

# OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

## TWO FREE COURSES.

Lectures on Agriculture and Dairying at Corvallis College.

Corvallis — Immediately following the winter holidays the Oregon Agricultural college will give free of charge two popular short courses of instruction—one in agriculture, the other in dairying. These courses consist chiefly of lectures by specialists from the faculty and from abroad, combined with work in the laboratories, where students have access to the apparatus of the college and experiment station. The lectures are designed for busy men and women who desire to advance with this progressive age but cannot avail themselves of the full four years' course of instruction; hence the courses of lectures will come at the most convenient season of the year for combining pleasure and recreation with profitable study.

The instruction, which is simple, is adapted to the literary attainments of all; hence no educational test is required for admission to either of the courses. The course in agriculture will begin January 9 and continue 10 days. Some of the subjects to be discussed are: "Horticulture," "Plant Breeding," "Bacteriology," "Chemical Elements," "How Plants Work," "Budding of Plants Based Upon Plant Culture," "How to Conserve the Fertility of the Soil," "Drainage," "Soil Moisture," "Irrigation," "Veterinary Surgery," "Rotation of Crops," "Roadmaking," "Fertilization and How to Make the Old Farm Pay."

The course in dairying will commence January 21, and continue eight weeks. Students will meet for work six days of the week. The mornings will be devoted to practical work in dairy rooms; two days will be devoted to butter making; two days to cheese making; and two days will be spent in the dairy laboratories. In the afternoon of the days, except those devoted to cheese making, lectures will occupy two or three hours. There will be no fees except the breakage deposit of \$3.

## School for Defective Youth.

Pendleton—State Senator C. J. Smith and two others of the hold over legislative committee visited the Washington school for defective youth at Vancouver and will recommend that one be established in this state. Other matters decided upon by the committee was that the health board should have more authority than hitherto, so as to be able to enforce regulations made, instead of recommending that they be carried out. Typhoid fever was made a quarantine disease instead of being reported, as hitherto.

## Malheur Irrigation Preliminaries.

Vale—H. Rowland Lee, government soil expert, who has been in Vale for the past month, is visiting the farmers with land under the proposed government reservoir and examining lands, has moved to Ontario, where he will be located for a month or more, when he will meet the farmers of that section and examine soils of Nyssa, Owyhee, White settlement and Dead Ox flat. Thomas H. Means, head engineer of the division of soils of the U. S. G. S., is in Malheur county, and will remain for several months.

## Corner on Wallows Wool.

Enterprise—R. C. Mays, who is buying wool in this county for the S. Kosland company, has closed contracts for over 500,000 pounds more wool. This makes about three-fourths of the total wool clip of this county, including 1,000,000 pounds which he has already purchased. The total wool clip is estimated at 2,000,000 pounds. With 16-cent wool and the prospect of a substantial rise in cattle, good times are prophesied for the people of this county next year.

## Activity at Sumpter.

Sumpter — Indications point to unusual activity in the Sumpter mining district during the coming year. Many owners of claims who have been away during the past season are returning daily, with the intention of completing their assessment work before it is too late. The faith awakened in the district by operations of the smelter is having its effect, and properties that have attracted little attention are now being put in shape.

## To Collect Salmon Eggs.

Albany—C. Wallich, superintendent of the Clackamas fish hatchery, has gone to the Yaquina coast in search of a suitable place for a collection station for steelhead and silverhead salmon eggs. Manager Edwin Stone stated that there are a number of places on the Yaquina river which are suited to such purposes, and it is likely a station will be established there.

## Coming Events.

Inland Empire Sunday School institute, Pendleton, Ore., January 30. Oregon State Horticultural society, Portland, January 10-11. National American Woman Suffrage association, Portland, June 22-28. Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition, Portland, June 1 October 15.

## New Plant for Imperial.

Sumpter—As soon as General Manager Sibley, of the Imperial paper, returns from the East, more extensive operations will be carried on. The installation of a larger holding plant is one of the first improvements to be made.

## New Sawmill at Lacombe.

Lacombe—The new sawmill at Lacombe is almost completed. It will be one of the largest and best equipped in Linn county, with a capacity of 20,000 feet of lumber per day.

## DEEPEN THE WILLAMETTE.

Commercial Club Wants More Open River During Entire Year.

Albany—The Albany Commercial club at a recent session discussed the question of an open river between Albany and Portland the year round, instead of a few months each year, as prevails at present, and decided to memorialize congress for an open river. A committee was appointed to take charge of the work and impress upon the Oregon congressional delegation the necessity of an open river.

