

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

PRICE WILL NOT ADVANCE

Oregon Millmen Not Worried Over Price of Logs on Sound.

Portland—Despite the shortage in the log supply for the Columbia river mills and the exhaustion of the surplus that is stored each summer for the winter's run, Portland millmen are not apprehensive of a raise in the price of logs. The schedule has soared to such heights already, they say, that there is no likelihood of a further advance for weeks to come anyway. That the mills have already cut the usual surplus is admitted, but it is said that nowadays the camps along the river are equipped to put logs into the water at any season, and the lack of rafting on hand for future use does not trouble the mill-owners.

The announcement that logs will be higher on the Sound after the first of the month does not concern local saw-mill men. They say that prices are already higher on the Columbia river than on the Sound. After the new price scale goes into effect, the Columbia river logger will still be getting more for his product than the logger who operates on the Sound.

The price of logs on the Columbia river has advanced remarkably during the season. In the spring logs of the best class could be had for \$7 and \$8. Now these same logs cost \$11 and \$12 per 1,000. The remarkable demand for the lumber is responsible for the increase, together with the somewhat restricted supply. With every mill cutting to its fullest capacity, logs are bound to advance.

Some say the situation is such that loggers could get what they might choose to ask for their product, on account of the small amount of saw-mill timber available, but it is given out by millmen that if the prices are raised any more the mills will close down, as prices are already up to the limit. That the price of lumber could be advanced again is scouted. It is argued that if a boost were given the price on Oregon log, it could not compete with Southern pine in the Eastern markets. This is the fact that keeps the price of the Oregon product where it is.

RAILROAD FOR TILLAMOOK.

Citizens Guarantee Right of Way and Work Will Start Soon.

Tillamook—At a meeting of the business men it was decided to guarantee a free right-of-way to E. E. Lytle, of the Pacific Railway & Navigation Company, with terminal grounds, from Tillamook City to the Nehalem river, and from the Nehalem to the county line in Washington county. It is not to cost the citizens of this county more than \$10,000, and in consideration of this Mr. Lytle has agreed to commence work next year in Tillamook City and grade and build 15 miles of road, going north from this city, and have the entire line between Tillamook City and Hillsboro completed by December 31, 1908.

It is expected that the free right-of-way will cost the citizens between \$20,000 and \$30,000, and the business men and farmers have thus far liberally subscribed towards it, although it is somewhat of a large amount of money for so small a community to raise.

Some little disappointment was felt here that the effort felt through in getting some financial help from the Portland business men, as the building of Mr. Lytle's road will be of great benefit to Portland commercially.

Oregon's Mill Statistics.

Salem—There are 379 mills in the State of Oregon, according to statistics data collected by Labor Commissioner Hoff, to be embodied in his forthcoming report. Including saw mills, combined saw and planing mills, combined saw and shingle mills, 7 shingle mills and 37 planing mills, which cover 90 per cent of the industries of the state.

The total annual output of these mills, as reported, embraces 1,097,460, 300 feet of lumber and 37,300 shingles. The reported value of the planing mills aggregates \$369,500; and that of the 300 mills remaining \$6,364,200. The total number of men employed by 313 mills reporting is 11,790, and women, 311. The total amount of wages paid for labor in 313 of these mills in 1905 was \$6,648,093.90, and 96 mills report an increase of 12 per cent in wages over 1904; none reports a decrease.

Secure Rights of Way.

Oregon City—J. B. Ryan, of Portland who has returned from the interior of the county, reports that he was successful in acquiring rights of way for almost the entire distance to Molalla for the projected branch of the Salem-Caneman electric railway system. Mr. Ryan does not consider that it will be necessary for the company behind this railway project to press more than two condemnation suits in order to insure a continuous right of way.

Telephone in Coquille Valley.

Myrtle Point—The new Farmers' Telephone line from Norway, a point about four miles from here, to Myrtle Point is nearing completion. This is one of a large number of farmers' lines centering at Myrtle Point. The farmers' lines have induced the Pacific States Telephone Company to give free rates over its line, through the Coquille Valley, and also to reduce rates for the rental of telephones.

Rainfall at Astoria.

Astoria—The rainfall at Astoria in September was the heaviest during any corresponding month since the records have been kept here. The precipitation was 8.66 inches. The nearest approach to this was during September, 1905, when 7.38 inches of rain fell.

HURRICANE IN SOUTH.

