

OWN AND COUNTY

PROGRESS AND DOINGS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Supreme Court of Washington Sustains Acts of Capitol Commission—Over 500 Homestead Entries Filed in the Nez Perce Reservation—Oregon News.

Much valuable data is contained in the recent annual report of the engineer in charge of the improvement of the Willamette and Lower Columbia river and their tributaries. It is a very exhaustive report and covers comprehensively all the improvements and surveys under Major Post's charge. The report was transmitted to congress by the secretary of war, who summarized its principal features in his own report. Mouth of the Columbia river, Oregon and Washington.—The project for this work was adopted in 1894. During the year ending June 30, 1895, 138,900.1 tons of rock was added to the jetty which was raised to its completed height for a length of about three and a quarter miles (station 53 to station 230). Groins Nos 3 and 4 each 1,000 feet long were also finished and the main line of the jetty with the exception of about 700 feet at the inshore end, where some additional rock is still required, was completed. An elevated track for use in constructing the shore revetment which has a total length of 8,675 feet, has been nearly finished. Soundings taken in May and June, 1895 show that there is now a direct channel over the bar seven-eighths of a mile wide and thirty feet deep at low water and that for a width of one-half mile the low water channel depth is at least thirty feet. Columbia and Lower Willamette rivers below Portland, Or.—The project for improving these rivers, adopted in 1877 and modified in 1891, contemplated securing a channel from Portland to the sea having a low water depth of twenty-five feet. Prior to commencing the improvement the low water depth of the channel was from ten to fifteen feet at the shoalest places. Up to 1891 this depth had been increased to fifteen feet by the construction of dams at Swan island chute, at Willamette slough, and at other sloughs in the Willamette river near its mouth, and of a dike at St. Helen and dams at Burke slough and Marti slough in the Columbia river, the effect of these works being aided by dredging and bank protection where most needed. Since the modification of the project so as to secure a channel depth of twenty-five feet, dikes have been built by the port of Portland at St. Johns and Postoffice bars in the Willamette river, and at Walker island, Snag island, and Cathlamet bay in the Columbia river. This portion has also dredged the chute at Swan island and Postoffice bar in the Willamette river and in the Columbia river at the mouth of Willamette, at St. Helens, at Mar island, at Walker's island, an Cathlamet bay, removing a total of 320,241 cubic yards of material between these points. The work done in United States has consisted in extending the dike at St. Helens, in constructing a dike at Martin's island, Columbia river, in dredging the necks of both rivers at various points and the removal of snags where necessary. During the year June 30, 1895, the dike at Martin's island has been thoroughly maintained, and, as far as practical increase the depth of the channel at Portland to the sea, the total quantity of material removed being 322,872 cubic yards. In the Willamette river work was done at Postoffice bar at the mouth of the river, and in the Columbia river, on the bars at points, at Martin's island, at Walker's island, and at Cathlamet bay. Vessels drawing ten feet can now pass over the shoals at low water, and by taking advantage of the tide, vessel drawing three feet of water or more can pass to Portland without difficulty. Columbia river between Wash., and the mouth of the river.—The project for this work, adopted in 1892, provided for the construction of a low water slough on the Oregon side of the island to increase the water, and by the addition remove a troublesome bar channel. Work during this year has consisted in dredging the north side of the island for navigation, the dikes having been increased to thirteen feet at Willamette river, and Yamhill river, or time of the adoption of the project, in 1878, the mouth river, forty miles above the head of low-water with a draft of two and the project of 1878 or improvement of the removal of obstructions a tion of dikes to contrast shoal places so as to able channel for light-Portland to Eugene, a miles. This project 1892 to include the regions in the Yamhill mouth to McMinn river and harbor acts allotments of \$3,000 respectively, were made from the appropriation the Willamette river. During the year 1895, the project has been completed to Eugene and McMinn river and. Amount expended in 1895, 1897, \$26

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biggest jams known in five years occurred re claim that 16,000,000 ne down. The river was y for three hours that it ly crossed.

as been brought from the near Hamilton to Ever- est. It is rumored that ve proven satisfactory and shipments at the rate of ten or day will commence.

understood that the agent on capitalists, who thought ing funds to complete the Eastern have decided to re- favorable, because of the scot- condition of the subsidy pro-

rn orders have taken a sudden and the shingle trade is at a still. For the past three weeks or no business has been done by ealers than to clean up the orders and. The situation of two months is reversed.

be new gymnasium of the ubity of Washington offers unexcelled ilities for athletic training. The mber in attendance at the college is year is somewhat smaller than last ar, owing to the standard being aised and two departments, Busic and art, being dropped.

