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O Gentle Sleep—
Nature's Soft Nurse, how
have I
Frightened Thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And steep my senses in forgetfulness."

Nature
Has provided sleep that great balm to hurt minds—sleep that knits together the nerves for another days arduous duties.

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Cannot sleep

Sleeplessness
Or insomnia, is one of the prominent symtoms of eye strain.

There
Is danger that it will lead to other nervous disorders.

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The Valley & Siletz Railroad will run train leaving Independence at 8 a. m. going through to Camp Orenda arriving there 10 a. m. Leaving at 2 p. m. arriving Independence at 4 p. m. leaving at 7.25 p. m. for Hoskins. Sportsmen will have an opportunity to whip the Luckimute.

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LUCKY FIGURE "9"

Almost Makes One Believe in "Science of Numbers."

Question May Well Be Asked, Is There Any Connection Between Number Nine and Gold?—Statistics That Are Interesting.

A nugget, weighing 173 ounces, has been dug out in the Belgian Congo. This is one of the largest nuggets ever found outside Australia, and this new "find" of African gold is said to be amazingly rich.

It is, of course, a coincidence, yet a very curious one, remarks a writer in London Answers, that all the great gold finds have been made in years ending with the figure "9." The famous California gold finds at Sutter's creek were in 1849.

Just ten years later came the discovery of gold in Australia, and in the very same year in British Columbia. The rush to Australia was really the beginning of the great island continent's career as a dominion of the British empire.

In 1869 the famous Comstock lode was opened up and proved the richest ever discovered in the United States.

The year 1879 saw the Arizona gold finds and the great rush to the famous town of Tombstone.

In 1889 the almost equally important diggings of Clover creek, in Southern California, were opened up. Here the gold was just below the surface, and huge fortunes were piled up.

In 1899 history repeated itself. That was the year when the world first heard of the amazing riches of the Klondike, and when the great rush began in the far arctic. The Yukon gold has made that year a landmark in the history of gold digging.

The year 1909 again was the year in which British Columbia discovered that she possessed a veritable mountain range of gold. The first discovery was made at Bitter Creek, where free milling samples of rock averaged $15 worth of gold to the ton.

And now, in 1919, comes the news of this new discovery in the heart of tropical Africa.

This raises the question of the truth, or otherwise, of the so-called "Science of Numbers"—one of the many occult beliefs that have come to us from India and the East.

There are now many little books dealing with this subject, in which those who are attracted by out of the way studies will find much to interest and amuse them. It is as well, however, to test thoroughly all such theories before putting them to any practical test. For one cannot help wondering why, if these "sciences" are reliable, those who practice and profess to believe in them are not rolling in riches.

Now We Eat Mermaids.

Even mermaids nowadays yield valuable commercial products. Their flesh is very good to eat, different parts of the creature resembling beef, veal and pork. Their skin makes an excellent leather; their bones take a beautiful polish, and their livers furnish an oil resembling that of cod livers which is commonly used for medicine.

They are not called mermaids any longer, but "dugongs" their human-like appearance when seen at the surface of the sea, with head and shoulders exposed to view, having in early times given rise to one of the most picturesque of myths.

The animal is about the size of a porpoise, with huge lungs enabling it to stay for a long time under water and grinders like those of a ruminant. Tusks that protrude from the upper jaw are a distinguishing mark of the male.

Dugongs are denizens of warm seas. Often they approach near to land, coming in with the tide and feeding on the submarine algae of coral reefs. To capture them nets are stretched across channels leading to such flats. They become entangled, and unable to rise to the surface to breathe, are drowned. —Philadelphia Ledger.

Influenza Epidemics.

A British doctor, writing in the London Lancet last November, calculated, as a result of his observation of influenza epidemics, that one occurred every thirty-three weeks, though these falling in mild weather were so slight as to be hardly noticeable. He predicted that the next epidemic would occur in January or February of this year, sixty-six weeks after the severe epidemic of 1918. If his observations and theory are correct the next two should come in the mild weather of next September and of April, 1921. Another one would then be due in December, 1921. But as the germ causing the disease seems to be losing its virulence there is ground for hope that, in spite of the defenselessness of medical science in combating the epidemic, the worst is over for a good many years.

Good One on Dave, by Cracky!

The other day Henry Bray went down to Dave Moran's barber shop and asked Dave if he would shave one side of his face for a dime. Dave informed him that he would shave both sides for 15 cents, but if he only wanted one side shaved he would shave it for 10 cents. Henry got into the chair, and after Dave had tucked the towels around his neck, asked him which side of his face he wanted shaved. Without hesitating, Henry quickly replied, "the outside."—(Hot Springs) Arkansaw Thomas Cat.

