ROGRESS AND DOINGS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

York m

Dary chi

and

yet s

dget of Interesting and Spicy From All the Cities and Towns the Coast-Thrift and Industry Every Quarter-Oregon.

Curry county, near Wedder-

thermometer registered 13 deelow zero at Joseph, in Wallowa on March 1. iff Osburn, of Benton county.

over to the county treasurer, . 79 taxes collected. e double-decked carloads of hogs

the Elgin stockyards were gave w d last week to Chicago.

enrollment in the public schools opner for the current year is 265. The taxes were assessed against the e average daily attendance 225. Pullman company in 1894. rich strike is reported to have ade in Quartz Gulch, near Robfive years for it.

has had for many years because rive. Siuslaw fishermen's strike last

Pendleton Wool Scouring Comas declared a 10 per cent divicrop.

ingements are being made to ship tination.

iry is being made in Pendleton tle and fat mutton sheep. There ood quality. ing the

Roseburg Plaindealer says that \$15,000 for their copper mine. diary.

0 to 70 per cent copper. manager of the Pendleton Scour-Packing Company is in Boise, aking arrangements for the esnent of a scouring plant there. on with the Boise hot water would maof spec lessen the cost of scouring. rge percentage of soda renders ater peculiarly adaptable to at Lisburn. ng purposes.

y the pr iderable progress was made in dging work at the cascades durlatter part of last week, and ith favorable weather for a few days 000 to he canal will be open. After that vork is finished the dredger will likely taken through the locks and put to vork removing the lower bulkhead.

The weather observer at Pendleton vs that the general opinion among norning he fruit men of that section is that rly fruit was injured, in some localles ruined for this year, while some ink the trees were killed in many chards by the recent cold snap. Late obably has not been greatly es were killed.

ctions in his team along, falling a disabout forty feet into the creek Neither Mr. Letsom nor his re seroiusly injured.

Albany creamery received durruary, with its 29 days, 89,000 by the of milk-over 3,000 pounds a he receipts from the butter rom it were \$1,060. The net the patrons was 25 cents per st for 1 Had they made their own but-0.000. uld not have been half that The receipts for December 40.50, showng a big increase.

amery is in splendid hands,

business is a matter of local ppner correspondent of the East in says that there is now in prices, which were \$1 for year-\$1.50 for 2-year-olds. nich !

> the good old times. Washington.

ements are being made to take

Morrow county cause antici-

census of Walla Walla. er of Whascom county has a in five days short of eleven

the ! from Tacoma and Everett at one of the principal mining m the inlet.

ations have been filed with of warrants for bonds under ions of the new Milroy law. Montana.

road building. squandered over \$30,000, ture among farmers and capacitation.

NEIGHBORING TOWNS without perceptibly reducing the squir- ORCHARD AND FARM rel population.

The Bellingham Bay Improvement Conmpany, of New Whatcom, is putting in new boilers and making other improvements with the view to extending its cargo capacity. A large timber planer may be added.

The Chelan Leader learns from J. A. Green that a week or two ago Alan Royce saw a deer swimming across the lake near his place, about fifteen miles gray eagles were killed last up the north shore, and, getting into a boat, he gave chase. After a while by heading it one way and then another, he managed to get alongside of it, and finally to get it by the tail, and then it towed him toward the shore faster than he could have rowed. He was met by Mr. Green in a boat with a rifle, who killed the deer. It was a fine, large buck.

The Pullman car Cinnabar was seized at Spokane one day last week by County Treasurer Mudgett, for alleged delinquent taxes amounting to \$161.62.

The Fidalgo cannery has completed one building and a second is well adille, by Albert Stearns, who vanced. The Anacortes cannery has finished one building and work is begrand jury of Lane county is apt ing pushed on a second. Machinery, one of the most expensive that net material, etc., are beginning to ar-

The LeRoi Mining & Smelting Company, of Spokane, has declared a divi- points are so essential that they can \$25,000, the second for \$50,000, and It is thought that it will take the present one of \$25,000, making a jointed, with a capacious body, short, a year to scour and pack this total of \$100,000 paid within the past fine legs, long, light neck, clean out few months.