The supreme court has susta id the position of the capital commis- sion. This removes the last barrier to the board awarding the contract. The decision was written by Judge Guillen and is concurred in by the entire court. A call for a meeting of the commis- sion has been issued and new bids will be doubtless called for.

The loggers of the Sonmi, controlling labor, three-fifths of the output have held a secret meeting for the purpose of forming plans with which they can compete with mill-owners. They intend to put an end to excessive competition by combining with an established and uniform price and classification, and by amicable agreement of the mill-owners to secure advance of prices whenever the condition of the market warrants it.

James R. Sheldon, a pioneer of Lewiston, is dead. Five thousand rabbits were killed at a recent drive at Oakly. The Presbyterian church of Boise has decided to erect a parsonage. The Albion State Normal school will be completed about the first of April. The state treasurer has given notice that the capital building bonds Nos. 26 to 50 are to be payable by bim.

Two or possibly three new steamers will be built on the Kootenai for passage betw n Bonners Ferry and Lake Bounds, ext spring. Since the opening of the Nez Perce reservation 507 homestead entries have been filed. At present few filings are being made, but the land office officials expect a grand rush in February when the one approaches for the expiration of the ninety days' preference right give to the first actual settlers on the land.

Special agent of the treasury has disbursed in payment \$50,000 to the Nez Perce Indians. It is estimated that 43 native Nez Perces have died the Fletcher allotment of lands completed in 1893. The births recorded so the number of ninety- r. These statistics show the des- y of this favored Indian tribe.

Montana. Montana cattle shipments for 1895 is placed at 225,000 head. The cattle re- ceived compared with 1894 will probably show 700,000 decrease. The report that scab had gotten among the sheep on the Marias proves to be untrue. Commissioner Miller and others have investigated the matter, and found no trace of the dangerous disease. Sheeprmen report their herds perfectly clean. Report of Cuban Defeat Confirmed. Madrid, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Colon, province of Matanzas, Cuba, confirms the report that Spanish troops routed 4,000 insurgents on the Calma- nera river. One hundred of the ene- my were killed.

NEW FARM INDU

FLAX-RAISING WILL SERIOUS ATTENTI

At the Hands of Northwest—Whatcom Board of encourages the Raising of on Puget Sound.

Success in flax culture or fibre depends upon thoroughness and attention to the lesser detail of practice, says the Montana Stockman. Three things are essential: A most careful selection of the soil, with a thorough soil preparation and fertilizing; the use of the best seed that can be purchased; and, lastly, careful and intelligent handling and manipulation of the crop from the time the flax is pulled until the straw is ready for the operation of cleaning or scutching. Only the first two considerations interest the farmer, the third consideration belonging properly to the manufacturing side of the industry, although some foreign flax farmers do pull and ret their crops. The Belgian farmer selects a deep and well cultivated soil that is not too heavy, experience proving that in a dry, calcareous soil the stalk remains short, while in a heavy clayey soil it gives greater length, though at the expense of finer fibre. In Ireland, any clean land in good state of fertility that will produce a good crop of wheat, oats or barley is considered suitable for flax. On heavy soils the Dutch seed is thought to give the best results, while Riga seed is sown upon the light or medium soils. Recent experiments in our own country have demonstrated that the heavier soils, when well drained and of proper fertility, are preferable to lighter soils, known as sand loams. But more depends upon soil selection, where reasonable care has been exercised. Among the favorable soils mentioned in the report of the agricultural department experiments are "dark, rich, loamy clay," "heavy clay loam well drained," and "soils varying from sandy loam to the heavier alluvial of the timber lands." In general terms, a moist, deep, strong loam upon upland will give the best results.

