

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

REPORT ON OREGON.

Irrigation Expert Investigates State and Issues Circular.

Washington—Oregon farmers who resort to irrigation, will be deeply interested in a 30-page circular just issued by the department of Agriculture, entitled "Investigations of Irrigation Practice in Oregon." The book is written by A. P. Stover, irrigation engineer, who spent last season in Oregon making a study of irrigation as it is practiced, so as to find out the errors that have been made and gather data which would be helpful in instructing the irrigators how to avoid mistakes of the past. The report is not as comprehensive as might be desired, but contains a great many valuable suggestions, and is worth the perusal of every farmer who is obliged to artificially water his lands.

Mr. Stover made a study of the precipitation in various parts of the state, and to a limited extent gathered data on the discharge of the principal streams that can be utilized for irrigation. He states, in opening his report, that the greater part of the arable land of Oregon lies in the arid section and can be brought under intensive cultivation only by irrigation. He found that the low water flow of most of the streams of Eastern Oregon has already been appropriated for private irrigation, but as yet practically no steps have been taken to conserve the winter floods.

He finds that little of the water now being diverted is used economically, so that there is a large supply for future development.

Because of its comparatively low elevation and consequent mild climate, Mr. Stover says that Northeastern Oregon has advantages over the southeast.

The practice of winter irrigation, now practiced along the Umatilla river, is described, and the value of this practice is indicated. It is shown that these Umatilla lands, under the Maxwell flood water canals, yields a net profit of \$24 an acre, when planted in alfalfa. It seems that the Umatilla valley, however, is exceptionally well adapted for this sort of irrigation, because of the unusual formation of the soil and the underlying bedrock. Few localities will be found where winter irrigation will be as successful. On Butter creek, where winter irrigation has reached the highest stage of perfection, fruits are successfully grown by combining the principles of winter irrigation and dry farming.

Several pages are devoted to a detailed description of irrigation canals along the Deschutes river, which have been in operation for the past few years, and also of the Maxwell and Irrigon canals in the Umatilla country. For some reason there is nothing in the report bearing directly on private irrigation in the Klamath country. The report, however, contains something of interest to all irrigators, and will be furnished by the department upon application.

Fix Hop Picking Price.

Salem—One dollar per 100 pounds, or 50 cents per box, will doubtless be the popular price paid for hop picking in the valley this year, since this seemed to be the predominant sentiment as expressed at a meeting of about a score of members of the Oregon Hop-growers' association, held in this city last week. The prevailing tendency on the part of growers, also, is that hops will go to 20 cents by harvest time and all present were in favor of holding out for that figure at least.

Mammoth Crop of Cherries.

Eugene—A remarkable yield of Royal Ann cherries has just been reported here. M. H. Harlow, who has a farm north of Eugene, has a two-acre cherry orchard from which he harvested this summer 23,700 pounds of cherries. The cost of picking and marketing the crop was \$236, leaving a net profit of \$712 or \$356 an acre. Mr. Harlow says the crop would have been 20 per cent larger had it not been for the cold rains in June.

Dry Weather Hurting Hops.

Salem—The continued dry weather is showing its effect upon the hop crop, especially in old yards, and those not cultivated as thoroughly as they should be, and it is declared by many that the yield will be far under the 215,000 bales that has been predicted. Yards that have been well cared for are standing the dry weather in good shape. The potato and corn crops are also keeping a good appearance where cultivation has been good, and the second crop of clover is coming on in good shape.

Linn County Wheat Heavy.

Albany—New wheat is coming into the Red Crown mill in Albany daily now. This is the Portland Flouring Mill's Linn county branch, and annually receives all the wheat it can get in this vicinity. The new wheat this year is quite heavy, and is running well up in yield. In many localities the yield is reported more bushels to the acre than in years past, and everywhere the crops are good.

Harvesting in Yamhill County.

McMinnville—Harvest is now in full swing in old Yamhill. Most of the threshing crews began work last week. The runs will probably extend from 25 to 30 days. The harvest this year will be the largest for a number of years. Wheat is yielding 23 bushels to the acre. Oats yield 40 bushels to the acre and weigh 39 pounds to the bushel. Barley is yielding from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre.

