The preliminary work of the census office in collecting data relative to the arid and sub-humid regions shows that during the past 10 years vast areas have been reclaimed by irrigation, both by ditching from running streams and

drilling for subterranean waters. Where only a few years ago the sage brush struggled for existence in the midst of a waste of alkali and sand, today are fields of waving grain and ming orange-groves. Hundreis of miles of canals and ditches have been constructed; hundreds of wells have been sunk, and thousands of acres of land have been cultivated in zones where once the desolation of Sahars reigned.

Moistened by fresh waters and fertilized by the rich silt of the swift mountain streams, once trackless wastes and desolate valleys in the arid Southwest, have become as fertile as the famous valley of the Nile, and send forth crops of endless variety and exceeding abun-

Irrigation is intensive farming Where the water supply is ample, it is sure farming. There are no failures and crops are enormous. The experienced irrigator is like the trained engineer with his hand on the lever. The movements of his hand regulate the amount of water supplied to his fields as those of the engineer control his en-

In most of the irrigable sections of the West, fertilizers have never been used, although the land has been constantly cultivated for over two centuries. In many sections fields may be seen which have yielded successive crops of wheat for 40 years and show no diminution of productive strength,

Wonderful progress is shown in the methods of constructing canals, dams, and pumping machinery, and in the manner of distributing water. Modern inventions in machinery have greatly lessened the time, labor, and cost of construction and management, and made possible many gigantic enterprises of land reclamation and water utiliza

Mountains have been tunneled and whole rivers have been lifted from their beds and spread over the valleys precisely as wanted. High up in the ranges and on the elevated plateaus immense storage reservoirs have been constructed to impound the flood waters of the streams so that the thirsty land below shall not suffer during the long rainless summer.

As the successful solution of the problem of conservation of flood waters means the reclamation of millions of acres of public land, the people naturally ask the government to promote measures having this end in view. To this demand the government responds. Lands containing excellent reservoir sites have been set aside and a thorough study of the sources and permanence of the water supply of arid regions has been made to enable congress to legislate with intelligence upon this important subject.

In aid of this work the twelfth census will endeavor comprehensively to show the present condition and values of agriculture in the arid and subhumid regions; the length, irrigable extent and cost of the various canals, wells and ditches; the character, volume and constancy of water supply: large, 4c. systems employed in distribution; amount paid for water and the crops, acreage and yield of irrigated farms.

This effort will be successful if those interested in irrigation shall heartily co-operate wih the census office and its

Within a brief period the main schedules for taking the census of irrigation will be distributed, and Director Merriam requests that all recipients prepare properly to fill them out and to return them promptly.

Pacific Coast Notes. Mormon elders are holding meetings at points in Wallowa county.

Baker City's special tax to continue her schools was carried by a vote of 50

Eagle valley has a "whisky wagon" -presumably a concern that peddles

fire water. Another sawmill will soon be in operation on the Sinslaw. It will be owned by Saubert & Co., and will cut

about 80,000 feet daily. The Marshfield Sun understands that the Western Union Telegraph company will extend its line to all points in the county the coming summer.

There will be no debate this winter between the state universities of Oregon and California, but effort will be made to have a "meet" next winter.

A barrel of whisky, supposed to have come from the wreck of the Brother Jonathan, which was lost off Crescent City in 1865, was washed ashore last week, says the Marshfield Coast Mail. The barrel is in good condition, and

the whisky should be of rare quality. A river steamer is being built on the Coquille by D. T. White, Alex Snyder and John Moomaw, which is to have a speed of 14 knots an hour. It is the intention to make two round trips per day between Coquille City and Bandon during the summer menths.

The weather continues "soft" throughout the western Big Bend, says the Waterville Empire. The depth of snow on the ground varies in different localities from six inches or less to 12 and 16 inches. It is reported that at Pleasant Hill there are 16 or 18 inches. The snow does not extend to the Columbia river level, hence the stage from here travels about half way by sleighs and the rest on wheels. Many people are thinking that the weather will continue this way for the remainder of the winter.