Elberton wants to be an incorporated from Grant's Pass to Baltimore, town. A petition with sixty-seven soft, mellow skin, showing a deep or-It will be hauled in from the names of leading citizens has been premines in mattes, and the copper sentd to the county commissioners, askextracted when it has reached ing them to grant incorporation and order an election, and the petition has been favorably acted upon

The steel wire-nail works of Port veral buyers in Pendleton and Townsend, after being closed eighteen , and the market seems to be months has resmued work. The maout ready to open in full blast. Fat chinery will be operated day and are most in demand, and a night, and the output will be 800 kegs quoted 21/2 cents per pound for a of nails daily. Manager Lively now has orders for 100,000 kegs of nails.

The hotel at Machias, Snohomish agh and his two partners were county, was set on fire by some incen-There being no fire apparatus Mr. Laugh refused to sell at that fig- or means for fighiting fire in the village, wying that he wanted \$25,000 for the structure was a complete ruin in a rest in a mine that assays from very short time, the inmates barely essial rock \$96 in gold per ton and caping being burned. Nothing was saved

A shipment of flax grown on Black river was made by the chamber of commerce of Seattle to Lisburn, Ireland. This is the first return from the flaxseed received from Ireland last year for experimentation. The new product will be thoroughly tested on its arrival

An original pension has been issued to Charles H. Seekins, of Idaho City. The Star mail service between Fraser e channel leading to the upper end of and Leyburn has been ordered discon-

> Special mail service from Southwick to Crescent in Latah county has been ordered discontinued March 31 next.

The mines closed down by the recent freeze-up are gradually resuming work. They will be running in full blast again shortly.

A special election is ordered for April 7 in Wallace, the same day as the regular city election, on a proposid, and comparatively few late tion to issue \$75,000 in bonds to put in a sewage system. There is consider-

over the previous year.

A petition is to be circulated in the Coeur d'Alenes asking the Oregon Railway & Navigation to run Sunday passenger and mail trains. There is no complaint about the present management of train service, except that it is only for six days a week. The Coeur d'Alene country has a populaiton of about 8,000 directly affectedd by the desired change, and they advance the argument that it will be a paying proposition. The matter will be laid before Receiver McNeill at an early day.

Montana.

The largest popular nonpolitical conks of Heppner at least \$150,000 vention ever held in the state has to be offered for sheep at last closed its labors in Helena. It was the immigration and mining convention, called for the purpose of effecting do not feel inclined to sell a permanent organization that shall prices. It is estimated that work for the development of Montana ner sheep market at the pres- by securing the immigration of desirconsists of nearly 150,000 able farmers and the enlistment of Prospects for the coming wool capital in mining enterprises. Every wheat crop and the sale of county was represented. days there was a series of papers by specialists from all over the state, setting forth the resources of their respective sections. Never was there such a resume of the advantages of Montana prepared. Emphasis was laid on the fact that there are thousands of acres has brought him four heifer of tillable land in the state. A very large percentage of the farm products and supplies used in the larger cities are imported from other states. to Cook's inlet to establish a city of Butte alone sends outside \$800. 000 annually for butter, eggs and flour. Scarcely 10 per cent of the pork products consumed in the state are pro-Resolutions were duced at home. ol directors at Centralia for an adopted declaring that no more inviting field for immigration exists than The state had an abundaver Leader says that there are ance of the finest grazing lands and a m county 150,000 acres of land great number of rich valleys, which .500,000, held for state pur- will produce crops in abundance. d it wants a portion of it ap- sides, the state is rich in precious metals. A permanent bureau will be ng of the squirrel bounty in organized for the preparation of au-

USEFUL INFORMATION CONCERN-ING FARM WORK.

