

BREVITIES

A VICTIM OF TRADE.

Nature's "Craggy Ocean Pyramid" Leased to a Quarry Firm.

Great indignation has been excited by the story that the Marquis of Ailsa has leased for the purpose of quarrying its granite the noble rock known as Ailsa Craig, says the London News.

This stupendous crag, rising abruptly from the sea to a height of 1,114 feet and having a circumference of nearly two miles, stands sentinel at the entrance to the estuary of the Clyde, almost equidistant between the peninsula of Kintyre and the County of Ayr and within sight of the Irish coast; hence its sobriquet, Paddy's milestone. The rock is an object of great natural beauty and inspires feelings of wonder and admiration. The thought of its demolition to make paving stones raises bitter resentment among a people who are at present collecting \$50,000 to preserve the "ould brig o' Ayr" against the dilapidations of time, simply because their beloved peasant poet had endeared that structure in their hearts. Ailsa Craig, storm beaten by the foaming billows, has enlisted the muse of Keats and Wordsworth, and Daniel Defoe is among the many prose writers who have paid it homage.

Apart from its recognition as nature's "craggy ocean pyramid," as Keats called it, the rock is of great strategic importance. It is the Gibraltar of the Clyde. Although unprotected, the rock commands the waterway that leads to Greenock and Glasgow. It has besides great geological and historical value. Scientists say it is of volcanic origin—thrown up from the bed of a crater like Berwick, Low and Edinburgh castle rock. Many basalt columns, four, five and six sided, resembling those seen at the Giant's Causeway and the Island of Staffa, are also found there, and there are besides several interesting caves.

Above the lighthouse on the eastern side there stand the ruins of an old castle, and the ruins of an old church and burying ground are known to have existed near by. The castle is said to have been the property of early monks.

Quarrying operations to the extent of the material for 1,000 pairs of curling stones have been permitted at the rock for a number of years, but the wholesale deprivation of the granite, of which it is largely composed, is exciting stern opposition.

Bargains in Horses.

Father Blind, winner of the Great Metropolitan at Epsom, who is said to have cost his owner no more than \$40, is the latest addition to the long list of successful race horses which have been picked up for a paltry sum. The historic Eclipse, who won at least \$25,000 during his brilliant career, was bought as a yearling for 75 guineas, which was, we believe, the exact sum paid for Peep o' Day, winner of many big races; Deadlock, dam of Isinglass, came into Captain Macchell's hands for the absurd price of \$20, one twenty-fifth of the sum Major McCalmont purchased her for a little later; Rover, whose son, St. Gatien, was sold for \$15,000, changed hands for \$50, and \$30 secured two capital horses in Althorp and Carlton; Thraustle, who beat Ladas so sensationally in the St. Leger, was actually given away by one of her owners, and Stockwell, a famous St. Leger winner and sire of three winners of the Derby, was bought by Lord Exeter for \$180.—Westminster Gazette.

Pooled Their Resources.

Liang Tung Yin, the new Chinese minister to the United States, is a pretty good business man, according to the stories of some of his old classmates at Yale. When he was in college he was closely associated with a set of young fellows, ten in all, who had about the same allowance each month, \$100. All the checks came at once, and after a day or so every member of the set was "strapped." Liang finally solved the difficulty. The checks were all pooled, and each \$100 was to last the entire three days. For exactly three days one man had to pay all the expenses of the ten. Thereafter every one was able to get through the month without being in danger of starvation.

Their Mecca.

"But, dear," said the caller, "I don't see why you should care to change the name of your charming little country place. Idlewild is so romantic. It seems to signify dreamy idleness."

"That's just the trouble," replied the housewife. "It was too suggestive."

"In what way?"

"Why, it attracted all the tramps in the county."—Chicago News.

False Economy.

There is a vast difference between the economy which administers wisely and that which administers miserly. The miserly economy which saves for the sake of saving and spends a dime's worth of time to save a penny. I have never known a man who overestimated the importance of saving pennies to do things which belong to large minds.—Success Magazine.

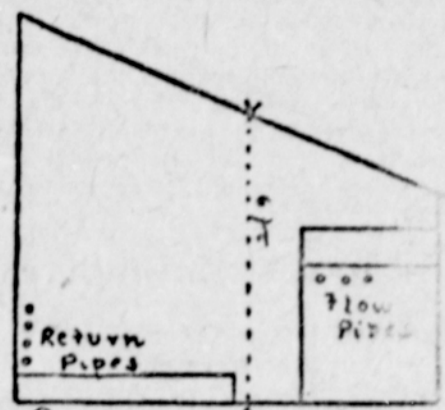
FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

A GREENHOUSE.

Advantages Over Hotbed—Plan For a Cheap Structure.

