

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

SHEEP ON FOREST RESERVES.

Chief of Grazing Department Announces Limit for Next Year.

Pendleton—As announced by A. F. Porter, chief of the grazing department of the Forest Reserve Bureau, in the eastern division of the Blue mountain reserve, a general cut of 25 per cent is to be made, reducing the number of sheep from 238,000 to 180,000. In other reserves the number of sheep allowed is as follows:

Western division Blue mountain, 250,000; Wenaha, 100,000; Wallowa, 150,000; Chemung, 50,000.

In the eastern division of the Blue mountain reserve 1,200 sheep will be considered a band and the lambs will not be considered. Permits for one band will be allowed in the eastern division without reduction. Permits for less than one band may be increased, provided such does not exceed 20 per cent nor go over 1,200.

Growers having from 1,200 to 2,000 sheep in the reserve this year will be cut 20 per cent, provided such a cut will not reduce the number below 1,200, those having from 2,000 to 4,000 in the reserve this year will be cut 30 per cent, with a corresponding provision as the above.

Growers having 4,000 or more sheep in the eastern division this year will be cut 40 per cent, provided such a cut will not make the average cut for the entire division greater than 25 per cent.

In the western division of the Blue mountain reserve the reduction will be made in a similar manner, though the average cut will be 20 per cent.

In the Wenaha reserve 1,100 sheep will be considered as a band, and those now having less than that number in the reserve will be allowed an increase. On or about November 1 a meeting of the stockmen who use the eastern division of the Blue mountain reserve will be held at Pendleton, under the direction of Superintendent D. B. Sheller, and at that time the range within the reserve will be segregated among the stockmen according to the rules of the Forest Reserve Bureau.

Hood River Land in Demand.

Hood River—Sales of ranch and city property aggregating \$60,000 in one day are reported by Hood River real estate men, who said that the demand here for apple land was never better than at present. The statement was made that O. L. Vanderbilt had been offered \$100,000 for his apple orchard known as Beulah Land, which he refused because he has a \$15,000 crop of apples on it, which the intending purchaser wanted included in the sale. Vanderbilt confirms the sale. The ranch of F. Chandler, 60 acres, was sold to the real estate firm of Albee, Bonham & Co., of Portland, for \$15,000. The ranch is situated near the city, and it is expected that it will be cut up into lots.

One Board for Normal Schools.

Salem—At their session the members of the Department of Superintendent of the State Teachers' association decided without a dissenting vote to favor the placing of all state normal schools under the control of a single board. There were one or two superintendents who said that they had not fully determined the matter in their own minds and therefore would not vote upon the question, but all those who did vote went on record in the affirmative. The officers elected are: President, L. R. Alderman, of Yamhill; vice president, E. E. Bragg, of Union; secretary, E. F. Neff, of Wasco.

To Operate Dredge Chinook.

Portland—To operate the dredge Chinook at the mouth of the Columbia on an annual appropriation furnished by the state is a matter that came up for consideration at the regular monthly meeting of the board of trade. In his monthly statement Secretary Labor devotes considerable space to the fact that the Chinook has been lying idle at the government moorings for two years, and during that time it has been useless so far as the purposes for which it was constructed are concerned. He is of the opinion that funds with which to continue the work on the bar can be secured.

Levy Reduced in Baker County.

Baker City—Baker's tax levy this year will be 30 mills, less than half that in Baker City last year, while in the country districts the levy this year will be about one third of that of last year. The county court has based an estimate, and although the levy has not been determined, it may be stated that the amount as computed upon the valuations for this year will be only about one-half of that of last year. In the city itself 30 mills will take the place of 67, which was paid in Baker last year.

The State Population.

Salem—In reports from all but five counties in the state, and these supplied with estimates based upon school statistics by Labor Commissioner Hoff, gives the total population for Oregon, according to the 1905 census, as 433,574, as against 413,536, under the 1900 Federal census, or an increase of 20,038 in five years. These figures are based on census returns from the counties sending in reports to the office of secretary of state.

Linn School Fund Appointed.

Albany—County School Superintendent Jackson has made the semi-annual appointment of the Linn county school funds, Albany receiving \$2,308.30 of the amount. Other cities received as follows: Lebanon, \$11.60; Brownsville, \$790.50; Seio, \$260.20; Harrisburg, \$466.60; Halsey, \$302.00. These amounts do not include the amounts received by each district through its own tax.

Where Alfalfa Grows Luxuriantly.