-Propagating Strawberries by Runners-Effect of Salt on Milk-Horse

The poorest tool on the face of the earth is a poor cow. It is not only that she is no profit, it is worse than thatshe runs vou in debt. Still worse is the case if the poor cow be one of a herd, and for this reason: If a person keeps but one cow he very soon knows if she be good or bad, but if he keeps a good many, the worthless cow is not so readily detected. She may be a smooth looking animal, and may even give a fair flow of milk, and yet she may not only fall short of paying for her keep, but be eating up all the profit made by her neighbor, and so the farmer has not a cent of gain on the pair. And the useless cow is not only deteriorating as years go by, but is perpetuating her worthless kind, to the loss of her owner and to the detriment \$3.75. of all the country around. The form and features of a good dairy cow have been so often described that only a brief mention is needed here, but some dend of 5 cents a share, or a total of hardly be too strongly impressed. A good cow must be long, level, looseand intelligent head, thin withers, deep flank, thin, flat thighs, and rich, ange color under any white markings. and inside of ear. As viewed from the side, she must present a perfect wedge shape, exceedingly deep behind and very light in front, and, as viewed from behind, she must show ample room to carry a large, full udder with ease and without chafing. No cow can do this that is of a beefy conformation and that has not a good "arch."

Propagating Strawberries. The varieties of strawberries mainly cultivated in this country are propagated from the runners. The first pro equally as good when they arrive at per dozen. the same age or size. A few theorists formed near the parent stool the only ones that should be used, and that they were far superior to the others and would always be more prolific. This assertion is not supported by facts; consequently is not worthy of a moment's thought. To insure the rooting of runners, the surface of the soil should be kept loose and open, and the surface of the soil should be kept loose and open, and the surface of the soil should be kept loose and open, and the surface of the surf if the weather is very dry at the time they are forming, it is well to go over the beds and cover the new roots as they are produced. When only a few very large and strong plants are wanted it is well to pinch off the runner just beyond the first plant, and this

may become stong and vigorous. Effect of Salt on Milk.

sarily so as salt aids very much in the digestion of the food, and it is the quantity of the food digested that regulates the quantity and quality of the milk. Salt is indispensable to the health of any animal that feeds on vegetable matter, and the milk is affected greatly by the health or opposite condition of a cow. When salt is site condition of a cow. When salt is and specified and spec Salt given to cows has some effect on 7/2c; the quality of milk. This is necesshort T. Letsom met with quite an accidate and content while en route to his ranch ou in an creek, in Grant county, last week. Bose assay office, has completed and forwarded to the director of the mint busy and ioy, and, in attempting to go this week and ioy, and, in attempting to go the second of the grade was quite particular to the director of the mineral output of the grade was quite particular to the director of the mineral output of the grade was quite particular to the director of the mineral output of the grade was quite particular to the director of the mineral output of the grade was quite particular to the director of the mineral output of the grade was quite particular to the director of the mineral output of the grade was quite particular to the director of the mineral output of the grade was quite particular to the director of the mineral output of the grade was quite particular to the director of the mineral output of the grade was quite particular to the director of the mineral output of the grade was quite particular to the scheme.

Superintendent F. F. Church, of the causes an intense thirst, but this does not necessarily make the milk more water than is customary there is condition of a cow. When salt is in jurious and superintendent F. F. Church, of the causes an intense thirst, but this does not necessarily make the milk more water than usual. If the cow drinks the grade was quite particular to the scheme.

Superintendent F. F. Church, of the causes an intense thirst, but this does not necessarily make the milk more water than usual. If the cow drinks the and over, 5c; 50 to 60 lbs, 4c; kip and veal skins, 10 director of the mineral output of the country of the grade was quite particular to the scheme.

Superintendent F. F. Church, of the causes an intense thirst, but this does not necessarily make the milk more water than usual. If the cow drinks the proposition to the scheme.