Tacoma is receiving daily about 500,000 feet of logs.

Port Angeles is to have a new bank. Pennsylvania capitalists are its pro moters.

The erection of a salmon cannery in Port Townsend is now an assured fact. \$1.00@1.25 per sack. The cost of the cannery, when completed, will be \$80,000.

The big flume across Olalla canyon. says the Roseburg Review, only carried do choice \$1.75@2.00 per box. the water from Byron creek, and its collapse does not interfere with the main ditch from Olalia creek.

WOOLEN GOODS ACTIVE.

Prove an Exception to Duliness Shows Bradstreet's review says:

Exceptions to the quiet and even duliness shown by the many lines of trade and speculation are found in the active demand for woolen goods for next fall's delivery, and in the active call for dry goods on spring account. In the latter direction, prices show special strength, and the bulk of the business placed in woolens has been at an advance of 25 to 40 per cent. In other lines, notable steadiness is shown in prices. Weather conditions throughout the country part of the week have been against trade in seasonable goods, and there is very general complaint of large stocks of winter goods in the hands of this branch of trade. Another effect of the usually mild weather is that shown in the Northwestern lumber business. The lack of snow will probably insure a reduction on the cut of last year, and this, combined with smaller stocks, points to at least a maintenance of present lumber quota-

Woolen manufacturers have constituted an exception to the general quiet. They opened the order books this week, and an unu ally heavy volume of business is reported to have been recorded. Cotton goods are reported in good demand in nearly all markets, and the confidence as to spring business in dry goods and clothing is a notable feature, in sharp contrast, in fact, with the reports received from retailers as to the present season's business in winterwear goods. Scarcity of water is complained of as limiting the output of New England cotton mills, which are reported as backward in deliveries.

Business failures for the week num ber 252, as compared with 255 last week, 246 in the week a year ago, 288 in 1898, 326 in 1897, and 393 in 1896. Canadian failures for the week num-

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets. Onions, new, \$1.50@1.75 per sack Lettuce, hot house, \$1.25 Potatoes, new, \$16@20. Beets, per sack, 75@85c. Turnips, per sack, 60c. Carrots, per sack, 50c. Parsnips, per sack, 75@85c.

Cauliflower, 75c@\$i per dozen. Cabbage, native and California, 75c @\$1.00 per 100 pounds. Apples, \$1.25@1.50 per box. Pears, \$1.00@1.25 per box. Prunes, 60c per box.

Butter-Creamery, 29c per pound; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 34c per pound. Eggs-20c. Cheese-Native, 16c.

Poultry-13@14c; dressed, 14@15c. Hay-Puget Sound timothy, \$12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00@19.00 Corn-Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23;

Barley-Rolled or ground, per ton, \$21: whole, \$22. Flour-Patent, per barrel, \$3.25;

feed meal, \$23.

blended straights, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.80; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$8.80@4:00. Millstuffs-Bran, per ton, \$14.00; shorts, per ton, \$16.00.

middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00. Fresh Meats-Choice dressed beef

steers, 4%@5c; cows, 4@4%c; pork, 436c; trimmed, 636c; veal, small, 6c; Hams-Large, 13c; small, 131/2;

breakfast bacon, 12 1/2; dry salt sldes,

Portland Market. Wheat - Walla Walla, 51@52c; Valley, 50c; Bluestem, 52c per bushel. Flour-Best grades, \$2.90; graham, \$2,25; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats-Choice white, 35@36c; choice

gray, 34c per bushel. Barley-Feed barley, \$15@16.00; had been terminated forever had little brewing, \$18.00@18.50 per ton. Millstuffs-Bran, \$17 per ton; mid-

dlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16 per of associating a certain or uncertain Hay—Timothy, \$10@12; clover, possession of such a fall. The Missis-\$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton. Butter-Fancy creamery, 50@55c; urally enough excited their cupidity.

seconds, 42 1/2 @45c; dairy, 30 @37 1/4c; In their fancy pictures of whirling store, 22 1/4 @ 27 1/4 c. Eggs-16@17%c per dozen. Cheese-Oregon full cream, 12 1/20; Hennepin had discovered the falls, Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c

Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@ 4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, to the famous rapids at the present day. \$2.50@3.50; geese, \$7.00@8.50 forold; Departed is the virgin beauty of the \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$6.00@9.00 per spot, but in its place stand industries dozen; turkeys, live, 15@17c per pound.