Millions of Dollars Damage Done and Probable Loss of Life.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28.—The tropical hurricane which for the past 24 hours has been churning the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and doing much damage on the coast and far inland, is whipping through North Alabama in a northeasterly direction at a velocity but slightly less than that of 45 to 60 miles an hour, recorded in New Orleans during the day. Reports received by the Associated Press do not indicate any loss of life, but the damage to property over the territory touched by the storm is something enormous.

All wire communication is seriously disarranged and in some instances has resulted in cutting off cities completely. Mobile is having been heard from in nearly 24 hours.

Numerous washouts have occurred, the interruption for this cause in one case extending for 30 miles.

Pensacola, where the maximum velocity of wind was probably felt early this morning, reports a property loss of \$3,000,000 in the city alone, and sends rumors of loss of life, which it is impossible to confirm.

The damage to railroads is very heavy. Reports to the officials of the Louisville & Nashville road from the superintendent of the Mobile and Montgomery divisions indicate that the loss approximates \$1,000,000. The tracks between Flomaton, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., are obstructed in many places and in some places badly torn up by falling trees.

At Pensacola, the Louisville & Nashville grain elevator has been destroyed and the entire wreckage to Escambia Bay is ruined. The railroad wharf at Pensacola is reported to be a total loss and 39 cars of coal of the company was washed into the bay.

Biloxi, Miss., and Moss Point, Miss., have not been heard from for 24 hours. Moss Point reported the water five feet deep in the streets of the little town at 10 o'clock Wednesday night.

There was a heavy rain and high wind at Montgomery, Ala., during the day, but no serious damage was done.

A gale is blowing at Birmingham to-night after a day of steady rain, which has been continuous for 36 hours.

VIATKA IN GENERAL REVOLT.

Peasants Resist Army Enrollment, Kill and Disarm Police.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 28.—Grave agrarian disorders have broken out in the province of Viatka, the center of the disturbance being the important district of Malinsh, with a population of over 100,000, where the inhabitants of more or less villages have joined in the uprising have disarmed and expelled the police and are pillaging and destroying the residences of the landowners and devastating the country. It is rumored at Viatka that the administrative police chiefs of the Malinsh district and eight of their subordinates have been killed.

The excesses began September 20, with a riot over the enrollment of army reserve men for the automobile service. At the village of Malmu a body of peasants attacked the enrollment station, killed a sergeant and six rural policemen, mortally wounded the assistant police chief of the district and destroyed the list of reserve men.

The Viborg manifesto is thought to be more directly responsible for the disorders than anything else. It had a wide circulation in Viatka province, and its exhortation to the peasants to refuse to do military service was spread by the members of the outlawed parliament from Viatka.

Make Final Effort.

Havana, Sept. 28.—The Moderate party last night decided to make a final effort to perpetuate the authority of the Palma administration by determining to reject the resignation of the president when presented to congress today. When this decision was reached, Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, the American commissioners, had already concluded to intervene, but they agreed to await today's developments, as they are anxious to afford the Cubans every opportunity to work out their own salvation.

Salt Trust Raises Price.

New York, Sept. 28.—The International Salt company yesterday raised its prices on all grades of salt approximately 60 cents per ton. This is said to be the third raise within a period of three months. The reasons given are that the shutting down of two of the largest producing plants in the Utica district has caused a shortage in the supply, that the demand is unprecendently large and that much difficulty has been experienced recently in securing cars in which to transport the product.

Right to Tax Telegraph Wires.

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—In a decision rendered yesterday the State Supreme court decided against the city of Visalia in an action brought to restrain the officials of the municipality from selling the poles and wires of the Western Union corporation under a judgment for taxes levied. The opinion handed down holds that the streets whereupon the poles are located are public highways, and that the state or any subdivision thereof has no right to levy a tax upon a franchise such as is held by the telegraph company.

Typhoon in North Luzon.

Manila, Sept. 28.—The Cagayan valley, in the northern part of the island of Luzon, was devastated by a typhoon September 18. Barrios, Gallarran and Lagunan were totally destroyed and four towns were badly damaged. Cagayan is the principal tobacco section of the island, and the crops have been practically destroyed. No estimate has been made of the amount of damage done, but the loss of life is known to have been slight.