A greenhouse has many advantages over the hotbed. One can put in many a pleasant hour caring for growing plants in the stormy days of early spring, when it would be very disagreeable to do the same work if hotbeds were to be used. Another advantage is that we can control the heat, which is so essential to the growth of early plants. Insect pests can be subdued by fumigation or otherwise. The danger from drawing plants from the lack of ventilation is reduced. Stocky and vigorous plants are almost a certainty if a reasonable amount of attention is paid to watering and ventilation.

It is of some advantage to have cold frames in connection with a greenhouse for transplanting early vegetable plants when the season is far enough advanced that there is no danger from heavy frosts. It is a well known fact that most vegetable plants are benefited by transplanting, whether it be in a cold frame in the open ground or in pots. After the vegetable plants



LEAN-TO GREENHOUSE.

are removed to the cold frames a crop of lettuce, radishes, cucumbers or melons can be grown with very little cost for fuel.

The cost of heating is the stumbling block that prevents many amateurs from venturing in greenhouse building. To grow early vegetable plants a house 10 by 20 can be heated with one ton of pea coal, costing about \$4. It would take at least four loads of manure in hotbeds having the same area to furnish the heat. The cost of handling the manure added to the cost of the manure itself would bring the price up to possibly \$8 or \$10. Then, again, the hotbeds would require more attention, as we frequently have days in early spring when the sun shines for an hour or two, which would necessitate the ventilation and, if neglected, might draw the plants beyond repair, while in the greenhouse there is always sufficient air to carry the plants for some time, even though the atmosphere became quite warm.

A greenhouse in a climate as mild as Philadelphia could be heated by a small hot water heater, such as is used for brooder houses by poultrymen, costing from \$17 to \$25. Secondhand pipe can be used to good advantage, as there is but little pressure. I would run the flow under the bench nearest the eaves and return against the north wall, as shown in diagram. The south bench should be raised, the north bench to be solid, which is the best for growing lettuce, while the south bench will be found the most effectual for starting seedling plants, as it has bottom heat. A pit should be dug deep enough so that the return pipes can be put below the walk, concludes a writer in Rural New Yorker.

Just Beginning to Grow Corn.

Up to the beginning of this young century our amazing development in corn production is merely a record of enlarging areas. Average yields per acre were as good forty and fifty years ago as now. A new condition confronts this generation—we can no longer make vast additions to the area. Increasing yields per acre is the future corn problem. In the light of recent developments we may almost say that we have just begun to raise corn. Holden, Hopkins and others are showing the way, which is not closed to any one. Our possibilities are immeasurably greater than anything the past has seen if we but study the problem of greater yields. Let us be grateful for corn, for the lifeblood it puts into our business and physical being, for the knowledge now available to us and for the promise that its golden harvest shall not dwindle in years to come.—National Stockman.

A Word For Herself.

The young widow of an old husband inscribed the following words upon her dear departed's tomb:

"To the memory of Mathurin Bezaquet, who left this vale of tears at the age of ninety-nine years, eleven months and twenty days, deeply grieved at having to leave behind him the most charming and faithful of wives."—Pele Mele.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY ACREAGE

1001 acres for sale or exchange

350 acres of bottom land on Pass creek
plenty of water for irrigation purposes
8 million feet good saw timber on the place
Progressive State Normal school within 4 miles
Fine fruit and dairy county, grows any kind of fruit
Cream company operates a cream gathering route to place

COME!
WRITE!!
PHONE!!!
WIRE!!!!

THIS WILL GO QUICK!

Would consider a good Sherman County
wheat farm as part payment

J. O. ELROD
MORO

Cold Blooded Animals.

The so called cold blooded animals vary from the warm blooded in the particular that their blood changes temperature in accordance with their surroundings. The temperature of a fish will be almost exactly the same as that of the water around it, possibly one or two degrees higher. A snake's temperature is higher in summer than in winter, the average being 82 degrees. A bird's average temperature is 107. The average temperature of the mammals is 101 degrees.

Confided in Her.

Her Mother—Does your husband take you into his confidence regarding his business affairs? Young Wife—Oh, yes; he did so only this morning. When I asked him to let me have \$50 for a new gown he said he was very sorry, but business was so bad just now he couldn't possibly do it.—Chicago News.

How Odd.

Joakley—Queer thing about that tall man over there. All his intimate friends call him "Short." Poakley—Ah, just for a joke, I suppose? Joakley—No; because that's his name.—Exchange.

O Fortune, what a jade you are to distribute your favors at haphazard as you do!—Le Sage.

There is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.—Seneca.

