

HABITS OF THE RICH.

Samples of Millionaire Extravagance in the Metropolis.

Zola in his youth, before fame came to him, wrote some stories about millionaires, wherein it seemed to him he exaggerated shamefully in his descriptions of the costly homes and habits of the rich, but later on, when Zola became a friend of millionaires, he found that his accounts of their extravagance had fallen far short of the truth.

In the same way stories about the extravagance of American millionaires that sound like exaggerations may also fall short of the truth. Here, for instance, are some facts about an interior decorator of New York supplied the other day. They sound extreme, but let Zola be remembered.

A man bought for his hall twelve antique marble columns at Pompeii. Finding he could use only eight of the columns he had the remaining four destroyed, although he was offered for them twice what he had paid. He had paid \$5,000 apiece.

Anubus carpets, with a pile three inches thick, are often made to order at a cost of \$40 a yard. Such a cost, though, is nothing beside what is ordinarily paid for antique rugs. They, measured by the yard, often cost \$500 or \$600 a yard.

Chairs of ivory inlaid with wood are occasionally sold at \$500 apiece.

One millionaire's piano cost \$150,000. A five inch band of ivory, four years in the carving, runs around the case, which was decorated by Everett Shinn.

The gold and silver plate of one household requires an expert to look after it. The man is a goldsmith, and his salary is \$2,000 a year.

Billiard rooms sometimes cost \$50,000 to furnish. The tables and cues are inlaid with ivory and gold.

Certain wines—Schloss Johannisberg, for instance, stamped with the crest of Prince Metternich—are sold at private sales to millionaires for \$40 and \$50 a bottle.

Automobiles of ninety or more horsepower, made to order, will cost from \$30,000 to \$40,000. Some millionaires keep a dozen or more automobiles, with a head chauffeur at \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year salary and two or three assistants at \$25 a week each.

Then there is the ocean going yacht, which cannot be maintained in the most modest way at a smaller annual expenditure than \$25,000.—New York Press.

A PESSIMIST'S QUESTIONS.

Why is it that a cleaning of windows is the signal for a rainstorm?

Why is John always late the night the book is out and visitors are expected in the evening?

And why, oh, why, do visitors always come the one afternoon in the week when one is not dressed to receive them?

Why does a woman think she has so much better taste than her richer neighbor if she but had as much money to gratify it?

Why is it that a leak in the pipe is always discovered Saturday afternoon, when a plumber cannot be found until Monday morning?

Why is it that when one has made a purchase one sees ten minutes later something else which would have been better or cheaper or more becoming?—Philadelphia Ledger.

The English Police.

In the conduct of the police department in an English city we find a striking comparison with our American notion of police work. In Manchester, as in London, the policeman is always the servant of the public. As in London, he carries neither club nor revolver. His duties are very nearly the same as those of a New York officer. It is in his method of doing his work that the striking difference lies. He is always quiet, always neat, always respectful, even deferential, in his treatment of the public. Such overbearing manners as we sometimes see in New York policemen would not be tolerated in Manchester—or in London, for that matter.—Success.

Origin of "Chauffeur."

There were chauffeurs long before automobiles. History tells us that about the year 1705 men strangely accoutered, their faces covered with soot and their eyes carefully disguised, entered by night farms and lonely habitations and committed all sorts of depredations. They garrotted their victims, dragged them before a great fire, where they burned the soles of their feet and demanded information as to the whereabouts of their money and jewels; hence they were called "chauffeurs," a name which frightened so much our good grandmothers.—Paris Figaro.

Child Love.

Welcome to the parents the puny struggler, strong in his weakness, his little arms more irresistible than the soldier's, his lips touched with persuasion which Chatham and Pericles in manhood had not. His unaffected lamentations when he lifts up his voice on high, or, more beautiful, the sobbing child, the face all liquid grief, as he tries to swallow his vexation, soften all hearts to pity and to merciful and clamorous compassion.—Emerson.

Merely a Precaution.

"Now, Lester," said the old codger, addressing his callow nephew in an admonitory tone, "it is as proper that you should pay the fiddler as it is to flunk out any other debt, but it's a fine exhibition of extry width betwixt the eyes to inquire the fiddler's price before the dance begins."—Puck.

Use your gifts faithfully and they shall be enlarged. Practice what you know and you shall attain to higher knowledge.—Arnold.

STORY OF THE FLOOD

THERE ARE MANY AND VARIED VERSIONS OF THE DELUGE.