Weston—Marion O'Harris has just finished cutting his third crop of alfalfa at his ranch a short distance above Weston. His best yield was from two acres of sub-irrigated bottom, which made 16½ tons. Mr. O'Harris has put up altogether 125 tons of hay, and is one of the most successful producers in this section of the country.

WOULD REVISE LAWS.

Superintendents and Principals Suggest Important Changes.

Salem—If the legislature of 1907 shall grant any considerable portion of the recommendations of the county school superintendents of Oregon, the public schools of the state will have more funds, longer terms and better paid teachers. In annual session here the superintendents and principals agreed upon many desired changes in the school laws, some of them of much importance and interest not only to teachers and officers, but to taxpayers and school patrons generally.

That the minimum length of term a district shall maintain school shall be increased from three to five months, and that the county school levy shall be raised from \$6 per capita to \$8 per capita, were the most important changes suggested. This is raising the minimum term 66 per cent, and increasing the minimum county levy 33 per cent.

One recommendation of general interest to teachers is that an application be granted but one second or third grade certificate in this state. At present only one such certificate may be obtained in a county, but by going from one county to another a teacher may get 33 third grade certificates. The proposed change in the law will compel teachers to advance from year to year in their educational qualifications.

In order to raise the standard for county papers, it is advised that algebra and physical geography be added to the list of subjects upon which an applicant must be examined for a first grade county certificate, and that mental arithmetic be dropped as a separate subject. Composition, bookkeeping and general history were suggested as proper subjects to be included in the examination for first grade county certificates, but only the two mentioned were approved.

New Bridge Across the Umatilla.

Pendleton—A new steel bridge across the Umatilla river just below this city is to be constructed by the O. R. & N. company to replace the present wooden bridge, which was partly washed out during the flood last spring. A crew of men has been placed at work upon the preliminary work of the new bridge, which is to be placed 500 feet below the old bridge, and the main line track will be changed accordingly. By the change, 903 feet of distance will be saved through a curve being eliminated.

Rebuilding Pendleton Levee.

Pendleton—The work of rebuilding the levee along the western part of the city has been started with a small force of men and teams. Owing to the lateness of the season the work will be rushed as fast as possible. This city is now in the midst of a labor famine. In addition to the usual demands for help, the street paving company, the levee builders and the government road experts are all being greatly handicapped.

Hunters Cut Wire Fences.

McMinnville—A number of farmers complain that hunters cut their wire fences in order to get their dogs through. One man found that his fence had been cut in three places. There is talk of forming a club to keep poachers off.

Increase in Receipts.

Albany—The receipts of the Albany postoffice for the past quarter were \$2,646.91. This is an increase of \$136.88 over the receipts of the same quarter a year ago.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 65c; bluestem, 68c; valley, 67c; 68c; red, 61c.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$23.50; gray, \$22.25 per ton.
Barley—Feed, \$20.50 per ton; brewing, \$21.50; rolled, \$23.
Rye—\$1.25 to \$1.35 per cwt.
Corn—Whole, \$26.27; cracked, \$28 per ton.
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$10.10; No. 2, \$9.10; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14.16; grain hay, \$7.47; alfalfa, \$11.50; vetch hay, \$7.75.

Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 25¢ to 75¢ per box; choice to fancy, 75¢ to \$1.25; grapes, 50¢ to \$1.50 per box; peaches, 80¢ to \$1; pears, 75¢ to \$1.25; crabapples, \$1.25 per box; prunes, 25¢ to 50¢ per box; cranberries, 49¢ per barrel; quinces, \$1.25 per box.

Vegetables—Beans, 5¢ to 7¢; cabbage, 1½¢ to 1½¢ per pound; cauliflower, \$1.15 to 1.25 per dozen; celery, 50¢ to 90¢ per dozen; corn, 19¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 15¢ per dozen; egg plant, 10¢ per pound; lettuce, head, 20¢ per dozen; onions, 10¢ to 12¢ per dozen; peas, 4¢ to 5¢; bell peppers, 5¢; pumpkins, 1½¢ per pound; spinach, 4¢ to 5¢ per pound; tomatoes, 30¢ to 50¢ per box; parsley, 10¢ to 15¢; sprouts, 7½¢ per pound; squash, 1½¢ per pound; turnips, 90¢ to \$1 per sack; carrots, \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per sack; horseradish, 10¢ per pound.