Potatoes-55@85c per sack; sweets, 2@2%c per pound. Vegetables-Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c; per sack; garlie, 7c per pound; cab-

bage, 11/20 per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, \$1.15@1.50; carrots, \$1. Hops-7@10c; 1898 crop, 5@6c. Wool-Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@14c; mohair, 27@

30c per pound. Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 8 %c; dressed mutton, 6 %@ 7c per pound; lambs, 716c per pound. Hogs-Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00;

light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.50@6.00 per 100 pounds. Beef-Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00: cows, \$3@3.50; dressed beef, 816@ 7140 per pound. Veal-Large, 6%@7%c; small, 8@

San Francisco Market. Wool-Spring-Nevada, 12@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12@16c; Valley, 20@22c; Northern, 10@12c. Hops-1899 crop, 11@12c

8 % o per pound.

Butter-Fancy creamery do seconds, 23@24c; fancy dairy, 21 @22c; do seconds, 18@20c per pound. Eggs-Store, 18@20c; fancy ranch,

Millstuffs - Middlings, \$17.00 @ 20.00; bran, \$13@14.00.

Hay-Wheat \$6.50@9.50; wheat and

oat \$6.50@9.00; best barley \$5.00@ 7.00; alfalfa, \$6.00@7.50 per ton; straw, 30@45c per bale. Potatoes-Early Rose, 85@90; Oregon Burbanks, 85c@12.0; river Bur-

banks, 60@85c; Salinas Burbanks, date. The projectors of this enterprise then constructed a log flume, thus di-Citrus Fruit-Oranges, Valencia, \$2.75@3.25; Mexican limes, \$4.00@ 5.00; California lemons 75c@\$1.50;

Tropical Fruits-Bananas, \$1.50@ 2.50 per bunch; pineapples, nominal; Persian dates, 6@6%c per

MISSISSIPPI'S WATER POWE

Palls of the Great River Turned Into Powerful Motors that Now Grind the Wheat of the Great Northwest and Cut Millions of Feet of Lumber Annually-Nature a Slave to Man.

looked upon as preposterous. "Dam it, was no fault of the millers. you can't," will be remembered by The demand for sawed lumber with formerly knowing no burden larger than an Indian canoe, has been turned for ponderous machinery. The whizzing flight of the arrow of the children of the forest has given way to the whirr and buzz of busy wheels. To the poetical nature this may seem a sad denouement, but it is a vivid example of the glory in progress. The water courses For many years the only craft to navigate these waters was the Indian canoe hewn from a log, or fashioned in a primitive but serviceable manner from the bark of the birch. With the coming of the French traders larger boats were introduced, and the era of advancement began. True, the French could not con-

portage at considerable loss of time-

although that was a secondary consid-

never was the "long suit" of the noble

The men who ventured into this vast

territory after the sway of the Indian

appreciation of the picturesque gran-

deur of the waterfalls, but had a habit

amount of dollars and cents with the

possession of such a fall. The Missis.

wheels and turning saws continually

passed. Over 200 years before Father

which with pious fervor he christened

St. Anthony's. What if that worthy

priest could return to earth for a visit

its site. However, it answered the pur-

poses of the hardy yeomanry of that

ture of the savage.