MORE JUDGES NEEDED.

Supreme Court Badly Behind With Its Appeal Docket.

Salem—The fact that the Oregon Supreme court is about a year behind in its work and has been losing ground in the last few months has revived the suggestion that the number of judges be increased from three to five. There are now on the docket ready for trial 67 cases appealed from Western Oregon counties. There are also some on the Eastern Oregon docket at Pendleton, but the exact number is not known. The cases now ready for trial extend back as far as December, 1905. There are also on the preliminary docket 84 cases which will be ready for trial in the next few months, so that there is every prospect that the supply of cases to be heard will not diminish.

The causes of the court getting behind in its work are several. The number of appealed cases has been unusually large and several cases of extraordinary magnitude have occupied an unusual amount of attention. Then there has been a change on the bench, which always causes some delay. Judge Hailey was appointed to the supreme bench last winter. He had extensive business interests at his home in Pendleton and could not at once adjust his private business so as to give his whole time to his judicial duties. Then the political campaign came on and took considerable time for two months.

Another change will be made the first of the year, when Judge Eakin goes on the bench.

Clover Muller in Linn County.

Albany—For the first time in the history of Linn county a clover huller has begun a season's threshing. Frank Roth and Ernest Howard, proprietors of the huller, have already listed about 1,000 acres of clover to hull which assures a 40 day's run and success for the venture. In the past three years the rise of the clover industry in this county has been remarkable and even if the present phenomenal increase in acreage does not continue, clover hullers running the season will be an established feature of Linn county's annual harvest.

Farmers Robbed of Water.

Salem—Twenty farmers residing in the vicinity of Wamic, Wasco county, have complained to Governor Chamberlain that an irrigation company, the name of which is not given, has taken all of the water out of Three-Mile, Gate and Rock creeks, thus shutting off the supply of the settlers for their household and stock use. They want to know whether the governor can start the machinery of the state government in proceedings to protect their rights.

Lane County Poultry Show.

Eugene—At a meeting of the Lane County Poultry association it was decided to hold the first annual poultry show in Eugene from December 12 to 15, 1906. There are several bird fanciers in and about Eugene and a poultry show will be a success here. Secretary Williams was instructed to arrange for competent judges for the first show. County Assessor Keeney was chosen as assistant secretary of the association.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 68@69c; bluestem, 70@71c; valley, 71@72c; red, 65@66c. Oats—No. 1, white feed, 33@34; gray, 32@33 per ton. Barley—Feed, \$23.50 per ton; brewing, \$23.50; rolled, \$24@24.50. Rye—\$1.50 per cwt. Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$11@12.50 per ton; clover, \$8.50@9; chest, \$6.50@7; grain hay, \$7@8; alfalfa, \$11.

Fruits—Apples, common, 50@75c per box; fancy, \$1.25@2; apricots, \$1.25@1.35; peaches, 75c@81; pears, \$2; plums, fancy, 50@75c; blackberries, 5@6c per pound. Melons—Cantaloupes, \$1.50@2.25 per crate; watermelons, 1@1.50 per pound.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c; cabbage, 1 1/2@2c per pound; celery, 85c@1 per dozen; corn, 15@20c per dozen; cucumbers, 40@60c per box; egg plant, 10c per pound; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; bell peppers, 12 1/2@15c; radishes, 10@15c per dozen; rhubarb, 2@2 1/2c per pound; spinach, 2@3c per pound; tomatoes, 60@90c per box; parsley, 25c; squash, \$1@1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Onions—New, 1 1/2@1 1/4c per pound. Potatoes—Old Burbanks, nominal; new potatoes, Oregon, 75@90c.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 20@22 1/2c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 21c per dozen. Poultry—Average old hens, 13@14c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@13 1/2c; springs, 15@16c; roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 15@17c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22 1/2c; geese, live, 8@9c; ducks, 11@12 1/2c.

Hops—Oregon, 1905, nominal, 12@13c; olds, nominal, 10c; 1906 contracts, 15@16 1/2c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best 16@20c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@8c per pound. Beef—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4 1/2@5 1/2c; country steers, 5@6c. Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, fancy, 8@8 1/2c. Pork—Dressed, 7@8 1/2c per pound.