The Great Event is Chronicled Not Only in the Talmud and Koran, but in the Legends of Almost Every Race That Ever Lived on Earth.

One of the most powerful and vivid descriptive portions of the book of Genesis is that devoted to the wonderful story of the deluge. Together with the accounts of Adam's fall, the slaying of Abel and the turning of Lot's wife into a pillar of salt, every one remembers from childhood how Noah was warned of the doom impending over the children of men and how he constructed a huge ark in which he did live, himself and his family and two of every beast of the field and fowl of the air, for the space of 190 days, or until the waters subsided and the dry land appeared. But the Biblical recital of this terrible visitation of divine wrath is by no means the only one. In fact, the most skeptically inclined must believe that something of the sort actually occurred long ago, for it has been perpetuated not only in the Talmud and Koran, but in the legends of almost every nation and race that ever lived on the face of the earth, including the Chinese, the ancient Aztecs of Mexico, the Indian tribes of North and South America and even the savages of Africa.

The story, of course, varies materially in the multitudinous traditions, but the gist of it remains substantially the same—namely, that the earth was once visited by a great flood in which nearly every living thing was overwhelmed and lost. Thus in the Koran we read that Noah constructed the ark with divine assistance and was railed at for his pains by the wicked. When the time prescribed for the punishment of mankind arrived, water was seen to flow from the burning oven of Noah's wife, and immediately all the veins and arteries of the earth broke and spouted out water.

Noah was then admonished in these words: "Take and bring into the ark two couples of every kind of animal, male and female, with all your family, except him who has been condemned by your mouth, and receive the faithful and even the unbelieving, but few only will enter." The Koran also says that the ark was built in two years and that it contained three stories, the upper one for the birds, the middle one for the men and the provisions and the hold for the beasts. Canaan, the son of Ham, refused to be saved. Therefore Noah cursed him, and his posterity became black and were enslaved.

The Persians assert that Ham incurred his father's malediction as well. When six months had passed the ark rested on the top of Mount Djondj (Ararat), after having made the circuit of the world. Tabari says that two sorts of animals left the ark which had not entered it—the pig and the cat. Concerning the latter we have this interesting piece of information: When the rats began to make trouble the voyagers complained to Noah. Whereupon the patriarch "passed his hand down the back of the lion, who sneezed, and the cat leaped out of its nose. And the cat ate the rats."

According to the Talmud, Noah and his family and one pair of each kind of beast were to be saved in the ark, but of every clean beast seven were to enter in. The rhinoceros, however, had to be left out, for the simple but sufficient reason that its neck alone was three miles long. Nevertheless all the rabbinic writers agree that the rhinoceros survived the flood; hence it is reasonable to suppose that the huge beast was taken in tow by a rope attached to its horn. Some authorities likewise declare that Noah extended his hospitality to another outsider in the shape of Og, the giant, who climbed on the roof of the ark and received his daily food through a hole bored in the side of the vessel.

Ararat has been known under this name for 3,000 years, and an Armenian writer declares that an entire country was so called after Arat the Fair, an ancient Armenian king, who lived about 1750 B. C. He fell in a bloody battle with the Babylonians, and the scene of his death was thenceforth known as Arat-Arat, or the Fall of Arat. Josephus refers to the mountain as Naxos and declares that the remains of the ark were there to be seen carefully preserved.

Almost all the Asiatic traditions closely resemble the Biblical account. Berosus in his Chaldean history (B. C. 200) speaks of ten kings, who appear to correspond to the ten patriarchs in Genesis before the flood. The last of these kings was called Xisuthrus. Berosus relates that "Kronos appeared to Xisuthrus in a dream and warned him that all men would be destroyed by a deluge on the 15th of the month Daisios and commanded him to write down all the learning and science of men and to hide it in the sun city Siparis and then to build a ship and enter it along with his family and relatives and nearest friends and to take into it with him food and drink and beasts and winged fowl. When he was asked whether he was about to sail, he was bidden to reply, 'To the gods to pray them that men may prosper.'" Xisuthrus did as he was commanded, and when the flood showed signs of abating he sent out three birds in succession. The first and second came back, the latter with mud on its feet, but the third returned not. Soon after this the ship was stranded on a mountain, and Xisuthrus disembarked with his family, offered thanks to the gods and vanished. Subsequently the remaining survivors heard his voice in the heavens, bidding them fear God and to take his writings out of Siparis and from them instruct men.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY.

Its Sanitary Condition Not What It Ought to Be.