Will Flax Pay? The Montana Stockman says: "Well, we should say so. A yield of from two to four tons of flax straw and from fifteen to twenty-five bushels of flax seed can be raised to the acre. Hacked flax sells in Boston at from \$370 to \$500 per ton. Scutched flax fetches from \$180 to \$500 per ton and the seed sells in Chicago at 90 cents per bushel. Dr. Thornton says that a necessary plant to hackle flax could be put in for \$11,500 and expense account of \$28,000 for the first year, a total of \$40,000, the net profit on which would be \$31,250. This is important to Teton county, if true, because the farmers can raise flax to beat the world. It grows wild there.

A Remunerative Crop. The Whatcom board of trade says: "We have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the linen manufacturers of the country that flax fibre of the finest quality can be grown on Puget sound and we feel certain that flax will be the leading and safest crop of our farmers and the most remunerative. "In Whatcom county each acre yields four tons of flax straw, which makes one and one-third tons of scutched fibre. For this fibre, properly prepared, there is always a ready market at prices ranging from \$140 to \$500 per ton, according to quality—the better the quality the greater the demand. "Besides fibre, each acre produces fifteen bushels of seed, worth from \$2 to \$3 per bushel. "The cultivation of flax and preparation of the fibre requires the greatest care and skill, and we advise farmers without experience to sow flax in small quantities the first year, and to grow none at all except for seed, unless arrangements are made to properly ret and scutch the fibre. For seed part of the flax should stand still fully matured. "We recommend the building of co-operative scutch and oil mills. A scutch mill will cost from \$300 to \$500; an oil mill is a trifle more expensive. "Further information can be obtained from the secretary of the board of trade, with whom all persons desiring to grow flax next season should immediately correspond in regard to seed. "Farmers' bulletin, No. 27, relating to flax culture, can be obtained free from the United States agricultural department."

Grafting Experiments. Experiments in grafting tomato cions on potato stocks, as well as potato cions on tomato stocks, have often been carried on in this country. Of course, in the latter case, the tomato roots do not produce potatoes, but the tomato grafts may bear potato flowers and seed. In a lecture on potatoes, delivered before the Royal Horticultural Society lately, Mr. A. Sutton spoke of a plant graft on a tomato, in which the plant, after having produced a truss of flowers and several berries, seemed to have determined that it was its peculiar duty to produce tubers, and, therefore, several of these were started from the axils of the leaves. A picture of this plant showed half a dozen good-sized tubers growing along the stem.

In ordering trees for planting, select the two-year-old apple, pear and plum trees instead of three and four-year-old trees, as they almost invariably have more fine, fibrous roots in proportion than do the older trees. The most extensive planters prefer to plant

Wheat Market.

The markets have not yet recovered from the holiday, and dealers do not look for any business until after New Year's. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Walla Walla, 49c; Valley, 53c per bushel.