Captain A. B. Graham, of Portland, one of the managers of the Oregon City Transportation company, which operates boats on the Upper Willamette, addressed the meeting regarding the improvements that are necessary to make the Willamette navigable by good sized boats all the year. He emphasized the necessity of dredging the upper river to remove some of the bars that are the greatest hindrance to navigation, of building revetments opposite Albany, Corvallis and Independence; to keep the river in its channel and deepen the same, and in general to endorse the recommendations of Major Langitt, who recently examined the river on behalf of the government and whose recommendations are now embodied in the river and harbor appropriation bill pending before congress. It was further recommended that the War department be encouraged to purchase the locks at Oregon City, thus removing that obstruction to upper river traffic. These locks add 50 cents per ton to freight rates between all lower and upper river points.

The club appointed a committee consisting of F. J. Miller, Dr. W. H. Davis and E. D. Cusick to confer with like committees from the Commercial clubs of Salem, Independence and Corvallis, and to draft resolutions favoring the immediate improvement of the river, according to the recommendations of Major Langitt, and to secure a visit to the upper river from Senator J. H. Mitchell and Congressman Blinger Hermann during their stay in Portland.

## Tin Pan Changes Hands.

Grants Pass—An important mining sale has just been consummated here in the exchange of the Tin Pan mine, of Galle creek. It was sold by Willis Krenner and H. C. Reed to A. A. Taubeneck and associates, of Allegheny, Pa. The consideration is \$10,000 cash. The Tin Pan is one of the most promising of the Galle creek district properties, and is well developed. The ore of the Tin Pan is remarkable by reason of the large percentage of lead and silver carried, which with the gold brings the value up to \$25 and \$30 a ton.

## Discuss Fish Laws.

Astoria — A call has been issued inviting the legislative members from all counties on both sides of the Columbia river, the cannerymen, cold storage people, seiners, trappers, gillnetters, wheelmen and fisheries officials of the states of Oregon and Washington to attend a meeting to be held in this city for the purpose of discussing proposed changes in the fishing laws of the two states. These calling the meeting believe a definite plan can be agreed upon and the passage of a joint bill will be an easy matter.

## For Grand Ronds Exhibits.

La Grande—The contract for an exhibit hall in La Grande has been let by M. L. Cansey to Peter Bosquet for \$500. The building will be 40 feet by 10 feet by 10 feet wide and the ceiling will be 14 feet high. This hall will be used only for the exhibition of Grand Ronds fruits, grains, grasses and different produce grown here. The Commercial club and citizens in different parts of the valley subscribed for the building.

## Ex-Sheriff to Poorhouse.

Hillsboro—Ex-Sheriff W. D. Bradford, who a week ago was stricken with paralysis, has been removed to the county poor farm, where he is to be cared for. He served as sheriff two terms and was a popular official, but sickness in his family and the death of his wife, a few years ago, have ruined him financially. His condition is not improved, and fears are entertained for his recovery.

## Two Gold Bricks.

Cottage Grove—F. J. Hard returned from Bohemia and brought with him two gold bricks, the result of the recent clean-up from the ten-stamp mill that is in operation at the Vesuvius mine. Mr. Hard says the plant is working to the company's satisfaction, and the mill is kept running day and night. This is the second clean-up from that new plant since it started a short time ago.

## Another Livestock Delegate.

Salem—Another delegate, in the person of O. G. Andrews, of Linn county, has been appointed by Governor Chamberlain to attend the convention of the National Livestock association, to be held at Denver, Colo., January 10 to 13, 1905.

## Sinking Main Shaft.

Sumpter—Columbia company is now sinking the main shaft, which is down 60 feet below the 700-foot level. Ore for the mill is being stopped from the upper works, and enough is in sight to insure an indefinite run.

## THE MARKETS.

Wheat—Portland—Walla Walla, 85c; bluestem, 88c@89c; valley, 87c. Tacoma—Bluestem, 88c; club, 85c. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 32c. Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@27 1/2c. Hops—Choice, 29@30c; prime, 27@28c. Wool—Valley, 19@20c; Eastern Oregon, 18@17c; mohair, 25@26c.

## WIND FANS FLAMES.

Two Million Dollars Loss From Fire in Sioux City.

Sioux City, Dec. 28.—A fire, which resulted in the death of one man, a monetary loss roughly estimated at \$2,000,000, and the destruction of nearly two whole blocks, started in the basement of the Pelletier department store, in the Toy block, a six-story stone building at Fourth and Jackson streets, at 8 o'clock tonight. The district burned over lies in the center of the business portion of the city, and among the buildings were several of the most substantial structures in the city. In these buildings were located a large number of large stores and several wholesale establishments and three national banks.