Superintendent F. F. Church, of the causes an intense thirst, but this does not necessarily make the milk more water th his wagon slid off the grade, Idaho for 1895. The total output was no reason to believe that this excess of to 10 \$10,110,485, au increase of \$316,405 water dilutes the milk. The milk is not made in any such way as would make this possible. It is produced by the breaking down of the glandular tissue of the udder and this never contains more than a normal quantity of water. The kidneys are charged with the removal of any excess of water from the blood, and this drain or oultet, if in good working condition, will always attend to its own business, and if it does not or cannot, for any reason, the milk glands cannot perform this function, but the cow becomes diseased at once. But this is a question that at once. But this is a question that the careful farmer will never have to consider, because he will always take care that such a supposed mistake will never happen, says a writer upon the maple sugar, 15@16c per pound. subject. It is only the careless farmer who runs risks of giving his cows, or permitting them to get, too much salt.

Horse Meat as Hen Food.

Hundreds of barrels of cooked horse meat are sold every winter to poultry raisers, according to the Agriculturist The horse flesh is cooked in tight tanks under a steam pressure of forty-five pounds. This penetrates every particle of the meat, purifying and cooking it thoroughly. In this form the meat will keep from one to four weeks, according to the weather. There is no practical way of preserving horse meat for any length of time. Where it cannot be cooked by steam it should be boiled. The meat might be salted the same as beef, but it would have to be freshened before being used, and it is a question whether it would then be a safe feed for hens. It is a good food for egg production. One of the most popular brands of poultry meat on the market is made from carefully prepared and well cooked horse flesh

Hens are very fond of mangels and they are good for them.

Fresh raw meat and clover are good egg producers. But feed meat only two or three times a week.

Eggs should be gathered every day ounty, the Davenport Times thoritative statements and the dis- in order to be of a first-class quality, Lincoln county tried it one semination of information and litera- and none should be sent to market no less perfectly clean.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

A full supply of early California produce came in on the last steamer. A carload of bananas from New Or.eans has arrived this week. Receipts of eggs have been large, but quotations have changed but little from those of The Cow Ought to Be Kept For Profit last week. The butter market is not so firm, and arrivals of California butter will probably bring about a decline. Groceries, provisions, etc., are unchanged.

The local market is dull, with no business passing, and quotations are nominal as follows: Walla Walla, 60c; Valley, 62 to 63c per bushel. From August 1,1895, to March 1, 1896. shipments of wheat from Portland amounted to 4,622,358 bushels, worth \$2,404,384

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland. Salem, Caecadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$3.15 per barrei; Golddrop, \$2.95; Snowflake, \$3.20; Ben-ton county, \$3.15; graham, \$2.90; super-

fine, \$2.25. Oars-Good white are quoted weak, at 27c; milling, 28@30c; gray, 22@23c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags \$4.25@5.25; barrels, \$4.50@7.00; cases,

Hay — Timothy, \$9.00 per ton; cheat, \$6.00; clover, \$6@7; oat, \$5@6.50; wheat, \$5,50(@6,50,

BARLEY-Feed barley, \$14.00 per ton; brewing, nominal.

MILLSTUFFS — Bran. \$13.00; shorts, \$14; middings, \$18@20.00; rye, 85@87e

per cental. BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 55c; fancy dairy, 45c; fair to good, 35c; common, 17 c per roll.

POTATOES—New Oregon, 25@30c per sack; sweets, common, 3 c; Merced,

3% per pound. Onions—Oregon, 60@90c per sack.

POULTRY—Chickens, hens, \$3.50 per dozen; mixed, \$2.50@3.00 per dozen; ducks, \$3@4.50; geese, \$6.00; turkeys, live, 8@9c per pound; dressed 11c.
EGGS—Oregon, 9c per dozen.

CHEESE—Oregon full cream, 14@15½c per pound; halt cream, 9½c; skim, 4@5c; Young America, 10@11c.
TROPICAL FRUIT—Californiz lemons, \$3.00@3.50; choice. \$2.50@3.00; Sicily, \$5.50(3.50; bananas, \$1.75@2.50 per bunch; California navels, \$2.50@3.00 per box; pineapples, \$4@5.00 per dozen.

