

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

CROOK LAND SOLD.

Harriman Interests Secure Control of Big Irrigation Project.

Salem.—The transfer of the Columbia Southern Irrigation company's interests in the Bend country to a newly formed corporation organized by men connected with the Harriman system is a sign pointing toward the construction of a railroad from some point on Harriman lines to the irrigation district in Crook county.

The Columbia Southern Irrigation company was largely backed by the same interests that built the Columbia Southern railway. The sale of the road to Harriman people has now been followed by the transfer of the irrigation company's interests in the 27,000 acres of land being reclaimed just west of the Deschutes river and north of the Tule, in Crook county. This land is northwest of Bend and practically adjoining that being reclaimed by the Deschutes Irrigation & Power company.

The new company, known as the Columbia Southern Irrigation company, has filed articles in the State department with James E. Wilson, H. F. Connor and W. R. Linsberg as incorporators. The capital stock is \$300,000. It is stated in the articles that the company proposes to take over the property and affairs of the Columbia Southern Irrigation company.

SHEEP SENT EAST.

Trade From Southeastern Oregon Brings in \$2,000,000.

Baker City.—The active state of the sheep market this fall has been a matter of congratulation to that portion of Southeastern Oregon interested in this branch of the stock raising industry, although the estimates sometimes made, of \$3,000,000 having been brought into this country this season, are too much by half, according to the "sheep kings" of Eastern Oregon.

Miles Lee, recognized as Baker county's leading sheepman, and W. G. Ayre, another sheep king, from Durkee, Baker county, both state that about \$2,000,000 worth of sheep have been shipped from Eastern Oregon this year. Prices have ruled from \$1.75 as high as \$3.50 in extreme cases. Considerable shipping has been done this year from Huntington and Ontario, these points being most convenient to Malheur and Harney counties. Freight rates to the Eastern markets are the same from these points as from those farther north along the O. R. & N.

Millions in Stumps.

Baker City.—Two Russians named Solomon are here from the East investigating yellow pine stumps, from which they claim to have a process for manufacturing turpentine and tar. They say there is millions in it, and are now in the hills surveying stumpage. They must have decayed stumps, the theory being that old yellow pine stumps absorb chemicals from the ground. Four and one-half cords of stumps make \$150 worth of turpentine and tar, and the process can be repeated 16 times a month. It is believed local capital will interest itself in the enterprise.

Looking for Seining Grounds.

Astoria.—A representative of Puget sound parties has been here during the past few days conferring with the owners of some of the principal independent seining grounds in the Columbia river, in an effort to secure options and property. As near as can be learned, a company is being organized on Puget sound to erect a salmon cannery on the Columbia, but before any definite steps are taken the company desires to obtain possession of a number of seining grounds as the principal source from which to secure its fish.

Complete Road in Year.

Salem.—The Citizens' Electric Light & Power company, of this city, has an agent in the field arranging for the right of way for the proposed electric line between this city and Portland. It is the purpose to have this portion of the line completed within a year. The power plant and water power at Eugene will supply ample power for the new road when built. The present intention is to let the road from Eugene, as southern terminus, by way of Albany, Salem and Oregon City, to Portland.

Expects Much From Fulton.

Cocquille.—Cocquille Valley is expecting much from the recent visit of Senator Fulton, who has just returned to his home in Astoria. Everything was done to make the few days spent by the senator in this vicinity not only pleasurable to himself, but also profitable to the valley and Coos bay. The junior senator was given every opportunity to familiarize himself with the growing needs of the Cocquille river and Coos bay.

Wide Ledge Near Railroad.

Eugene.—More excitement has been caused in the Mohawk valley by the discovery of another gold bearing quartz ledge near Marcola, on the Wendling branch of the Southern Pacific railroad. The Hyland Bros., who operate a sawmill near Marcola, found a ledge 32 feet wide. Samples of the ore assayed went from \$1.50 up to \$7.50 per ton. It is probable this ledge will be developed.

Hop Sales at Silverton.

Silverton.—Lachmund & Co., of Salem, bought 107 bales of hops of N. A. Snell at 8 cents, and Wolf & Son, of this place, bought 51 bales of Peter Olson at 9 1/2 cents and 54 bales of S. C. Rue at the same price. They bought 49 bales of J. Amberg at 9 cents. Buyers are reticent about reporting sales. Only prime hops are being sold.

Start Timber Tests Soon.