Produce Market. FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$2.60 per barrel; Goldrop, \$2.80; Snowflake, \$2.65; Benton county, \$2.60; Graham, \$2.20; superfine, \$2.00. OATS—Good white are quoted weak, at 24c; milling, 28c; 30c; gray, 20c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags \$4.25@5.25; barrels, \$4.50@7.00; cases, \$3.25. HAY—Timothy, \$9.00 per ton; cheat, \$6.00; clover, \$6.75; oat, \$5.00@5.50; wheat, \$5.50@6.50. BARLEY—Feed barley, \$14.50 per ton; brewing, nominal. MILKSTUFFS—Butter, \$12.00; shorts, \$13.00; middlings, \$16.18; rye, 75c@80c per cental. BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 27c; fancy dairy, 22c; fair to good, 17c; common, 10c per pound. POTATOES—New Oregon, 25c@40c per sack; sweets, common, 2c; Merced, 2c; Oregon, 50c@70c per cental. ONIONS—Oregon, old, \$2@3.00 per dozen; young, \$1.50@2.50 per dozen; ducks, \$4.00@5.00; geese, 8c; turkeys, live, 9c@10c per pound; dressed 11c@12c. EGGS—Oregon, 20c; Eastern, 18c per dozen. CHEESE—Oregon full cream, 9c@10c per pound; half cream, 5c@7c; skim, 4c@5c; Young America, 10c@11c. TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, \$4.50@5.00; choice, \$3.50@4.00; Sicily, \$6.50; bananas, \$2.25@3.00 per bunch; California navel, \$3.50@3.75 per box; pineapples, \$6@6.50 per dozen. OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1c per lb; radishes, 10c per dozen bunches; green onions, 10c; cauliflower, \$1 per dozen; tomatoes, 50c@60c per box. CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES—Garlic, new \$8@10c per pound; artichokes, 5c per dozen; sprouts, \$1.35@1.50; cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate, \$1 per dozen. FRESH FRUIT—Pears, Winter Nellis, \$1 per box; cranberries, \$1@1.15 per barrel; fancy apples, \$1@1.50; common, 50c@75c per box. DRIED FRUITS—Apples, evaporated, bleached, 3c@4c; sun-dried, 3c@4c; sun-evaporated, 5c@6c. WOOD—Valley, 11c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7c@8c. HORS—Choice, Oregon 4c@7c per pound; medium, neglected. NUTS—Almonds, soft shell, 9c@11c per pound; paper shell, 10c@12c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11c@12c; standard walnuts, 10c@11c; Italian chestnuts, 12c@14c; pecans, 13c@16c; Brazil, 12c@13c; almonds, 14c@15c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 8c@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8c@10c; coconuts, 9c per dozen. PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 11c@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 8c@9c; breakfast bacon 11c@12c; short clear sides, 8c@9c; dry salt sides, 7c@8c; dried beef hams, 12c@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 7c; lard, pure, in tins, 9c@10c; pigs' feet, 8c, \$3.50; pigs' feet, 40c, \$3.25; kits, 1c.25. Oregon smoked hams, 12c per pound; pickled hams, 8c; boneless hams, 10c; bacon, 9c; dry salt sides, 8c; lard, 5-pound pails, 8c@10c, 8c; 50s, 8c; tierces, 8c. Country meats sell at prices according to grade. HIDES.—Dry hides, butcher, sound, per pound, 11c@12c; dry kip and calfskin, 10c@11c; culls, 3c less; salted, 6c@8c and 6c@8c; 50 to 60 lbs, 5c; 40 and 50, 4c; kip and veal skins, 10 to 30 lbs, 4c; calfskin, sound, 3 to 10 lbs, 6c; green, unsalted, 1c less; culls, 1c less; sheepskins, shearlings, 10c@15c; short wool, 20c@30c; medium, 30c@40c; long wool, 50c@70c.

Merchandise Market. SALMON.—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, \$1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, \$2.25@2.50; fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.10@1.25. SUGAR—Golden C, 4c; extra C, 4c; dry granulated, 5c; cane crushed and powdered, 6c per pound; 1/2c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, 1/2c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15c@16c per pound. COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22c@23c; Rio, 20c@22c; Salvador, 21c@21c; Mocha, 29c@31c; Padang Java, 30c; Palembang Java, 26c@28c; Lahat Java, 23c@25c; Aruckle's Mokaeka and Lion, \$22.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$22.29 per 100-pound case. COAL—Steady; domestic, \$5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$5.50@11.00. BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 2c per pound; butter, 3c; bayou, 1c; Lima, 4c. CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1 1/2-inch, is quoted at 9c, and Sisal, 6c per pound. RICE—California, 4c. RICE—Island, \$4.50@5 per sack; Japan, \$4.00@4.50.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS. FLOUR—Net cash prices: Family extra, \$3.50@3.90 per barrel; bakers' extra, \$3.30@3.40; superfine, \$2.50@2.75. BARLEY—Feed, fair to good, 66c; choice, 67c; brewing, 75c@80c. WHEAT—No. 1 snipprate, 98c per ctl; choice, \$1.00; milling, \$1.05@1.07 1/2 per cental. OATS—Milling, 70c@75c; surprise, 90c@97 1/2; fancy feed, 75c@80; good to choice, 65c@70c; poor to fair, 57c@62 1/2; gray, 65c@75c. HOPS—Jubile at 4c@6c per 57. POTATOES—Sweets, \$1.75@2.25; Burbanks, Oregon, 50c@60c. ONIONS—Good to choice California, 50c@70c. WOOD—Nevada, spring, light and choice, 9c@11c; heavy do, 6c@8c. Fall—Short, trashy San Joaquin plains, 3c@5; good do, 4c@6c; Southern and coast, 4c@6c; mountain, light and free, 6c@7c. BUTTER—Fancy creamery, 23c@24c; seconds, 21c@22c; fancy dairy, 20c@12c; fair to choice, 19c@20c. EGGS—Fancy, 30c. CHEESE—Ranch, mild, new, 9c@11c; common to good, 7c@8c; Young America, 6c@8c; Eastern, 12c@13c; Western, 11c@12c per pound.