Onions—Oregon, \$1.15 per hundred.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, delivered, 80¢ to 85¢; in carlots f. o. b. country, 75¢ to 80¢; sweet potatoes, 2¢ to 2½¢ per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25¢ to 30¢ per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 31¢ to 32¢ per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 12¢ to 13¢ per pound; mixed chickens, 12¢ to 13¢; spring, 12¢ to 12½¢; old roosters, 9¢ to 10¢; dressed chickens, 14¢ to 15¢; turkeys, live, 16¢ to 21¢; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20¢ to 22¢; geese, live, 9¢ to 10¢; ducks, 14¢ to 15¢.

Hops—Choice, 1905, 11¢ to 12¢; prime, 10¢ to 11¢; 1906, 14¢ to 17¢.
Wool—Valley, 22¢ to 22½¢; Eastern Oregon, 14¢ to 21¢ as to shrinkage; mohair, choice, 28¢ to 30¢.

Cattle—Best steers, \$3.60 to \$3.65; medium, \$3.35 to \$3.40; cows, \$2.50 to \$2.65; second grade cows, \$2.25 to \$2.35; calves, \$1.50 to \$1.60.
Sheep—Best, \$4.25 to \$4.50; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.
Hogs—Best, \$6.50; light weights, \$6 to \$6.25.

QUEER STORIES

The London Common Council has just repaired an old tombstone found in a churchyard at Southwark. Its inscription reads: "Near this place lies Richard Griffin, Born at White Church, Salop, the 17th of May, 1629; Interred the 18th May, 1730. His Corp was accompanied from the Kings Arms Tavern on St. Margaret's Hill to the grave by 1116 antient people; the oldest pallbearer 65."

Prof. Wilhelm Wundt, the famous German psychologist, tells of teaching a dog to jump over a stick. One day the professor commanded his dog to jump, but he did not. At first the dog seemed surprised, and on repeated orders to jump he barked. At last he sprang into the air and barked very vigorously, as if to complain of the absurd and ridiculous command to jump when no stick was held out.

A German marine disaster of an extraordinary character is reported. The good ship Agathe, from Hamburg, laden with barley, reached Elbing, where the shipwrecked are, and was beating up the Elbing River. An ox watched the vessel from the bank. A sudden squall carried the ship a little off her course, with the result that she collided with the ox, impaling it on the jibboom, "from which it was removed with difficulty."

In Tunis, when a reigning prince finds it necessary to go outside his immediate family to choose his successor, he follows an odd custom. There the wearing of hair on the face is the exclusive privilege of sovereignty. When the prince selects a successor he sends the court barber to the fortunate individual to notify him that he may wear a beard. This intimation is equivalent to a formal announcement that he has been selected as the heir presumptive.

Thomas Bent, the Premier of Victoria, introduces songs in his speeches. A word or a phrase strikes a chord of memory, recalls some half-forgotten melody, and then the premier breaks forth into song. Replying to criticism, Mr. Bent says he never introduces songs of the present day, of which he has a very poor opinion. All his illustrative vocalism is derived from the songs of the good old days, which, he says, "inculcated sobriety, self-reliance, perseverance and contentment."

In Vienna the vexed question as to the conversions by telephone being libelous, and therefore actionable, has just been set at rest by the supreme and final court of appeals, after going through two courts below. The woman cashier of a bathing establishment had been called up on the telephone, and so soundly rapped by the client that she took action, and was awarded 50 crowns as damages. The court above upheld the judgment, and so has the Court of Cassation, which, however, substituted forty-eight hours prison for the money damages.

Our much-neglected sense of smell can be put to important uses. When well developed it may serve in medical diagnosis, and some English physicians have pointed out lately that diabetes, abdominal distula, undressed cancers, erysipelas in some cases, gangrene of the lung, pyaemia, septic mouth, bleeding hemorrhoids and undressed varicose ulcers are among the disorders that emit characteristic odors, and that can be recognized by smell alone. Care is necessary, however, as the physician, after influenza or the taking of alcohol himself, may fancy his own odor to be that of his patient.

A collector of evidence on the subject maintains learnedly that the golf ball is the most perverse of human institutions. Here is a list of strange things noted by a follower of the ancient game: In another player's pocket, where it had dropped after traveling 200 yards; in a cow's mouth; on the roof of a club house; behind the glass protecting a painting hanging on a cottage wall; in a clump of daisies, which it so resembled that it was not found for an hour. When it fell in the cow's mouth the frightened animal galloped 276 yards nearer the hole, and then restored the ball to its owner. He promptly claimed the ball to have driven 397 yards and the right to play it from where it lay.