ONSIDERABLY less than a dec- | though established under Government ade ago the idea of harnessing the auspices, had died a natural death bemajestic flow of the "Father of cause of the poor quality of the product. Waters" as it is to-day would have been However, the poorness of the product

many as a saving of their childhood- which to build Fort Spelling had mean applied to the Mississippi River. But time resulted in the erection of a sawthe overpowering advancement of civ- mill-the first one to derive its power ilization has conquered all obstacles, in- from the Mississippi. The building surmountable as they seemed, and now was near the site of the old flour mill the mighty force of that grand river, In 1848, one year before the territory of Minnesota was organized, work was commenced upon a dam and sawmill my the hand of man into motive power on the east side of the river, which were finished and in operation the following spring. Improvements of a substantial character were not commenced on the west side of the stream, however, until the year 1856, when the Minneapolis Mill Company was organized and erect-"survival of the fittest;" and one should ed the first mill built by citizens of that side of the stream. Now near the site of the great Northwest were always the of that little Government flour mill favorite highways of the aborigines. stand palatial stone structures where over 15,000,000 barrels of the finest flour in the world are manufactured yearly by the waters of St. Anthony's falls. The dam and establishments at St. Anthony's are the largest on the river. The great dam is an object worth crossing the continent to examine. Over 30,000 horse power are generated by the eeive, at that time, the possibilities river at this point. Gone are the prim-(that have since become realities) of the live sawmills from the east and west power of the Mississippi. But slowly banks of the river, and in their places and gradually, since they sailed their are mills of magnificent size that turn unwieldy batteaux upon its course, has out in the neighborhood of 600,000,000 the march of progress been going on feet of lumber annually. The dams at ward. A waterfall to the aborigines this point on the river are marvels of meant simply an obstruction in the engineering skill and improvements are river, around which they must make a being added yearly.

ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS, ON THE MISSISSIPPI, BY WHICH 30,000 HORSE POWER IS GENERATED FOR

MILLING PURPOSES.

overburdened with time. However, the become profitable as a water power, and kept them by right of possession,

was a laborious process-and labor trail of the explorers saw golden oppor- Dr. Fitch and a number of other gentle-

first dams were carried away down the

stream before they were scarcely com-

pleted. John Green, in 1848, discov-

ered at a point where the river was

broad, a series of falls rivaling in latent

strength old St. Anthony's, Green

named the discovery Little Falls. The

locality suited him and he built a dam

across part of the stream; cut down

enough of the surrounding forest to

build him a sawmill, and to furnish him

material to work on. About this time

settlers were pouring into that part of

the territory thick and fast and Green's

mill was rushed far beyond its capacity

to supply the demand for sawed lum-

ber. Just about the time when work

was at its best a section of his dam

gave way and necessitated a long shut-

down for repairs. Green was not dis-

unloading and reloading of their canoes The ploneers following close on the

well as the commercial value of the the water were not to the liking of old

falls were lost upon the benighted na- Mississippi, however, and many of the

employing an army of workmen, and plenty and help at hand, he set to work

their manners and customs would un- and built a much stronger dam. He

doubtedly fill Father Hennepln with also improved his mill and other build-

CANTINIXIXIXIX

LITTLE FALLS POWER DAM-10,000 HORSE POWER.

James Green's sawmill.

Co. was equipped with modern machin- over. ery, and has resulted in a modern struc ture, called the Lincoln mill, owned by the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Milling Company of Minneapolis. Their dam has a capacity of 10,000 horse power. Sixty-one miles up the river from Minneapolis, at the present location of St. Cloud, was another falls that promised powerful possibilities. One of those shrewd Mainites, who was looking for for the combatants. just such an opportunity, very soon, with the assistance of others, set about improving it. Many difficulties beset that all women and children may be retheir path, and their handiwork was moved to a place of safety, and every often destroyed by the logs coming care must be taken to spare churches

the ownership of W. D. Washburn & that the glory of its snipping days are THRIFT SHOWN BY CLERGY Things Forbidden in War. It is perhaps not generally realized that the game of war is hedged around

> tion of all the civilized countries of the of the most flourishing of its denomiworld, are designed to insure fair play When it is intended to bombard a place, due notice should be given, so



PILLSBURY DAM AT MINNEAPOLIS-10,000 HORSE POWER.

of severe trials these Yankees never and educational buildings. flinched and the hives of industry that | All chaplains, doctors and nurses are now mark this spot are the natural out- protected in every possible way, and come of their energy and perseverance, are not to be taken prisoners or in of his congregation, asking him to in-The dam at St. Cloud is capable of generating 7,000 horse power.

