

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

STATE FAIR A SUCCESS.

Attendance at Salem About Equal to Two Years Ago.

Halem—Notwithstanding three half days of cold, rainy weather, together with the fact that this is the height of the hop harvest, the Oregon state fair of 1906 has been one of the most successful in the history of the state. The attendance was about equal to that of two years ago and was much larger on Portland day. Sales of concessions and advertising space have been good and receipts from this source have been large.

The additions to the pavilion not only made more space for exhibits, but gave more room for sales of concessions. These circumstances made the fair a success financially and it is stated that there are funds on hand to pay every claim.

Nearly 4,000 people were camped in the grove in front of the fair grounds and the come-and-stay-all-week idea has become so popular that a number of regular visitors at the fair have decided to erect small cottages on the grounds next year. Since regular streets and blocks have been laid out, this can be done satisfactorily.

Visitors to the state fair gave only passing attention to the sample road the government is building adjacent to the state fair grounds. The end of the road and a few rods of its length are plainly visible from the street car track, as also are the crushed rock bunkers, but aside from the view thus obtained the visitors paid little attention to the road. The road was quite generally approved, especially on the rainy days, when the crushed rock road was entirely free from mud and slush.

A few farmers and road supervisors took time to inspect the manner in which the road was built and made inquiries as to the construction, but the greater number were more interested in livestock and horse races.

Tunneling on O. R. & N.

La Grande—An enlarged force of men is now engaged in tunneling the mountains between Kamela and Hillgard in order that the O. R. & N. main line will not cross so many trestles, which at present are high and numerous. When the tunneling is completed the stream that now crosses and recrosses the right of way will have a continuous course on one side of the track. The trestles will be filled in as the new course is fixed, and much repair and loss of time, which necessarily follows from so many trestles, will be eliminated. The scheme is a gigantic one and will require many months to complete.

Labor Famine at Hood River.

Hood River—The scarcity of laborers at Hood River is said by sawmill men and applegrowers here to have become a serious matter. One of the big mills, which have been trying for a long time to get white men for employment in its plant, has had to fall back on Japs. As they are said to be entirely unfamiliar with the work they are a most serious handicap in getting out lumber. Ranchers are in need of men for picking apples, and other work at this season of the year, and are making every effort to obtain them, but without success.

Books for School Libraries.

Salem—So satisfactory have the results of the traveling library system proven, from an educational standpoint, that the State Library commission has elected to place a new order for 42,000 books for school libraries, in addition to what is already on hand, at a total cost to the state of \$11,802.35. Among the most popular of the books ordered are the life of Robin Hood, "Great Americans for Little Americans"—50 famous stories, and "Black Beauty."

Lafayette is Prosperous.

Lafayette—Lafayette has an air of prosperity. Many old buildings that carried with them the names of the oldest pioneers of the state have been taken down and in some cases new ones built in their places. Many buildings have been freshly painted. The school house has been thoroughly overhauled and now looks like a new building. The Southern Pacific, as its trains now run through the town, has built a neat depot on the slightly commons where many of the oldest men of the state learned to play baseball.

Very Heavy Sales of Sheep.

Baker City—Owing to the unofficial announcement by government officials some days ago that next year the raising of sheep on forest reserves would be restricted to at least 50 per cent, sheep owners here, during the past three weeks, sold large portions of their flocks. The prices have been good and it is estimated by one sheep buyer that 75,000 head have been sold out of Wallowa and 65,000 out of Baker.

Change Poor Farm System.

Albany—Farmers don't make good farmers, and as a result Linn county will soon change its system of managing its poor farm. No attempt will be made to operate the farm as an industry hereafter, but the land will be rented, and the man in charge will be paid a stated price per month for the board and care of the poor. Heretofore the county has maintained the farm, paying a superintendent, and the system has not proved profitable.

Larger School Attendance.

La Grande—The public schools opened with an attendance of 750 and a corps of 19 teachers, with one teacher to be supplied in the high school. The first day's attendance was in advance of last year's. A business department has been added to the course and the high school has the twelfth grade.

Hops Damaged by Rain.

Eugene—The recent rain, by mold and breaking strings and poles, damaged Lane county hops to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent. Pickers are in great demand as growers wish to hurry the harvest.

GRABBED BY SPECULATORS.

Klamath County Development Will Be Delayed, Says Blanchard.

San Francisco—C. J. Blanchard, a member of the reclamation service from Washington, is authority for the statement that the development of the Klamath country will be hindered because of the fact that land speculators have seized upon hundreds of acres in this new irrigation project of the government.