Estimates of Loss at Hongkong. Manila, Sept. 28.—Chinese newspapers received here today estimate the loss of life resulting from the typhoon at Hongkong, September 18, at 10,000, and the loss of the fishing fleet and the damage to property at \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

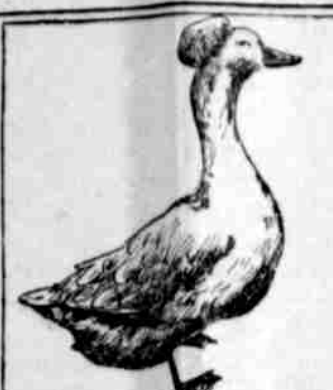


Crested White Ducks.

Bulletin No. 4 of the Department of Agriculture says of the Crested White duck:

The Crested White duck is what may be called an ornamental duck, much the same as Pouter chickens. They are not bred to any great extent in this country, and they are very seldom seen in the showrooms. They have no especial value to the farmer, as better and more easily bred birds are to be found in the Palla and Aylesbury.

These ducks have a medium-sized head; medium bill, a large, well-balanced crest upon the crown of the head; a rather long neck; a medium-length back; breast, round and full; body, round and of medium length;



CRESTED WHITE DUCK.

medium-length wings that smoothly fold; hard, stiff tail feathers, with well-curved feathers in the tail of drake; and short stout thighs and shanks. Their eyes are large and bright and of a deep lead blue or gray color. The shanks, toes and webs are of a light orange color.

The standard weight of the adult drake is seven pounds; adult duck, six pounds; young drake, six pounds, and young duck, five pounds.

The Rubber Cow.

Two cows cost \$40 each a year for keep. One of them yields 4,000 quarts of milk a year, but bring \$80. The other yields 1,200 quarts, but bring \$20. The latter is about \$14 and reduces the gain to the former from \$46 to \$32. Why do you keep that 1,200-quart cow? You would be better off with the one that clean \$46, for you would have only half the investment, half the work and half the feeding, and you would gain \$14 each year.

There would be surplus butter on the market for years to come and prices would run strong if all the cows were eliminated which are kept at a loss. Dairy farmers have not yet half wakened up to the understanding of the great practical importance of weeding out the unprofitable cows from their herds. Many a man would make a fair profit, that now faces constant loss, if he would keep only such cows as pay a profit on their keep.

Water Needed by Corn.

Much interest has lately been manifested in determining the exact amount of water required for the growth of plants. This is just as important in the east as in the irrigated region, for we often have droughts which made necessary the most careful cultivation to prevent plants from suffering. Professor Clothier has found that after corn becomes two feet high each stalk uses up three pounds of water a day until the ears mature. This is equivalent to an inch of rain a week. In regions where the average rainfall is lower, and where a good, silky quality of sweet corn is desired in the garden during August and September, it is obviously necessary to have the soil in the most perfect state of cultivation so as to retain as much moisture as is needed.

Fattening Stock.

Weight is the main object of the farmer in fattening stock for market, and this weight is easiest obtained by feeding corn in order to produce fat. Farmers have long been taught by experience that fat is a desirable quality, and that it adds to the attractiveness of a carcass on the stall. It has been demonstrated at the experiment stations, however, that the weight can be secured at less cost with a greater proportion of lean nitrogenous ration, by feeding a nitrogenous ration, which means that, in addition to a liberal supply of corn, an animal should receive a variety of food that is not rich in oil, starch and sugar as is corn. This fact is worthy of consideration.

Heavy Horses.

The weight of a horse is an important item in estimating his value for draft purposes, for the fine-boned horse, with well-developed muscles, may do as much work as the heavy-boned one for a short time, and even better for road purpose. But in plowing, or other heavy, steady drawing, the light horse is less useful. Then, in price, the weight is an important item. If a good horse weighs over 2,000 pounds he may possibly sell for as much as \$1 per pound, and from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, for less, the price rapidly declining. 1,200 to 1,500 pound horses selling at from 10 to 20 cents per pound, though it is considerably more than any other grade of stock on the farm will bring if the horses are well bred.

To Feed Barley to Horses.

Barley has as yet been little used for horses in the eastern part of the United States, probably because of its general high price. On the Pacific coast it is extensively used for breeding horses at all kinds of work. Where the horse's teeth are good and the labor not severe, barley may be fed whole. The ground barley and if, instead of the horse while eating and if, instead of grinding disks between iron rollers, flattened disks between iron rollers, they are more palatable and acceptable to the horse.

Profits at Middletown.

