

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

LINN CROPS ARE ABUNDANT.

Record Grain and Hay Output Expected—Labor Scarce.

Albany—Cereals have dealt bountifully with Linn county this year. There is not a failure to record thus far. Even the strawberries, reported ruined by the late spring rains, recovered from the temporary setback and made a full crop. Linn county farms are the picture of industry and prosperity. Every variety of farm product will be almost a full yield, and some, particularly the hay output, will surpass all previous records.

Haying is now in its busiest stage, and the enormous size of the crop will tax the resources of the farming community to care for it before the threshing season. This year's hay crop is notable for the great amount of vetch grown. This greatest of all stock foods thrives in the Willamette valley, and Linn farmers are beginning to realize the fact. It has many of the properties that rejuvenate the soil, and is itself a profitable product. Running as high as five tons to the acre, it not only yields enormous stacks of hay, but also furnishes excellent pasturage.

There is a market shortage on farm laborers in Linn county, and farmers are experiencing extreme difficulty in housing their crops.

All classes of grain will be ready for harvest soon, and almost at the same time. This complicates matters and creates a greater demand for help than ordinary. To meet the occasion farmers are doubling forces in the haying and in this way the work is progressing rapidly, and soon the greatest output of hay Linn county has ever produced will be on the market.

A part of the work of threshers this year will be separating seed from the vetch straw. Large orders for vetch seed have been received, a number of them coming from Portland wholesale houses.

Many Claims to Adjust.

Salem—When the next legislature convenes one of the most important duties which will devolve upon the joint committee on claims will be the adjustment of a large list of claims aggregating a total of over \$425,000 in principal, upon which interest will be demanded from the state at the legal rate of 6 per cent, and for all periods of time ranging from three months to a year and a half. The most complex question which the committee and the legislature must determine is which of the claims for interest, in equity, should be allowed and which should be rejected.

Report of Land Board.

Salem—The monthly statement of Clerk G. G. Brown, of the state land board, shows that a total of \$2,426.88 had been collected in the land department during the month of June for the sale of school, agricultural and swamp lands. A statement of the condition of the several funds on hand in the land department follows: Common school fund, principal, \$305,901.77; common school fund, farms, \$158,318.33; university fund, principal, \$688; university fund, farms, \$3,170; agricultural college fund, principal, \$16,025.07; agricultural college fund, farms, \$5,935.

Must Tell Police Their Troubles.

Salem—If the tilth fishermen do not want their rights to fish in the tide waters of the Columbia river to be imposed upon by owners and operators of fish traps, gillnets, etc., they will have to take their troubles to the "policeman" and have the matter adjusted by the courts through the regular process. This, in effect, is the decision arrived at by the state board of fish commissioners while considering the complaint of illegal fishing with traps in the tide waters of the Columbia made by Secretary H. M. Lortsen, of the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective union.

Turpentine From Oregon Fir.

Brownsville—Obtaining pitch from fir trees for the manufacture of turpentine and many other commercial commodities is one of the profitable industries carried on in portions of Linn county to a considerable extent. Dr. J. A. Lambertson, of Lebanon, is the pioneer in this industry and annually has a number of men at work in the woods boring the trees and drawing off the pitch, which is afterwards prepared for the market. The doctor received a gold medal and special mention at the Lewis and Clark exposition.

Linn Losing Undesirable Element.

Eugene—Prohibition in Lane county is the cause of 50 or 60 men employed by the Booth-Kelly Lumber company in the sawmills and logging camps quitting their jobs. Last week was pay day and quite a number more signified their intention of quitting. The company is not worrying over the matter, as it is felt that the worst element among the several hundred employes is gotten rid of, and their places can easily be filled by sober men.

Hot Winds Cause Damage.

The Dalles—The east wind which prevailed recently unquestionably did more or less damage to grain. Farmers from different parts of the county report late grain badly injured, but they do not consider that early spring or fall grain is badly damaged. A week of cool weather or a good rain would be most beneficial and would restore most of the damaged crops.