President C. P. Huntington, of the Pacific Mail Steamship, has signed a contract with Railway Company.

KARL AND TARPUS.

Of rushing w... We who love life fear most the mystic...

Yet we in death the selfsame life shall live— This very life we know—but glorified. And the fair temple which now holds our breath Shall simply take the glory scraps give, Renew its joys and say, "I have not died." —Maurice Francis Egan in Century.

Karl knelt down and took steady aim. Then came a flash and a report, and almost simultaneously with the rebound of his immense rifle the huge, crouching lioness, the black lioness, hurled herself upon him. He was borne down as if by an avalanche. He had missed. Why? For this reason: As he aimed between her eyes out of them flashed a strange, strange light that quivered the core of his being; a light that unmoved his hand and withered his desire to kill. And it smote him not with fear—For Karl had slain many lions, and his nerves were as steel—but it smote him with sudden, overwhelming remorse. Thus he, the mighty hunter, was shaken and made to send his bullet flying wide. And he lay in the grip of death. Though he felt that his end had come, he had that clearness and poise of mind which come in supreme moments. The noisome breath of the lioness struck his face as he lay crushed into the sand by her weight. He was waiting, with eyes closed, for the beginning of the end, that hideous beginning, but a calm was in his soul, a strange calm. He felt at rest, at peace. There was a pause. Suddenly the lion snarled, and Karl opened his eyes. Ah, again that weird, reproaching light! It streamed from the glaring, yellow eyes. Into their depths he gazed and gazed till his mind partly left him. No more he thought of death. And now the eyes became a piercing blaze of light, which grew and grew till Karl saw before him a broad, shining space. In the distance flashed a scene. And the soul of the hunter flew toward it. This was the scene: Humans filled a vast amphitheater. They shook it shouting. Fearsome was this shouting, even as the howl of a myriad pack of wolves. On the faces was the look of glee—that glee indescribable—that comes when the passion for blood-spilling fills the soul. This passion was upon all—all, from emperor to slave. Man was transformed to a human wolf. The wish to kill or see killed linked, bound all. The impulse of Cain made all akin. It was a feast day to the gods in Rome, and a mighty, yelling multitude had gathered together to do them homage by seeing a man fight with and kill a man, by seeing a man wait for the signal that might bid him drive his gladius into the heart of a beloved comrade, by seeing a man fight with a beast. Their gods were honored by the flowing and flying of blood. Huge, huge sport to watch it! And yonder Nero sat, swathed in purple. His eyes gleamed as he witnessed the glorious sport. Prolonged was the shouting, because Tarpus, a favorite gladiator, had just killed, in single combat, with the gladius, his third man. He was now about to fight yonder Numidian lioness. She was striving to burst the bars of her cage, for she had been without food for three days. A fine fellow was Tarpus, with waving, yellow hair that hung afar down his back. Frank was his face, bold was the glance of his blue eye, and he was great of stature. And Karl was Tarpus. "Curse the Roman cowards!" the gladiator muttered as he waited, heedless and resentful of the ovation he was receiving, for the black lioness to be let forth into the arena. "Oh, to think that I obeyed their cruel mandate that bade me slay my comrade, Davoro—Davoro, who risked his life for mine in the campaign! But he smiled in my face, as I bent over him, and said, 'Strike deep, my Tarpus, if thou lovest me!' and I drove the full of my blade through his heart. Oh, I, of all men—I, who loved him, thus to have slain him! Oh, the fight—the fight—it is with me yet! Davoro, who was bound to me by ties of closer than the ties of blood, stands before me, his gladius in hand. We cross blades, but our eyes meet not, and lo! before I know aught, he is lying on the sand beneath me, while I stand o'er him with uplifted blade. Then I look up to yonder sea of coward faces, and see thumbs which point downward. Aye, around and around I look, but from all sides the vile gestures come, crowding, overwhelming my soul. They bid me to slay. And then Davoro's voice rings in my ear, as he lies prostrate, bidding me to falter not, but kill him swiftly. Oh!" And the face of Tarpus was softened and sad as he looked across the blood-red sand of the arena to the place where his comrade lay in death. Grand was the face of Tarpus—like to the face of a Norse god. And he thought of his home far, far away—his home from which he was torn, long years ago, from a loved one and little ones, and carried to this great city to be made a slave; to be made to fight out his heart's blood for the amusement of the brutal Romans! Visions of outstretched hands and loving, sorrowful faces came to him from across far, wild seas. The arena, with its blood lust, its pitilessness, was forgotten in a flood of old, tender memories. Suddenly he looked up at the shouting Romans. Stern was in his face. Looked upon him but as a human being, and he wished fiercely to kill them all with one stroke of his blade. His heart hard-