Consumers of fruits and vegetables in large cities are charged high prices by the hucksters and grocers. In Chicago peaches are selling retail for thirty-five to forty cents for a small basket containing about twenty to twenty-five peaches; other fruits and vegetables in proportion. It would be interesting to farmers to know just how much of this is booked as profits. Farmers get no such prices; in fact they are lucky if they get one-third of the prices now prevailing in Chicago. Either some class of handlers is making exorbitant profits or there is an unnecessary expense attached to the business of distribution. It costs money to handle produce. It requires storage, horses and men, and some of these things are cheap in the city, but there is no good reason why the consumer should pay three hundred per cent profit on what the farmers sell.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

A Splendid Wheat Crop. The annual crop and business report of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, covering the Mississippi Valley, and a few of the more important States of the Pacific coast, says, in part:

"The wheat crop of 1906 will be among the largest and best ever produced. The yield not only will be great, but the weight and quality will be far beyond the ordinary. In these respects it may be considered nearly perfect. The period of uncertainty is closing rapidly and the crop may now be called practically out of danger. The yield of soft winter wheat is large, quality the finest and movement free. Inasmuch as this movement has begun early and all grains are now nearly or quite on an export basis (with the tendency of prices downward), a large export business may be expected."

Cucumbers.

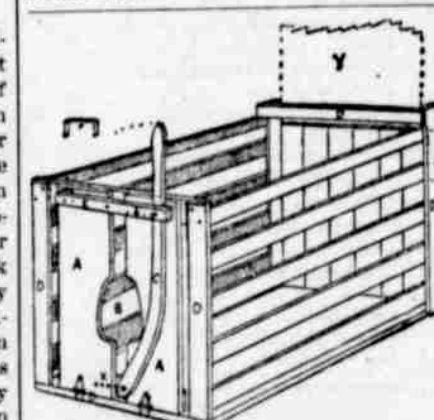
I raise five crops instead of one on the same ground, and on the same vines, with hardly any extra work. Plant in the usual way. When a cucumber is taken from the vine let it be cut with a knife, leaving about an eighth of an inch of the cucumber on the stem. Then slit the stem with a knife from its end to the vine twice, leaving a small portion of the cucumber on each division. On each separate slit there will be a cucumber as large as the first. By this method you will only need one-fifth the ground that you would need if growing cucumbers in the old way.—Walter Stroindler in Epitome.

Marketing Farm Produce.

A small farmer who has made a success of marketing his produce gives sound and ingenious advice in a recent magazine. His preliminary work suggests Hannah Glasse's famous preface to her instructions for cooking hare: "First find a lady customer," is his advice. To her sell nothing but the choicest of fruit and produce. It will not be long before she will acquaint her friends, and they in turn will pass along the word to others. It pays to sell nothing but the best; the inferior produce can be fed to stock, and in a short time the farmer will find he has a good market and a good price, with no leakage of profit to the middleman.

Hog-Ringing Trap.

The frame for this hog-ringing trap should be made of 2x4-inch lumber bolted together at corners. The dimensions are:



SIMPLE HOG-RINGING TRAP.

sions are 4 feet 2 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches high and 1 foot 6 inches wide. There is a sliding door at the back end. When the hog puts his head through the hole in front, his lever against his neck.

The Farm Toolhouse.

No building on the farm pays better than a good toolhouse. It should be so convenient of access that there need be no excuse for leaving farm implements exposed to the weather when not in use. Properly cared for, many implements that now last only a few years ought to be serviceable as long as the farmer lives to need them. Besides, a tool that has not been rusted, warped and cracked by exposure will work as well the second and third year of use as the first. On many farms the tools are so much injured by being left out of doors that after the first season they cost more for repairs than they save in labor.

Oiling Harness.

To give harness a good finish saturate the leather with as much oil as it will take, and then sponge the harness with a thick layer made of castile soap. When dry, wipe gently with a solution of gum tragacanth, which is made by boiling half an ounce of the gum in two quarts of water, boiling down to three pints, stirring freely while it is on the fire. When cool apply it lightly on the leather.

How About It?

The careless apple has been born. But who would ask for loaves corn?

Soot and Smoke Kill Cattle.

What was at first thought to have been a contagious disease among cows belonging to Alanson Hallcock, of Washingtonville, near Middletown, N. Y., has been discovered to be the result of too much soot and smoke. Eight cattle died, and post-mortem examinations have shown large quantities of soot in their stomachs. Near the place where the cows were pastured a large steam shovel has been operating and clouds of smoke from the engine settled upon the wet grass upon which the animals fed.



JOLLY JOKER.

"Arabella," called the father from the head of the stairs, "is that young man gone?" "Yes, father. Completely."