The fire started in the basement of the store, but its cause is in doubt. The man killed was a tenant in the Massachusetts block, who jumped from the fifth story. A large number of shoppers crowded the Pelletier and other stores, and it was with difficulty that all managed to escape from the burning building. The flames enveloped much of the building before the fire department arrived, and was quite beyond control. For three hours and a half, until they had got beyond range of the large buildings, the flames carried everything in their path. Both telegraph companies were put out of business by reason of their wires being all burned out, and the office of the Western Union was destroyed. Although a great number of telephone circuits were within the district, long-distance circuits were established with outside points. The fire was conquered at 11:30.

## MORE STATES IN.

New Hampshire and Vermont Will Be at 1905 Fair.

Portland, Dec. 28.—Vermont will be represented at the Lewis and Clark exposition by a reproduction of one of the most valuable buildings, so far as historical value goes, in the United States. Word was received at exposition headquarters yesterday that the building to be erected by Vermont will be a replica of the old Constitution house of 1777. In writing the letter, Arthur C. Jackson, commissioner for Vermont to the Lewis and Clark exposition, stated that a conclusion had been reached in the matter, and though it could not be stated, at present, how large the state appropriation would be, it is anticipated that Vermont will be as well represented at the exposition as she was at St. Louis.

In this novel exhibition building, Vermont will have exhibits to show the resources of that state. Historical public records, too, will be there, and by this means the state will show her part in the upbuilding of the nation. Modern exhibits will tell of the progress of Vermont from revolutionary days to the present time. The middle ages of the state will not be shown; just the past and the present, with a hint of the future. The building will be arranged in an attractive manner, and will, no doubt, be the mecca of thousands of visitors.

## New Hampshire Steps In.

Following the idea of Vermont, New Hampshire will place her exhibits in the replica of a historical building, the particular edifice to be a reproduction of the birthplace of Daniel Webster. Here there will be on exhibition public records and data concerning the life of Webster, and other men of New Hampshire whose names have gone down to the ages. The buildings of Vermont and New Hampshire may rest in the same vicinity with each other, thus giving to their particular sites a decided historical touch.

## Disguised As An American.

Moscow, Dec. 28.—V. F. Grandusky, correspondent of the Russian Slav, has just arrived at San Francisco after a long and hazardous trip through Japan, where he traveled as an American journalist under the name of Percy Palmer. He undertook the journey to ascertain the real situation of affairs in the enemy's country, taking the risk of discovery and execution as a spy. Grandusky had a complete American outfit and arranged to have letters forwarded from various cities in the United States.

## Banker Charged with Arson.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—The grand jury today returned two indictments against Isaac N. Perry, ex-president of the National Bank of North America. The indictments charge him with arson in connection with the burning of the plant of the Chicago Car and Locomotive works at Hegewick, Ill. He was president of the locomotive company, which was financially difficulties. The works were heavily insured. Mr. Perry was acquitted at a preliminary examination before a jury in the police court.

## Strangled Grandmother.

New York, Dec. 28.—Wearing cart-rigged belts and having their pockets filled with dime novels, two boys have been arrested in Harlem on charges of feloniously attacking their grandmother, strangling her into unconsciousness and then robbing her of jewelry and money amounting to more than \$25. Several pawn tickets were found on the youths, together with a signed resolution that they should never part and that they should never marry.

## Ammunition Hid in Bales.

Pekin, Dec. 28.—The Chinese yesterday seized 8,000,000 rounds of Russian rifle ammunition near Fang Tai, in the vicinity of Pekin. The ammunition was consigned to a Russian firm at Tientsin, and was evidently destined for Fort Arthur. The shipment was concealed among bales of wood brought on the backs of camels from Kalgau, the caravan being in charge of the agent of a German firm.

## WITH THE FILIPINOS.

### PHASES OF LIFE IN OUR ASIATIC POSSESSIONS.

They Throw a Strong Light Upon the Civilizing Work to Be Done There—The Natives in Their Homes—Interesting Article from World's Work.