University of Oregon, Eugene.—Expert Knapp, representative of the government in charge of the timber testing station, has arrived in Eugene and will commence experiments as soon as the big testing machine is installed in the new building. Carpenters expect to have the structure ready for the machine in a few days.

KLAMATH LAND IS SELLING.

Denver Capitalist Gets Fine Tract of 1,800 Acres.

Klamath Falls.—Land in the Klamath basin is now being sought after by big speculators as well as the man who is looking for an ideal place to build a home and rear a family. The order from Washington, D. C., calling for the placing of bids for the work on the main canal of the Klamath Irrigation project, is bringing in investors by the score, and local land agents are having their hands full to handle the would-be purchasers.

The latest deal of moment in realty was closed this week, when C. E. Wantland, of Denver, Colo., land agent for the Union Pacific railroad, closed a deal whereby he and others became owners of the Mitchell tract of 1,800 acres, lying two miles below Klamath Falls. The price paid for this tract was \$40,000. Charles W. Eberline, of New York, land agent for the Southern Pacific, who is now stationed at San Francisco, was also here this week looking over the country and inquiring about land values. What his mission was was not yet given out.

Land values in the basin have remained practically the same for several months, the prospect of irrigation not having affected them so far to a great extent.

Will Have Mutual Phones.

Oregon City.—Stock is being subscribed liberally by Oregon City business men towards a corporation for installing a mutual telephone exchange in this city as the connecting link to the successful operation of the rural telephone system in Clackamas county. It is proposed to form a company with a capital stock of \$7,500 and install an exchange having 150 phones. This exchange has been petitioned for by subscribers to the various rural telephone companies throughout the county. At the rate stock in the proposed company is selling, the company will be organized in a few days.

Work Progresses at Waldo Lake.

Eugene.—Engineer Simon Kivodahl, in charge of the preliminary work of constructing a large reservoir at Waldo lake, on the summit of the Cascade mountains, for an irrigating system to be installed by A. R. Black and his associates in the Upper Willamette valley, is now in Eugene and reports two feet of snow have fallen at the summit in the last two weeks. His crew has completed a good trail from the road to the lake; has built a house for the winter; has commenced work on a big canal to tap and drain the lake.

Survey New Timber Road.

Dallas.—Great interest is manifest in Dallas now with reference to a preliminary survey for a logging railroad from the head of Mill creek, ten miles northwest to Dallas. John Van Orsdale, a civil engineer doing construction work for the Cone mill, says: "I am employed by a Portland man who represents Eastern capital, to run over the route and report on the feasibility of a road to the headwaters of Mill creek from Dallas. I do not know who the backers are. I shall make the survey as soon as possible."

Eastern Money for Railroads.

Baker City.—Articles of incorporation of the Ontario & Idaho railroad have been filed in Boise by N. C. Richards, an attorney of Sumpter, Wheeler & Co., of New York, capitalists, who are interested in Sumpter mines, are said to be behind the project, which is to build a railroad from Ontario to Emmett, Idaho. It is reported the Vale railroad, recently incorporated to build to a connection with the Oregon Short Line, is backed by Banker Savage, of Chinook, Mont.

All Fruit Crops Are Light.