Frank Steele, whose position at Fort

down the turbulent river. In the face and hospitals, as well as all charitable

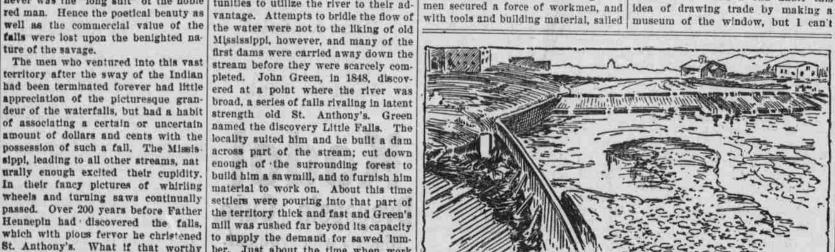
any way injured. Any soldier robbing or mutilating an to be "a good thing." enemy is liable to be shot without trial, and death is the penalty for

wounding or killing a disabled man. The bodies of the enemy are to be carefully searched before burial, and any articles found on them which might lead to their identification are to be sent to the proper quarters.

Explosive bulets must not be used, and quarter must be given to the enemy whether he asks for it or not. In an attack on the enemy there must be no concealment of the distinctive signs of the regiments, and the use of polsons for polluting drinking water is strictly forbidden.-Boston Traveler.

Furnishes a Valuable Soot. The flame of acetylene gas has been found to furnish a soot which is especially valuable in the color industry. When such gas is burned with a smoking flame the result is the production of three or four times as great a quancolor without a tinge of brown and has the ladies of their own set. none of the tarry admixtures or other substances that characteristically apfor such lithographic work as re a positive black. It is now being manufactured in France by a patented proctexture being obtained at a compara-The explorations of Pike, Schoolcraft | Snelling enabled him to keep an eye | tively small cost. and others had been so thorough as to on territory acquired by the United eration in their minds, as they were determine every rapid of a size likely to States, got hold of the falls of St. Croix

Foo ing the Public. "I'm about bushed in the matter of and in company with Jeremiah Russell, curlosities," mused the owner of a small store. "It's a bad habit-this tunities to utilize the river to their ad- men secured a force of workmen, and idea of drawing trade by making a



A 7,000-HORSE POWER DAM ON THE MISSISSIPPL

couraged, however, and material being to the St. Croix falls on the steamer stop now-business won't allow it." provements were made upon the great logging stream as time went by.

Aside from the Mississippl, tributary rivers have been developed for power in words: "From Samoa." much the same way. H. H. Graham in 1854 built a two-room farmhouse and a at Hastings, Minn., on the Vermillion Press. River, a tributary to the Mississippl. He built no sawmill as was the custom of other settlers, for the simple reason that the stream dld not wind its sinnous course through timber lands. From that small start great establishments have arisen.

Although most of the enterprises described in this article have eventually been crowned with success, one must not think there were no fallures. Many attempts to turn the great Mississippi into chanels of usefulness have been marked by great disaster. The work of amazement. Other explorers in after | ings. One year later the dam, sawmill, years might be swept away in a single years spoke of the beautiful spectacle and a cabinet shop went down the river night. But the hardy settlers did not presented by the falls, and the latent together. This would have disgusted despair, nor did those who came after power which they possessed, but noth- many a man with the business. But the them, and to-day the falls of the majesing in the way of developing the water indomitable energy displayed by the tie Mississippi are among the greatest force was accomplished until the ar- enterprising Green triumphed over all sources of motive power in the world.