"I look for a great development in the Klamath country," he said, "but this development will be delayed because of the number of land speculators who have secured fine tracts there. They are holding this land at from \$25 to \$40 an acre. This price will prevent many settlers from coming to Oregon, and will retard the progress of the Klamath country. The government will charge the settlers \$25 an acre for water, and this amount, added to the speculators' price for the land, will act to the detriment of the purchaser. The news that the Southern Pacific will build through Klamath will greatly add to the value of the land there."

Blanchard was delighted with the work of the irrigation congress at Boise, which he attended.

"We appointed a publicity committee there," he said, "which will greatly aid the Pacific coast. This committee will place before the common people of the United States a truthful report of the irrigation country and will help them get land."

Lost Lake Road Open.

Hood River—The wagon road to Lost Lake, which was commenced some time ago, has been finished and it is now possible to reach the lake with vehicles. The money to build the road was supplied through subscriptions and it is expected that the lake will next year be visited by many tourists and pleasure seekers. It has long been known as one of the finest spots for fishing in the Hood River valley and is said to be 150 feet deep in many places, with water of such clarity that the fish can be seen at a depth of 50 feet.

Italians Crack on Trees.

Oregon City—The rain, and scarcity of help have conspired to do extensive damage to the Clackamas county prune crop, which promised a good yield with large returns to the grower. Many Italians are cracking on the trees as a result of the severe rain of the last few days, while hundreds of bushels of this fruit on the ground beneath the trees are becoming unmarketable and will be a total loss to the grower because of the inability to get necessary help.

Begins Work on Second Unit.

Klamath Falls—Work on the second unit of the irrigation system has commenced under direct supervision of the government officials. This unit includes 19 miles of the East Branch canal and 27 miles of laterals. Bids for the construction of this unit were advertised for some months ago, but none was received, and the construction work is now undertaken by the government, on force account.

Hop Picking Resumed in Clackamas.

Oregon City—Hop picking has been resumed in earnest in all yards in this locality. No damage has resulted to the hop crop here on account of the rain, except in a few yards where some of the vines were laid on the ground on account of the heavy foliage. The yield continues about one-fourth below the average, but the quality is good. Picking will be finished in most of the yards in this county by the last of the week.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 63; binestem, 66; valley, 66@68; red, 60c.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$23@24; gray, \$22 per ton.
Barley—Feed, \$20@21; brewing, \$21.50@22; rolled, \$22 per ton.
Rye—\$1.35 per cwt.
Corn—Whole, \$7; cracked, \$28 per ton.
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$10@11 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$12@14; clover, \$7@7.50; cheat, \$7@7.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$10; vetch hay, \$7@7.50.
Fruits—Apples, common, 25@50c per box; fancy, 75c@1.50; grapes, 60c@1.25 per crate; Concord, 27; \$30c per basket; peaches, 80c@1.25; pears, 50c@1.25; plums, fancy, 25@75c per box; blackberries, 5c@6c per pound; crab apples, \$1@1.25 per box.
Melons—Cantaloupes, 50c@1.25 per crate; watermelons, 1/2@1c per pound; casaban, \$2.50 per dozen.
Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c; cabbage, 1 1/2@2c per pound; cauliflower, 75c@1 per dozen; celery, 90c per dozen; corn, 12 1/2c per dozen; cumin, 15c per pound; egg plant, 15c per pound; lettuce, head, 20c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; bell peppers, 12 1/2@15c; radishes, 10@15c per dozen; spinach, 2@3c per pound; tomatoes, 30@60c per box; parsley, 25c; sprouts, 8c per pound; squash, \$1@1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; horseradish, 10c per pound.
Onions—New, 1 1/4@1 1/2c per pound.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 80@90c; sweet potatoes, 2 1/2c per pound.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@30c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 27@27 1/2c per dozen.
Poultry—Average old hens, 14c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@13 1/2c; spring, 14@15c; old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 15@21c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 21@22 1/2c; geese, live, 8@10c; ducks, 14@15c.
Hops—1906 contracts, 17@20c per pound; 1905, nominal; 1904, nominal.
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 15@19c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.
Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@8c 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.

MARINES ARE LANDED.

Will Protect American Interests on Island of Cuba.

Havana, Sept. 14.—One hundred armed sailors from the United States protected cruiser Denver, landed last evening and camped in front of the president's palace, in anticipation of possible uprising within or attacks upon Havana.