A SPECIALIST IN COURAGE.

"Stonewall" Jackson's brother-in-law, Gen. D. H. Hill of North Carolina, was known as the "Christian, Calvinist and Soldier." He was a graduate of West Point, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in the Confederate service. The stories told of his grim bravery and grit are almost countless. Once, says Major Robert Stiles, in "Four Years Under Marble Hill," in commenting upon the flight of a body of cavalry before overwhelming numbers, General Hill remarked, incidentally: "It takes a good man to stand and fight heavy odds when he has only two legs under him; but if you put six legs under him to run away with, it requires the best kind of a man to stand and fight."

Soon after taking command at Leesburg he wished to know the number, caliber and character of the Federal guns across the river. He gathered a large escort and rode up and down the river bank in a manner calculated to attract the fire of artillery. When the enemy accepted his invitation and the shell came singing over and buried itself in the earth hard by, he called for a pick and shovel, dismounted and dug it up with his own hands, apparently unconscious that other shells were shrieking and bursting about him.

The incident impressed his men to a marked degree, and showed that his indifference to personal peril was not "put on."

The worst thing we know about this phonetic spelling is that it will enable those who can't spell, and who never did, to spell that they have always been right.

FARM AND GARDEN

Here is a reminder from one who evidently appreciates the good things every farmer may have in his garden. He advises everyone to make an asparagus bed, and says very truly it is easily and quickly done. Asparagus needs a rich, mellow, warm soil. Manure the ground thoroughly with well rotted stable manure. Plow eight to ten inches deep or deeper. Plant in a long row. Pulverize thoroughly with disk and harrow. Secure a hundred 2-year-old plants at a cost of from 50 cents to \$1. Open a row with plow or cultivator. Set plants two feet apart in row with crown three inches below surface. Press soil firmly about plants, fill up the row and cultivate same as corn or beans, and next year you will have an abundance of delicious and beautiful food, and the same will continue for years if you keep free from weeds and add each year a fresh supply of farm fertilizer.

It is very important to provide some means by which the dairy cow can be supplied with good food at all seasons of the year in order that she may yield milk most economically. Such medium may be found in the silo which furnishes a place for the storing of food in the form of silage. It is a well-known fact that the nearest an ideal food that can be obtained for the dairy cow is good pasture; but for several months in the year green pasture is not available. At such times the best substitute are corn silage and such roots as mangels and turnips. Corn yields an average of twice as much dry matter per acre as root crops; and since the latter involve much more labor, and greater expense, silage is far more economical.

How to Grow Rhubarb.
Rhubarb is grown very rich, it requires well rotted manure. Divide the roots, allowing one tuber to the hill. This should be done every other year. Keep the dirt hoed up loosely around them and as soon as the first leaves come and begin to droop over on the ground, cut them off; this will start the stalks to growing the taller and straighter. All stalks should be cut when they begin to droop toward the ground. Never pull them, for if you do, you take with them the shoots for the next stalks and also break the small roots that help nourish the plant. Cut them one inch above the ground. Always cover with about three inches of straw in the fall. Follow these rules and your plunk will yield abundantly till frost kills it.

Home-Made Corn Shelter.
This is a cheap way to make a good corn shelter. Get a poplar plank six inches wide, one inch thick and three feet long. Dress the plank smooth; drive some 8-penny nails into the plank to within one inch of the heads; put them one-half inch apart in rows in a square six inches each way.

Bees and Smoking.
Many times bees are smoked more than is necessary; perhaps, because not every one knows that during a nectar flow some honey is lost every time a hive is opened, says Farming. When bees are smoked they fill themselves with honey and if so much smoke is used that most of the bees in the hive at that time take honey, it will be more than an hour before it is deposited into the cells and the regular work resumed. Bees sometimes gather nectar enough to make a pound of honey an hour, so one can see that it would be quite a loss if every colony in a fair sized apiary were smoked enough to interrupt the work for one hour.

To Ripen Cream.
Cream left to itself will become sour spontaneously. This is the result of the growth of lactic acid bacteria, which feed upon the milk sugar, and as a final process convert it into a lactic acid. Other forms of bacteria are always present in cream; some have little or no effect in the ripening process, while others, if allowed to develop, produce undesirable and often obnoxious flavors. To cultivate and develop these "wild" germs is called "spontaneous" ripening, and is often attended with uncertainty. Good butter making demands the use of a "starter," either home-made or a pure culture. The former should be made of selected skin milk.