Freewater.—Judge Geer, Oregon state horticultural commissioner, spent several days in this section last week, and while here was the guest of John S. Vinson. He reports light fruit crops in general over the entire state. Although the Freewater crop was lighter than usual, good prices prevailed and fruit ranchers realized as large profits as in the previous years. Mr. Geer appointed Howard Evans of this place fruit inspector for this vicinity.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat.—Club, 73¢74¢ per bushel; bluestem, 75¢77¢; valley, 74¢75¢; red, 69¢70¢.
Oats.—No. 1 white feed, \$25@26; gray, \$25 per ton.
Barley.—Feed, \$21.50@22; brewing, \$22@23; rolled, \$22.50@23.
Rye.—\$1.50@1.60 per cental.
Hay.—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15@16 per ton; valley timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$8@9; grain hay, \$8@9.
Fruits.—Apples, \$1@1.50 per box; huckleberries, 7¢ per pound; pears, \$1.25@1.50 per box; grapes, 60¢@1.50 per box; Concord, 15¢ per basket; quinces, \$1 per box.
Vegetables.—Beans, wax, 10¢@12¢ per pound; cabbage, 1¢ per pound; cauliflower, 85¢@90¢ per dozen; celery, 75¢ per dozen; corn, 50¢ per sack; cucumbers, 10¢@12¢ per dozen; pumpkins, 3¢ @1¢; tomatoes, 30¢@40¢ per crate; squash, 1/2¢ @1¢ per pound; turnips, 90¢ @1¢ per sack; carrots, 65¢@75¢ per sack; beets, 85¢@1 per sack.
Onions.—Oregon yellow Danvers, \$1.25 per sack.
Potatoes.—Fancy, 75¢ per sack; ordinary, 55¢@60¢; Merced sweets, sacks, \$1.90, crates, \$2.15.
Butter.—Fancy creamery, 25¢@30¢. Eggs.—Oregon ranch, 32¢@32 1/2¢.
Poultry.—Average old hens, 10¢; young roosters, 9¢@10¢; springs, 10¢; dressed chickens, 12¢@14¢; turkeys, live, 17¢@18¢; geese, live, 8¢@9¢; ducks, 14¢@15¢.
Hops.—Oregon 1905, choice, 8¢@11¢; olds, nominal, 7 1/2¢@10¢.
Wool.—Eastern Oregon average best, 19¢@21¢; lower grades down to 15¢, according to shrinkage; valley, 25¢@27¢ per pound.
Beef.—Dressed bulls, 1¢@2¢ per pound; cows, 3¢@4¢; country steers, 4¢@4 1/2¢.
Veal.—Dressed, fancy, 6 1/2¢@7¢; ordinary, 4¢@5¢; lambs, 7¢@7 1/2¢.
Pork.—Dressed, 6¢@7 1/4¢ per pound.

JETTY NEEDS CASH.

Engineers Want \$1,250,000 to Complete Work Started.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Every dollar appropriated for improving the mouth of the Columbia river has been expended, including the \$400,000 carried in the last river and harbor bill. The work which is in progress today is being done on credit, Congress having authorized the expenditure of \$500,000 in excess of the amount actually appropriated, it being assumed that this amount will be made available at the coming session. But the contracts now in force expire December 31, 1905, and that date practically all of this \$500,000 will have been consumed by contracts, so that when Congress actually appropriates this money, it will go to pay for work completed, and not for work yet to be done.

Major Langitt, on duty at the office of the chief of engineers, says that approximately \$1,250,000 is necessary to complete the jetty, which will extend its seaward about one mile beyond the point where it now ends. He is satisfied, as is the chief of engineers, that the best results will be obtained by appropriating this full amount at the coming session so that the jetty can be rushed to completion next season, if possible. Like General MacKenzie, he believes a suspension of work will mean considerable damage, especially to the tramway, a loss which would be largely avoided if work could be resumed next spring.

The reasons why the money appropriated and authorized at the last session was expended so rapidly was to demonstrate that the completed jetty will increase the depth on the bar, to give Portland the benefit of a deep channel at the earliest possible day, and to open the way for an appropriation this winter sufficient to enable the engineers to complete the jetty.

NOT ALL PEACE.

Russia Continues Scenes of Riots, Terror and Bloodshed.

London, Nov. 2.—Special dispatches in this morning's local newspapers represent the condition of affairs in Russia as being extremely grave, especially in the provinces. St. Petersburg, the dispatches say, remains comparatively quiet. Late last night the streets of that capital were patrolled by strong forces of gendarmes and Cossacks, and no further disorders have been reported.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, the revolutionaries demand the establishment of a republic, and as the result of this demand the strong arm of General Treppoff has again been invoked. Thus, says the correspondent, brute force and popular sentiment are again facing each other. Even the appointment of Grand Duke Michael as military dictator, with General Treppoff as his right hand, is discussed in official circles, according to the correspondent, who adds that late last night the revolutionary leaders advised the populace to refrain from precipitating a conflict.

A dispatch to a news agency from Odessa describes that city as having experienced a dreadful day, the defenceless populace being at the mercy of a howling and armed rabble of 50,000 men, calling themselves loyalists and led by disguised policemen and their wretched dupes. The dispatch says:

"The Jews made a stout resistance, and their successful bravery entailed lamentable sacrifices. It is impossible to ascertain the casualties, but rumor puts the number of killed and wounded as high as 2,000, many by bombs, which the mobs used wholesale."

Poland in Revolt.

