

TO DEVELOP POWER

BIG PLANT TO BE PLACED ON THE DESCHUTES

Prineville Light and Power Company Contemplating Gigantic Plant at Lava Falls Where 2000 Horse Power May Be Generated—Line for Transmission to be 50 Miles in Length.

H. V. Gates of Hillsboro and manager of the Prineville Light & Water company, who was in the city last week, gave it out Sunday that his company has made arrangements with Deschutes Irrigation and Power company to install a 2000 horse power electric generating station at Lava falls, six miles south of Bend, says the Prineville Review.

Mr. Gates says he has been negotiating with F. S. Stanley of the Deschutes company for some time past for the possession of a power site at Lava falls. He has a filling on the Matoles, but that site is somewhat isolated, and the territory to be served is yet too sparsely settled.

His plan was, however, to install the plant there and serve Madras, O'Neil and Prineville with a 24-hour current. Work was to have commenced this spring, and the two direct dynamos to be used as exciters for the alternating generators have been in Prineville since September last, doing service on the local circuit.

Running across Mr. Stanley in Portland a while back, Mr. Gates opened negotiations for the purchase of a site at Lava falls, at which point the irrigation company has fillings covering seven-tenths of the water in the Deschutes river.

As Mr. Stanley is not in the electric lighting business and Mr. Gates never worries himself about irrigation problems, the two gentlemen soon reached an agreement, and parted shortly afterward with the understanding that the P. L. & W. could acquire without interference a power site at Lava falls provided it would furnish a 24-hour current to the settlers along the ditch lines and to Bend, Laidlaw and Redmond.

The line will be approximately 50 miles long and cost for copper, poles and fixtures about \$10,000 per mile. The generating station will contain 1000 horse power alternating-current generators, and the building will cost complete with equipment, \$100,000.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is a whole lot of coin to expend on a lighting plant, but by serving all the western part of the county Mr. Gates figures that the investment will pay 4 per cent and maybe 4 1/2 from the start.

The project will be a great aid to settlers along the canals, for as well as lights the farmers will be supplied with motor power for grinding, electric flatirons, etc.

WONDERS OF THE NORTH

Hunting and Farming Are Great Resources of Alaska.

"Circle is north of Dawson and 110 miles from the noted Tanana country, now the most famous of Alaska's gold camps," says C. F. Griff in the Seward Gateway. "There is an abundance of game very close to our camp, and in the shooting there is no limit with the exception of the caribou. In the instance of this animal, one of the principal meat supplies we have, we do not shoot them for sport nor allow anyone else to do so, but each man kills as many as he believes will be needed for his sustenance during the winter."

"There was a band of 5000 caribou in sight of our camp last summer grazing upon the sides of the Crazy mountains. These hills, by the way, received their odd name from the fact that each peak resembles the other to such an extent that even a trained scout or trapper is in great danger of becoming lost when he enters their confines."

"We have a large variety of vegetables, and during the summer the 24 hours of sunshine add materially to the rapidity of their growth. The government supplies seeds to any one desiring to experiment, and also keeps a record of the result. We grow very fine potatoes, beets, turnips, radishes and lettuce, and our cabbage cannot be equaled. It is an odd thing, but if you dig down into the ground four feet you must always strike ice."

"Farming is gradually becoming a possibility. Barley and oats are grown, the former seeming to thrive better than any other grain. I saw a field of timothy hay last summer 36 inches high. There is a plenty of wood in the neighborhood of Circle and we use it for fuel altogether."

NO WHEELER TRAFFIC.

In the northeastern corner of France, in the Pas-de-Calais department, there is a stretch of country which possesses practically no roads. This region, lying between St. Omer and the Belgian frontier, is traversed in every direction by canals, which serve as a means of communication between the different centers of population.

The people use skiffs, not unlike Venetian gondolas, and in these they glide silently to field and market. The village curmies his round of visits by water, the very horses have to be taken by boat to and from the fields in which they work, and it is no uncommon occurrence for a frisky animal to kick out, overbalance the frail craft and precipitate its occupants into the water. It is a region of perpetual peace, a country of eternal calm, where the noise of wheeled traf-

fic is unknown, where the motor horn is never heard. A frequent sight in these narrow waterways is a funeral procession. The coffin is placed on a couple of chairs and is covered with a cloth. The nearest relatives of the deceased sit behind the coffin, friends follow in other boats, and the priest recites his prayers while the little cortege makes its way slowly to the burial place.—London Graphic.