Oregonians Who Drew Locations.

Pendleton—Among the names of the prizewinners in the drawings for the Crow Indian lands in Montana, which took place July 3, occur those of Hugh R. McCollum of Pendleton and Arthur Blevins of Pilot Rock. Other Oregonians who were among the fortunate are Clyde Brenner of Heppner and W. E. Owens of Portland.

Union County Grain Sale.

La Grande—July 5 was the hottest day of the season. On that day the thermometer registered 101, on July 6, 99 and the night of July 6, 68, which was the hottest night so far of the summer. July 7 the thermometer stood at 89. So far not the slightest damage has been done to the crops.

VALLEY FARMERS COMBINE.

Will Obtain Their Grain Bags Independent of Buyers.

Salem—There is a lively war on between Willamette valley farmers and the valley millers and warehousemen, growing out of the question of furnishing sacks for grain. It has always been the practice for warehousemen and millers to furnish sacks to farmers and take the value of the sacks out of the purchase price of the grain when sold. Recently millers and warehousemen in other valley counties decided to discontinue this practice and to require farmers to buy the sacks outright. Marion and Polk county grainbuyers have practically agreed to the same plan, though no formal action has been taken.

"This is a blessing to valley farmers," declared W. A. Taylor, a prominent grain farmer. "The warehousemen have got none the start of us, for already we have begun arranging to buy sacks independent of them. We have placed ourselves in their power too long. Now the farmers will build granaries on their own farms, buy only sacks enough to haul grain from the field to the granary, let the grain lie loose in bins, and thus be compelled to buy only one-tenth as many sacks as they do."

"I have learned by experience that I can sometimes get 8 cents more a bushel for my wheat by having possession of the grain when I get ready to sell. Farmers can make enough in a single season by increased prices of wheat to pay for their granaries."

"Let the warehousemen combine. We are doing something in that line ourselves and we shall buy our sacks without paying tribute to the warehousemen."

Coyote Hunters Make Money.

Albany—Catching coyotes now pays well in Linn county. The Linn County Coyote club, composed of residents of the foothill region, in the eastern part of the county, where the little beasts frequently cause trouble, says a reward of \$10 for each scalp and the county court has now added a bounty of \$1 per scalp. Ten dollars seems a big reward, but there are enough men in the club so that the death of a coyote costs them only about 16 cents each, and they are glad to get rid of the beasts at any cost.

Hot Weather Cooks Fruit.

Salem—The excessively hot weather of the past week has done a great amount of damage to such small and tender fruits as the raspberry, logan berry and even cherries. In some instances the fruit has been literally cooked on the vines or trees and has been spoiled for sale as a first-class article. Because of the long season of cool, moist, cloudy weather the fruit was in no condition to withstand the sudden change to dry, hot weather.

Big Log Drive in Progress.

Albany—The Spalding Logging company is now dumping into the Willamette river above Albany its annual drive of logs for the mills at Oregon City, and for its own lumber mills at Newberg. This year's drive will consist of 12,000,000 feet of logs, and will be one of the largest on record. It is now in the vicinity of Harrisburg, in Linn county, and will be several days getting down to Albany.

Benson Fish Bond.

Salem—Secretary of State-elect Frank W. Benson has filed his official oath and bond in the sum of \$10,000 with Governor Chamberlain, who has approved the same.