Warsaw, Nov. 2.—Poland is aroused again, and another attempt is being made to regain independence. Rioting is now in progress in every section of Russian Poland, and the people are shooting down without mercy soldiers of the czar attempting to interfere with their freedom of movement and speech. Dozens of processions of Socialists and anti-Russians have been passing through the streets during the past 24 hours, and all efforts on the part of the authorities to check them have so far been without avail.

Drouth in California.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—The Weather bureau's report for October shows that California is suffering from an extraordinary protraction of the dry season. Agricultural interests in certain sections of the state are seriously threatened by the drouth. North of the Sacramento river, in particular, the farmers fear great losses. In that section of the state less rain than usual fell last season, and the lack of moisture this fall makes the outlook dubious. The last rainfall was on May 8, which was nearly six months ago.

Seform for War Department.

Washington Nov. 2.—President Roosevelt has approved the recommendations for certain reforms in the routine business of the War department which were prepared under the direction of Acting Secretary Oliver. These changes have been brought about by the action of the president in creating the Keep commission. His letter criticized the methods of work in connection with papers of both Army and Navy departments and General Oliver took the matter up at once.

Root Recognizes Norway.

Washington, Nov. 2.—It is learned at the State department that this government has practically recognized the new government of Norway, although the formalities have not been carried out. This was done by the recognition by Secretary Root of Mr. Hango, as charge d'affaires for Norway, and the way is now open for diplomatic exchanges between the two countries whenever there is any necessity for them.

Canada's Greatest Lawyer.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 2.—Christopher Robinson, Canada's greatest constitutional lawyer, died last night of pneumonia. In the Behring sea arbitration it was said that it was his presentation of the case that brought a Canadian victory.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Historical and News Notes.

It's so much easier to tell people how to do things than it is to show them.

There is a growing suspicion that the "good fellow" is a trifle too good to himself.

Go East, young man, and marry into the family of some life insurance company's president.

Are you tired of abstruse questions? Well, why does a fly rub his front feet together?

There seems to be no doubt that the higher education widens a young man's sphere of usefulness. Witness the success of the college graduates in professional baseball.

Since the dictionary defines an "angel" as "a messenger empowered to communicate news or information," there seems to be no answer to the contention that the angel is feminine.

What is said to be the greatest searchlight in the world was lately set up on Pike's Peak. It can be seen for two hundred and eighty miles on a clear night; and what is more interesting, those on whom it shines can be seen, too.

It appears that Dr. Witzhoff, the New York bigamist, who for a while added an average of a wife a day to his list, was a member of the State militia. His success in winning the admiration of the ladies indicates that he must have worn his uniform all the time.

Lincoln's birthplace has been bought by a New York gentleman, and it is proposed to secure it as a national possession forever. There seems to be a wholesome epidemic of effort to preserve houses of historic interest. Besides the Lincoln birthplace, three notable houses that have recently been objects of this effort are the Foe cottage at Fordham, N. Y., the Paul Revere house in Boston, and the Deane Winthrop house at Winthrop, Mass.

About three years ago a railroad company in the Central West announced that it had fixed the age limit for new employees at thirty-five years. Several other railroad companies promptly adopted the idea. Now the original—shall we say offender?—has declared that henceforth ability, not age, will count in the case of those who seek situations, and probably the imitative corporations will follow this precedent even more willingly than they adopted the other.

Everyone realizes that in far too many cases the funeral expenses incurred, especially by the poor, are a terrible burden. While one must respect the feelings which prompt the expending of a large amount to do honor to the memory of one who has gone, the burden thus incurred is often larger than can be borne by the family. Undoubtedly there are cases where every cent that the head of the house has left for the support of a widow and children has been used up in funeral expenses, a lavishness being thus shown that is entirely unjustifiable. Admittedly such questions have to be handled with great delicacy, but the church can do much to limit to more reasonable amounts what is thus expended.

Mankind is nomadic, and while the sweetest poetry in the language is inspired by the old home, the monumental work in the world has been accomplished in the main by those who left the parental roof to pursue elsewhere the quest for fortune, fame and high success. Nevertheless, the love for the old home abides. The remembrance of those who remain and those who have departed is an occasion that will stir the pulse of any community in which such a soulful event takes place. The pretty announcement was made by a newspaper in a little New England town which was about to celebrate its old home week that "the Jones boys have arrived and Charles will preach in the Presbyterian church on Sunday." A little wail of news like that revives old times and pays for all the preparation of "old home week."