rival of the United States troops in difficulties and a much more substantial The Mississippi in years gone by was 1819. In 1822 a small flour mill was dam was constructed. New buildings the great highway between North and built just below St. Anthony's falls up- were erected and Green at last reaped South. Great steamboats plied their on the west bank of the river. Built the reward of perseverance. Now a busy trade up and down the stream; of roughly hewn logs, with the crevices thriving city stands at the point also logs by the million were, and still are, partly filled with mud, it would make a bearing the name-Little Falls. Great floated on its current, as well as on its sorry showing against the stately struc- manufactories, gigantic sawmills, electributaries. The constantly changing tures of brick and stone now occupying trie light plants and various other incourse of this peculiar river has long dustrial concerns, cover the site of been a source of wonderment to the world, and it is principally for this rea-Caleb and W. H. Woodberry in 1853 son that the railroads have usurped so its massive strength. The power thus dam and a sawmill. One year later the river one week and isolated from it

Palmyra, dammed the stream and built A few hours later the soda water a sawmill. Two towns, Taylor's Falls trade was rushing. The crowd outside and St. Croix, were built alongside the the window gazed in until it was stream, the former in Minnesota, the thirsty at the remarkable bird that latter in Wisconsin, and material im hung in a bigcage. The card attached bore a handful of the alphabet hysterically put together and designed for a scientific name. After it were the

A few days later the "curlosity" was feeding in the back yard with the backwoods mill with two run of stone rest of the bantam hens.—Detroit Free

One of Those Dress Pockets. She was quite a well-dressed woman waiting for the 10 o'clock train, and it

was then 9:30.

"How long will it be until that 10 o'clock train goes?" she asked at the ticket window. "Thirty minutes, madame," replied

the clerk suavely. "Will I have time to go out and buy something?"

"That will depend upon circumstances, madame.' "I just want to go across the street."

"Where is your money?" This was a queer question to ask, and the lady rather resented it. "In my pocket, of course," she an-

swered somewhat testily. "Then you have scarcely time, madame," said the clerk with gravity, and the lady flirted herself away from the window in a dudgeon.-Detroit Free Pross.

Insanity Among Half-Breed Indians. An incident of the civilization of the red man is that he is developing insanity, just as white folks do, and went in search of water power and, ac much of the traffic that formerly went 160 acres of land near Canton, S. D., therefore the Government has bought verting from the noble 'ver an lota of cording to the accepted custom, built a down the river. A station might be on whereon to build an asylum to accomobtained was sufficient to run one set they erected a flour mill alongside their the next, in spite of the efforts of man United States. Indian Commissioner of burrs. Over twenty-five years rolled log cutter, but the results of their in- to keep it within bounds. Therefore it Jones says, however, that there are

Copy for a Magazine Article That

tained Some Curious Data. Habits of thrift are generally commendable, but sometimes they give cause for amusement without the perby as many restrictions as a boxing son practicing them being aware of it match under Queensbury rules. These This was the case recently with a wellregulations, which are under the sancnation in the city. This clergyman receives a salary of

\$6,000 a year, and has, in addition, a comfortable income of his own. He is a liberal giver to many charities, lives in a handsome, brown-stone house, and apparently has less reason for economy than the average citizen, yet he has one habit-perhaps better, one idiosyncrasy -that might well be taken as an indication of poverty by those who did not know the clergyman. With inborn Scotch thrift the minister makes use of the blank side of the letters he receives when they are written "on one side only."

He was asked recently to prepare an article for a magazine. In due time the manuscript reached the editor, each page of it written on the back of an old letter, and it was only too evident that he had paid no attention to whether the letters were of a personal character. The letters furnished a rather curious commentary on the sort of letters a metropolitan clergyman receives, Among them were: A notice from an insurance company

that his policy had lapsed, owing to the non-payment of \$156 premium. A note from the general passenger agent of a railway refusing his request that a pass from New York to Chicago

be given to a poor brother in the min-An appeal from a poor widow for money to pay her rent and keep her from being dispossessed.