W. C. Bristol is Reappointed.

Oyster Bay, L. I.—President Roosevelt has reappointed William C. Bristol United States attorney for the district of Oregon.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 71c; bluestem, 73c; red, 69c; valley, 71c.
Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$32; gray, \$31 per ton.
Barley—Feed, \$23.75 per ton; brewing, \$24; rolled, \$25.25.
Rye—\$1.50 per hundred.
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$11; No. 2, \$10; clover, \$8.50; cheat, \$6.50; grain hay, 7@8; alfalfa, \$11.
Fruits—Apples, \$1.50@1.75 per box; cherries, 5@8c per pound; currants, 9@10c; peaches, 85c@1 per crate; plums, \$1.10@1.35; strawberries, 5@8c per pound; gooseberries, 5@7c per pound; Logan berries, \$1.35@1.50 per crate; raspberries, \$1.75@1.85 per crate; blackberries, 10c per pound.
Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c per dozen; cabbage, 13c per pound; corn, 25@35c per dozen; cucumbers, 75c@1 per box; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 10@12c per dozen; peas, 4@5c per pound; radishes, 10@15c per dozen; rutabarb, 3c per pound; spinach, 2@3c per pound; tomatoes, \$1.25@2.25 per box; parsley, 25c per box; squash, \$1.15 per crate; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.
Onions—New red, 1 1/2@1 1/4c per pound; new yellow, 1 1/2@2c per pound.
Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, old, 40@50c per sack (110 pounds); ordinary, nominal; new, Oregon, 75c@81.25.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 17 1/2@20c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 22@22 1/2c per dozen.
Poultry—Average old hens, 12 1/2@13c per pound; mixed chickens, 11 1/2@12c; fryers, 16@16 1/2c; broilers, 15@16 1/2c; roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 14@15c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 17@22 1/2c; geese, live, 8@8 1/2c; ducks, 12 1/2@13c.
Hops—Oregon, 1905, 10@11c; old, 6c per pound.
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 18@23 1/2c; valley, coarse, 22 1/2@23 1/2c; fine, 24c; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.
Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@7c per pound.
Beef—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4 1/2@5 1/2c; country steers, 5@6c.
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, fancy, 8@8 1/2c.
Pork—Dressed, 7@8 1/2c per pound.

RIOTS AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Battery of Artillery Captured and Cosacks Driven Off.

Tokio, July 6.—Additional details received here of rioting in Vladivostok indicate that so far the loyal troops have been unable to gain control of the situation. Fighting is going on on all sides, both in the city and the outskirts. Especially severe fighting has taken place in the neighborhood of the outlying harbor defenses, where the rioters succeeded in capturing a battery of artillery. The gunners made but a scant show of resistance, it being plain that they were in sympathy with the rioters.

A detachment of Cosacks attempted to recapture the battery, but the rebels fired heavy volleys of grape and shrapnel into the attacking column and forced it to retreat, with heavy loss. At last accounts, the rebels were still in command.

Wild mobs have burned the government stores in the heart of the city, and have secured possession of supplies valued at a large sum. One mob stormed the city prison in an attempt to rescue a number of persons who had been arrested, after looting the military supply station of a quantity of dynamite. Severe fighting, which lasted several hours, followed, but the prison guard was finally successful in driving away the attacking forces.

Information has been received here that all the Russian troops on the Manchurian border are in a state of mutiny, and it is all their officers can do to keep them in reasonable subjection. Revolutionary propaganda is making headway among the Russian soldiers in Siberia, and it would not be surprising if news of a general revolt there were soon to be received.

BAY CITY SALOONS OPEN.

Police Will Strictly Enforce the Law Against Drunkenness.

San Francisco, July 6.—For the first time since April 18 the saloons were permitted to reopen yesterday.

Licenses had been granted to about 600 drinking places and all did a rushing business. To a large number of persons the resumption of business at the saloons appeared to be quite a novelty, and many were on hand when the barroom doors swung open. Nearly all the resorts were crowded, but up to noon no serious trouble had been reported.

Extra policemen were detailed for duty in all the blocks containing saloons. It is planned to place all men arrested for intoxication at work cleaning away debris from sidewalks.

"All persons who show the effects of intoxication are to be quickly gathered in," said Chief of Police Dinan today. "Patrolmen have been instructed to maintain order. Up to noon today but few arrests have been reported from the saloons, and but one or two have been booked for drunkenness at the main station. I do not expect that we shall have much trouble in handling the situation."

BATTLING WITH CHOLERA.