BODY GRAPPLERS.

Some of the Difficulties in Recovering Drowned Persons.

Grappling for dead bodies is a difficult and laborious task. In seaport cities where a harbor police force is maintained the work of looking for people supposed to have been drowned is allotted to them. In other places the regular police force generally carries on the work, though it is not infrequent for private parties to grapple on their own account, with the hope of obtaining the standing reward offered by the state for the recovery of drowned bodies. In Massachusetts the amount of the reward is \$5, and it is paid to the persons who take the body from the water. It requires three men to operate one grappler. Two are the carmen of the boat and the third is the man who controls the grappling iron. A grappler is a straight bar of iron, upon which is fixed about a dozen iron hooks. The hooks are placed on two sides of the bar, and there is a long iron handle in the center of the bar, to which the rope held by the man in the boat is attached. In addition to the big hooks, there are about a dozen codfish hooks, attached all along the iron bar by little pieces of cord line. The grappler is dropped to the bottom and dragged along behind the boat. The moment the hooks come in contact with anything on the bottom the man with the rope in his hand can tell it is much the same way that a fisherman knows when he gets a "bite." It requires no great strength to haul a body from the bottom to the surface. It is then towed to the shore and landed, and then the medical examiner is sent for to inspect it. It must not be moved before. Of course it is often more luck than anything in finding a person supposed to be drowned. In still water, such as lakes and ponds, and when the spot where the person sank can be pointed out with a reasonable degree of accuracy, the success of the searchers is an easy matter. But in rivers, and harbors especially, where there is a good deal of tide, not one body in ten can be recovered even when the drowned person was seen to sink and the spot is pointed out.—Boston Journal.

Flower Seed.

Some seeds take longer than others to germinate—for instance, hollyhocks, marigolds, gillyflowers, rose of heaven, sinias, come up in from three to five days, if all circumstances are favorable—that is, if it is warm, moist and sunny enough. Aster, single dahlias, sunflowers, cornflowers, mignonette, morning glory, coropolee plectes pinks, wallflowers, sweet william and by far the greater number of amny appear in from five to seven days, balsams, pansies, begonias, poppies, verbenas, drummond's phlox and many others in from eight to ten days, columbines, phlox, artemesia, feverfew, etc., in from 10 to 12 days, forget-me-not, petunias, nicotiana in from 12 to 15 days, others in from 15 to 30 days. Clematis, perennial phlox and larkspurs take from 20 to 35 days to germinate.—From Mrs. Celia Thaxter's "An Island Garden."

Strong Brains.

A mild bit of humor reported as having occurred between the poet Saxo and Oliver Wendell Holmes. They were talking about brain fever when Mr. Saxo remarked: "I once had a severe attack of brain fever myself." "How could you have brain fever?" asked Dr. Holmes, smiling. "It is only strong brains that have brain fever." "How did you find that out?" asked Saxo.—YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Holmes as the Autoocrat.

Colonel Higginson said recently in an address in Cambridge on Dr. Holmes that, although it was commonly supposed that "The Autoocrat" was a success from the outset, yet in his opinion its fate was evenly balanced for a month or two. Mr. Underwood, who was then assistant editor of The Atlantic and had a large share in its conduct, thought that the work would be either a great success or a great failure and consulted Colonel Higginson with some anxiety. He feared that Dr. Holmes' outspoken sayings might be looked upon as conceited. But the matter was not long left to rest.—Springfield (Mass.) Republic.