

BRavery AS A GIFT.

Bedouins Do Not Look Upon Cowardice as a Disgrace.

The idea that nothing is so disgraceful as cowardice is one that is not held by all races. Among the Bedouins a sheik may be the leader of his tribe only in peace. When there is war the chances are that he will relinquish his leadership to the fighting sheik.

"I have not the gift of courage," once said an Arab chief to an Englishman, apologizing for not putting himself at the head of a band that he had sent to attack another tribe.

The Englishman learned that these nomads esteem personal bravery as a gift, for the want of which a man is no more to be censured than he is to be blamed for not being handsome.

A Bengali says, without the least sense of shame, "I am timid." Yet he will meet death, even when it approaches in the form of the hangman, with the composure of a martyr.

The following instances illustrate strikingly this double nature of the Bengali.

A native had been sentenced to death for killing his wife. On the morning of the execution the officer who was superintending the hanging entered the condemned man's cell. Instead of finding him crouching in terror he was surprised to be greeted with a low bow and a request.

The man wished for some sweetmeats with which to refresh himself on his way to the gallows. They were ordered, and on their arrival the procession set out.

The doomed man ate the sweetmeats with a relish as he calmly walked along the way of death. When the gallows was reached the crowd which had followed seated themselves on the ground. The man waited a few seconds to finish the last morsel, then mounted the gallows with composure and was swung off.

Strange as it may seem, that man would have been panic stricken at the rush of some wild rumor. His timidity was natural, but his religion and discipline had trained him to accept with calmness the inevitable.—Detroit Free Press.

CRUEL PUNISHMENTS.

The Use of Torture in Legal Processes in Former Times.

The constitution of the United States and the constitutions of the various states in prohibiting cruel and unusual punishments were not fighting an absurdity. The use of torture in legal processes was not, when these instruments were framed, so remote as it is now.

When Sir Thomas Dole came as high marshal to Virginia he crushed a conspiracy by killing the ringleaders by torture. One had a bodkin thrust through his tongue and was chained to a tree until he died. Others were broken on the wheel. It is quaintly stated that Sir Thomas was "a man of good conscience and knowledge in divinity." Dole's date was 1611.

The next notable instance of the use of torture was in 1692, in the Salem witchcraft excitement, when Giles Cory was pressed to death—the "peine dure et forte," the most horrible of deaths.

Executions were in public throughout the east until comparatively recent times. When Quelch, the pirate, and six others were hanged in Boston, Sewall wrote in his diary, "When the scaffold was let to sink there was such a screech of the women that my wife heard it, sitting in our entry next to the orchard," though the gallows was a mile away and the wind unfavorable.

The use of torture to wring the truth from witnesses is said to have been recognized as legal in Austria until well within the last century.

TRAIN BREAKS TRESTLE

Three Men Dead and Others Injured in Wreck Near Bandon

Marshfield, Or.—Added to the horror of wreck was the explosion of 700 pounds of giant powder, causing death or injury of everyone aboard the train on the Seeley-Anderson logging road near Bandon, when the train dashed through a trestle 70 feet high into the gulch below. The train and logs were blown to splinters.

Three men are dead and several of the injured will die. The dead: James McDowell, engineer on the logging train; Charles Smith, fireman on the train; Morgan, logger, first name not known. The injured: L. Anderson, brakeman, badly injured but may recover; Guy Rose, a bookkeeper of Myrtle Point, badly crushed and scalded by steam, probably will die; Atkins, a logger, first name not known, recently from California, horribly crushed and will die; Clarence Humphrey, logger, recently from California, badly crushed, probably will die. Anderson is the only man who has much chance of recovery. Steam escaped from the locomotive and the powder explosion followed.

Two Enough For Her.

He was a small boy with a dark, eager face, and he was waiting at the end of the line of eight or ten persons for a chance to make his wants known to the librarian. When his turn came he inquired briefly, "Have you got 'Twenty Thousand Legs Under the Sea'?" "No," responded the librarian a little snappishly, for she was tired; "I'm thankful to say I've only got two, and they're not under the sea!"—New York Press.