CANADIAN RAILWAY PROGRESS.

New Transcontinental Line Fully Under Way of Construction.

Counsel A. G. Seyfert, writing from Collingwood, says that the construction of Canada's new transcontinental railway from Moncton, on the Atlantic, to Prince Rupert, on the Pacific, a distance of more than 3000 miles, is fully under way, the progress on which he describes:

It is provided that it shall be completed by December 1, 1911, and every effort will be made to accomplish this gigantic work within that time, at a cost of \$200,000,000. According to the latest information obtainable of the progress made by the army of 25,000 men at work, the prairie section now under construction will be completed first, and the 794 miles between Winnipeg and Edmonton is to be in operation during the coming autumn. Steel has been laid on 212 miles and by the commissioners for the government section on 75 miles. The expenditure on the government section to date has been \$20,000,000.

The commissioners have 955 miles of the easern section under contract, while the company has laid track on 80 miles of the Lake Superior branch. The mountain section from Edmonton to Prince Rupert, on the northern British Columbia coast, is the most difficult to build and will be begun in the coming spring. The building of the new transcontinental railway from coast to coast in such a high latitude, where more than half of the year a severe winter prevails, is the most stupendous piece of work any country of 6,000,000 people ever undertook. When completed, it will make the shortest route between Europe and Asia by 48 hours. It will also mean a change in the geography of Canada. Where there is now a wild, uninhabited wilderness, hundreds of villages and towns will be located in the near future and millions of acres of land occupied and tilled by settlers.

ONE MONTH'S SAD RECORD.

The closing month of the year was one of the darkest in the history of the coal mining industry, for it witnessed the occurrence of four separate disasters, each in the Appalachian bituminous coal field and each attended by the sacrifice of many lives. The first, on the first day of December, was an explosion at the Nacomi mine of the United States Coal company, near Pittsburg, Pa.; the second wrecked mines Nos. 6 and 8 of the Fairmont Coal company, of Monongah, W. Va.; the third was an explosion of gas in the Yolande Coal and Coke company's mine at Yolande, Ala.; and the fourth wrecked the Darr mine of the Pittsburg Coal company near Connessville, Pa. Between 600 and 800 lives were lost in these explosions, all of which occurred within a period of three weeks.

WRONG CHOICE.

She spent many hours of every day at her desk writing manuscripts that no one was willing to print. She traveled far and wide in search of impressions and backgrounds, and she refused the love of a man who honored her by his preference, supposing herself destined to achieve fame and fortune in literature. In the end she was doomed to bitter disappointment. She lost hope, youth and beauty and survived the

NEED OF NEW "ECONOMICS."

The thriving town of Berkeley is very hard up for money with which to conduct its public schools. The University of California is in Berkeley, and has a "faculty of economics," but that faculty is not throwing any light on the plain fact that a town run in the interest of real estate speculators will always be pinched for money with which to educate the children.—San Francisco Star.

Decorated Hatpins All the Rage.

Fashionable women are at present giving their spare moments to forming and decorating hatpins. One must have so many, and the pins play such an important part in the effect of a hat that every woman must have a dozen or two special ones for each chapeau. The disks are immense and are almost flattened. Women buy the plain disks, burrow holes with tools, and after battering strong gum into the holes, sink and paste sapphires, or pearl, or rubies or emeralds. Against the emerald surface the effect is fine. Those of copper are lovely, but pretty enameled ones of all colors are seen. The more jeweled the more chic for the plain hatpin is seen no more.

A Poetical Thief.

When John Warner, of Bartholomew county, Indiana, found his fowls had been stolen, he might have viewed his loss with complacency, as he is a retired farmer. But when he found that the thief was one of those frauds who imagine they can write poetry, his anger was increased by disgust. What "riled" the old farmer was finding on his empty henhouse this impudent piece of doggerel: Christmas time is drawing near, Thought I'd get my chickens here.

A Foregone Conclusion.

"My daughter is going to marry a millionaire." "Isn't that nice? Who is he, and when is the wedding to be?" "I don't know yet. She's just joined the chorus."—Detroit Free Press.