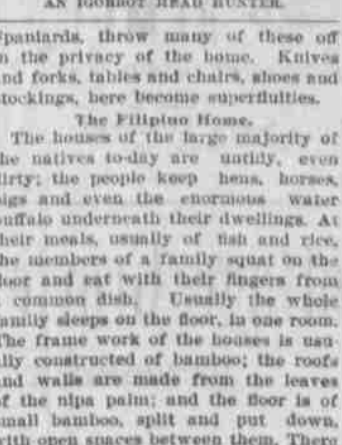
An experience of three years in the Philippines, writes Fred W. Atkinson, first general superintendent of education in the islands, in an interesting article in *The World's Work*, has brought me to the conclusion that the Filipinos are incapable of self-government. The inhabitants, he says, are of four distinct races. The earliest to live in the islands were a race of a very low type, populating the entire archipelago. These little negroes, or negritos, who long dwelt there undisturbed, were either killed or thrust back into the recesses of the mountains, or into the jungles, by the Malay invaders. About 20,000 of their descendants dwell in the Philippines to-day.

Probably three Malay invasions took place. The head-hunting Igorot tribes came first. About 300,000 of them live now in the mountains of Luzon. The second invasion furnished the islands with the so-called "little brown people," who may be designated as Filipinos. To this invasion the Philippines owe the important tribes of Tagalogs, dwelling in and around Manila; the Visayans, dwelling in the central islands; the Vicos of southern and the Ilocanos, of northern Luzon; and some forty to fifty other tribes. Their modern descendants constitute five-sixths of the total population of the islands, although they occupy only one-half the total area.

The Moros, or Mohammedan Malays, who dwell in the Sulu islands and on the eastern shores of Mindanao, are the representatives of the third and last immigration, probably from Borneo. There are in all 500,000 of these fanatical Mohammedan Moros. The Spanish government officially recognized thirty-five different languages in the archipelago. One prime cause why Philippine civilization in all its manifestations has been so nearly stationary and the differences in language so marked has been the lack of proper ways of communication due to the physical aspects of the country.

The races were not combined into one people under the Spanish regime. The Spaniards paid no attention to that dwindling race of dwarfs, the negritos, and accomplished almost nothing with the Igorots. For centuries they fought, but never really subdued the slave-holding Moros. But however critical one may be of the character of the Spanish leadership Spain rescued the Filipinos from barbarism and made them half civilized. The Spaniards, largely through the instrumentality of the church, gradually elevated the whole Filipino people; they influenced their customs so that these natives have acquired the surface manners of civilized people. They brought to them the Christian religion now all most universal among the large Malay portion of the inhabitants.

The lower classes, outside their church observances, have probably made but few changes in their ways of living during the past 300 years. Even the upper classes, who have adopted the superficial habits of the



A MOUNTAIN DWELLER IN MINDANAO.

quick, and mentally alert. They have an aptness for acquiring languages—they learn to speak English very quickly—and they possess a natural talent for the lesser mechanical arts. There is no doubt that Filipino children excel American children in docility, imitableness and attentiveness. They lack the American child's persistency and originality.

TATTERSALL'S 150 YEARS OLD. Great Horse Market Due to the Pretender's Uprising of 1745. Many to whom the name of the greatest horse market in the world is known have never read the interesting history connected with the foundation and continuation of the business. The name belongs to a good old Lancashire family that has an innate love for horses and, better than this, is always loyal to country and king. The ancient homestead, dating back to the time of Elizabeth, was near the home of the poet Spenser, and the surrounding country is described with great minuteness in "The Faerie Queen."

the population as about 7,000,000. The average population of a square mile is about 50. In Java it is 500, and in the United States 25. The growth of the population has been restrained by violent epidemics of the most drastic character. A single epidemic of small-pox, cholera and bilious plague will sweep away the natural growth of several years. In 1902, there were more than 100,000 deaths from cholera alone. The majority of the towns are on the coast, and the distance between them is often very great. It is almost entirely a rural country, and many of the so-called towns are mere groups of villages.

How the Children Are Educated. American educational efforts have possibly done more to give these people a true conception of the benefits of civilization and good government than all the other influences we have brought to bear on them. There are now 2,000 schools on the islands, and in them 800 Americans and 2,500 natives have in charge 200,000 children. These children are young-looking and attractive. In his youth, the Filipino boy is often exceedingly good-looking and interesting, with his slight figure and rich brown skin suggestive of a bronze statue, his bright eyes, black and long eyelashes and eyebrows, and his expression of cheerfulness and carelessness. Filipino children are "children of promise; they are docile,



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In 1745 young Richard Tattersall had a friend who went out for the pretender and Richard was so deeply compromised that it was considered necessary for him to go into hiding for a time. Naturally he went to London, and after the storm had subsided looked about for a means of earning a livelihood. He had inherited a fortune of \$50,000, but most of it had been squandered on costly horses and dogs. In later years he gave a dinner to all his old creditors and each found at his place a check for the sum due him, with interest.