MANY TO MEET AT BOISE.

Interest High in Coming Session of Irrigation Congress.

North Yakima, Wash., Aug. 7.—During the first week of September the National Irrigation congress will be in session at Boise Idaho, with an attendance of several thousand delegates.

Exhibits of fruit and honey are being prepared by different localities and states. The premiums are liberal. It is expected that the governor of Washington will appoint 25 delegates, that each commercial club will appoint ten, and that each board of county commissioners will appoint five. It is believed that if a full delegation attends the convention it will be able to secure the next national congress at some point in this state. It is hoped that the various fruitgrowers' associations and the State Beekeepers' association will have on exhibition products of the orchard and apiary which will take silver cups and other premiums. The Yakima County Horticultural union is arranging to send elegant exhibits of fruits and honey. The delegation from that county will ask the convention to pass a resolution memorializing congress to appropriate \$300,000,000 for reclamation of arid lands in the West.

The State Beekeepers' association has secured a Bigelow observatory hive, stocked with pure bred Italian bees, for the purpose of giving object lessons in the apiary. It will be used at the monthly meetings of the association to teach the farmers and high school classes. It will be one of the interesting features of the display at the Washington State fair. The secretary of the fair has agreed to set apart one of the prominent corners in the main pavilion for the apiary exhibit, and \$200 has been appropriated for premiums in that division.

The three days' midwinter convention of the State Beekeepers' association will be held at the Agricultural college at Pullman next January, and the observatory hive will be in full operation to instruct the students of that college. The students of the Idaho Agricultural college, which is only nine miles from Pullman, are also invited to be present at that meeting.

The business of beekeeping is an adjunct of the orchard, bees being the best friend of the fruitgrower, for the reason that these insects cross pollinate the blossoms and increase the yield. These two industries go hand in hand, and are rapidly becoming valuable sources of income.

As an example of what organization does, a few years ago the Yakima County Horticultural union incorporated and sold its shares of stock at \$10; the past year the dividends were 73 per cent, a warehouse 50x150 feet has just been completed, the material being stone and the structure two stories and full basement, one front being on the Northern Pacific railroad and the other on the North Coast road. The shares are now selling at \$20, and it is anticipated that the capital stock will have to be increased in order to accommodate the demand.

Fruit Inspector Brown, of Yakima county, says that in five years from now he calculates that 12,000 cars per year will be shipped from the warehouse at North Yakima.

Calls for Texas Rangers.

Cold Springs, Tex., Aug. 7.—As a result of yesterday's election tragedy, in which E. B. Adams, a candidate for tax assessor, and his brother, Sam Adams, were killed and several others wounded, the sheriff has asked that rangers be sent here to prevent further bloodshed. C. L. Williamson, one of the participants, heard that a brother of Robinson was looking for him. Alf Carnes stepped into the door of a saloon where Williamson was and was shot and seriously wounded by mistake for Robinson.

Dooms Opium Using.

London, Aug. 7.—In a dispatch from Peking in which he discusses the opium trade the correspondent of the Times expresses the belief that China will ask India to consent to an annual reduction in the import to China which would have the effect of extinguishing the trade in ten years. As an evidence of good faith China will issue an imperial edict condemning the use of opium and forbidding the employment in the government service of any opium eater.

Americans Caused Trouble.

Mexico City, Aug. 7.—The Imperial charges that the recently circulated handbills, warning foreigners to leave the country by September 16, were put out by an unknown American, who went from station to station distributing and posting the pretended proclamation. The Imperial also asserts that certain railway camps in Texas and California have taken part in promoting the circulation of false and sensational reports.

Raise the Price of Bread.

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—As a result of the demands made by the union bakers for an increase of 8 1/2 cents in their wages, which has been granted by the master bakers, the latter will raise the price of bread in this city. The manner in which it will be done has not yet been agreed upon, but it is said that most of the bakers favor a loaf not a trifle larger than one-half the size of the present loaf.

Commerce Outstrips Population.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The foreign commerce of the United States has grown more rapidly during the last decade than its population. Completed figures for the fiscal year 1906 just presented show that while the population has grown since 1896 but 20 per cent, imports have grown 57 per cent and exports 109 per cent.