NEW OCCUPATION FOR GOAT

Billy and Nanny May Be Profitably Employed in Clearing Away the Impeding Underbrush.

The monkey cotton picker was never an entire success. The monkey could pick the cotton, but it cost more to provide human direction to guide his efforts than the negro cotton pickers asked for the whole job, picking, directing and all. But the Angora goat as a clearer of land requires no direction. Just string a few strands of barbed wire around the land to be cleared so that Mr. and Mrs. Goat and the kids shall not clear the land that is not to be cleared and they will do the job without even a casual suggestion from the land owner.

The success which has attended the raising of Angora goats in the rugged Ozark country of southwestern Missouri has suggested to specialists of the department of agriculture that it might be equally profitable to place such herds on many other wild tracts, particularly those which have been cut over, because these goats are proving of great help in clearing away underbrush. Growing mohair and producing kids, the Angoras in the Ozarks are also trimming down the brush, manuring the hills and preparing the way for grass, cattle and sheep.

According to reports secured by a representative of the state college of agriculture in Missouri, the Angoras required to clear an acre of land varies from two to five, depending on the density and size of the brush.

SOUL'S ORDEAL AFTER DEATH

Old Volume, Known as "Judgment of the Dead," Is a Fancy of the Ancient Egyptians.

"Book of the Dead" is a very old book, known in ancient Egypt as the "Judgment of the Dead," and it contains the funeral ritual of the Egyptians, describing in mystical language the experiences of the soul after death and the text it must quote to escape the torments and trials of the lower world. In one chapter, the longest in the book, is a picture showing the judgment which the defunct, before entering into the fields of the blessed, will undergo in the lower world, in the presence of Osiris and 42 judges of monstrous form, who are on hand to devour the guilty and drink his blood. Anubis, the god of the dead, and Thoth, the god of wisdom, examine the deceased by weighing his heart in the "sacred" balances of Justice. The famous "negative confession" enumerates 42 culpital sins from which the deceased must be free. Should he fail to pass the ordeal, he is either handed over to be devoured by the monster, part hippopotamus, part crocodile and part lion, which represents the Egyptian Cerebus, or is thrown into the fiery lake.

Queer Wedding Presents.

The following are a few of the many curious wedding presents that have been received by those about to enter the bonds of matrimony.

A well-known author received on his marriage, from a rival man of letters, a scrapbook containing a collection of all the adverse criticisms his works had ever received; while a popular artist was on similar occasion presented with a set of elementary works upon self-instruction in drawing and painting.

Unusually vexatious was the gift received from his neighbors by an infirm octogenarian, who had married a pleasure-loving woman more than fifty years his junior. It took the form of a large brass cage, "intended"—so ran the accompanying note—"to restrain the wayward flight of a giddy young wife who had married a decrepit old fool for his money."

Timid Old Soul.

My aunt was a timid old soul and was quite afraid of holdups. For safe keeping she always put her money in her stocking. One day when she was going to do some Christmas shopping she thought she would play a joke on the holdups. She put the money in her pocket and carried her purse. In the purse she put a newspaper crumpled up. She kept her hand in the pocket that had the purse and walked along merrily. But to her surprise when she had purchased her needs she reached for the money, but it was missing. Then, forgetting, she reached for her pocketbook and pulled out the paper. She had to give back all the articles and walk home empty-handed.—Chicago Tribune.

As to Brevity.

Of course brevity can be carried too far, may be awkward and inarticulate and incomplete. We may be brief and tedious at the same time. Some one brought Voltaire, the master of brevity, an epigram in two lines. "Ah!" said Voltaire. "Very good, but it drags in spots." The old comic dramatist said of a dull one: "The laconic ass makes brevity ridiculous." We do not want to make brevity ridiculous or let it make us so.

Nevertheless, we should all do well to cultivate and practice brevity, and we may be sure that we should be much more listened to if we spoke less. —Youth's Companion.

Incredulous Lady.

"Why do you sit at a ouija board when you might be enjoying interesting conversation? You can't believe a thing the toy says."

"Well," replied Miss Cayenne, "I mightn't believe the conversation, either."

BROUGHT MEMORIES OF HOME

How Visitor to London Zoological Gardens Held Converse With Lonely Tibetan Yak.

The shaggy old Tibetan yak at the "zoo" died some while ago and a new yak occupied his shed and inclosure.

Yesterday a visitor stood watching the yak munching at a truss of hay in his manger. He called the yak and it took no notice. Then, having read Hooker's "Himalayan Journals," he remembered the calls of the Tibetan maidens when they bring the yaks home at sunset.