Oregon Vegetables—Cabbage, 1½c

FRESH FRUIT-Pears. Winter Nellis. have maintained that the first plants \$1.50 per box; cranberries, \$9 per formed near the parent stool were barrel; fancy apples, \$1@1.75; common,

50@75c per box.
DRIED FRUITS — Apples, evaporated bleached, 4@4%c; sun-dried, 3%@4c; pears, sun and evaporated. 5@6c plums, pitless, 3@4c: prunes, 3@5 per pound.

Nurs — Almonds, soft shell, 9@11c per pound; paper shell, 10@12½c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11@12½c; standard walnuts, 12@13c; ltalian chesnuts, 12½@13c; fiberts, 13@16c; Brazils, 12½@13c; fiberts, 14@15c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 6@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; co-

coanuts, 90c per dozen.
Provisions—Eastern hams, medium, 11½@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 7½c; breakfast bacon 10½@10½c; short clear sides, 8½@9c; dry salt sides, 7½@8c; dried beef hams, 12 @13c; lard, compound, in tins, 7½;

to 10 lbs, 6c; green, unsaited, 1c less; culls, 1-2c less; sheepskins, shearlings, 10@15c; short wool, 20@30c; medium, 30@40c; long wool, 50@70c.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON-Columbia, river No. 1. talls \$1.25@1.60; No. 2. talis, \$2.25@2.50; fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.85; Aluska No. 1, talls, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.96@2.25.

BEANS-Small white, No. 1, 234c pound; butter, 3c; bayou, 134c; Lima

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 8¾c, and 8isal, 6¾c per pound. SUGAR—Gulden C, 5c; extra C, 5¼c;

COFFEE Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Rio, 20 @ 22c; Salvador, 21@22c; Mocha, 29@31c; Padang Java, 30c; Palembang Java, 26@28c; Lahat Java, 23@25c; Arbuckle's Mokaska and Lion, \$21.80 100-pound case; Columbia, \$21.30 per 100-pound case.

Rick-Island, \$4@4.50 per sack; Ja-Coal.—Steady; domestic, \$5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$8.50@11.00.

BEEF-Gross, top steers, \$3.25; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@5½c per MUTTON-Gross, best sheep, wethers, \$2.75; ewes, \$1.50@2.25; dressed mutton, 4½c per pound.

VEAL-Gross, small, 5@6c; large, 3 @4c per pound. Hoss—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.25@ 3.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@2.75; dressed, 3%@4c per pound.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

FLOUR-Net cash prices: Family extras, \$4.00@4.10 per barrel; bakers' ex-tras, \$3.80@3.90; superfine. \$2.85@3 10. BARLEY-Feed, fair to good, 70e; choice, 71%c; brewing, 86%c.

choice, 71½c; brewing, 86½c.

WHEAT — Shipping, No. 1, \$1.10; choice, \$1.12½; mil ing, \$1.30@1.27½; one girl can behave li sand girls. Some kinds than some other kinds choice, 70@75c; poor to fair, 60@ 65c; gray, 75@82½c.

HOPS—Quotable at 3@5c per pound.

POTATORS— Sweets, \$1.75@2.25; Burbanks, Oregon, 45@70c.

VRIONS—50@60c per sack.

THERE IS NO NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

Not Even the Labor Day Act Creates One.

There would seem to be no such thing in this country as a national holiday. Lawyers assert that even Labor day, which was set apart by act of congress in 1894 in such manner as to lead the confiding layman to suppose it at least to be a national holiday, is not such outside of the District of Columbia unless by state enactment. The creation and regulation of holidays have been entirely to the legislatures of the individual states.

The act of congress concerning Labor day was approved June 28, 1894. It provides "that the first Monday of September in each year, being the day cele-brated and known as Labor day, is hereby made a legal holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 and July 4 are now made by law public

holidays."