Teacher—Why did the ancients believe the earth to be flat? Bright Boy—Cause they didn't have no school globes to prove it was round.

"I, sir," began Bragg, "am a self-made man." "Yes," replied Wise, "but why apologize now? That won't help matters."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Madison—How do you like your new neighbors? Mrs. Dyer—I don't know. I haven't tried to borrow anything yet.—Town and County.

Diggs—I understand that Higgins is quite a clever financier. Diggs—Well, he isn't. Why, that man never beat anybody out of a cent in his life.

"Aisy, don't you find married life more expensive than bachelorhood?" "Well, it may be more expensive than a rigidly single life, but it's cheaper than courtship."

Senior Partner—There's one thing to be said in favor of classical music. Junior Partner—What is that? Senior Partner—The office boy can't whistle it.—Chicago News.

Mrs. Flip—I have just been talking to a specialist, and he says my brain vitality has all gone to my long hair. Do you believe it? Flip—Well, er—I know it had gone!—Detroit Free Press.

Medical Student—What did you operate on that man for? Eminent Surgeon—Five hundred dollars. Medical Student—I mean, what did he have? Eminent Surgeon—Five hundred dollars.—Puck.

At the Garage—Boy—Mr. Smith is telephoning for his machine. Can you send it to him to-day? Head Man—Don't see how we can. Why, this machine is the only one around here fit to use!—Life.

"Is there any available substitute for rubber?" asked the instructor of the class. "Yes, sir," answered Miss De Muir, one of the fair coeds. "I think 'stare' or 'kape' is just as good."—Chicago Tribune.

Green—I cannot understand why De Short wants a divorce. His wife had nearly half a million when he married her. Brown—Yes, and she has every dollar of it yet. That's the trouble.—Chicago Daily News.

"Yes, I'm going to spend a few weeks at Kloseman's summer resort. My stomach is all out of order, and I need a rest." "Well, your stomach will get a good rest there, too. I know the place."—Chicago Tribune.

"I suppose that some of your battle scenes are very realistic?" said the sympathizer. "Yes," said the bun actor, "I have impersonated Napoleon at Waterloo several times when real shells were bursting all about me."—Kansas City Times.

"Mamma, what are twins?" asked little Bobby. "Oh, I know," chimed in Dorothy, with all the superiority of an elder sister. "Twins is two babies just the same age; three is triplets, four is quadruplets and five is centipedes."—Harper's Weekly.

"You'll have to fix the poem over before I can buy it," said the editor. "There appears to be something the matter with its feet." "I would have you understand, sir," said the bard, with dignity, "that I am a poet and not a chirographist."—Cleveland Leader.

"I would like a pound of your golf sausage," she said to the butcher. "Golf sausage? Sorry, madam, but we don't handle it. We have blood sausage, liver sausage, ham sausage, and other kinds, but no golf sausage." "Oh, dear, I'm so sorry. My husband said he much preferred the kind made in links."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A little girl was out walking with her aunt one day. The aunt bowed to a man they were passing. "Who is he, Aunt Jennie?" asked the little girl. Mrs. Littlefield told her that he was Mr. Melrose, the village undertaker. "Oh, yes," replied the child quickly. "I remember him. He undertook my grandmother."—Harper's Bazar.

GROWTH OF TROUT.

Age, Food and Temperature Seem to Have No Bearing on Size.

The salmon trout, which is currently but inaccurately called brook trout, was supposed for many years to be a small fish. Agassiz was largely instrumental in exploding this fallacy, says the St. Paul Dispatch. It is not an uncommon thing for an angler with ordinary luck to get a six or seven-pound trout of this variety. It is known that a trout may grow to weigh eleven or twelve pounds. There is, however, great difficulty in accounting for its variation in size.

In northeastern Canada there are large streams and lakes in which only fingerlings have ever been found. In the immediate vicinity of such waters three and four-pound trout are quite common and seven and eight-pounders are not phenomenal. In all these waters crustacea do not abound; there are no small fish of any kind except small trout. All the fish are pure fry feeders. At some places, it is true, food is abundant, but taken as a whole, the difference in food supply is not an adequate explanation for the difference in growth.

There is no substantial difference in the waters as to temperature, size, origin and course. Climatic conditions are the same. The small trout taken from virgin lakes in which there are no fish have sometimes grown to a great size, and sometimes have not thrived. The anglers who hunt these waters have not yet found a satisfactory explanation of this peculiar condition of things. It is one of the mysteries which lends fascination to the art. "You never can tell what is going to happen when you go fishing."