CHICAGO BANK FAILS

President and Cashier Are Being Sought by Officers.

SHORTAGE MAY REACH MILLION

Was Largely Patronized by Foreigners and Working People—Two Men Die From Shock.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—The Milwaukee Avenue State bank, a concern with more than \$4,000,000 in deposits, was closed yesterday by the state bank examiner. Out of the tremendous excitement which followed there are grave charges that the institution has been systematically looted since 1901 and there are hints that some of the state officers knew of the shaky condition of the institution two months ago, but permitted it to continue, presumably in the hope that it would straighten out its difficulties and avoid a crash.

The bank, which was largely patronized by foreigners of moderate means and working people, had 22,000 depositors, mainly with small accounts representing the savings of years of toil, and the excitement among them is intense. All of yesterday and last night they besieged the closed bank, hoping for a word of cheer. One man, who was the treasurer of a society and had deposited the funds of the society in the bank, dropped dead when he heard of the failure. Another depositor, believing that his savings of years had been swallowed up, committed suicide.

It is said the bank was closed because of the discovery of gross malfeasance on the part of at least two of its officers. President Paul O. Stensland and Cashier W. H. Herring are being sought to explain their share in the affairs. It is said that the bank has been looted of \$700,000 to \$1,000,000. Fictitious notes to this amount have been found. Numerous notes listed as assets, it is asserted, have been found to have been taken up, but not canceled by their makers.

THIRTEEN MONTHS IN JAIL.

Judge Hunt Pronounces Sentence on Charles Nickell.

Portland, Aug. 7.—Charles Nickell, of Medford, Or., publisher of the Southern Oregonian, a tri-weekly newspaper, and formerly a United States commissioner there, who was found guilty July 27 by a jury in the United States District court of having conspired with Henry W. Miller, Frank E. Kincart and Martin G. Hoge to defraud the government of portions of its lands, was yesterday afternoon sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment on McNeill's island by Judge Hunt.

Judge O'Day, counsel for Nickell, asked for a stay of sentence until he could prepare a bill of exceptions and obtain a writ of error. It is Nickell's intention to take an appeal.

Judge A. S. Bennett, attorney for Hamilton H. Hendricks, who was convicted Saturday night of subornation of perjury, announced yesterday that he would take immediate steps to appeal that case also. Hendricks is to appear for sentence next Saturday morning.

DEAD WASH ASHORE.

Spanish Coast Strawn With Corpses From Steamer Sirio.

Cartagena, Spain, Aug. 7.—Numerous bodies of persons drowned in the wreck of the steamer Sirio off Hertzberg islands were thrown upon the shore during the day. Most of them are persons of the better class. Several small fishing smacks have arrived, bringing survivors of the Sirio who were found floating at sea long distances from the scene of the disaster.

The first reports of the disaster declared without qualification that the captain of the Sirio had committed suicide. Later information, however, shows that he was on board the steamer when she sank, and expressed the determination to go down with his vessel. He was afterwards rescued, in spite of his refusal to be saved.

The latest figures on the disaster show that 275 passengers were lost.

Who Watches the Officers?

London, Aug. 7.—According to an Odessa dispatch to a local news agency, steamer arrivals from Sevastopol say that fully 20,000 persons have left the city, and the exodus is still in progress. Admiral Skryloff, commander of the Black sea fleet, is in an awkward dilemma. He is afraid to remove the breech blocks from the fortress guns in case the crews of the warships mutiny, and at the same time he distrusts the fortress artillerymen. At the fortress are on the warships double staffs of officers keep watch with revolvers.

Mutiny Threatens Odessa.

Odessa, Aug. 7.—Sevastopol is still telegraphically isolated, but steamer arrivals from that port report all quiet there. The sailors of the fleet and soldiers of the fortress are apparently disheartened by the fiasco resulting from the northern mutinies. The troops at Odessa are showing unmistakable signs of unrest and the authorities are taking the most stringent measures to prevent a mutiny. Numerous patrols surround the camp.

No Wholesale Execution.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 7.—The statement that 600 of the Cronstadt mutineers have been executed is semi-officially denied.

WEALTH FROM WASTE.