Clearly the proper construction of this statute can be arrived at only by reference to the provisions bearing upon the other holidays named. The act making holidays of Jan. 1, July 4, Christmas and 'any day appointed or recom-mended by the president of the United States as a day of public fast or thanksgiving" was passed in June, 1870, and was restricted in its effect to the District of Columbia. These days are holidays in the various states only as they are made so by the various state legis latures.

The act of Jan. 31, 1879, makes Feb. 22 a legal holiday, and the act of Aug. 31, 1888, does the same for May 30, and both are restricted in their application to the District of Columbia. act referring to Labor day says nothing about the District of Columbia, but it does say that the first Monday of Sep tember shall be a legal holiday, "to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 and July 4 are now made by law public holidays."

The intents and purposes for which and the manner in which those days are made holidays are expressly limited to the District of Columbia, and so, by necessary inference, is the act referring

to Labor day.

The misleading language of the Labor day act has led to a prevalent statement that the first Monday of September is a holiday throughout the United States by congressional enactment. -New York Tribune.

PRANKS OF SCOTTISH FAIRIES.

A Firm Belief In the "Fair Folk" Still Lingers. There still lingers a widespread belief

in the north of Scotland that the "fair folk," or "gweed neebors," as the fairies are called, still live in the hills, and during the first days of convalescence a mother must be zealously guarded lest one of the "wee people" come and rob the child of its nourishment. Sometimes they succeed in carrying off the mother. Here is me of the superstitions legends:

A north country fisher had a fine child. One evening a beggar woman entered the but and went up to the cradle to gaze into the eyes of the babe. From that time good health left it, and a strange look came into its face, and the mother was troubled. An old man begging for food passed that way. When

he caught sight of the child, he cried:
"That's nae a bairn. It's an image, and the gweed folk has stoun his speerit."

Thereupon he set to work to recall the fisher's bairn. A peat fire was heaped high on the hearth and a black hen held over it at such a distance that it was singed and not killed. After some struggling the hen escaped up the lum. A few moments elapsed, and then the parents were gladdened by the sight of a happy expression once more on the child's face. It throve from that day forward. - Scottish Review.

Pointer dogs can always be trained to steal. Many of them are natural thieves without training, and any of the species can be taught. There is a dog of this kind in northwest Washington. He will pick up anything he can find around a yard or outside of a store, but his spe cialty is ladies' pocketbooks and hand When he sees one of these, he bags. grabs it and runs, always succeeding in getting out of sight before he can be captured or followed. No owner has ever been seen, hence no complaints have been made at police headquarters, but there is but little doubt, if it were possible to follow the animal, that is ould be found that he has been care fully trained as a purse snatcher and that he takes his booty home to his master. He seems to be aware that he is doing wrong, jumping fences and dodging around houses when running away. -Washington Star.

An Old Colonial Blockhouse

Among the attractions of the town of Bourne, Mass., are two historic cellars. One was dug by the Plymouth colony and the other by the Dutch traders. These cellars lie side by side, and the structures built over them were filled with goods so necessary for the comfort of the early pilgrims as well as the Dutch. The pilgrims needed manufactured goods such as the Hollander had for sale and the Dutch required products such as the colony could supply. Governor Bradford, in his diary, states that this block house was built as early as 1627, only seven years after the landing of the Mayflower. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Girls," remarked the small boy in his composition upon the subject, "is of several thousand kinds, and sometimes one girl can behave like several thousand girls. Some kinds of girls is better than some other kinds, but they ain't any of them up to beys. This is all I know about girls, and father says the less I know about 'em the better."-

A BRITON'S LUGGAGE.

ATTEMPTS OF AMERICAN IMITATORS TO INTRODUCE IT HERE.

onderous British Hat Boxes, Portm teaus and Hold Alls-The Baggage on a Steamship Wharf Is a Study-The Traveler and His Bathtub.

