

JUST HUMANS

By GERE CARR



"BOY, LET ME HAVE THAT CIGARETTE!"
"GOSH, WOT WILL DEY BE COMIN' TO NEXT!"

The Pay Streak

By EVELYN GAGE BROWNE

THERE'S a pay streak that's big
In great and in small;
You've just got to dig
To find it—that's all.

But there's one thing true,
That pay streak of gold,
Is somewhere in YOU,
To have and to hold.

So dig!—for you're bound
To find it in YOU,
And then when it's found,
Make use of it, too.

And believe in YOURSELF!
For the pay streak that's there,
If laid on the shelf,
Will get you nowhere.

Then whatever you do,
Don't ever forget—
That the pay streak in YOU,
May be the BEST YET.

For the richest find
That the world has known,
May be just the kind
That's in YOU ALONE!
(Copyright.)

Mother's Cook Book

These are the things I prize
And hold of dearest worth,
Light of the sapphire skies,
Peace of the silent hills,
Shelter of woods and comfort of the
grass,
Music of birds, murmur of little hills,
Shadow of clouds that swiftly pass,
And after showers, the smell of
flowers
And of the good brown earth
And best of all, along the way friend-
ship and mirth.
—Henry VanDyke.

CHOICE DISHES

HERE is something nice to dress
up ice cream on occasion:
Japanese Suet for Sundae.
Take two ounces each of dates, figs
and raisins, pecans and almonds and
one-fourth cupful of maple sirup and
one cupful of marshmallow paste.
Chop all the fruit and nuts, blanching
the almonds. Mix all the ingredients
and let stand overnight. Serve over
any kind of ice cream.

Cream of Asparagus Soup.
Take one-half cupful of cooked as-
paragus, one-half cupful of the liquor
in which it was cooked, one and one-
half cupfuls of milk and two table-
spoonfuls each of butter and flour to
bind. Serve well seasoned with salt
and pepper to taste. The asparagus
should be put through a puree sieve.

Salisbury Steak.
This is best made from the trim-
mings of beef tenderloin; however, the
top of the round is often used. Put
the meat through the finest cutter.
For each pound of meat take one-
fourth pound of beef marrow, crush
the marrow and mix it evenly through
the meat. Then for each pound of the
meat work in one-half cupful of cold
water. Press into a shape not too
compactly, keeping the edge as thick
as the center, so that it will cook
evenly. Broil over coals or in a gas
range. Let the meat cook on one
side until a drop of meat juice ap-
pears on the top, then turn to cook
on the other side. Season well with
salt, pepper and butter. Serve with
French fried potatoes.

Eggs a la King.
Take six hard-cooked eggs and one-
half cupful of finely minced chicken
or ham, one and one-half cupfuls of
medium white sauce, two table-
spoonfuls of shredded pimento. Prepare
the white sauce, to this add one-half
of a green pepper chopped, and the
shredded pimento. Cut eggs in halves
lengthwise, remove the yolk, mash,
season and add the minced chicken;
refill the egg white, piling the mix-
ture high. It may be forced from a
pastry bag. Place the stuffed eggs on
a platter and pour the hot sauce
over them. Serve at once.

Nellie Maxwell
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**What Does Your Child
Want to Know ?**
Answered by
BARBARA BOURJAILY



DO ANIMALS DREAM?
We think they do, for when they
sleep
They often move or cry—
As if some memory had come
Before their sleeping eye.
(Copyright.)

FAMOUS MINING STRIKES

By THOMAS E. STEWARD

Butte Takes Lead in Copper

FOR about 30 years, Butte, Mont.,
has been a copper mining district,
with lead and zinc, as well as silver
and gold, as important by-products of
the main industry. As early as 1804
mines to become famous as copper
producers, such as the Park, Parrot
and Original, had been located, but
no ore was known to exist in the fa-
mous Anaconda hill. Patent for the
claim there was not applied for until
1878.

The big developments in Butte cop-
per began in 1872 when William A.
Clark, later to be United States sen-
ator and one of the most picturesque
of American multimillionaires, turned
his attention to that field. In the next
two years he developed such mines as
the Colusa, Mountain Chief and Gam-
betta.