When such great sums of money are being expended by city governments that the inhabitants of towns may have a sanitary water supply it seems strange that the supply in rural towns should receive little or no attention. This latter population may seem relatively insignificant, but it comprises about 40,000,000 souls. This means that those 40,000,000 people are drinking the water most available without a thought of its sanitary condition.

These various sources of supply, whether wells, springs or small streams, are similarly unreliable for furnishing drinking water. The statistics of mortality in the country are very indefinite, but even these show that the rural population is not as free from illness as it should be. And though everywhere the rural death rate is lower than the urban death rate, yet the lowering in the country has not been as great as in the city. An examination of typhoid statistics shows that the death rate of other diseases is generally lower in the country than in the city, but the prevalence of typhoid is almost equal to if not greater in the rural districts than in the cities.

Several instances have been reported, which show the rural typhoid rate to be ten times greater than the urban rate for the same district. To particularize, a certain district in central Pennsylvania proves this fact. It is made up of a rural population with 100 inhabitants to the square mile. It is a region of fine farms, wild mountains and woods, country residences and picnic groves. And in this valley there has been as much typhoid fever as in the city of Philadelphia.

Sad as this condition is, there seems to be no remedy for it. The sources of a city water supply are few and the city government easily controls the conditions affecting it. But what can be done when the sources of supply are numbered by the thousands? A mint of money and an army of chemists would not be sufficient to give the same care to the country supply that is given to that of the city.—New York Herald.

SNOWSLIDES OF ROCKIES.

Peril of Mountains Takes Its Toll of Life and Property.

Every year the life of a miner in the high mountain regions is menaced by the avalanche or snowslide, and every year brings its list of casualties and of halfbreath escapes. The story of snowslides would fill a book and would be a thrilling, tragic and in some cases a greswome one.

Men have ridden hundreds of feet on the back of a snowslide and have escaped unhurt. Others have been caught and buried so deep and in such uncertain spots that their bodies have not been discovered until the melting of the snow in the following spring.

Some have been caught as they were walking, but a few steps from the boarding house to the mine, or while emptying a car on the mine dump. Not infrequently men have found themselves temporarily imprisoned by the entrance of the mine being closed by a slide while they were at work and have had to dig their way out.

A Chinese cook at one of the Idaho mines stepped outside his kitchen door for a moment and was caught and hurled with the slide 1,000 feet down the hillside and his body was not recovered till the following spring. Such incidents denote the extreme suddenness, power and velocity of the slide. Little or no warning is given, a roar, a cloud of snow obscuring the sight of the real slide, and in a moment thousands of tons of snow, mingled with trees and debris, are shot down the gulch or the slope of a mountain as from the mouth of a cannon. In a few seconds all is over and the scenery of the little valley is completely changed.—Mines and Minerals.

What a Letter Will Do.

A proofreader, absent the importance of trifles, read from his notebook these absurd sentences, each made by the omission of a single letter:

"The conflict was dreadful and the enemy was repulsed with great laughter."

"When the president's wife entered the humble sitting room of the miner she was politely offered a hair."

"A man was yesterday arrested on the charge of having eaten a cabman for demanding more than his face."

"An employee in the service of the government was accused of having stolen a small ox from the mail. The stolen property was found in his vest pocket."

Observation.

An observant man in all his intercourse with society and the world constantly and unperceived marks every person and thing the figure expressive of its value and, therefore, on meeting that person or thing, knows instantly what kind and degree of attention to give it. This is to make something of experience.—John Foster.

Tamed Poetry.

"I wish to submit a lyric, sir," said the timid young man. "My friends say it's a beauty—really sings itself." "Humph!" said the cold hearted editor. "We couldn't use a poem like that. We want one that, once printed, will remain perfectly quiet and not keep our readers awake by singing itself at all times."

The true strength of every human soul is to be dependent on as many nobler as it can discern and to be dependent upon by as many inferior as it can reach.

The world which took but six days to make is like to take 6,000 to make out.—Browne.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT—MINING APPLICATION NO. 167.