When you try to be funny what an awful mess you make of it!

MOTOR WAGONS.

Their Growing Use for Agriculture and Other Purposes in England.

In many rural districts the agricultural communities are looking to the motor wagon as a panacea for their troubles, and there is no doubt, where railway facilities are few or rates high, that the motor wagon will enable them to get their produce to market with the least delay and at a low cost, says Cassler's magazine.

One of the many projects under consideration is that in Essex. In this case arrangements are being made to supply London with agricultural produce by means of an organization which is to collect the various goods at centers situated in Chelmsford, Braintree, Dunmow, Epping, Ongar, Witham and many other towns. The collecting centers are to be furnished with slaughter houses, chilling rooms, creameries and grading and selecting departments to deal with the produce brought to them from the surrounding country by motor or otherwise, and thence it will be forwarded to London by motor wagon. A somewhat similar system of collection is meeting with success in Berkshire.

Another promising outlook for the industry is the rumor that colliery owners are contemplating a system of direct deliveries of coal from pit mouth to consumer by steam lorry. It is remarkable that such a system has not been more in vogue where coal fields are within easy reach of industrial centers, as, for example, in Lancashire. The mode of procedure at present is for the colliery owners to load their trucks on the railway, have them hauled from twenty to twenty-five miles by rail, unloaded to carts and eventually delivered to the consumer, sometimes three or four days being occupied in this manner, when by employing steam wagons as many hours would probably be occupied and the cost reduced to a minimum.

The present solution of the traffic problem in London and provincial towns no doubt lies greatly in the employment of motor goods vehicles in conjunction with motor omnibuses, and it has been predicted that in London in ten years' time not a horse will be employed for traction work. Whether this is too sanguine a view or not cannot be determined, but the fact that the supply of horses will soon cease to be available owing to the increase of self-propelled vehicles has occurred to the war office authorities is evident by the letter recently addressed to the Motor Van and Wagon Users' Association, desiring to know whether they would support a scheme for registering heavy motor cars for service in the country in time of war in the same manner in which horses have hitherto been subsidized.

CHINESE TEACHING.

A description of Chinese schoolroom methods, taken from "A Corner of Cathay," is of interest as showing the contrast between schools in the Orient and schools in this country. Many elderly people will recall the time when practices in the district schools of the United States had some of the Chinese thoroughness and dependence upon the memory.

The beginner takes his book to the teacher and hears him read a column or more, after which the pupil returns to his desk and consults this lesson aloud, until he can recite it without looking at it. He then takes his book again to the teacher, turns his back to the master, and recites what he has learned. This is called "backing the lesson." In this way the pupil commits the whole book to memory, and he is expected to learn it so thoroughly that he can at any moment repeat the whole of any passage the initial words of which are mentioned to him.

Just before the noonday recess the teacher writes a sentiment, a proverb or a proposition upon a slip of red paper and pastes it upon the door. Each boy, as he goes out, reads the lines, and in the afternoon renders to the teacher another line which will, with the first, make a couplet. In China all honors, social, pecuniary and official, await the scholar; and the teacher has always at hand illustrations of those who become discouraged. Among the ancients, as among the moderns, many who were poor or stupid rose to eminence by sheer diligence and self-discipline.

The teacher tells of Su Chin, who, being afflicted with drowsiness when at his nightly studies, thrust a needle through his flesh so that pain might keep him awake; and of the restless Sui Lin, whose active body revolted against sitting at his books, and who cured himself of a constant disposition to rise and leave them by placing a pail of cold water where his feet would be immersed in it whenever he stood up.

A warning is given in the career of the unscrupulous Pang Kien, who cut off the ends of the straws that his teacher told him to arrange evenly, while the careful and honest Sung Pin separated a similar bundle and laid the straws straight, one by one, and found that they were all of uniform length without cutting. The character thus manifested by the two showed their teacher which of his pupils would best repay his efforts, and his judgment was justified by the event, for Pang Kien came to no good, while Sung Pin won renown and wealth, and great honor came through him to his preceptor.

Why He Won.

Easyman—Made my first money on a race today. Sharp—What loss d'ye bet on? Easyman—Didn't bet on any, an' I was an easy winner.—Toledo Blade.

Something Else.

"Do you ever eat veal?" "No, I guess not. I used to think I did, however, until these packing-house exposures."—Houston Post.

When a number of women are shopping together some of them are always saying to the others: "Come on."

Some meanness is necessary to succeed in business.