HORSES INCREASE IN SPITE OF AUTOS

GOVERNMENT REPORT DRAWS COMPARISONS

Horses and Mules in United States Valued at \$2,384,469,000 on January 1—More Horses by 245,000 Than on Previous January—Mules Also Increase—Number of Hogs Is Greater Than Any Other Class of Animals.

That the motor car has not affected the breeding and raising of horses and mules to any great extent is shown by the fact that the value of those animals on farms and ranges in the country is greater than the values of all other live stock combined, says the Kansas City Star. The horses and mules are valued at \$2,384,469,000, and the cattle, sheep and swine at \$2,046,761,000. These figures are presented in a report of the bureau of statistics made public yesterday. They were collected by the government experts and represent the values of live stock on January 1 last.

The report shows that in spite of the large number of motor cars in use there were on that date on the farms and ranges 19,922,000 horses and 2,569,000 mules. On January 1 last there were 245,000 more horses than January 1, 1907, and 52,000 more mules.

The average price of horses was \$93.41 and of the mules \$107.76. The number of hogs was greater than that of any other class of livestock, as the report places them at 56,084,000, valued at \$339,030, the average price being \$6.05. The other figures presented by the report are:

Milk cows, 21,194,000, average price a head, \$30.67, total value, \$650,057,000; other cattle 50,073,000, average price a head, \$16.59, total value, \$835,938,000; sheep, 54,681,000, average price a head, \$3.88, total value \$211,786,000; swine, 56,084,000, average price a head, \$6.05, total value, \$339,030,000.

Compared with January 1, 1907, the following changes are also indicated:

In numbers, milk cows increased 226,000, other cattle decreased 1,492,000, sheep increased 1,391,000, swine increased 1,290,000.

In average value a head, horses decreased .10, mules decreased \$4.40; milk cows decreased .33, other cattle decreased .21, sheep increased .04, swine decreased \$1.57.

In total value, horses increased \$20,952,000, mules decreased \$11,125,000, milk cows increased \$4,540,000, other cattle decreased \$35,619,000, sheep increased \$7,526,000; swine decreased \$78,761,000.

The total value of all animals enumerated above on January 1, 1908, was \$4,331,230,000, as compared with \$4,423,698,000 on January 1, 1907, a decrease of \$92,468,000, or 2.1 per cent.

PROFITS WITHOUT SALOONS.

Arthur Burrage Farwell devoted the greater part of a speech delivered at Palmer Park to statistics designed to prove the great financial and economic benefits to the community that would follow the closing of saloons. The object of his attack was a circular recently distributed by the saloon interests putting forth a claim that the closing of the saloons would deprive 4,000,000 people of their livelihood and produce the greatest panic of history.

"He asserted that the people of Chicago spent \$52,000,000 a year in saloons, or \$1,000,000 a week. That \$1,000,000 a week now spent for drink, he said, would buy:

Flour, 200,000 barrels at \$4.50	900,000
Groceries, 2,500,000	2,500,000
Milk, 1,250,000 quarts at 8 cents	100,000
Stoves, 200,000 at \$20	4,000,000
Coal, 25,000 tons at \$8	2,000,000
Wall paper, 500,000	500,000
Carpet, 500,000 yards at \$1	500,000
Furniture, 100,000 sets at \$50	5,000,000
Clothes, 200,000 suits at \$10	2,000,000
Overcoats, 200,000 at \$10	2,000,000
Hats, 200,000 at \$3	600,000
Shoes, 200,000 pairs at \$3	600,000
Children's shoes, 500,000 pairs at \$1.50	750,000
Hose, 1,000,000 pairs at 25 cents	250,000
Flannel, 500,000 yards at 50 cents	250,000
Cotton goods, 5,000,000 yards at 10 cents	500,000
Wagons to deliver goods, 5000 at \$200	1,000,000
Workingmen's houses, six rooms, bath and all modern conveniences, 5000 at \$3000 each	15,000,000

"And after doing all these things," he said, "we would have enough money left to pay the— Police department \$5,365,000 Fire department 3,125,000 Health department (instead of \$600,000 as now) 1,000,000 "And still we would have left over \$4,000,000 for the benefit of the public school fund or to create and maintain additional parks and pleasure grounds for the people. This list of goods could be bought not only this year, but every year."