In the early period of copper min-
ing ore was sometimes shipped as far
as Baltimore, Md., to be smelted and
there was a recorded instance where
ore carrying \$130 a ton in copper and
\$50 a ton in gold and silver returned
no profit because of the excessive min-
ing, freight and smelting costs. It was
natural under these circumstances that
the smelting industry should de-
velop rapidly. Early methods were
crude, but much capital went into the
venture and its growth was swift.

Marcus Daly, next to Clark the most
picturesque figure in Butte history,
entered the district in 1873 as the
representative of the Salt Lake min-
ing interests and in 1881 began treat-
ing ore from the Anaconda ledge as
representative of the newly organized
Anaconda Silver Mining company,
from which has developed gradually
the great Anaconda Copper company
of today, probably the largest copper
mining, smelting and manufacturing
concern in the entire world.

Butte's period of great prosperity
arrived when the railroads first entered
that camp. In 1881 the Utah North-
ern reached Butte, giving an outlet
via Ogden, Utah, to the Union Pacific
lines and the markets of the world.
Later the Montana Central and the
Montana Union railroad, now owned
by the Northern Pacific system, ef-
fected their entry.

As an example of the richness of
properties worked by the big com-
panies of the Butte district it is re-
corded in the volumes of the United States
geological survey that from 1884 until
1898 the Anaconda produced 9,575,793
tons of ore, which yielded 1,068,922,000
pounds of copper. The ore ran 5 1/2
per cent copper and gave also 4 1/2
ounces of silver and 35 cents worth of
gold per ton. As long ago as 1887
Butte passed the Lake Superior dis-
trict to become the leading North
American center of copper production,
and not many years later it had at-
tained world supremacy. As much as
20 years ago Butte was furnishing a
fifth of the world's copper, three-
fourths of this percentage coming
from the company then known as
"Amalgamated Copper."

This huge percentage in world pro-
duction has not been maintained in
later years, but Butte interests have
purchased large copper properties in
South America to make up in part the
relative decrease in production.

More About Diamonds
BEFORE either Brazil or South Af-
rica became known as a source of
diamonds the world had looked to
India for its supplies. For centuries
India was the only place where dia-
monds were mined and the potentates
of the world sought there the spark-
ling gems for coronet and scepter.

The diamonds first discovered in
Brazil were sold as Indian diamonds,
partly because diamonds from India
were the standard of that day, just
as today we speak of Scotch "tweed,"
and partly because the Brazilian gov-
ernment soon put a heavy penalty
on private mining. This made it ne-
cessary for smugglers to get their dia-
monds from Brazil to India before
they could be offered on the market
with the true source thoroughly con-
cealed.

Diamantina, Brazil, chief center of
the diamond industry, became the
seat of a royal Portuguese diamond
monopoly in the eighteenth century,
when Brazil was a colony of Portu-
gal. All mining was turned over to
contractors who paid the crown high
prices per slave for the right to work
the mines, and also turned in 20 per
cent of their profits. Notwithstand-
ing this heavy overhead, many of
these contractors made mammoth
profits.

Corruption and violence was the
natural accompaniment of so much
sudden and easy wealth. The govern-
ment not infrequently despoiled its
contractors as soon as they had amassed
a real fortune. When an old build-
ing in Diamantina was made into a
school building a few years ago a
dozen or more skeletons were found
lying at the bottom of a secret shaft.
Natives took this as a verification of
a very old legend of the place, which
was that a famous diamond buyer,
who once lived in the old building,
had fixed up a trap door over a shaft,
with a chair on the tricky spot in
the floor. The unhappy men who
came with diamonds to sell, if they
happened to be unknown to the town,
were motioned to a "comfortable"
seat, the trap was sprung, and that
was that.

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BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

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Lv. Portland	2:00	6:30	8:00	Lv. Estacada	8:00	4:30	8:30	
Clackamas	2:30	6:50	Eagle Creek	8:15	4:45	8:45		
Carver	2:40	7:00	Barton	8:25	4:55	8:55		
Barton	3:05	7:25	Carver	8:45	5:15	9:15		
Eagle Creek	3:15	7:35	Clackamas	8:55	5:25	9:25		
Ar. Estacada	3:30	7:50	Ar. Portland	9:30	6:00	10:00		

*Daily except Sunday (A) Saturday Only.
SUNDAY—Leave Portland 10 a. m. Leave Estacada 4:30 p. m.