JUST LIKE GHOSTS

The Norwegian Vardogrs and Their Curious Warnings.

A STUDY IN PSYCHIC FORCE.

Voices and Sounds and Visions That Foretell to Those Properly Attuned to the Phenomenon the Speedy Coming of Relatives or Friends.

In Norway, or at least in certain parts of it, there is a well known phenomenon, instances of which are of frequent occurrence, known locally by various names, but in the east of the country commonly called vardogr. By this term is understood a certain property, attaching itself to particular persons, by which their arrival at a particular place, most frequently their own home, is announced beforehand by distinctive sounds, such as are usually or naturally made by the person in question.

It is only a limited number of persons to whom this property is attached who "have a vardogr," as the phrase is, and the premonitory sounds are not always heard nor by all persons. Very often it is only members of the family or near relatives who notice them at all. Much more rarely the person is seen instead of being heard some time before his or her arrival. It is to be particularly noted that the idea of the vardogr is not one which is confined to the uneducated classes. It is equally recognized and its reality admitted by persons of education and culture.

The following interesting account was given by Miss P., a schoolteacher in the town of Drammen:

"It is nothing unusual to find people in Norway who have a vardogr—that is to say, that one can hear or see them before they really come in person. Such cases are found in nearly every family, but in some more frequently than in others. In the cases of my father and eldest brother it happens so often that we do not think it in the least remarkable. I remember one particular instance which I shall relate."

"We expected my father home from a long voyage and got word that he had arrived at a little harbor in the fjord, but at the same time there came a message saying that unfortunately he could not get home for several days, as the ice prevented him from coming up. We were very much disappointed, because we were just then about to have a family gathering. When we had assembled in the evening we talked about how delightful it would have been if father could have come. My mother then took a book and read aloud, while we children worked, when we all heard the kitchen door open and father's well known step come in. He put down a box which he was carrying, and we heard him speak to the servant, who sat in a side room.

"Oh, there is papa!" shouted three or four of us together and rushed out to the kitchen to be the first to welcome him. But there was no one there. We ran in to the servant, but she had heard nothing. We thought that perhaps he had gone out again, but no—there was no one. So distinctly had we all heard him, however, that my youngest sister, who was rather nervous, burst into tears, thinking it must be a warning that something had happened to him. It was the first time she had heard his vardogr, but my mother, who was well accustomed to it, said very calmly:

"Go to bed, children. It was only papa's vardogr, and now we know for certain that he will be home for tomorrow."

"Sure enough, an hour afterward we had him safely home. Now, since he has got older, and especially since he gave up going to sea, we hear him much more seldom. But in his youth his mother heard him constantly and sometimes even heard him knock on her window and call her by name. Sometimes it woke her by night, and she would rise and go to open the door, but there was no one there the first time. An hour later he would actually come. That happened particularly when he was expected home from sea."

Another lady, Miss R., gave the following account, which shows that the vardogr does not merely announce what might naturally be expected, but conveys impressions of facts unknown to the person hearing it:

"It was in the year 1901. I was staying in Christiania with my uncle and aunt, who had no children of their own. Uncle and aunt went away for two days and intended to come home between 11 and 12 in the evening. The servant girl had gone home that night, so I was alone in the house.

"I was just about to undress when I heard them come. I heard the sound of the street door, heard them come upstairs and open the hall door and talk to each other. It seemed to me that uncle carried something heavy, and I heard them talk about 'being careful.' I wondered what they could have brought home with them. I expected to hear them open the room door and go in, but suddenly all was quiet.

"About ten minutes after I heard exactly the same noises. This time they really came, and they brought a little cousin with them. She was fast asleep, and they had to be careful not to wake her. Next morning I told them what I heard, and uncle said:

"That is not so wonderful. You have only heard a vardogr."

Innumerable other instances just as striking might be cited.—W. A. Cragie in Blackwood's.