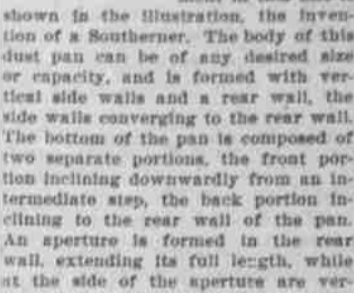
The duke of Kensington appointed the young man master of the horse and while holding this office equine matters fell into his hands, so that in time it became a matter of course that when a great racing stud was to be sold he was the one to manage it. Young Tattersall, seeing his opportunity, made the start from which the business has developed. The Jockey Club made Tattersall's his headquarters and in time the place became the center of the hunting and racing world.

Some famous sales have been made at Tattersall's. When George IV., then prince of Wales, sent his stud to the hammer eighty-seven horses of all classes were sold for him by Tattersall, and the sum realized was \$12,710. He afterward stood high in favor with the prince and royal parties often came over from Newmarket to drink his wine. It is more than 130 years since a Tattersall founded the establishment. The present owner, Tattersall, 4th, has been actively engaged in the business since 1850. His eldest son is also a partner and bids fair to carry on the traditions of the house with honor and success.

The Curfew Bell. The story of the curfew, however, was but the unsupported assertion of one historian of the sixteenth century, which was repeated in prose and poetry till it was woven into the language. Like many other legends, there is just a grain of truth in it, but its suggested origin is false, the derivation of curfew is erroneous, and the scuttie shaped instruments which supported the theory were quite different articles of household use.



A Handy Dust Pan. Patent carpet sweepers when first introduced were at once recognized as a very useful and labor-saving apparatus, but, although convenient and very easily manipulated, it was soon made manifest that they did not do the work as thoroughly as the old-time broom. For this reason the number used has decreased and the broom still holds its superiority. One of the disadvantages of the dust pan after sweeping is to gather up the dust and dirt in the dust pan. An improvement in this line is shown in the illustration. The invention of a Southerner. The body of this dust pan can be of any desired size or capacity, and is formed with vertical side walls and a rear wall, the side walls converging to the rear wall. The bottom of the pan is composed of two separate portions, the front portion inclining downwardly from an intermediate step, the back portion inclining to the rear wall of the pan. An aperture is formed in the rear wall, extending its full length, while at the side of the aperture are vertical guideways for the accommodation of a movable closure or slide. Upon one side of the back wall is a socket for the reception of the handle, while connected to the closure is a rod, extending along the handle, this rod having a finger piece at its upper end, so that it can be conveniently manipulated. A lug in the closure prevents the slide from being pulled open too far. By placing the pan upon the floor and steadying it by the handle a dust heap can be readily swept over the inclined front bottom portion, dropping down over the transverse step and onto the slanted rear portion, where a considerable quantity of sweepings can be accumulated without danger of spilling, and emptied by means of the rod and slide.



The patentee is Sarah A. Albertson, of Knoxville, Tenn.

Receiver for Milk, Bread, Etc. At regular intervals articles appear in the daily papers telling of some unfortunate being who has been caught in the act of pilfering a loaf of bread or a bottle of milk from some drowsy and sent to prison, but where one is caught a thousand escape. These petty depredations only dressings, bandages and instruments. This book is provided with a sliding lid and cover, the latter being hinged to the sliding lid. Inside the cover is a book of instructions. What in use the case is opened, thus admitting access to the book, which contains brief and simple but sufficient instructions for rendering emergency treatment. The case is also opened by moving back the lid, when the required surgical dressing with remedies are within reach, and they can be used in accordance with the instructions or directions contained in the book, until a physician or other proper person arrives. The articles can be nicely stored in the box and prevented from being exposed to the atmosphere, being kept in a sterile and cleanly condition. A handle is also attached to the box, so that it can be conveniently carried, and when not in use hung on the wall, desk or other proper place.

The patentee is John Bernard Norria, of Philadelphia, Pa.