WHEN I WAS TWENTY-ONE

By JOSEPH KAYE

At 21—Rudolph Friml Had Abandoned His Ambition to Be a Barber.

AT THE age of twenty-one I was in America, touring with Kubelik, the famous violinist, as a concert pianist. By that time I had settled regretfully into a musical career. Previously music was the subject I most detested. My parents, in Bohemia, made me take up piano study and even they got the idea in an indirect way.

It happened that my father was very fond of the harmonica and one winter's day he went into town from the village where we lived, to buy a load of coal for the stove in our cottage. While he was there he cast his eye upon an old piano in a store window and calmly went in and bought it—with the money he should have spent on the coal.

There was music when my father arrived home, but the piano remained and so, to get some use out of it, my mother arranged that I should be given music lessons.

After this I resorted to everything I could think of to get out of piano playing. First, I was determined to be a car conductor, which seemed to me a more manly business; then, when that failed to move my parents, I told them I wanted to be a barber, being fascinated by the various perfumes that emanated from the shop of our local hairdresser.

Nothing prevailed, however, and I was forced to make such good progress at the piano that I was sent to the Prague Conservatory of Music, where I at once struck up a close friendship with Kubelik, primarily because we were both woefully thin—so thin that the military authorities gladly excused us from service.—Rudolph Friml.

TODAY—Rudolph Friml is the successor to Victor Herbert in the field of operetta. Never overfond of the life of a professional pianist, Friml gravitated, when he found himself in the gay atmosphere of Broadway, into writing operettas. His first, "The Firefly," scored a great success, and he has been writing successes ever since. His "Rose-Marie" was one of the biggest musical hits in years.
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THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY



The young lady across the way says California may want the Japanese to come in and do the farm work but we mustn't let down the national immigration bars just to please one state.
(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

By F. A. WALKER

VIBRATIONS

A WESTERN inventor announces that he has perfected a machine which he calls an "oscillophore" by means of which he claims to be able to "grop the electronic vibrations" of human beings and by them detect any number of things.

He says he can determine age, race, sex, ancestry and personal characteristics and generally pry into things which a good many of us go to some pains to keep to ourselves.

Another, or it may be the same inventor, alleges that by a study of the vibrations emanating from the human body he can detect the approach of diseases, external symptoms of which have not yet appeared, and that by treatment of these incipient conditions further development may be arrested.

The real value of these inventions has not been established to the point of general recognition, but fanciful as they seem they may have in them the germ of real merit.

Whether each human body has a characteristic vibration all its own may be questionable, but it is certain that a thousand other creations have this very thing and that we recognize it.

Light, heat, sound and electricity all have established vibrations. We know and recognize them and we differentiate between the different varieties of these demonstrations of energy by the wave lengths of their vibrations.

The tides is only another name for the vibratory motions of the waters of the seas.

The falling rain is one phase of the vibration of moisture between the earth and the clouds, rising by evaporation, falling by the force of gravity.

The action of the heart and the flow of the blood through the arteries and veins is pulsating, which is another way of saying that it is vibratory.

Vibration is the essential principle of a thousand and one of the mechanical devices without which modern life would be impossible.

Were all vibrations to stop the world itself would halt and the whole universe perhaps go totally awry.

We smile at the idea that a man can tell by a mechanical contrivance whether or not we are honest and truthful, but it may be that the emotions and the desires are, after all, mysterious demonstrations of vibratory energy about which we are shortly to learn something hitherto unknown.

No delver in science was ever smiled at more universally than was the Englishman, William Harvey, when he announced his discovery that the blood of the body circulated in a steady stream from one side of the heart through the arteries and veins back to the other side of the wonderful pumping machinery which maintains life.

It may be that thought itself is made up of vibrations, that memory is a strange and unexplained form of stored-up energy giving off its emanations when we will it to do so.

The western man who has announced his discoveries may yet take his place among the pioneers of an entirely new science, a new knowledge which will be the means by which we shall come to really know ourselves.
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World's Heaviest Drinker

The heaviest drinker for its size is the oyster. Dr. Paul Galtsoff of the United States bureau of fisheries tells us. The doctor finds the average oyster drinks 80 quarts of water daily if the water is not too cold. If the temperature is below 45 degrees he goes on a thirst strike.—Copper's Weekly.