By-Products Often More Valuable Than the Original Material.

Science has worked wonders in developing wealth from waste. In the old days the candlemakers who used palm oil had their own troubles with glycerine. If the candle was blown out the smoldering wick used to leave an offensive odor. It was the glycerine that caused this. Naturally, the only thing to do was to take it out of the candle, and the next thing was to get rid of it down the gully into the creek. People complained; but what else was an honest Chandler to do? Latterly they have been figuring on the matter, and some of them have come to the conclusion that they used to let as much as \$2,000 worth of glycerine get away from them every week.

In the last five years the soapmakers have learned that they can realize more money out of the glycerine than they can out of the soap they make. Some of this glycerine is refined, but the great part of the crude goes to the manufacturers of dynamite, which is nitroglycerine mixed with infusorial earth, so as to weaken it.

Back of the tin shop there used to be a heap of shinning clippings. The heap of clippings isn't there now. If there are any bits of tin too small to make the backs of buttons, they are pressed together to make window-sash weights.

Nor is that pile of sawdust back of the saw mill any more. The butchers want it for their floors, but that isn't the most economical use of it. There are acetic acid, wood alcohol, naphtha, wood tar (and all that that implies) to be had from the distillation of sawdust—say nothing of sugar from birch sawdust.

Sheep's wool is dirty and greasy when it comes to the mills. Wash it with strong alkali in running water. That is what has always been done. But a man in Massachusetts thought it would be a good idea to dissolve the grease with some such solvent as naphtha. He saved the naphtha to use over again; he recovered the grease, which is the most softening and penetrating of all fats and is most valuable for ointments, and he recovered carbonate of potash.

After the wool is once woven into cloth we may dismiss from our minds all thought of effecting any more economies. When the suit of clothes is worn to rags, the rags are still as good as new, for the wool is picked into strands of fiber again and woven anew. It isn't ground into shoddy as it was during the Civil War. The wool is picked apart as long as it has any staple to it at all and forms part of the most expensive and enduring fabrics. It may be mixed with cotton, but when it comes to be a rag again the cotton is burned out either with acid or heat, the dust is taken out and once more behold absolutely pure wool, much safer to wear than the new wool of the tropics or semi-tropics. And when at length there is not enough wool to hold together, still it goes into our clothing. With wood ashes and scrap iron it ceases to be a fabric and becomes a dye—Prussian blue.

CURE FORGOT 'TAS SUNDAY.

Origin of Saying, "He Has Lost the Count of His Baskets."

There is a very old saying in France, "Il a perdu le compte de ses paniers" (He has lost the count of his baskets), which came about in this way:

The old cure of la Buxerette was full of good-natured humor; never troubling himself over that he wished to forget, and remembering the arrival of Sunday only by the number of baskets he had made, at least that is what everyone said, for he was in the habit of making one each day. As soon as he had finished one he hung it on a nail. When he counted six of them he knew the Sabbath was come.

It happened one time, contrary to his custom, that he employed two days in making a secher (a kind of latticed cage or oster basket in which to dry cheese). This unusual work made great havoc in his counting time.

It was good luck the next Sunday morning that his housekeeper was scandalized to see him go to his work of basket-making, and said to him: "Monsieur the cure, to-day is Sunday!"

"Bah!" tranquilly replied the good pastor. "Count the baskets; there are only four."

"That is truth," replied the brave woman, "but, monsieur, remember, you passed the days of Thursday and Wednesday making the cheese cage."

"Ma foi! Thou art right, Marguerite," cried the honest cure, throwing down his dear implements of work, "run quick to Gyrant (his sacristan) to ring the first bell for grand mass. I'll be ready in an instant."

From this adventure arose the custom of saying in many cantons in speaking of anyone who has lost his carte, or come out wrong in his calculations, or lost the street or number, "He has lost the count of his baskets."—Toronto Star.

The Beginning.

"Do you think attention to the streets of a city is the first thing in beautifying a municipality?"

"At least, it paves the way."—Baltimore American.

A Breakfast Dialogue.

Mrs. Talkwords—Henry, you were talking in your sleep last night. Henry—Pardon me for interrupting you.—Smart Set.