A letter from a broker, who was one vest in a certain stock, as it was certain A receipt showing that he had paid

for the license of his dog.

La Boxe Française.

La boxe Francaise claims, both as a gymnastic exercise and as a means of self-defense, to be a decided improvement on the English method. It originated in the old savate, a di-

version much in favor with "souteneurs" early in the '30s. These saveiters knew, however, no more than the lower kick and doubling up of the leg, and made very little use of either the fists, or the high kicks now almed at head, chest and sides. A professor of the savate, by name Michel Pisseux, numbered among his pupils the Duke of Orleans and Lord Seymour, a nobleman well known in Paris in the '40s; and, indeed, many fashionable young men of the day purposely learned the savate that they might better meet the tity of soot as is the case with mineral attacks of the roughs who frequented oils. Moreover, it is very light in in force the public balls, and resented weight and exhibits an absolutely black in a practical manner any advances to

Now the originator of the modern boxe Francaise was unquestionably pear in lampblack. The substance is Charles Lecour, who, having thoroughlikewise noted for being very bulky ly mastered the savate, perceived that and is found to be admirably adapted it was but an incomplete art. He defor India ink and the colors of fine inks voted the whole of his mind to its perction, and his attention was soon drawn to the great advantages of boxing as taught in England. He saw that, ess, almost absolute purity of color and whereas the hands were in the French method mainly weapons of defense, the leg and foot monopolizing the attack, the Englishman, on the contrary, used the arms and fists for the latter purpose, regarding the legs as springs, which helped him to close with or get away from his opponent, as circumstances might require. Both systems appeared to Lecour to want completion, and his next move was to leave Paris for London and place himself under Swift and Adams. Having acquired the tricks of these then famous professors, he returned to Paris to put into practice his theories of the com-

bined methods.-London Critic. A Lover with an Appetite. The driver of a slow passenger train noticed that the stoker always stared intently at the windows of a certain cottage near the line, and curiosity impelled him to ask for an explanation of the habit. "My girl lives there," said the stoker

sententiously. "Then I suppose she sits in the window watching for you?" surmised the driver.

"No, she don't; she ain't time to play the fool," grunted the stoker. "I only took to see whether the window blind's up or down. If it's up, I know it's ecortin' night; if it's down I know it ain't; that's all."

"And do you always visit her when you see the blind up?" "You bet I do, boss," answered the

stoker heartily. "It's one of her tripe an' onion nights, an' she knows I should not turn up but for that. Coortin' is a dry game without a tasty supper to help it along."-London Tid-Bits. The Pastor's Call.

A Portland minister recently called

upon one of the families in his parish. He ascended the steps and knocked at the door. Receiving no response, he was about to depart when he heard a window in the next house open and a woman's voice, "Mrs. Smith, the mintster's at your door." What was the pastor's surprise and amusement when he caught Mrs. Smith's response wafted cently around the corner of the house, 'Sh! Don't you s'pose I know it?" The next Sunday after the service Mrs. Smith met her pastor and expressed her sorrow that she was away when he had called.-York (Me.) Transcript.

English Women's Jewels. Among the wonderful collections of lewels owned by English women, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts' unique set of sapphires is celebrated; the Marchioness of Bath's necklace of black pearls is estimated as worth \$500,000, and the Duchess of Westminster's Nassau diamond at nearly \$200,000. The Princess of Wales has a beautiful necklace, which she always wears on state or gala occasions.

Flowers in Ice Boxes. A French scientist has made some plants "artificially Alpine" by keeping them in an ice box all night and exposby before another attempt was made to dustry went up in smoke about a year is eminently proper that the unruly no insane Indians of pure race. The do not grow so large, and become darkharness the stream, but in the mean- later. Another and better flour mill river "in its old age" should be put to inmates of the new asylum will be er in color, while the flowers grow larger and are of a brighter color.