent in breathing during rests—for deep, correct breathing is in itself one of the best exercises possible. In inhaling draw the breath through either the nostrils or the mouth, as preferred; in exhaling always let the breath escape through the mouth.

For news and opinions—the Oregonian.

Makes digestion and assimilation perfect. Makes new red blood and bone. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. A tonic for the sick and weak. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets.—W. P. McMillan, Lexington, Oregon.

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SUGAR—Cane granulated, best \$6 50 per sack; do 13 pounds \$1.

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BUTTER—ranch, 50 and 60c per roll.

EGGS—15c per doz.

### BEEF CATTLE, ETC.

COWS—\$1 75 per hundred.

STEERS—@2 65 per hundred.

VEAL—Dressed, 5c per pound.

SHEEP—\$3 50@4 00.

HOGS—Live, 5c; dressed, 6 cents

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# Morrow County, Oregon.

Morrow County is a new country, and like all other new countries, is awaiting development.

Located in the Columbia river valley, and skirted on the South with a spur of the Blue mountains, within the boundaries of Morrow county is a territory 75 miles in length by 35 miles in width, and containing 1,313,280 acres of land. Formerly stockraising was the principal industry, but lately the fertility of the land is bringing agriculture to the front. Immense wheat crops are grown with little cultivation, the soil being mixed with a volcanic ash which is very rich in wheat-producing qualities. The 1904 crop will aggregate 1,400,000 bushels, much of it from virgin soil.

Morrow county has thousands of head of sheep, horses and cattle. The wool production for 1904 was 2,500,000 pounds. Alfalfa and fruit growing are profitable industries, rapidly growing in importance. The county has also a great coal field, soon to be developed.

## The Heppner Gazette

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