The visitor uttered the call. The yak dropped a mouthful of hay, gave a deep grunt, and came shambling to the bars of its stable. The visitor patted and fondled it, and grunted yak language and it licked his hand, and when he left the yak house it ran out of its shed and followed him around its large barred inclosure.

He returned later and found the yak still restless. It had deserted its meal; it paced the inclosure and made plaintive noises. The visitor gave the Tibetan girl's call again, and again the yak ran to him. "Good heavens!" cried a stranger, "how do you tame 'zoo' animals like that?" He was told the secret.

"Poor old yak, poor old fellow," said the stranger. "How can we guess what chords you have touched—what memories of snow and ice, and praying wheels and idols, of Tibetan girls with turquoise ornaments in their braided hair? Look how troubled the old yak is—it isn't fair to give home-sickness to prisoners at the zoo!"—London Daily Mail.

EXPLAINS ACTION OF NODDING

Indication of "Yes" and "No" a Trait Common in Humans and the Lower Animals.

Before a child learns to say "yes" or "no," he instinctively nods his head—a haughty, condescending up-and-down—to show that he approves, or a vigorous shaking from side to side when the imperious will has been crossed. Later on, as he seems to show a preference for this way of expressing himself, it is often necessary to remind him that he can speak.

Many of us may sympathize with the man who said to Darwin, "Your ancestors may have been apes," but it cannot be denied that we have many things in common with the other species.

Watch a young animal ready to receive food. With eager eyes and mouth open it makes quick, forward movements of the head. When the food is not acceptable a tightly clenched jaw and sideward motion of the head serve to keep the mother animal from forcing food upon it.

So after all these centuries man's mouth is still relaxed when he nods "yes," but there is a strong tendency to clench his teeth and even close his eyes when he shakes "no."—Exchange.

Blacksliding Organ.

An appeal now being made on behalf of a poor country church for a new organ has been re-enforced by a coincidence—the old organ happened to cipher, or produce of its own accord, a long-drawn, wailing sound just as the words were being read from Job, "They rejoice at the sound of the organ." This has been interpreted as a good omen, and it reminds a correspondent of what happened in the Sussex village of Jevington. A new organ was bought of the kind which could be played by turning a handle. The church was crowded to hear its opening recital. All went well till the end of the first psalm; the singing then ceased, but the organ went on playing. It seemed that the man in charge had failed to discover how to put on the brake. From the psalm tune the organ went on to give a lively secular catch called "Drops of Brandy," and then started on a merry air entitled "Go to the Devil and Shake Yourself."—London Morning Post.

How "Wallop" Originated.

An incident of interest in English and French history occurred in the year 1514. The French fleet ravaged the coast of Sussex and burned Brighthelstone, now Brighton, whereupon Sir John Wallow, one of the best naval commanders of his time, was sent by Henry VIII to make reprisals. In this he succeeded only too well; he burned 21 French villages, demolished several harbors, and thrashed the enemy to his heart's content. His men, however, proud of his achievement, declared that they had wallowed the French. Thus there came into the English language as a synonym for thrash the new word wallop.

After Many Trials.

"He took my ball," said a youngster when reproved for fighting with another boy.

"Did you try to get it from him peaceably?"

"Yes'm."

"How many times did you try?"

"I tried once, twice, thrice and force, and I didn't get it until the last time."—Boston Transcript.

Hoary Jest.

"After the lapse of centuries Shakespeare's humor is still fancy.

"Well?"

"That's the real test of real humor, is it not?"

"I don't know about that. People still laugh at the mother-in-law joke at the vaudeville shows and it dates back to the stone age."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Many Useful Marine Plants.

The useful marine plants are stated by a French report to be varecs, algae, brown algae, and Laminaria. Varecs or Zostera supply wrappers, papers and cellulose, and iodine is chiefly extracted from the algae. European countries—France, Great Britain and Norway—collect about 400,000 tons of green weed annually, an amount that could be increased from the new discoveries continually being made. The 400,000 tons of weed yield about 175 tons of iodine, 10,000 tons of potassium salts, 3,000 tons of crude sea salt, and 7,000 tons of lye; but suggestions have been made for increasing the amount of iodine and potasl extracted.

A Parallel.

No Yank who ever tried to order fried eggs in a French restaurant can fail to sympathize with Maurice Maeterlinck's futile attempt to give a cattle lecture in English.—The Home Sector.

Portland Elks lodge adopts plans for $600,000 building on new site.

Labor shortage reported growing on farms and threatens food supply.

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