In the United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, August 14, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that George G. Warner, whose postoffice address is Cottage Grove, Lane Co., Oregon, has this day filed his application for a patent for 2,735.96 linear feet of the vein, lode or deposit, known as the Lost Province and Benefit Locations, bearing gold and other precious metals, together with the surface ground 300 feet in width on both sides of the center of said vein, lode or deposit situated in the Bohemia Mining District, unorganized, County of Lane, and State of Oregon, and designated by the Field Notes and Official Plat on file in this office as Mineral Survey No. 635, being partly in Section 12, Township 23, S. R. 1 E., Suspended Survey, partly unsurveyed Township 23, S. R. 2 East, said Mineral Survey No. 635 being described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a hemlock post 4 feet long, 5 inches square, set 18 inches in the ground surrounded with substantial mound of rock scribed 1-635 for corner No. 1, of the Benefit Location from which said corner No. 1, a fir 20 inches in diameter, bears 3.54 deg. W. 39.5 feet, and a fir 4 inches in diameter, bears N. 26½ deg. E. 11 feet, both faced and scribed 1-635 B. T.; U. S. Mineral Monument set in Mineral Survey No. 229, bears S. 5 deg. 25 min. E. 4,807.5 feet; thence North 74 deg. 46 min. W. (variation 21 deg. 30 min. E.) 1,482 feet to corner No. 2 of said Benefit Location; a hemlock post 4 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in the ground scribed 2-635, surrounded by substantial mound of rock, from which a fir 35 inches in diameter bears N. 55 deg. E. 6.3 feet and a fir 30 inches in diameter bears S. 63½ deg. West 15 feet, both faced and scribed 2-635 B. T.; thence N. 0 deg. 6 min. W. (variation 20 deg. E.) 451.71 feet to corner No. 3, of said Benefit Location; a hemlock post 6 inches square 4 feet long set 18 inches in the ground scribed 3-635, surrounded with substantial mound of rock and a hemlock 14 inches in diameter bears S. 66½ deg. E. 14.8 feet, and a fir 20 inches in diameter bears S. 24 deg. W. 13.5 feet. Both faced and scribed 3-635 B. T.; the conclusion of Grizzly creek and Champion creek bears N. 32½ deg. E. 328 feet; the quarter section corner on the north line of Section 12, township 23, S. R. 1 E., Suspended Survey bears N. 18 deg. 8 min. W. 1,329.6 ft.; thence North 81 deg. 34 min. E. (variation 21 deg. E.) 394.33 feet to corner No. 4; a hemlock post 4 inches square, 4 feet long, set 18 inches in the ground surrounded with substantial mound of rock scribed 4-635; a hemlock 14 inches in diameter bears N. 33 deg. 13 min. W. 24.9 feet; and a white fir 14 inches in diameter bears S. 20 deg. 10 min. W. 11.5 feet, both faced and scribed 4-635 B. T.; Warner's cabin bears S. 60 deg. E. 15 feet; thence S. 74 deg. 51 min. E. (variation 20 deg. 15 min. E.) 1,077.3 feet to corner No. 5 of said Benefit Location being identical with N. E. corner of the Amended Location and with Corner No. 2 of the Lost Province Lode of this survey. A hemlock post 4 inches square, 4 feet long set 18 inches in the ground surrounded with substantial mound of rock, scribed 5-2-635; and a fir 28 inches in diameter bears N. 17½ deg. W. 14.4 feet, and a fir 28 inches in diameter bears North 73 deg. W. 19 feet, both faced and scribed 5-2-635 B. T.; thence South 68 deg. 6 min. East, (variation 23½ deg. E.) 509.24 feet to corner No. 2 of Lost Province Lode of this survey, 617.34 feet to corner No. 1 of the Benefit Lode the place of beginning.

Beginning at hemlock post 4 feet long 4 inches square, set 18 inches in the ground scribed 1-635 surrounded with a substantial mound of rock from which a fir 48 inches in diameter bears N. 50 deg. E. 6.7 feet and a fir 48 inches in diameter bears S. 17 deg. West 24.2 feet both said firs faced and scribed 1-635 B. T. and U. S. Mineral Monument set in Mineral Survey No. 229, bears S. 5 deg. 25 min. E. 4,855.4 feet to corner No. 1 of Lost Province Lode being identical with the S. W. corner of the Amended Location, thence N. 0 deg. 6 min. W. (variation 21 deg. 30 min. E.) 509.24 feet to corner No. 2 of Lost Province Lode, being identical with N. W. corner of the Amended Location and with Corner No. 5 of the Benefit Lode of this survey; thence S. 81 deg. 30 min. E. (variation 23½ deg. E.) 1,284.8 feet to corner No. 3, identical with the N. E. corner of the Amended Location of Lost Province Lode, a hemlock post 4 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in the ground surrounded with substantial mound of rock, scribed 3-655; a fir 16 inches in diameter bears N. 78½ deg. W. 19.8 feet; and a fir 10 inches in diameter bears S. 32 deg. 20 min. W. 8.5 feet, both faced and scribed 3-655 B. T.; thence S. 0 deg. 6 min. E. (variation 19 deg. 40 min. E.) 472.81 feet; to corner No. 4, being identical with the S. W. corner of the Amended Location of said Lost Province Lode; a hemlock post 4 feet long, 4 inches square set 18 inches in the ground, surrounded with substantial mound of rock, scribed 4-635; a fir 14 inches in diameter bears N. 18 deg. W. 22.8 feet and a fir 18 inches in diameter bears N. 79 deg. W. 27.2 feet, both faced and scribed 4-635 B. T.; thence north 85 deg. 51 min. W. (variation 23½ deg. E.) 1,253.96 feet to corner No. 1 of Lost Province Location to place of beginning. Total area of both said Locations, being 34.49 acres.