Tampa, Fla., Sept. 14.—A private cablegram received here from Cienfuegos, Cuba, states that marines from the United States garrisoned Marietta were landed at that place yesterday to protect American interests.

Washington, Sept. 14.—So far as can be ascertained no official word has been received regarding the reported landing of marines at Cienfuegos, Cuba. The Marietta's commander had special instructions.

Havana, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Cienfuegos says that the United States submarine Marietta has departed a detachment there. Cienfuegos is besieged by insurgents and some of the fortifications have been damaged.

Washington, Sept. 14.—It was officially announced here that the sailors who were landed at Havana from the American cruiser Denver have been ordered to return to their vessel immediately, save for a small guard which will be left at the American legation. This action followed the receipt of an official report by Acting Secretary of State Bacon from Mr. Sleeper, the American charge d'affaires at Havana, regarding the landing.

The report was not made public, but it was announced officially shortly afterward that the sailors were landed from the Denver solely for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens; that such action was in pursuance of a discussion between Mr. Sleeper and the naval commander, with the belief that it was a wise precaution looking to the protection of the lives and property of Americans. There was no intention, it is stated, to do otherwise than to safeguard American inhabitants, and the services of the sailors were to be utilized only in case of disorders within the city which threatened such inhabitants. That the landing in any way contemplated the protection of either the Cuban government or the insurrectionary government, President Palma, or any other persons than American citizens, was disclaimed officially and it was pointed out that this fact could not be emphasized more strongly.

Secretary Ponape conferred with officials of the Navy department today. He is lined up saying anything about the conference, but it is known that Cuba formed the main topic. The cruisers Tacoma and Cleveland, now outfitting at Norfolk, he said, would be held in readiness to go to Cuba if needed.

UNIFORMITY IN BUSINESS.

Commission Works to That End and Railroads Help.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Discussing the probable method of proceeding under the new railroad rate law, Interstate Commerce Commissioner Cockrell said the first effort of the commission would be a uniform way of doing business.

"We are," he said, "giving most of our attention to securing the adoption of a general system, believing that by pursuing this course we will lighten our own labors and render it possible for the railroads to aid in carrying the law into effect."

He then outlined the plans of the commission to be:

First—A uniform system of accounting by the railroads.

Second—A uniform system of classification of freight throughout the United States.

Third—A uniform schedule of rates, fares and charges.

Fourth—The performance by the roads of the entire transportation from the place where freight is received to the point of destination.

Mr. Cockrell also said that the railroads are manifesting a disposition to aid the commission in the enforcement of the law.

Tube Trust in Great Britain.

Glasgow, Sept. 14.—It is announced that a combination of Scotch and English tube manufacturers to regulate the home and export business has been formed with a view to abolishing the present keen competition. The industry has suffered incalculably since the previous agreement was cancelled 18 months ago. It is understood that the new combine is wider in its scope than the old, taking in all the firms in the United Kingdom except one Clydesdale firm. It is stated that the American producers are supporting the combine.

Investigate Immigrant Abuses.

New York, Sept. 14.—James B. Reynolds, who was one of the president's commissioners to investigate conditions in the packing houses, in Chicago, is at work on Ellis Island under personal instructions of the president, inquiring into conditions there. Just why Mr. Reynolds is sent there is not known at this time, but it is known that charges reflecting on the treatment of immigrants have reached Washington, and complaint also has been made as to the manner in which some of the contracts have been administered.

John D. Says Not Guilty.

Findlay, O., Sept. 14.—A plea of not guilty has been entered in the Probate court here by John D. Rockefeller on the charge of violating the anti-trust law through the Standard Oil company. Mr. Rockefeller was not personally in court. The defendants in the case against the pipe lines also pleaded not guilty in the same way and each demanded a separate trial by Judge. Judge Banker adjourned court until the first Monday in October.

Rain of Liquid Sulphur.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 14.—The state telegraph department today received a telegram from Jachate, province of San Juan, stating that the night of September 11 there was a rain of sulphurous liquid and that in consequence the inhabitants were greatly alarmed.

FARMS AND FARMERS

Cost of Raising a Calf.

A good deal of discussion has often been provoked as to the cost of bringing up a better calf. Mr. Clark, of the Alabama experiment station, has recorded data. The record covered the period from birth to maturity—approximately two years.