ROOSEVELTIAN JUSTICE.

On behalf of all our people, on behalf no less of the honest man who means than the honest man who earns each day's livelihood by that day's sweat of his brow, it is necessary to insist upon honesty in business and politics alike, in all walks of life, in

big things and in little things; upon just and fair dealing as between man and man. Those who demand this are striving for the right in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln when he said: "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled up by the bondsmen in 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid with another drawn with the sword, as was said 2000 years ago, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in."

In the work of this generation are in there is, thanks be to the Almighty, no danger of bloodshed and no use for the sword, but there is grave need for those stern qualities shown alike by the men of the north and the men of the south in the dark days when each valiantly battled for the light as it was given for each to see the light. Their spirit should be our spirit, as we strive to bring nearer the day when greed and trickery and cunning shall be tampered under foot by those who fight for the righteousness that exalteth a nation.—From the Message of President Roosevelt.

REINCARNATION.

Whose soul is inhabiting you? Your own, you say?

Yes, it is yours, for the time being. But it may have belonged to a Ragoon coolie, 40 years ago; it may have awayed the murderous arm of a French revolutionary under the terror; it may have been the despairing soul that impelled some peasant woman martyr of love to fling herself into the sea.

Out of the faith of the 400,000,000 of India flashes the startling light of reincarnation; and out of the cynical science of France and England and America flares the haunting fear of multiplied personalities as well as of that reincarnation which is the commonplace of life in the credulous East.

Experiment and deduction by minds of the calibre of Sir William Crookes, Professor Lombroso, Professor Richet and Camille Flammarion are making reincarnation one of the supreme issues of the 20th century.

In the light of those experiments, scientists assert, no man dare now affirm that he is exclusively himself, or even exclusively male; and no woman may deny that she is woman only, or assert that she is herself—as she knows herself—alone.—Oregon Sunday Journal.

COST OF FOREIGN TITLES.

The dopesmith with the blue pencil, the huge paper pad and the worried countenance has been busy figuring out the risks involved in international marriages, with some startling but expected results.

Over 500 American girls have married titled foreigners within the last half century and fully 400 of these matches have ended in the divorce courts. Worse than this, over \$200,000,000 in good American money has been taken across the seas during the period mentioned, and little of it has ever come back.

Some recent instances of unhappy endings of international alliances are fresh in the public memory. The shameful experiences of Anna Gould with the Count Bond de Castellane, the unhappy fate of Consuelo Vanderbilt, who paid \$10,000,000 to become the Duchess of Marlborough, and the pending divorce suit of Alice Thaw, sister of Harry Thaw, against the Earl of Yarmouth—these and scores of other recent instances are warnings that they be seen by all women not blinded by the glare of a coronet.

DRY FARMING CONVERTS.

The Thermopolis Record of Wyoming, says of the progress of dry farming in that state:

Dry farming was, until a few years ago, considered a myth as applied to the semi-arid region, but in many places it has proved highly successful. It will not take the place of irrigation where irrigation can be applied, but it will make much land valuable that otherwise would be simply waste. We have often contended and still contend that there is much land near Thermopolis, especially along the foothills, where summer storms are prevalent, that will at no very far off day be sown to grain. Intensified cultivation, among lines that have proved successful elsewhere, will bring about this result.

The Dry Farming congress that was recently in session at Salt Lake did much to advance this method of agriculture. It also did honor to Governor Brooks by electing him unanimously to the presidency of the association. The next meeting will be held at Cheyenne in January, 1909.

WOMEN NEED THE BALLOT.

In his lecture, "What a city can do for its citizens," Hon. Frederick C. Howe, municipal expert, designates the granting of suffrage to women as the city's first duty. He argues that city administration is housekeeping and that the woman suffers most and gains most by bad or good administration. "Suffrage would enlarge woman's self-respect just as it enlarges man's," says Mr. Howe. "She would feel that she was an integral part of the community in which she lived. Further than this, it would increase man's respect for woman. We cannot appreciate the change which would take place in all of us were this to come about. One has only to go to Colorado to see this difference in the attitude of the sexes toward one another."—Farmer's Wife.

TRANSFORMING OLD FIREARMS

BELGIAN GUN MAKERS RE-CONSTRUCT DISCARDED ARMS

Radical Change in Equipment of Armed Forces Throw Large Quantities of War Materials on the Market at Great Pecuniary Loss to Countries—Belgians Purchase These Arms and Make Them Into Modern and Serviceable Weapons.