The volume of immigration during the past four years has never been equalled. One million came to this country from abroad last year, and they are coming faster than ever. What is to be done with them? The tendency of late years is to concentrate in the cities. In earlier days the tide of immigration spread out over the country. A majority made the fertile lands of the West their destination. There they fixed themselves, absorbed the spirit of our institutions, and "grew up with the country." A generation ago, agriculture was the main source of national wealth. Today, manufacturing and trade make the greater demand upon the service of our workers, and instead of the open plains the crowded cities are sought by those who come here to find employment and to better their condition in life.

The Grand Central station in New York is reported as about to cut off all wages from their red-capped porters, who are now said to make so much outside of wages that there are many more applicants than places to be filled. The change would mean nothing, as the porters are now allowed to make it clear that they expect travelers to pay and that somewhat liberally. The Pullman conductors last year complained that they earned less than their porters received in fees and there are even conductors who are not averse to indicating a willingness to increase their earnings by the charity or recompense for courtesy of passengers on their lines. A certain kind of pride is departing rapidly from Americans.

According to many medical theorists there is in the great laboratory of nature a specific for every disease to which the human family is subject. In spite of all discouragements, therefore, men of science continue to study tuberculosis in its various forms in the hope of discovering the natural specific for its cure. Thus far they have found no drug nor chemical, nor vegetable substance nor organic remedy with specific curative power. They have demonstrated the palliative qualities of certain substances and that all. But they have demonstrated and they re-enforcing the demonstration every day that tuberculosis is curable—not, indeed, by drugs but by dieting and hygiene. If any theory of therapeutics is thoroughly attested it is that of treating pulmonary tuberculosis by a liberal nourishing diet and open-air life. It is no longer a theory but a demonstration. This is conceded by the international tuberculosis congress, which will probably meet in Chicago next year. It has been shown that in spite of the general notion to the contrary climate is a relatively small factor in the modern treatment of tuberculosis. Except for the mere comfort and convenience of the patient a cold climate is as good as a warm one. Indeed, there is some reason for believing that the cold climate is preferable.

The one thing indispensable is that the patient shall be in the open air night and day. If this specification be complied with and if the patient be kept nourished with proper and sufficient food the percentage of cures of "consumption" will be as high as that in diseases that are rated as only comparatively mortal. This is not saying that pulmonary tuberculosis is easy to cure or that under the most favorable circumstances many cases will not prove utterly intractable. The scourge of mankind which is aptly named "the great white plague" is virulent, deadly, dangerous. From the earliest dawn of history it has been the most implacable foe of the race and it is not to be disarmed in a day or a generation. The reassuring fact is, however, that there is now hope where formerly there was none at all. The physician's verdict, "tuberculosis," is no longer a death warrant but a warning. This is not scientific conjecture. It is known beyond peradventure. "Consumption" is curable. The members of the tuberculosis congress are more concerned with preventive than with curative measures, but they are unanimous in the conclusions stated. It is better to prevent than to cure and if prevention be made the main object there will eventually be no necessity for cure. For the present it is reassuring to know that cure is not only possible but probable and that no conditions of climate need interfere with it. The plague has been mastered.

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THE SOCIAL SECRETARY.

Something About Those Who Do Odd Jobs for Cabinet Women.

This is the era of the social secretary. Nowhere is the new regime so apparent as in Washington. Once on a time the gentle born, whom cruel fortune had reduced to the extremity of earning her bread, cast about for a soft government job. Now, the highly connected, beauteous maiden gets her influence together for the purpose of entering the household of some big official or millionaire resident as the social arbiter, says the Washington correspondent of the Salt Lake Herald.

There are about ten social secretaries in Washington who wield a tremendous power, politically as well as otherwise. Miss Isabelle Hagner is easily the first, though when it comes to feathering one's nest, there is nothing to be urged against the efforts of Miss Helen Squire, the assertive young woman who does the writing for Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew. Miss Wade, who is the social secretary of the Fairbanks, was well known and highly respected in the journalistic world before she appeared in this new role. She understands perfectly all the duties of her post, particularly the opportunity it affords of rewarding one's friends and punishing one's enemies.