One of the calves, which weighed at birth fifty-six pounds, consumed during the first year of her life 150 pounds of home milk, 273 pounds of skim milk, 96 pounds of bran, 224 pounds of hay and was pastured for 161 days. When she was 1 year old she had cost \$12.86 and she weighed 435 pounds.

During the second year her rations were made up of sorghum hay, silage, oat straw, corn stover and a little cotton seed and bran. The pasturing period covered 224 days. The cost of the feed was \$9.06 for the second year and she weighed at the end 955 pounds. Thus the total cost of feed up to the time of maturity was \$21.92.

No All-Round Poultry Food.

A correspondent asks for some poultry food which will answer for general purposes—that is, a food which will make hens lay, which is also good for fattening later if desired. Novices in poultry raising are quite likely to be more or less disturbed by the amount of detail required to carry on the work successfully and are generally seeking for some short cut, especially in the line of feeding. The same food which will make hens lay without fattening them will not do to fatten them on. Of course, corn is usually a part of the variety fed hens and will of itself fatten them, but it is not used by itself as a regular diet for laying hens. It would be as absurd to feed hens cracked corn chicks as it would be to feed little chicks the whole kernel.

Hog Catcher.

Chasing hogs is exceedingly amusing when the chaser is bent on pleasure only. When it becomes an everyday duty the funny feature disappears, and instead the air is generally laden with expletives not suitable to polite society. The hog is an elusive beast. Being round and fat—and also slippery—the chaser is not afforded any point of vantage to obtain a firm hold. This is true with but one exception, and that is his tail. But here again the chaser is handicapped. Hog tails are so little and at the same time so frail that not infrequently the hog emerges from the chase minus his tail. A more sensible method

is the use of the implement illustrated herewith. The inventor, an Iowa man, claims that no difficulty is experienced in getting the noose in position. When once it is an easy matter to lead the animal to any place desired.

Water Before Feeding.

This question of watering before or after feeding has never been settled. A leading English authority states that feed should never be watered until after feeding, but always before, especially if the feed is grain. If a horse is very thirsty give him water and then wait a short time before feeding. If possible, horses should always have access to water. They will drink less and there is much less danger of indigestion or cholera. If a horse is exhausted from overexercise, the supply of cold water should be limited. If water is tepid, a much larger amount may be allowed.

Late Weeds.

The late weeds in the garden—those that come in August and September—are the ones that produce seed before the fact is noticed, and thus stock the ground with weeds the next year. The garden is often neglected late in the summer, but it should be kept clear of weeds until frost, and the result will be a great saving of labor in the growing of small fruits and vegetables, as most of the work required is due to the weeds and grass which spring up at all times.

To Get Rid of Rats.

Dissolve five pounds copperas in ten gallons of water and add enough fresh slacked lime to make a moderately thick whitewash. Apply to all places where the rats congregate and they will desert the place at once. Put some of the wash into and around their holes and along their runways wherever possible to do so. They will change to other places, but you must follow them up with the wash, and eventually they will leave your place altogether and will not return while the wash remains.

The Truck Garden Insect.

Insects infesting truck gardens very often affect field crops as well, but it should be borne in mind that pest exterminating methods that are of no use in large areas are often the best in small patch where there is more intensive cultivation, and where the price the output brings will warrant more outlay.

Foul Odors in Cellar.

When cellars become musty or foul, and odors are noticed, the best thing to do is to close all the doors and windows and burn enough sulphur to fill the cellar and burn some fumes. Leave it closed for an hour or two, and then open the doors and windows. Next, whitewash the walls and ceilings with two coats of good whitewash. Sulphur gas is heavy and settles, hence care must be used to agitate the air in the cellar by selecting a windy day for the work. Sulphur fumes will destroy all kinds of germs.

New Use for Watermelons.

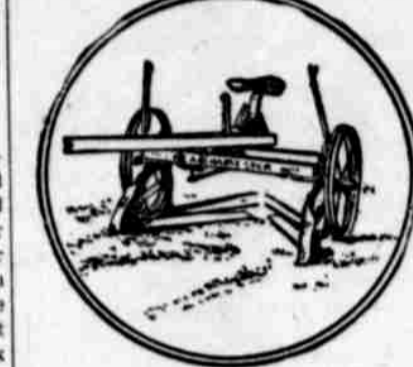
A Georgia farmer is said to have become the pioneer in a new industry—namely, making sirup out of watermelons. He cuts the melons in halves, scoops out the pulp, runs it through a cider mill, presses out the juice and then boils the liquid for twelve hours over a hot fire. Out of 270 melons, worth \$5 or \$6 at wholesale, he gets thirty gallons of sirup, and markets the product at 50 cents a gallon. The refuse is fed to the hogs, cattle and chickens, and the whole operation is very profitable.