Consul H. Albert Johnson, in the following report from Liege, describes the Belgian industry of making over old army rifles and how they are sold:

Owing to the many and at times radical changes that have taken place in the equipment of the armed forces of the leading nations of the world, large quantities of war material, hardly the worse for wear but having become obsolete, must from time to time be discarded as unserviceable and disposed of, as a rule, as a decided pecuniary loss. This fact is particularly noticeable in the case of small firearms, as few implements of war have been more largely influenced by inventive ingenuity than the military rifle.

The purchase of these discarded weapons, usually sold at public auction, their subsequent transformation, and eventual disposition form rather an important element of the firearm industry for which this locality is so well known.

It is quite generally supposed that none but new firearms, the product for the most part of the larger factories, are shipped from Liege, but a visit to one of the several transformation workshops affords convincing evidence of the fact that the export trade in firearms from this region is far from being exclusively confined to the newly made article.

Among the well known makes of firearms already transformed or undergoing transformation at the hands of the Liege gunsmiths may be mentioned several thousand Martini rifles discarded by the Roumanian government; nearly the same quantity of Gras rifles superseded in France by the Lebel, as well as a number of Comblain and Alblini rifles, formerly used and, to a limited extent, still in use by the Belgian civil guards.

Methods of Alteration—Sale Prices.

All of these arms of the single barrel type are transformed into the old fashioned flintlock and percussion guns. In order to effect the change, the barrel, together with the breech mechanism, has to be removed and is replaced by a muzzle loading barrel; the lever is discarded, the wooden stock only remaining intact. The elongated cartridge can not, of course, be used in these converted guns, which must return to the old-time leaden bullet. In a word these weapons are antedated, so to speak, some three or four score years, returning to the type of small arm that was used by the Napoleonic troops. These transformed weapons, like other kinds of merchandise, have their current prices subject to the fluctuations of the market. At present prices range from about 30 cents to \$2. The old Beaumont gun of the Dutch army is quoted at \$1, while its original cost was \$12. The Alblini, a first class arm and in good condition, sells at 90 cents.

Out of some 8000 gunsmiths who ply their trade in their own homes, a large proportion are engaged in producing antiquities, so to speak, as fully 50 per cent of these transformed guns that are exported from Liege are flintlock piece.

A large profit in this business is also derived from making use of the undamaged parts of these second-hand guns, parts that are usually in a condition to be profitably utilized, and substituting in their places parts of a decidedly inferior grade.

Restricting Sale of Repeating Rifles.

In many cases, among the discarded arms purchased are to be found excellent and serviceable repeating rifles, such as the Austrian Mannlicher and the German Mauser, quoted today at \$5 and \$8 respectively. These arms are sold, as a rule, to the governments of certain remote countries generally classed as uncivilized, and are disposed of without undergoing any modification. With regard to the German rifle, it may be mentioned that the German military authorities require the payment of 10 marks (about \$2.50) on each rifle purchased, as a guaranty that the arm will not be sold to savage tribes nor to irregularly organized troops, this guaranty being refunded on the presentation of a receipt of sale showing that the arms were not sold to unauthorized persons.

These Austrian and German rifles, however, are classed as choice grades of arms, and the Sultan of Morocco, for instance, has not purchased an article of this class, although this potentate has on several occasions made rather important purchases of second-hand arms in Liege. Not long ago he bought some 40,000 Gras rifles at prices ranging from \$1.90 to \$2. Abd-el-Aziz has also purchased a few mitralluses discarded by some of the armies of Europe, and an entire set of military tents that had been used by the staff of the Belgian army during the annual maneuvers.

Regarding the smuggling of arms and their sale to unauthorized persons, it is, of course, difficult to get at anything like reliable data, although it is well known that this contraband trade is extensively carried on. The exporter here asserts that he disposes of his goods to importing agents in Hamburg, Liver-

pool, London, etc., and that if these importers sell them to savage tribes and other unauthorized persons it is their own affair and the Liege exporter is in no way interested. It appears that there are persons who make a specialty of this contraband business and who for a remunerative commission are ready to act as intermediary between these importers and any unauthorized purchasers.