NO DANGER OF BEING STOLEN.

occur in the early hours of the morning, when it is an easy matter to walk up some street and practically help yourself, for every doorway will contain something for the breakfast table. It is irritating to the housewife in the morning to find her bread or milk stolen, which means a trip to the store when there is not much

America leads the world in the number and enthusiasm of its amateur photographers. Almost as much money is spent on the fad here each year as in all the countries of Europe. About \$11,000,000 is annually spent on cameras alone by the amateurs of the Union. From insignificant importance the business of providing for amateur snap-shooters has grown almost beyond comprehension in the last twelve years. Now men by the thousands are employed making cameras, while entire factories are given over to the manufacture of the tiniest article in an amateur's outfit.

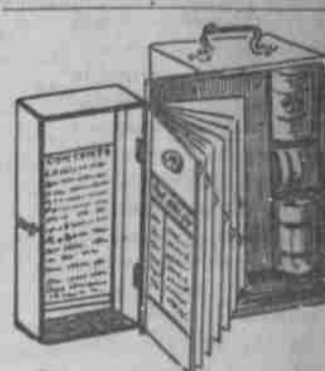
For years inventors in that line have been at work trying to find some practical method of photographing in colors. Now the report comes that color photography has been practically demonstrated. The new process takes the negative after it is developed and fixed, and prints from it directly on the color-sensitized paper, and by a process of washing, the most delicate differentiation of tone in the color scheme of nature is produced. The light waves attack the chemical layers with more or less energy, and accordingly as they produce different colors are stopped in their passage through the layers. The paper is then subjected to a flow of water of a certain degree of heat, which dissolves the gelatin and exposes the different colors according to the amount of light energy with which they have been affected in the process of printing. When the process of washing the print is finished the picture stands out in the full radiance of the colors of nature, the blue sky with the white clouds, and the different shades of green of the foreground with the shades of green of distant trees.

The Family Tree. A pleasant pastime, literally, for those who have no more pressing duties and wish to get outside their environment at least in thought will open up before her who begins to mount a family tree. Tracing one's genealogy may become—probably will become—a matter of absorbing amusement and attention, for it entails a thread gathered up here, dropped there, a letter to write, a book to read, a register to consult. To the self-absorbed, the despondent, the listless, one may recommend this diversion as certain to suit even rather morbid conditions of temperament, and yet as

time to spare. A New York man has invented the exceedingly novel, but at the same time simple, device shown in the illustration—a receiver for bread, etc.—which can be made to do the duty of a miniature safe. Upon the upright jamb-wall of the door-frame a bracket plate is secured at the proper height from the ground. This plate is made of sheet metal and is bent at a right angle to fit around the jamb of the wall. The receiver is in the form of a rectangular box, also made of sheet metal, having proper holding capacity for efficient service. One side of the box is open, or nearly so, through which to pass the articles it is to contain, and is hinged upon the corner of the bracket plate. After the goods have been placed within the box, the latter is swung on its hinges so as to dispose the open side opposite and close to the outer surface of the door. A spring catch is secured upon the part of the bracket next to the door, and this engages with an aperture in the side of the box which swings against it. This lock secures the box after it has been swung in, and it can only be released when the door is opened by a person on the inside of the building.

The patentee is Nelson D. Clearwater, of Binghamton, N. Y.

Emergency Case. Many a life has been lost simply because nobody who possessed sufficient knowledge to apply in an emergency



FOR CASES OF EMERGENCY.

was present to give advice. A Philadelphia man has invented an emergency case, an illustration of which is shown here, to be used in just such instances—when a physician cannot be had at once and drastic measures are necessary. It is designed to be used in case of accidents, sudden illness, collapse, poisoning, heat prostration, etc., and is made up of a box to contain articles for treatment, such as surgical dressings, bandages and instruments. This book is provided with a sliding lid and cover, the latter being hinged to the sliding lid. Inside the cover is a book of instructions. What in use the case is opened, thus admitting access to the book, which contains brief and simple but sufficient instructions for rendering emergency treatment. The case is also opened by moving back the lid, when the required surgical dressing with remedies are within reach, and they can be used in accordance with the instructions or directions contained in the book, until a physician or other proper person arrives. The articles can be nicely stored in the box and prevented from being exposed to the atmosphere, being kept in a sterile and cleanly condition. A handle is also attached to the box, so that it can be conveniently carried, and when not in use hung on the wall, desk or other proper place.

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A certain to gently force the mind away from itself to other persons and things in opening up a wider and wider field of reflection.—Harper's Bazar.

No Voice from the Tomb. She—How is it that widows generally by means to marry again? He—Because dead men tell no tales.—Aly Sloper.

One Market for 1000 Florists. An immense flower market is to be built in New York City by 200 or more florists. In a small city there's busy a 'twixt the cup and the lip.