Embroidery Thread

2 skeins Pearl Lustre, 2 skeins white D. M. C. 30. 2 skeins colored D. M. C. 100, 2 skeins D. M. C. Crochet Cotton 100, white D. M. C. in large hanks 50c, 2 skeins Royal Silk 20c.

Umphrey & Mackin

The Cash Economy Store

Two Weeks of Christmas Shopping
Practical Gifts at Reasonable Prices

Pillow Tops and Scarfs

Just arrived this week a new line of heavy pure linen pillow-tops and scarfs to match. Stamped with the new Art Craft designs. Pure linen pillow-top and back, 50c per set. Pure linen scarf, extra long each 50c. Silk Floss to embroidery above 4c. Stamped pillow, top and back to match and 6 skeins Royal Floss 25c.

Table Cloth Sets

Pure linen table cloth in beautiful designs, size 88x70, price \$3.95. Large napkins to match, \$2.25 per set.

Gift Suggestions for Women

Ladies' silk or wool gloves 50c per pair. Ladies' Cape kid gloves, either street or dress weight, per pair \$1.45. Side combs, Barettes, Back Combs, priced 15c, 25c and 50c. Fancy collar set in holiday box, each 25c. Elastic belts with buckle priced each 25c and 50c. Beautiful waist silks, a yard, 60c, 75c, 90c and 95c.

Nuts and Fruit

Softshell English walnuts, per lb. 20c. New Almond nuts, per lb. 23c. New Brazil nuts, per lb. 17c. Large, sweet, seedless oranges, a doz. 30c. Bananas, a doz. 30c.

Gifts for Men

Hallmark Dress Shirts

No where in town will you find such shirt values as are offered for the price at this store. We have them in all the new patterns. Any man would be glad to find one or more of these shirts in his Christmas stocking, priced each 95c.

Suspender & Garter Set

One pair suspenders and one pair garters packed in a beautiful box; per set 50c.

Men's Garters

Packed one pair, any color, in burnt wood box. Price, each 25c.

Men's Dress Gloves

Shown in the popular shades of tan and brown. Usually sold \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pair. Our price, per pair \$1.00.

Men's Neckties

One of our neckties would please any man for Christmas. New patterns at most reasonable prices, 15c, 25c, 50c.

Grocery Department

Delmonte's pure strained Honey in tall glass jars, 1 lb. net, each 25c. — Eastern Oregon comb honey, each 17c. — Quart Mason jar large Queen Olives, each 45c. — Pint Mason jar large Queen Olives, each 25c. — None Such Mince Meat, per package 10c. — Jell-o or Gellatine, per package 9c. — 1/2 lb. can Peter's Cocoa, each 20c. — 25c-bottle Libby's pure Tomato Catsup, each 20c. — Quart Mason jar any kind pickles, each 30c. — Extra large bottle Peanut Butter, each 25c. — One-gallon can Fancy Cane and Corn Syrup, each 85c. — 10-lb. pail Corn Syrup, each 48c.

Candy Special

Pure, whole French Cream per lb. Special Christmas mixed, per lb. Special hard per lb.

PHONE 33

UMPHREY & MACKIN

FREE DELIVERY

WHERE CONSUMER'S MONEY GOES

Too Many Hands Between Farm and Table.

For every 100 cents which the consumer pays for food, only 35 to 50 reach the producer. About 15 cents are absorbed by profits and expenses of the various middlemen. A recent comprehensive investigation in New York showed that while no middleman makes an excessive profit, there are too many of them between the producer and consumer, says an expert in Farm and Home.

Various plans have been tried to bring these two parties nearer together so that the consumer can buy for less and the producer get more than at present. Public markets are being conducted successfully in many cities to the advantage of all parties concerned. They work better in cities of 15,000 to 50,000 where distances are not too great for buyers to carry home their filled market baskets. But in some large cities, notably Washington, D. C., and Albany, N. Y., they have been successfully conducted for many years.

The high cost of living has been the means of establishing many other markets in recent months. The need and success of these is explained by the experience of a workingman's wife, who told me how much more she could get for her money at the market than she ever could at the stores, and how the family could enjoy many little things that they could not afford at the old-time store prices.