POISONOUS WATER.

Water that has once been heated, or that has stood any length of time in the kettle, cannot be made to boil as quickly as freshly drawn cold water. If this fact were fully appreciated, it would have more weight with housekeepers as an argument against using water that has stood over night than numerous homilies on the unhealthfulness of stale water.

Fresh water is living, and water that has been boiled, or allowed to stand long absorbing gases and heat, is either dead or poisoned, so it is easier to boil fresh water than stale or dead water.

For drinking purposes, water should be boiled, bottled immediately and fastened tight. When cool, lay the bottles on the ice. It will be found superior to ice water on all occasions.

In connection with the subject of water, there is one peculiar property of that liquid which every one should be made acquainted, and that is, its capacity for absorbing impurities, which it increases proportionately the colder it gets. Hence, water that has stood in an insufficiently ventilated sleeping chamber all night is not only unpleasant, but is injurious to drink, since it readily absorbs the poisonous gases given off by respiration and the action of the skin.

An ordinary pitcher of water, under such conditions, at a temperature of 60 degrees, will be found to have absorbed during the night from a pint to a pint and a half of carbonic acid gas, and an increase of ammonia.

Ice water is an objectionable drink at all times, but if it is indulged in, the vessel containing it should never be left uncovered in sleeping or sitting rooms, because at freezing point its capacity for absorbing these deleterious substances is nearly doubled.

THEY WILL COME BACK.

Several hundred farmers, who left eastern Oregon and the Walla Walla and Palouse districts to engage in wheat growing in the new provinces of British Columbia will be interested in the following Ottawa dispatch, printed in the Oregonian recently:

"The Dominion government has decided to loan a sum of approximately \$4,000,000 to the farmers of the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan whose crops were a failure, to purchase seed grain."

With everything favorable in the new district mentioned, good crops of wheat can be grown, but when the season is unfavorable, as it was last year, the resulting failure is so much worse than any failure of which the Oregon and Washington farmer has ever heard that it means government aid or starvation. Another year like the one just closed will see the departure for America of a few thousand settlers who have been drifting northward in search of cheap land.—La Grande Observer.

MODERN HOUSEWIFE'S LIFE.

Coincident with the transfer of household industries outside the home our methods of living are undergoing a slow but steady revolution. The housewife of today is not so busy a personable as was her grandmother, says the Delineator for January. The food and the clothing that the house-mother once made herself are now largely produced in the factories. Every article of wearing apparel may be had from a department store bargain counter. Bakeries turn out bread at 50,000 loaves to the baking. Soups that our mothers spent a day in making, now arrive all ready to add hot water and serve. Our bacon is sliced and our cereals steam-cooked before they reach the kitchen. Puddings and desserts are minute-made, and pickles and preserves come in 57 varieties, bottled and beautiful.

ALASKA MOUNTAIN SUMMITS.

The chief summits of Alaska, i. e., mountains of more than 15,000 feet, which is more than 20,000 feet in any other country, lie in three areas—the Mt. McKinley region, the most remote, 150 miles northwest of Cook Inlet, with Mt. McKinley, 20,300 feet; Mt. Foraker, 17,100 feet and Mt. Hunter, 15,000 (?) feet; the Wrangell group, 200 miles east, on the left bank of the Copper river, with Mts. Sanford, 16,000 feet, and Blackburn, 16,140 feet, and the active Wrangell volcano, 14,500 feet and the St. Elias alps to the south and southeast, on the Pacific coast, with Mts. Logan 15,500 feet; Vancouver, 15,666 feet; St. Elias, 18,024 feet; Crillon, 15,900 feet; Fairweather, 15,500 feet, and four or five others more than 12,000 feet.—Seward Gateway.

AN IRISHMAN'S RETORT.

An Irishman one day went into a barber shop to be shaved. After he was seated and the lather about half applied the barber was called to an adjoining room, where he was detained for some time. The barber had in the shop a pet monkey which was continually imitating his master. As soon as the latter left the room, the monkey grabbed the brush and proceeded to finish lathering the Irishman's face. After doing this he took a razor from its case and stropped it and then turned to the Irishman to shave him. "Sthoo that," said the latter, firmly. "Ye can tuck the towel in me neck and put the soap on me face, but begorra, yer father's got to shave me."—Tattler.