Keeping Hogs Clean.
To give the pigs a thorough scrubbing may appear to be a labor thrown away, but if two lots of pigs are treated alike in every respect, except that one lot receives a thorough scrubbing with soap suds once in a while, there will be a marked difference in favor of the hogs that are washed when the time for slaughter arrives. A clean bed of straw with a dry house, so as to afford them comfort at night, will also promote thrift and growth. The hog is naturally a cleanly animal and enjoys a bath. If considered a filthy animal, that detours filthy food, it is because of the treatment given. Hogs will select clean and wholesome food if given the opportunity to do so.

Arabian Mares.
For the first time the Sultan of Turkey has granted permission for the exportation of Arabian mares to the United States. About twenty years ago he permitted the sale of some stallions, but at that time he would not allow any mares to be sent. The present importation, which includes about twenty mares and nearly as many stallions, is regarded as of considerable importance from the horse-breeder's point of view, and as likely to lead to marked improvement in certain directions in American horses.

Spreading Manure.
When the manure is not decomposed in the heap it is best to use it as a soil food, and to spread the manure in the field. It is difficult to spread manure on plowed ground, owing to the labor of hauling over the rough, soft ground, the method practiced by those who plow twice is to spread the manure on the unplowed ground in the rough (not harrowed), and when the land is cropped later on the manure is more intimately mixed with the soil.

Setting Fence Posts.
Some farmers argue that it is best to set posts early in the fall, when the ground is solid. Of course, a post carefully set at any time will remain in its place, but the fall season is really a much worse time than in the spring. Digging the hole makes the soil loose, and if done in the fall it has not time to become compact again. Water filters down through the loose soil, which will raise the post a little every year until it throws it out altogether. If the soil has time to settle it absorbs less moisture, and after the first year, if the heaving out has not already begun, it will rarely begin.

Anthrax and Earth Worms.
From recent experiments it is certain that earth worms are responsible for conveying the spores and anthrax from various buried carcasses to the surface of the earth and thus bringing about a reinfection. This process of reinfection was used by M. Louis Pasteur, but without success.

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MAKE AN ASPARAGUS BED.

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ALL MEN SOON HAVE to be HONEST?



STENSLAND AND HIS PLACE OF CAPTURE.

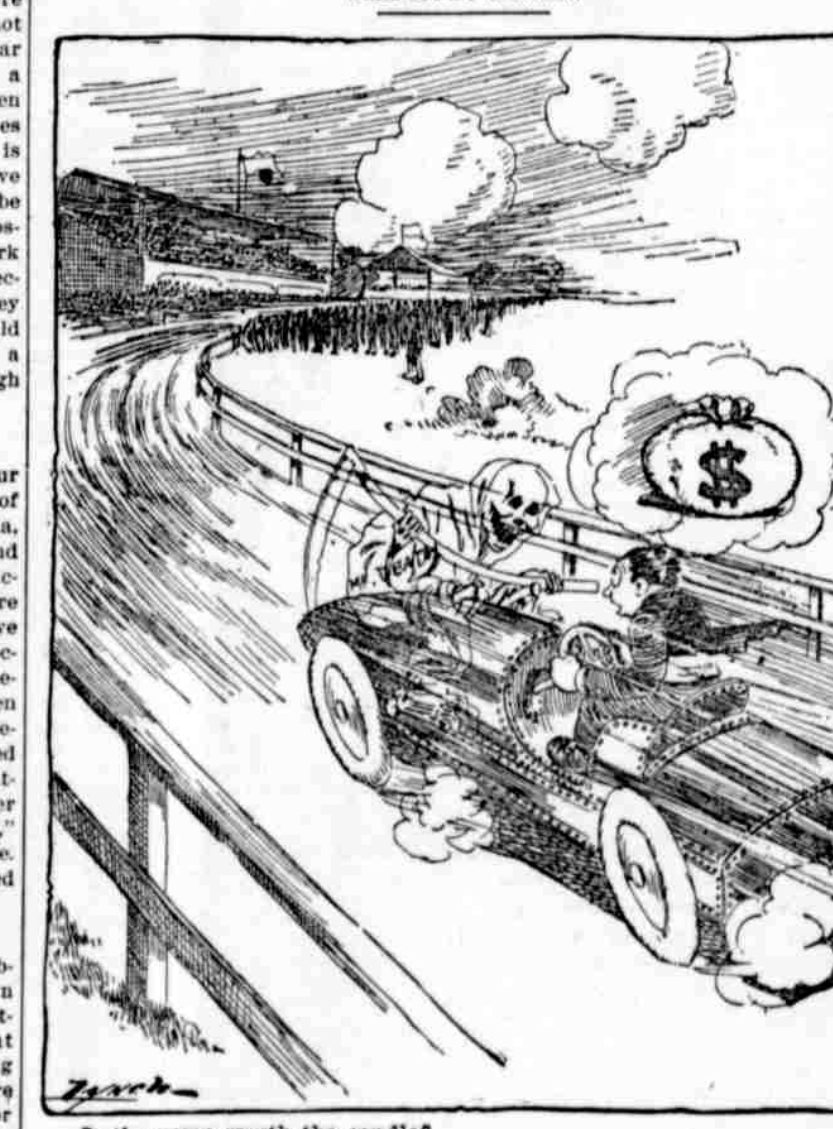
Arguelles under the pressure of international treaty exists, which prescribe as a matter of courtesy the compliance with demands of this kind addressed by one civilized power to another, and he added that Mr. Lincoln had likewise acted in the affair in accordance with the spirit of the constitution of the United States, which is not in favor of the principle of offering asylum to fugitive criminals from abroad, but distinctly avers thereto. A number of years later the Spanish government returned the compliment by surrendering to the United States "Boss" Tweed, although it was only some time afterward that an extradition treaty between this country and Spain was concluded.