There are a host of lesser scribes who do odd jobs for the cabinet women and the rich widow colonists. They all get remunerative pleasure out of the duties, and some, it may be added, make many an honest penny by turning the tide of the trade of their wealthy patrons. Nearly all of the rooms of the social secretary are replete with flowers when roses cost something apiece, evidencing the gratitude of the florists for placing their order. This is all right, but some people are beginning to squirm under the surveillance received from the secretary. Without intending to criticize these admirable ladies, nor grudging them one penny of their fat incomes, they use their positions rather cavalierly, and in many glaring instances their actions have brought embarrassment to their employers. The question now is, what can be done to placate the private secretary?

Our Neighbors.

Notwithstanding the great results of Yankee enterprise as evinced in the wonderful regeneration of Jamaica, the black people there are far from prosperous. If they are prosperous, why is it that labor goes begging at 18 cents per day for stalwart men, and only 12 cents per day for women, and threepence for children? They must live on "next to nothing," perforce, or starve.

They are not in great danger of starving, so long as bananas and plantains grow by the million; but they cannot indulge in many luxuries, or even in what are generally known as necessities, for the import taxes are all of 50 per cent on flour, meal, bacon, butter, etc., all of which are produced abroad and cannot be raised or made on the island.—Four Track News.

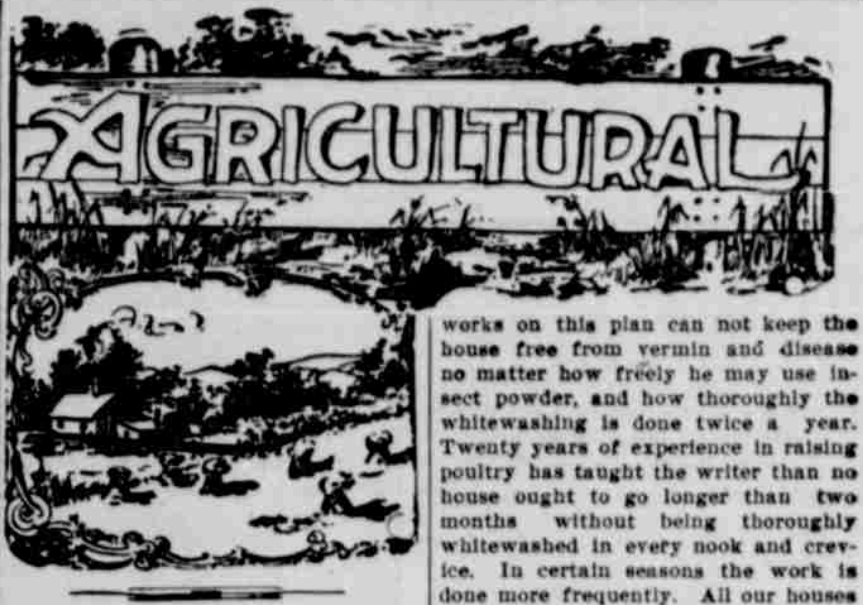
Spotting Good Times.

Mr. Hotzlip.—Ah! If you want to be beautiful you'll have to discover some other way to have a good time, my dear.

Mrs. Hotzlip.—What do you mean? Mr. Hotzlip.—Just what I said. I see by the paper here that a leading specialist says that crying weakens the eyes.—Detroit Tribune.

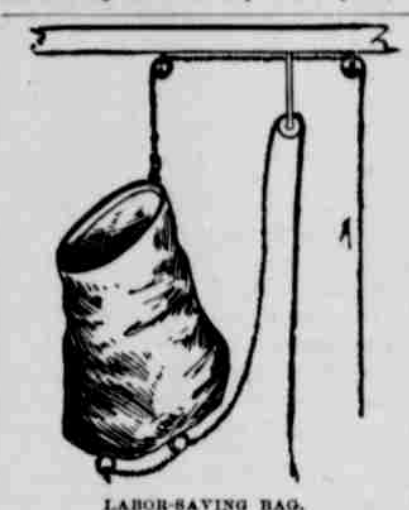
When a man says he has "an equity" in a piece of property, it means he hasn't much interest.

There is always hope for the fool who minds his own business.



A Labor-Saving Bag.