Manila Bureau of Health is Holding Disease in Check.

Manila, July 6.—The cholera situation has improved. The report at 6 o'clock last night showed 19 new cases since midnight of July 4 and 10 deaths. The report for July 4 shows 28 cases and 19 deaths. Two Americans, Robert Lomberg and Hart, are dead, but to date only five Americans have been seized with the disorder. Thus far cholera has not appeared in the American section of the city. The Americans who have been stricken live in the native sections of Manila.

The bureau of health has refused to permit the sale of foodstuffs that may have been liable to infection. The efforts of the doctors engaged in combatting the disease show results in the decrease in the number of new cases reported. While the disease started in stronger than the great epidemic of 1902, the authorities believe they have the situation now under control.

For the week ending July 4 there were 116 cases and 99 deaths. For the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock on the morning of July 5 there were 12 cases and five deaths in the provinces.

Ticket in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., July 6.—After an extended wrangle of speecmaking, in which more or less bitter feeling was displayed, the Populist state party delegates yesterday voted to place a party ticket in the field. The vote stood 94 to 68. After naming a portion of the Congressional committee, the Populist State convention proceeded to the nomination of a state ticket. Horace Keeler, of Leavenworth, was named for governor by acclamation. J. A. Wright, of Smith county, was named for lieutenant governor.

Takes Side of the Zulus.

London, July 6.—James Keir Hardie, the Socialist and Independent Labor leader and member of parliament, has addressed what is considered to be a most extraordinary letter to a Zulu subject in Edinburgh, in which he says the wholesale massacre of natives now going on in South Africa, under the pretense of suppressing a rebellion which does not exist, fills one with shame and horror. "I hope," Mr. Hardie wrote, "the day will come speedily when your race will be able to defend itself against the barbarities."

Tong War Breaks Out.

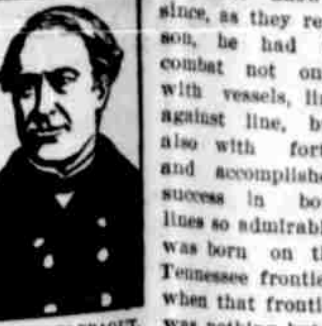
Philadelphia, July 6.—The war between the Hip Sing tong and the On Leong tong, the Chinese factions, broke out anew in Chinatown today, and as a result of a fusillade of bullets, four men were shot. Three of them were Chinese and the other Frederick Poole, who for years had charge of the Christian missions in Chinatown. Mr. Poole received a bullet in the arm, while one of the Chinese was shot four times and is fatally hurt.

May Tie Up Black Sea Ports.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—According to information received here, the employees of the Siberia, Southwestern and Caucasian railroads are ready to join in a general strike, and the longshoremen of the Black sea ports are prepared to take part in the movement.

A LITTLE LESSON IN ADVERSITY.

David Farragut, who has been called by more than one authority the greatest naval commander that the world has ever known, since, as they reason, he had to combat not only with vessels, line against line, but also with forts, and accomplished success in both lines so admirably, was born on the Tennessee frontier, when that frontier was nothing but a howling wilderness.



DAVID FARRAGUT.

He himself has narrated that his earliest remembrance is of the Indians, who often made attacks on the cabin of the family. Once, when his father was away, the Indians attacked the house in larger numbers than usual, but his mother started them off and kept them at bay until help came. Such a training hardened the boy into a readiness for nearly any emergency.

His desire was for a naval career. A friendship with Admiral Porter secured this for him more readily than would have been possible under other circumstances. Farragut's career nearly came to an untimely end, however, through his devotion to his duty.

On board his ship, the Ferret, yellow fever broke out. Farragut treated the cases himself, contracting the fever. He barely escaped with his life, but although he was advised to give up his work at the time, he continued at his post. His later splendid successes were due to the same qualities of grit and perseverance that took him back to his ship.

CUTTING STEEL WITH OXYGEN.