Morocco Unsafe.

Stensland's case is an instance of what may be done where no extradition treaty exists. At the present time there are in force extradition treaties between the United States and thirty-two countries. With other countries, notably China, Egypt, Greece, Persia, Portugal and Siam, the United States has not negotiated treaties of this character. This is why the globe trotter finds a collection of adventures in Shanghai, Cairo, Athens and Lisbon, although it must be admitted that these adventures usually are of a class who do this country a kindness by clearing it. While many of them are "wanted" by the police, they are not "wanted badly" for their offenses usually have been against individuals who do not feel disposed to hunt them down all over the globe.

A study of the various extradition treaties in force between this and other countries gives a fair indication of how foreign peoples regard some crimes. For instance, a man who commits a burglary in the United States cannot be extradited from Austria, Bavaria, Baden, Hatti or Prussia, yet even Luxembourg, of which, doubtless, the burglar never heard, would give him up for this offense. All countries with which these treaties are in force will give up counterfeiter, yet only two out of thirty-two countries—Guatemala and Mexico—will hand over a person charged with having counterfeited their tools in his possession. All are content to give up a forger, but a person charged with fraud cannot be easily extradited if the property involved is less than \$200. Bigamy, apparently, is not considered a very serious crime by some nations. Naturally Turkey would not permit the extradition of a bigamist, and in only eight countries out of thirty-two is it unsafe for a much-married fugitive to be found. Even Great Britain will not give up a bigamist who is trying to escape the laws of another country.

THE AUTO RACER.



Is the game worth the candle?—St. Louis Republic.

Splitting Rock with Air.
The expansive force of compressed air is employed in a very interesting way by a North Carolina granite company. On a sloping hillside, composed of granite which shows no red planes, but splits readily in any direction when started, a three-inch bore is sunk about eight feet, and the bottom is enlarged by exploding half a stick of dynamite.

A small charge of powder is fired in this hole, which starts a horizontal crack of cleavage. Charges increasing in size are exploded until the cleavage has extended over a radius of 75 or 100 feet. Then a pipe is cemented into the bore, and air is forced in, under a pressure of from 80 to 100 pounds.

The expansion of the air extends the cleavage until it comes out at the surface of the slope of the hill. A sheet of granite several acres in extent may thus be separated.—Youth's Companion.

Gold.

The first mention which we have of gold is in the eleventh verse of the second chapter of Genesis, or in other words four thousand and four years before Christ.

Gold was used as money by the ancient Egyptians at a very early date. Herodotus tells that the invention of the coinage of gold belongs to Lydia, about 750 B. C. Authorities conflict about the first coinage of gold. Some say it was Miletus, and some the Persians, but there are no records to show just when.

When a man tells you an important secret, and you are thinking what a good time you will have telling it, he says: "Now promise me you won't say anything."