It is not an easy task for the man who must do all of the work around the farm most of the year to handle some things alone, so that if he is at all ingenious he welcomes the devices which will enable him to do his work more easily. Here is a plan for one man to handle grains or any other thing which may be placed in a bag which is stored in the upper part of the barn and must go to the main floor. Take a bag of strong material, a seed bag is the best, and have it re-sewed so that it will be a trifle smaller at the top than in any other part; a

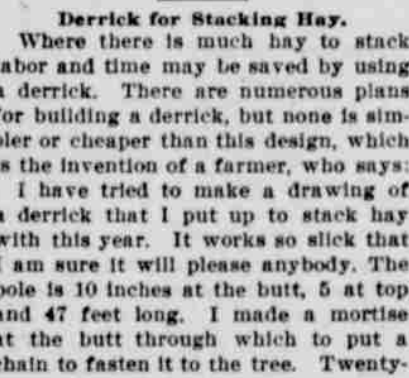


LABOR-SAVING BAG.

light iron or strong wire hoop is then sewn around the top, so that the bag is kept open and yet the contents are not easily spilled out. Two rings are placed in the bottom of the bag, several inches apart and a ring is slipped over the wire or iron hoop before it is sewed to the bag. Place a strip of lumber properly braced over the top of the door and to it fasten three pulleys, the center one fastened so that it will come down some four inches lower than the others. Now fasten one rope to the ring in the hoop, run it through the first and the third pulleys and you have the raising and lowering rope. Then fasten a second rope in the ring at the bottom of the bag, the one farthest away, run it through the second ring and then up through the middle pulley and you have the contrivance by which the bag may be easily dumped. A glance at the illustration will show how useful this appliance is and how readily it will work in practice.

Door for a Hog House.

There is no good reason why the door to the hog house should be made of heavy boards and kept shut nor why the house should be without any door if one will work out this simple plan. Take some strong burlap or an old fertilizer bag and get a few laths. Plate the laths an inch apart on both



DOOR FOR THE HOG HOUSE.

sides of the bag (crosswise) and fasten them to each other, nailing through the bag. Then the edges of the bag so they will not ravel, then fasten over the opening in the door, letting it near the top touch at the bottom. The laths will weight it sufficiently to hold it in place so that it will keep out cold and storm, yet it will be sufficiently light so that the hogs can push it with their heads when they want to get in or out of the house. The illustration shows the plan plainly and it will work better than any door we know of, obviating the trouble of opening the door every time the hogs are to be let out. If desired the regulation board door may be put in place, to be closed when desired.

Spraying with Bordeaux.

I have been spraying with the liquid bordeaux, arsenate of soda, and arsenate of lime, and arsenate of lead combined for several years with good results. I give one good spraying just before the bloom, a second just as soon as most of the bloom has fallen, a third a week or two later, a fourth about a month later and made a fifth application last year still a month later, or the last of July or the first of August. For the last two applications the bordeaux was not used at full strength but the lime was increased rather than diminished and the arsenates about the same. With a strong mixture all the season, the foliage is sometimes injured, especially in wet weather, and when the leaves drop the fruit quits growing and does not take on the most beautiful color nor have the best flavor.—Ohio Co. American Agriculturist.

Cure for Barb Wire Cuts.

I had a young horse cut on wire so badly I decided to shoot him. My wife objected to that and made save which her father (veterinary surgeon) had used for twenty-five years with unfailing success. My horse was cured in seven weeks without a blemish. This recipe has never been allowed before the public, but with his consent it is herewith inclosed. Unsalted lard one pint, wood soap one-half pint, burnt alum two tablespoonsful, turpentine one tablespoonful, carbolic acid eight drops. From the simplicity of the ingredients it is marvelous to note the results.—A. R. B., in Epitomist.

Use the Whitewash.

A writer in a prominent poultry journal says that the houses should be whitewashed and cleaned twice a year. By cleaning it is assumed he means everything removed and thoroughly renovated. The poultryman who

Threshing is Resumed.

Colfax.—Several days of bright sunshine, with cold, frosty nights, have served to dry the unthreshed grain and raise the hopes of farmers who still have all or a portion of their crops standing in the stack or in the shock. A few threshing machines have renewed operations, and if the weather continues dry, a large amount of grain will be threshed. It is found that the grain is not as badly injured as had been expected and as high as 50 cents per bushel is being offered for the best of it.

works on this plan can not keep the house free from vermin and disease no matter how freely he may use insect powder, and how thoroughly the whitewashing is done twice a year. Twenty years of experience in raising poultry has taught the writer that no house ought to go longer than two months without being thoroughly whitewashed in every nook and cranny. In certain seasons the work is done more frequently. All our houses are built with scratching sheds so it is easy to do the whitewashing while the hens are in the shed and then by putting them in the house whitewash the scratching sheds. Insect powder