As the traveling Briton is known in this country by his luggage, so the American woman was once hated in Europe because of her saratoga trunk. The world has escaped the general adoption of the saratoga trunk, but a worse thing seems possible, as British luggage threatens to become international. Even now you may buy in this town all the impedimenta with which the traveling Briton cumbers himself and bedevils the rest of mankind. A Broadway trunkmaker has for some years past undertaken to fix the thraldom of these things upon his fellow country men and women, and many traveling Americans, especially the wealthy and fashionable, are to be recognized by the multiplicity of British impedimenta that they carry to and fre in their frequent journeyings between the old world and the new. More curious still, those elever and imitative Jap-anese have begun to produce British luggage identical with the original in the minutest details, even down to hand sewed straps on leather trunks, portmanteaus and the like; but, enough, the whole outfit is merely a pa per counterfeit of the real thing.

American imitators of things British, lacking the fine humor of the Japanese have made no substitution of light material for heavy, but have taken on the full burden of ponderous British hat-boxes, portmanteans, rugs, bags, hold alls and even bathtubs. It was a traveling American who gave to the world an account of a refreshing scene on board a Mediterranean steamer bound to Tangier or some such Mohammedan port of north Africa. A British passenger with his bathtub had nearly pestered the life out of a meek, coffee colored Mohammedan, who accepted the Briton's curses without a sign of reproach, but when in the course of getting the luggage ashore the precious bathtub fell over-board and sank like lead, the harmless follower of the prophet was seen to pause in his work and dance gleefully ppon the deck, exclaiming in triumph 'Oh, Mr. Goddam, Mr. Goddam!" is since that incident that traveled Americans in their aping of British ways have accepted even the burden of the bathtub.

A study of baggage at a steamship wharf or even at a large railway station in New York is an instructive lesson as to the cosmopolitan character of the city. There is one article of British luggage that seldom survives more than one journey within the limits of the United States and sometimes gets no farther inland than the New York hotel at which the traveler makes his first stop. This article is the little trunk or box of japanned tin much used by travelers in Great Britain. The flimsy triffe hardly survives the first encounter with the American baggage handler, and after the first journey of 600 miles in this country is battered out of all re-semblance to its original rectilinear self. It is an article of luggage not suitable to the exigencies of American travel. A pathetic feature of the baggage at

the railway stations that are doorways to the west is the immigrant's luggage. Sometimes it is a mattress from the steerage wrapped about the few belongings of the new made American. Again it is the corded box of the Irish, English or Scotch immigrant. It will be recalled how important a preliminary to Charlotte Bronte's journeyings out into the great world from her Yorkshire home was the cording of her box. The corded American traveler as the old hair trunk though both are occasionally seen. seaman's locker, rectilinear for a stable stowage and strong against accidents figures in the luggage at steamship wharves. One knows instinctively its contents of old clothes, protographs, curios, tobacco and long treasured ters from home and the array of pic tures from the illustrated papers pasted on the inside of the lid.

The elaborate dressing cases that some Americans and all well to de Englishmen used to travel with are going out of fashion. It is almost a neces sity that the traveler with this pretty piece of luggage take along a valet, for the thing weighs like so much lead and is too precious to be trusted to the ten-der mercies of the baggage department. The traveling desk also has nearly dis appeared, though some ingenious trunkmakers now produce trunks that open so as to form desks. The lunch hamper that used to accompany every traveler across this continent in the days before dining cars came into use almost entirely disappeared. The California millionaires of early transcontinental travel carried enormous and richly laden hampers and dispensed often a princely hospitality to their fellow travelers. The dinner hour on board a transcontinental train was a picturesque incident of travel in those days. traveling Briton in Europe still some-times carries his luncheon hamper, and it is often one of the nuisances of Euro pean travel.

Some of the English theatrical companies have become so used to traveling in America that they have adopted our methods with baggage. They accept with grace the great American trunk, dispense with the hatbox, the bathtub. the rugs, shawl straps and the rest and calmly see their belongings carted off by a stranger, who leaves behind as evidence only a bit of brass bearing a few letters and numbers. - New York Snn.

Wheeler-And don't you think the icycle will ever be useful in warfare? Walker-No. I doubt if it will ever get farther than its present status as a nere instrument for assault and batery.—Indianapolis Journal.