BEAN HARVESTING.

Cutting by Machinery—Storing in Bins and Thrashing by Hand.

Formerly beans were pulled by hand, but now the work is done almost exclusively by machinery in the main districts. The bean harvester or cutter shown here is a two wheeled machine, having two long steel blades so adjusted that as the machine passes over the ground they sweep along just at or below the surface and cut the bean stalks or pull them up. The blades are set obliquely, sloping backward toward one another and left in a single row. Soon after the beans are pulled men pass along with forks, throwing them into small bunches.

After drying perhaps for one day the bunches are turned and so moved that three rows, as left by the puller, are made into one, leaving space between the rows to drive through with a wagon. If drying weather prevails they will become fit for drawing and storing in the barns without further turning, but if the weather is unfavorable the bunches must be frequently



BEAN HARVESTER.

turned to prevent the beans in those pods resting on the ground from becoming damaged.

To the foregoing in American Agriculturist Professor J. L. Stone adds that wet weather does not injure the crop seriously provided the beans are not allowed to rest on the wet ground long at a time, but the frequent turning necessary to prevent them from injury involves considerable labor.

When dried they are stored in barns like hay and may be thrashed at convenience. The thrashing is done by specially constructed machines much like the ordinary grain thrasher. Some growers prefer to thrash with the old-fashioned flail, claiming that the saving in beans that otherwise would be split compensates for the slower work.

QUEER STORIES

In the Indian Ocean only 370 out of 16,300 islands are inhabited.

Probably the owner of the largest number of dogs in the world is a Russian cattle king, who has 35,000 sheep-herd dogs to look after 1,500,000 sheep.

King John of Abyssinia has decreed that the nose of any one of his subjects found taking snuff shall be cut off, while smoking and chewing tobacco forfeits life. In Morocco, persons disobeying the Sultan's decree of prohibition smoking are imprisoned and flogged through the streets.

Probably the lowest type of man is found among the bushmen of Australia. They are so primitive that they have no idea of building even the most rudimentary form of hut or shelter. Travelers on this part of the world tell wonderful stories of the nest-building people who inhabit the wilds. They find whole families of them nesting in the thickets, like our ground birds, though their nests are not constructed so carefully and artistically as those of our feathered friends.

A record time for converting grain into bread has been established by a Canadian farmer. Wheat which was in the sheaf at 3 o'clock in the afternoon was made into scones before 6. When operations began a wagon stood in the barn with about half a load of grain in the sheaf. Beside it was a thrasher; connected with this was a gasoline engine. The engine was started, the sheaves were fed into the thrasher, and the grain was deposited in a bin. The power was then transferred to the cleaner, and the work of changing the newly-threshed wheat into flour was quickly carried through. The rest of the task was easy.

The value of light as an agent in curing diseases is becoming increasingly recognized. The latest development of the idea is the assertion of a medical man that the clothes worn by convalescents should be of a color which will allow the light to penetrate the body. White materials, it is found, are the best for the purpose, and convalescents are consequently advised to clothe themselves in snowy raincoat, either of linen, velvet, cotton or cloth. Silk, however, is barred. Next in curative value comes blue, but it is far inferior to white. Materials of black, red, yellow or green are said to be useless, as they prevent the passage of the germicidal rays.

A RICH YOUNG MAN IN INDIA.

Yale Man is Crowding Christianity in India on College Team Work.

One of the three Yale students who went out from "Old Eli" ten years ago to make an appeal to the students of the colleges and universities of North America to go as missionaries to foreign countries, was a young "Shed" student by the name of Eddy. He liked his own way. He liked to play the game for the sake of playing it as much as any man who ever went on the gridiron or the track. His colleagues were Pitkin and Luce. Pitkin was butchered by the Boxers in China. He was a square-jawed fellow who "did things," says Harper's Robert Spear says that Pitkin fairly won his place among heroes. Luce is now a missionary in China. Eddy, after finishing his work at Yale, went to India as Y. M. C. A. college secretary, and worked "for the fun of working" without salary. He made other men work with his own enthusiasm at the work of Christianizing their fellows. The Y. M. C. A. method of catching the best man in the crowd who can do things, getting him converted, showing him how to do it himself and making a missionary of him to his own set, he put in operation with the Hindus and the Brahman university men. As in America, the college men enlisted and trained in the Y. M. C. A. influenced their fellows; the railroad men, the engineers and brakemen they worked with; the soldier, the sailor; the miner; so he made men work to better each other and make them Christians in India.