New Method Discovered by French Experts—The Method.

Sawing steel is a dangerous process, because of the force required to cut tempered metal and also because of the steel particles which enter the lungs of the workmen. M. Eugene Lemaire in La Nature of Paris describes a process whereby the metal is oxidized by the flames of oxygen gas driven in a thin jet which cuts through the steel or iron with great facility. When the new process an oxyhydrogen flame was used, which first heated the iron red hot and then the supply of hydrogen was diminished and that of oxygen increased. In this case combustion took place as desired, but it was not sufficiently thorough; the resulting oxide of iron was imperfectly heated, it lacked fluidity, and consequently was eliminated with difficulty. In addition, the oxide mixed with other metal particles and prevented intimate contact with the oxygen. Thus at the end of a few seconds combustion ceased and it was necessary for the heating flame to be again put in operation, and then the oxygen jet. This was not practical, and in the end the workman only obtained an irregular cutting, the edges of which were coated with oxide.

The new and successful method is to use two pipes moving along the mark to be cut. The first is an oxyhydric pipe, which heats the metal red hot, and the point of which is about twenty-five centimeters from the first, emits a jet of oxygen, which literally burns the iron. Under these circumstances the operations are more quickly performed and the heat does not have time to be dissipated and the metal does not fuse. In addition, the oxide is very fluid and is easily expelled. The French writer says that the section is as clean as that made by a saw and the width of the cut does not exceed two millimeters for a plate fifteen millimeters in thickness or three millimeters for a plate 100 millimeters in thickness. The rate of speed for the fifteen-millimeter plate is twenty centimeters a minute and the consumption for every meter of cutting is but a few liters of hydrogen and about the same amount of oxygen. M. Lemaire says that the apparatus, which is very simple, is not only adapted to cutting plates, but also tubes or beams. A peculiar advantage is that the section may be made according to any pattern desired; also there is no modification in the results when the metal varies; it may be hard or soft, tempered or not. Up to the present great difficulty has been found in getting a process which would cut armor plates, but it is claimed that the new process completely solves the problem.

Frank Jamie.

One day while I was loitering in the doorway of a tobacco shop a Scotchman and his friend entered.

Said Donald: "Will ye have a cigar, Jamie?"

"Yes," responded his friend.

Donald then asked the shopman for two thrupenny cigars and after both had lighted up he passed on about his business.

Jamie, canny Scot, quietly took a few puffs at his cigar, then slowly turned toward the tobacconist and said: "Mister, you sell these five for a shillin', don't you?"

"Yes, sir," said the dealer.

"Well," said the Scotchman, at the same time fumbling in his vest pocket with thumb and forefinger, "here's a sixpence; give me t'other three."—Lip-pincott's.

Strong Hint in the Figures.

"Gladys," called her pa, "what time is it?"

"It's eleven, father."

"It's twelve up here. Eleven and twelve are twenty three!"

And then the young man departed.—Houston Chronicle.

Similar Sounds.

To cultivate your voice you yell all day as loud and faster.

In the same tones a man gives out who sheds a porous plaster.

COST OF LIVING IN EUROPE.

There is a Steady Rise in Staple Articles of Food.

Reports on the continual rising prices on nearly all classes of merchandise reach the bureau of manufactures from all parts of the world, says the New York Herald's Washington correspondent.

Consul Edward R. Walker sends an English version which says that bacon, cheese, eggs and butter are scarce and dear in England, largely owing to the enormous demand for these commodities in America and Germany. America is also using more of its wheat and Germany more of its beet sugar. Germany formerly exported bacon, dairy and poultry supplies, but now the empire is depriving England of part of the American bacon supply, and is scouring Europe for eggs.

England formerly received vast supplies of eggs and butter from the Balkans, Russia and Siberia, Denmark and Sweden, but Germany is now taking the lion's share at higher prices. England is now forced to turn to Ireland for eggs, and prices are 20 per cent more than last year.