Said claim is located partly in Northeast quarter of Section 12 T. 23, S. R. 1 E. (Suspended Survey) and partly in unsurveyed T. 23, S. R. 2 East.

The location of the Benefit is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lane County, Oregon, in Vol. 4 of Mining Claims in page 452, and the Amended Location of Lost Province Location is recorded in the Recorder's Office in Lane County, in Vol. 6 of Lane County Mining Records in Page 171. The adjoining claimants known to the applicant are the Grizzly Mining Co.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Benefit and Lost Province or the surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Roseburg, in the State of Oregon, during the sixty days period of publication

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hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provision of the Statute. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

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Market Reports.

Portland, Aug. 18, 1906.

GRAIN, PRODUCE, FEED.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 69c; Valley, 70c; bluestem, 71 red, 66c.

Oats—White \$32; gray, \$31. Barley—Brewing, \$24; feed, \$23.75; rolled, \$25 to 26.

Hay—Timothy, \$11.00 to \$12.50; clover, \$8.50 to \$9; cheat, \$7.50 to \$8; alfalfa, \$11.

Millstuffs—Middlings, \$25 to 26; chop, \$17; bran, \$17 to 18; shorts \$18 to 19.

Flour—Hard wheat, patent, \$4.10; straight, \$3.45; Graham, \$3.50; rye, \$5; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; valley flour \$3.50 to \$3.65 Dakota, \$6.50 to 7.25; Eastern rye, \$5.40; Pillsbury, \$6.20.

Corn—Whole, \$26; cracked, \$27 per ton.

Rye—\$4.50 per cwt.

PRODUCE

Butter—Fancy creamery, 21½c, 22c; city creamery, 21½ dairy 14 to 15c; store 14 to 14½c.

Cheese—Young America, 14½c.

Oregon full cream, 13c to 14½c.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch 20 to 21.

Poultry—Roosters, 9 to 10c; hens 13; fryers, 16c to 17; broilers 14 to 16c; geese, live, 8 to 8.50 dressed, 11-11½; turkeys, live, 14-15.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Grape fruit—Crate \$4. to 4.50.

Cranberries—\$14.

Potatoes—Oregon, 40 to 65c.

LIVESTOCK MARKET.

Cattle—Best steers \$3.50 to 3.65; cows, 2.25 to 2.50; calves, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Sheep—\$4.00 to 4.25.

Hogs—\$7 to 7.35.

HORS, WOOL, ETC.

Hops—Choice 10 to 11.

Mohair, choice 28 to 30c.

Wool—Valley 22 to 25 c; East, etc. Oregon 14 to 22c.

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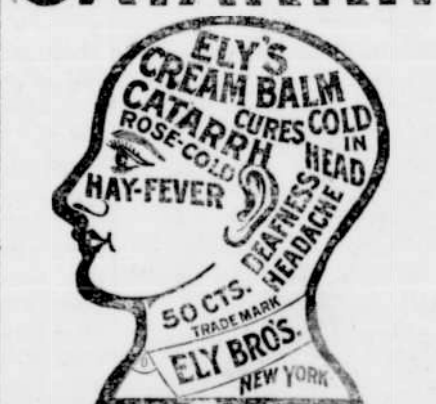
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Time Table No. 4 To take effect April 24, 1905.

East Bound 3 and 4 Tuesday, W. Bound and Daily Except Sunday.

No. 3—No. 1 STATIONS Elev. A.M. P.M.

2:50:30 0 Cottage Grove, 671 11:20 5:15