A few years ago he asked the president of a theological seminary to give him his entire class of twelve theological students, native Pashmalians, to try an experiment with for one year. With these native students he went from village to village, talking with groups of men and holding services—"witnessing," they called it. Their converts were numbered by the hundreds and they left in each place some men who were fed with their leader's own enthusiasm to keep at work on the same plan. The students were passionately devoted to him. He was a most sympathetic and tolerant man, but he had no tolerance or sympathy for anything crooked or unclear. He has injected American energy into Indian intelligence.

With Carter, the National Y. M. C. A. secretary for India, who was sent out from Harvard, he called representatives from each province of India, Burma and Ceylon, to meet in Carey's historical library in Serampore, to set up a scheme to do for over 100,000,000 people who as yet are not reached by the gospel what this native band of theologians had done for a few. It is a stupendous enterprise. It will unite the Christians and churches of the provinces and the leading missionaries are backing it, the veteran mission leader, Dr. Chamberlain, being one of its strongest advocates.

SODA FOUNTAINS PAY WELL.

They Draw Customers to the Drug Store in Every Town.

It would be hard to imagine a live, up-to-date American drug store these days without a good soda fountain, but probably there are many cities in the world where this luxury is not found. Retail druggists who have never installed soda fountains would do well to consider their money-making possibilities, however, and it would be strange if any good druggist in a town of any size, whether north or south of the equator or in the Eastern or Western Hemisphere, could not make a good soda fountain a profitable enterprise.

The soda fountain itself need not be an expensive affair, but on the other hand fountains can be obtained which cost many hundreds of dollars and which it would take many months of business to pay for. The old idea that soda fountains were profitable only during a few months of the year no longer prevails in this country. This is proved by the experience of a New York drug store which in one evening early in the spring accommodated 800 customers within four hours. There are few American drug stores or confectionery shops which do not operate their fountains through the entire twelve months. It is not necessarily true, moreover, that people patronize soda fountains simply for the purpose of quenching their thirst. The large variety of "liquid foods," such as egg drinks, malted milk, fermented milk, etc., provide the busy man with the opportunity to "steal a bite" hurriedly at any time of the day, speaking figuratively at least, if not literally.

Another variety of soda drinker is the business woman who prefers a luncheon dessert in the form of a cooling drink rather than the stereotyped styles of pastry usually found in the restaurant. In the winter time the demand is for hot drinks, such as chocolate, coffee, tea, or whatever may please the taste of the customer.

The soda fountain is a great draw for the drug store for other departments of the drug store. It brings in scores of customers whose attention may be often directed to other goods in the shop, and in this respect it is a great advertisement for the regular lines of the drug store, aside from its own money-making possibilities.

The percentage of profits which druggists make on their soda fountains is a subject that they naturally prefer to keep to themselves, but it is easy enough for a novice to calculate that there is very little danger of loss in the sale of soda fountain products, whereas it would perhaps surprise people to be told that the druggist or confectioner is more likely to double his money than not on every glass of refreshment which he serves. In fact, it is asserted that a soda fountain is rarely known to fail as a money-making enterprise. It is bound to be a great success if it is properly conducted and if only a little regard is had for the comfort and tastes of customers.

Not Well Edited.

A local celebrity had made the "bit" of the evening by a speech full of humor and eloquence at a business man's banquet. When the city editor of the Morning Journal read the manuscript brought in by the reporter who had attended the banquet, he gave orders that the portrait of the speaker be printed along with the story in the next morning's paper.

There was no cut of the man in the office, and the hour was late, but one of the messengers who were sent out in search of the desired portrait succeeded in procuring an indifferent photograph of him, and a half-tone reproduction of it was duly printed in the next morning's paper.

Full of wrath and mortification, the man called at the office of the paper.

"This is a miserable showing you have given me!" he said.

"Why, Mr. Simmons," said the city editor, "we gave you the star part. I edited the report of your speech myself, and—"

"The speech!" exclaimed the caller.

"The speech is all right. But why didn't you edit that picture, too?"

The Usual Way.

"Did you ever get something for nothing?"

"Yes, but I've found afterward that I've usually paid a pretty high price for it."

While loafing, a man usually thinks about a big scheme that won't work.