GENERALS

It is rather strange that the same man who says advertising don't pay and who pays his advertising bill as though he were giving that much to charity, is the first one to complain if he is not given prominent mention every time he turns around. If occasional free notices help, it stands to reason that regular judicious, and practical advertising every day, pays much better and is a good business investment. The people read the advertising columns regularly, and if they don't find the leading firms represented there they wonder why it is. If a firm is not represented there the readers naturally conclude they have nothing to sell. It is a logical conclusion.—East Oregonian.

A meeting of the executive committee of the association will be held at Pendleton this week for the purpose of perfecting the plans for the holding of wheat sales' days in Pendleton and Athena this year and compelling the buyers to come and bid or be content with what grain they can pick up on the outside. An attempt was made to hold sales' days last year, but it was not very successful, since the buyers refused to attend the sales and very few of the farmers could resist the temptation, when they were offered a fraction of a cent more per bushel than the market price, and therefore refused to keep their grain in the pool.

President C. A. Barrett, of the Inland Graingrowers' Association, announces that in purchasing nearly half a million sacks direct from the importers, the association has saved to its members, taking advantage of the opportunity, nearly \$5000, or about 1 cent on the sack. There are also those who claim that by the entrance of this organization into the field for the purpose of buying sacks, the price of the grain bags, made by the regular dealers, was from 1 to 2 cents lower than what it otherwise would have been. Thus all the growers in the county reaped the benefits of the organization.

Chas. Maddox, the notorious crook held for forgery at Canon City, Colo., has seven bank books showing deposits of over \$53,000 since April 3, this year, when he opened an account with the Creston, Ia. bank, with \$16, 100. On May 1, he was at Ottumwa, Iowa, and deposited \$15,000. May 6 he appeared in Burlington, Wis., and received credit for \$2675 as Chas. Benton. One week later he was at Paulding, Ohio, where he deposited \$12,175. He went to Fona and opened an account at Benton, and July 7 deposited \$8060. Five days later he turned up in Idaho Falls, Idaho and began business at the state bank with a deposit of \$550. On June 18, he was in Newberg, Or., where the bank of Newberg credited him with \$185. From there he went to Florence, Colorado.

"Grandma" Wood enjoyed an automobile ride last Sunday, the first one in her eventful life of 120 years. Elmer Smith was out from Portland in his car, and thinking the old lady would enjoy the ride, took her out for an hour. The trio was necessarily slow and careful, for the old lady is very feeble, but she enjoyed every minute and was returned to her home without mishap and as happy as a child.—Hillsboro Ind.

Work of designing and constructing the grand floats for the grand Irrigation night spectacle which is to mark the closing of Fifteenth National Irrigation Congress in Sacramento in September is being rushed. Artists and mechanics are employed on the magnificent allegorical display, representative evolution of irrigation from the dawn of civilization down to the present day. This event is planned on a scale more ambitious than any ever before attempted on the Pacific Coast. Its success is assured and it is destined to mark a new era in such displays in that part of the country.

Provision for the housing and entertainment of the great crowd of visitors attracted to Sacramento in September, for the Irrigation Congress and Interstate Exposition, is going forward rapidly and every thing will be in readiness of the date fixed. Already ten thousand rooms have been registered with the committee in charge, and members feel confident of their ability to insure the comfort and convenience of all visitors.

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The greatest thing in the world to keep women young looking

It does this in a natural way. It is not a cosmetic or artificial skin coating. It simply clears the pores, gives the blood free circulation, removes all wrinkles, and insures a clear, healthy, well groomed skin. Its frequent use from now will keep you young looking and good looking. 50c and \$1.00 per jar.

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A dark skin becomes fascinating when delicately soft, underspread with the radiant glow which indicates healthy, active skin. Robertine keeps the skin refined in quality, keeps pores free from clogging waste and stimulates the tiny capillaries to contribute the color which charms in blonde and brunette alike. Robertine is certain protection against tan, sunburn and freckles if applied before exposure to sun or wind. Spreads like an imperceptible sheen of gauze over skin surface, forming a shield stimulating and preserving a delicate, lustrous beauty.

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who apply to them for accommodations.

A very thorough system has been adopted to meet the contingency of housing visitors. Care will be exercised to see that the latter are pleasantly put up during their stay. This involves a vast amount of labor and detail, but the Board of Control are determined that nothing shall mar the enjoyment of the occasion for a single one of the city's guests during the continuance of these events if there be any way to prevent it.

Hot Weather Don'ts for Drivers

Don't forget that your horse helps you to earn a living.

Don't stand him in the sun.

Don't fail to give him water at short intervals.

Don't forget to bath his head in cold water.

Don't fail to wash out you horse's mouth.

Don't fail, if he shows signs of exhaustion, to give him half an hour's rest.

Don't fail, if exhaustion continues, to bathe his entire body with water.

Don't fail, in extreme cases, to apply ice water to the head and ice water to the body so as to reduce the temperature.