The world extends the glad hand to the lucky man, but all it hands the victim of tough luck is a little cold sympathy.



Supposed to be 2,000 years old, the natural mummy of a miner in excellent preservation, which was mummified by the copper oxide in a Chilean mine, is to be sold at auction in London.

Consul General Hanna of Monterey reports that the discovery of large coal deposits near that Mexican city solves the fuel question for that region, and will promote the manufacturing and railroad interests of Monterey.

The largest gas-holder in the world is claimed by the Consolidated Gas Company at its Astoria plant, Long Island. These holders are 300 feet in diameter, with a lift of 290 feet, and each will hold 15,000,000 cubic feet.

The director of the Berlin observatory says the Courrières colliery disaster was connected with atmospheric conditions, and that the crust of the earth in the eastern hemisphere is in a dangerous condition. He predicts other disasters.

A Munich professor has invented a remarkable sickroom clock. When a button is pressed, an electric lamp behind the dial throws the shadow of the hours and hands, magnified, up the ceiling, so that an invalid can see it from the bed without craning his neck.

According to the census returns published in Hanover, Germany, the recent census shows that several villages in the Burgdorf district have very small populations. At Beerbusch, for instance, there are four inhabitants, two men and two women. Other villages have populations of 14, 18, 25 or 29 inhabitants.

Since Yucatan, where the Mayas built their strange cities, is a coral limestone formation, it would, says a writer in Records of the Past, have been a barren desert but for its subterranean rivers, and the cenotes, or water caverns, which give access to them. The Mayas noted the courses of the underground streams and built their towns round the cenotes. Many cenotes are now found surrounded by ruins, and give indications of the methods employed by the Mayas to reach their cool waters. In Uxmal a cenote about 40 feet deep is inhabited by a peculiar species of fish. At Bolanchen there is a cenote having five openings in the rocks at the bottom of the cavern. Ladders made by tying tree trunks together lead down a total distance of 1,400 feet, but the perpendicular depth from the surface to the water is not over 500 feet.

The Simplex pile, which has been in use for some time past in England and elsewhere, has lately been improved. Its principal feature is a cylinder of strong metal tubing, which, in some cases, is as much as two feet in diameter, pointed at the lower end, but having the pointed end so constructed that, after the tube has been driven home and filled with concrete, it opens on hinges so that the tube can be drawn upward, leaving the shaft of concrete in the ground. As the concrete is filled in from above and pounded down, the tube is gradually withdrawn upward, a couple of feet at a time. Just above the pointed end the diameter of the tube, for a short distance, is a little enlarged. The consequence is that for the greater part of its length the tube does not press tightly against the ground, and thus the operation of withdrawing it is more easily performed. After the tube is drawn up the ground eventually settles tightly round the concrete shaft.

Voracity of the Black Bass.

"The bass is like a roaring lion going about seeking whom he may devour," says W. E. Meehan in Field and Stream. I have seen a good-sized specimen get into a school of minnows and eat and stuff until he could not get any more into his capacious insides, then go off by himself, throw up what he had eaten, and begin over again, after which he would keep on killing the poor innocent minnows, apparently for the mere pleasure of killing. Very young bass will attack minute water life which flourishes on water plants and get away with every one in sight, adopting the same methods as their elders. To illustrate the extent of the cannibalism of the black bass, here is the experience of a superintendent of one of the fish hatcheries in Pennsylvania:

"The superintendent made an actual count of 20,000 young bass about an inch long and placed them in a fry pond by themselves. He gave them food six times a day, and, according to his statement, each fish ate on an average three times its own weight of the prepared food every twenty-four hours. They were placed in a pond on July 1 and on Oct. 1, when they were taken out, there were only 11,000 and the record showed that less than 200 died from sickness. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that in addition to the food given them by the superintendent, there were about 9,000 bass devoured by their stronger and more fortunate companions."

Almost Like Russia.

Among the wilder tribes of the Caucasus every child is taught to use the dagger almost as soon as he can walk. The children first learn to stab water without making a splash, and by incessant practice acquire an extraordinary command of the weapon.—Nashville Banner.

If a man works pretty hard, he will notice that he mentions it a great deal.

The fewer friends a man has the more popular he is with himself.