From Sydney, Australia, come news that with the increasing depletion of American goods in stock, the effects of increased prices and freights are becoming apparent. The rates of woolen, hollow ware and metal goods are being increased in sympathy with the rises in Europe.

German hotels and restaurants are advancing prices charged patrons, reports Consul J. L. Brittain, who says the union of public-house proprietors in Strasbourg raised their bill of fare rates 10 to 20 per cent on May 1. They allege the cost of meat, vegetables and other food products is continually increasing and they are also obliged to pay more for labor. One Strasbourg restaurateur cites as an example his cook, who now receives \$28.50 a month, whose former wages were only \$10. He also states that there had been an advance in the prices for cooking utensils. It is said similar advances have been made by hotels in various parts of Germany.

There appears to be a decided upward tendency in prices in Germany, which will doubtless make it more difficult for German exporters to compete with other countries in foreign markets. These advances pertain to raw materials, manufactured products and labor.

Consul Kohl writes from Stettin that the German breweries will be forced to pay \$8,000,000 additional per annum for material under the new tariff and these expenses will be saddled on the public.

Consul Urban J. Ledoux, at Prague, records the upward trend in prices of Austrian productions, writing to the bureau of manufactures that the manufacturers of celluloid wares have raised their prices 10 per cent, giving as a reason the extraordinary rise in camphor in Formosa. The shoe manufacturers of Prague have granted their workmen shorter hours and increased pay, in consequence of which and the higher cost of raw leather shoe prices have been advanced 20 per cent. This should help the sale of American shoes, which have gained great popularity in Austria.

NOT A MINISTER'S LADY.

The public library of a small town is the repository of miscellaneous bequests and benefactions for the bestowal of which there is no other convenient place. So it happens that in the pretty little library which graces the Lower Green of old Hentley, the vicar will find, besides books, a number of curios and pictures, and two fine casts from the antique.

One of the casts represents Demosthenes and the other Pallas Athena. They attracted the attention of two pleasant, comfortable-looking women who strayed one day into the building during an outing to the village by trolley.

"I suppose he's the founder," remarked one of them, regarding Demosthenes with respect, "but he's kind of queerly dressed, seems to me; most as if he was wrapped in a blanket. Don't it strike you he's queer, Melinda?"

Melinda contemplated the orator attentively.

"No," she announced, "not really queer; only because he's a statue and white all over. The memorial tablet says he was a minister, you know, and I suppose that's just his gown."

"Well, melbe so," her companion agreed. Then her eye roved to the noble warlike figure of the goddess, in corselet, helm and mantle, her hand grasping a spear, and she added, idly: "But, statue or not, if I were the committee, I'd pack that wife of his up attic quick. I don't care what the fashioners were in her day, that ain't a proper dress for a minister's wife. Carryin' a cane and wearing such a bonnet! And you mark my words, Melinda, if her looks don't belie her, that poor man was mispeaked."

Utter Failure.

Diogenes sighed wearily as he entered the grocery and stared for his usual cracker box.

"How now?" queried one of his cronies. "Beshrew me, but you seem ill of temper."

"Alack," responded the philosopher. "This morning I essayed with a lantern quest of an honest man."

"And did you not?"

"I doubt me sadly," rejoined the sage. "That his integrity was impeccable, for he even as I was congratulating him he swiped the lantern."—Philadelphia Ledger.

No Time to Waste.

Dr. Cutter—I was planning to operate on you to-morrow, but I fear I would better operate to-day.

Patient—Why?

Doctor—You are improving so rapidly that you may be well by to-morrow.

Another sign of age is when you see the old furniture in your house so well you don't want any that is new.

JOLLY JOKER.

Uncle Pete—Sambo, did yo' ever see de Catskill Mountains? Sambo—No, sah; I've seen 'em kill mice.

"Do you think his words have any weight?" "Well, he makes some pretty heavy speeches."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Tickerly—Why do they say "dabble in stocks"? Tapeson—It must be on account of the water that is in most of them.—Smart Set.