Previous to the development of the fruit and truck interests and the establishment of a public market in Oklahoma City that place was dependent on outside states for her fruit and vegetable supply.

Now farmers bring in their wagons loaded with fruits, vegetables and other products, and sell out quickly to either retailers or consumers who come with baskets and bags and take home enough for several days' supply.

The experience at Waterloo, Ia., a city of 30,000 people, is typical of many others. A farmers' market is maintained where farmers may offer their produce for sale at any price they can get. From 500 to 3,000 people gather daily to buy these products. They come with baskets and buy from a few quarts to a half bushel at a time. Some farmers drive 16 to 20 miles but most of them not over seven or eight. There are 30 or 40 storekeepers who are kicking, but 30,000 people are happy, so the success of the plan can be voted as nearly unanimous.

In Praise of Books.

Think of the appeal to your heart and my heart of these wonderful things we call books! Without them, we should be poor, starved, shipwrecked souls in the limitless waste of the years.

And what a miracle is here, that a wandering Phoenician should invent certain cabalistic signs, that a German tinker should one day carve them on blocks of wood, and now you and I may stand here and listen to the immortal voices of Isaiah and Homer and Dante and Shakespeare! Are we not verily become as god?—From address of C. W. Smith at opening of Seattle Public Library.

Reading is a peculiar device—peculiar in that it happens to combine in its effect two forms of liberation from the partial and the local. First: it allows one to commune with others who share the world with him at a given time but are removed in space. Second: it allows one to hold com-

munion with men removed in time. The voice of man reaches for but a few yards of space and dies upon the winds in a moment of time. But the speech of man hardened into record triumphs over space to melt the various prejudices of place into the larger humanity of the larger society of man, and triumphs over time to show us the genealogy of superstition and prejudice and teach us how little we have had to do in framing even our own prejudices.

—From address of Benjamin Ide Wheeler at opening of Seattle Public Library. He ate and he drank the previous words. His spirit grew robust; He knew no more that he was poor, Nor that his frame was dust. He danced along the dingy days And this bequest of wings Was but a book—such liberty A loosened spirit brings.

—Emily Dickinson.

The Value of Our Crops.

It is expertly calculated that the bumper crops show an excess over the average yield of 21 per cent; at going cereal prices this represents \$440,000,000 as the amount of excess wealth created by bountiful farms this year. With the announcement as a means of the capacity of the railroads to transport the crops and greater doubt of the capacity of the banks to finance the crop movement. It is the old question of a defective banking system. It collapses under the strain of prosperity.

Won't Take Remote Schools.

County Superintendent H. C. Baughman and Supervisor A. J. O'Reilly returned from Florence a few days ago after conducting the institute for the coast division of Lane county teachers. One important feature of the insti-

tute was a school board meeting was attended by directors of the districts. The question of consolidation of districts was and it was pointed out that along the rivers where population is transported easily and launches, a half dozen or more could with advantage be consolidated. Superintendent Baughman pleased to find most of the school started Monday. Men eight miles north of Florence families so far apart that they stay at home and a peripatetic instructs them by turns; this has also secured a teacher. No. 143, north of Hecla, has still without a teacher. The lapsed, and was only reorganized. It has had only weeks of school in four years.

Oregon apples are invading the corners of the world this year, leaving New York far behind. Ayres recently had a large lot on board. This fruit will travel miles from the orchard before it reaches the consumer. A carload of Ronde Valley apples has been shipped to Norway lately. Besides, there is a usual strong demand from Europe and the Orient is taking Oregon fruit.

The Country Life movement was a successful last year throughout the country, whereby thousands of school children were interested in gardening. It will be continued this year. A special attention is called to the fact that less than \$1,000,000 was spent from the state last year to poultry and eggs brought here for money. It is held, may just as well be kept at home.

REES-MAIN

Ever

Child

The be give aw guessing loons in ent at t

Tues

The

Doilies Sets Table Runn Lunch Sets Fancy Linen Fancy Bread Tea Cloths Center Piece

Remen test. here a