Customer—Is this horse radish purple vegetable? (Rastus (the waiter)—Yes, sah, an' it's guaranteed ter be absolutely horseless!

Mrs. Glen Viller—How do you like my new spring hat? Mrs. Wade Parker—Lovely! Who made it over for you?—Cleveland Leader.

A Breakfast Dialogue. Mrs. Talkwords—Henry, you were talking in your sleep last night. Henry—Pardon me for interrupting you.

A Sure Way. "What was it Franklin said? 'If you'd have a thing well done—'" "Tell your cook you like it rare," interrupted Subbus.

A Carnegie Proposal. Father—Can you support her in the manner for which she is accustomed? Sutor—Yes, sir; if you will raise an equal amount.

Tess—Did he actually kiss you? Jess—Yes. Tess—Gracious! Jess—The ideal. He was not. I think it was I who was gracious to let him.—Philadelphia Press.

"They say that Austria-Hungary has only one doctor to every twenty-six hundred inhabitants, and still the death-rate is low." "That's the reason."—Indianapolis Star.

Hi—Darling, you don't know how beautiful you are! Her—George, I have a very good mirror and am not blind. What I don't know is how rich you are.—Cleveland Leader.

Fond Father—Heaven bless you, sir, for rescuing my daughter from a watery grave. Think of the risk you ran! Life Saver—No risk at all, sir; I'm married.—Milwaukee News.

The Sick Post. "Are you feeling very ill?" asked the physician. "Let me see your tongue, please." "It's no use, doctor," replied the patient; "no tongue can tell how bad I feel."

"Here is an article about our corrupt police," said the reporter. "How should I head it?" "Oh, just say the city has a bad case of the blues," replied the great editor.—Chicago News.

Fair Warning. Woman—Now, if you don't leave at once I'll call my husband—and he's an old Harvard football player. Tramp—Lady, if yer love him, don't call him out. I used to play wid Yale.

Very Simple. Mrs. Chugwater—Joseph, what is a pronouncement? Mr. Chugwater—"Pronouncing amen to" anything you want indorsed. I should think you could tell that by looking at the word itself.

Mrs. Upsome—The people that have moved into the house next door to ours spend about half their time peeping at us through their lace curtains. Mrs. Chiffleon-Kearney—How did you find it out?—Chicago Tribune.

He Gave It Up. Speaker—I defy any one in this audience to mention a single action that I can perform with my right hand that I cannot do equally well with my left. Voice from the Gallery—Put yer left hand in yer right-hand trousers pocket.

"Well, I'll tell you the trouble with Sterling. I admit that he's a fairly good business man, but there's a pretty big element of luck in his success. He's insufferably conceited, too, and then it's merely his hypocrisy that—"

"You seem to know him pretty well."

"Oh, yes, we're great friends."—Ex.

Proud Mother. A poor woman, in all the pride and glory of her maternal heart, declared to a kind-hearted listener that—"Since the world was a world, there never was such a clever boy as my Micky, for he's just made two chairs and a fiddle out of his own head, and has got plenty of wood left for another."

Usurious—Ikestein and Aaronburg, two money-lenders, met. "Good bitness yesterday, Ike," said Aaron. "Young Stoffely came to me to borrow \$500. I dug it him at 50 per cent, an' he dug a year's interest and pay him \$250." "Well, you was a fool, Aaron. Y'vo, you should have lent it him for two years and paid him notings."

Composition on a Horse. A father going into his stable found his little son astride one of the horses, with a slate and pencil in his hand. "Why, Harry," he exclaimed, "what are you doing?" "Writing a composition," was the reply. "Well, why don't you write it in the house?" asked the father. "Because," answered the little fellow, "the teacher told me to write a composition on a horse."

An Eastern newspaper says that Jack London was introduced in a cafe to a musician. "I, too, am a musician in a small way," London said. "My musical talent was once the means of saving my life." "How was that?" the musician asked. "There