The Deserted Sanctum.

The pens put sits on the table,
The cockroach passes it by;
For the cockroach knows a sanctum and goes
That the press is old and dry.

The scissors lie dull and rusted
On the table where once they clips
The best in the land in the papers 'round,
As they sit so still and snips and snips.

The editor's chair is empty,
Its arms are built out to vain,
While it waits all day for the one away,
Who may never come back again.

The anxious sanctorum's deserted—
The editor, where is he?
Look the man who's struck the plan
Or sending him over the sea.

Scientific and Useful.

American scientists are preparing for the expedition to Africa to observe the eclipse of the sun.

In France milk is now transported in a frozen state, and the statement is made that it may be kept sweet for days and weeks in this condition.

Swedish journals state that the valuable collection of scientific models left by Capt. Ericsson are to be presented to the Smithsonian Institute.

A room with a low ceiling will seem higher if the window curtains hang to the floor. Lambrequins may be used to so extend the curtains to the ceiling and thus carry out the effect.

The municipal council of Paris has appropriated 383,399f for the erection of a crematory in that city and has levied a "cremation tax" to defray the expenses of the incineration of the bodies of those whose friends cannot afford to pay for it.

A writer in *Forest and Stream* suggests the use of uninsulated electrical wires for the extermination of the English sparrow. The wires should be placed near the favorite breeding places of the birds in late fall or early spring, when these pests congregate in towns and cities.

Refrigerators of enormous size are now being placed in all large commission houses in Cleveland. Some of them are large enough for the storage of from 10,000 to 40,000 pounds of butter. The temperature within them is kept at 20, and the public has the entertaining sight of seeing ice form on buckets of water in exhibition.

It costs some constantly from St. Petersburg of the increasing use of naptha drugs as fuel. Railways and manufacturers are adopting it in the place of wood and coal, and it is even utilized for domestic purposes. It is 35 per cent cheaper than wood or coal, and occupies less place in storage.

Professor Freesius of Wiesbaden, after a long series of chemical analyses, declares that an egg contains as much nourishment as a pound and an ounce of cherries, a pound and a quarter of grapes, a pound and a half russet apples, four pounds of gooseberries and four pounds of pears, and that 114 pounds of grapes, 127 pounds of pears and 227 pounds of plums are equal in nourishment to 100 pounds of beefsteak.

In France, when a patient is under chloroform, on the slightest symptom appearing of failure of the heart, they turn him nearly upside down—that is, with his head downward and his heels in the air. This, they say, always restores him; and such their faith in the efficacy of this method that the operating tables in the Paris hospitals are made so that in an instant they can be elevated with one end in the air, so as to bring the patient into a position resembling that of standing on his head.

M. Leon Boyaloe, a Mexican, it is stated, has perfected a marvelous invention in electricity and photography. By speaking in a phosphene transmitter, which consists of a highly polished disc upon reflecting a ray of light, this ray of light is set into vibrations and a photograph is made of it on a traveling band of sensitized paper. You comes the wonderful part. If the image of this photographic tracing is projected by means of an electric arc or oxyhydrogen light upon a selenium receiver, the original speech is then heard. It is evident that there is no limit to the development of this peculiar combination of methods. This is very important, if it is true.

The True Elixir Found.

Whatever Dr. Brown-Sequard may have accomplished with his recent discovery that has put his name in everybody's mouth, his achievements are as nothing compared with the rejuvenating elixir that a Pendleton poultry fancier claims to have discovered. This ingenious fowl-raiser conceived the idea of taking from a freshly laid hen's egg the vital essence contained therein and injecting it into the system of a patient in a manner similar to that pursued by Dr. Brown-Sequard.

The patient upon whom this breeder of bantams and shanghais tried his first experiment was an aged and decrepit man of a mild and inoffensive disposition. The fluid that was injected into his arm came from an egg freshly laid by a game hen of a breed noted for its pugnacious characteristics. In a few hours the old man's whole nature underwent a change, and from his former gentle nature sprang a remarkable activity, to which was soon added a degree of combativeness quite similar to that manifested by the hen of that breed whence came the egg that was used. Now the old man is as spry and chipper as he was forty years ago, while his pugnacious disposition would do credit to a professional pugilist.

In discussing his discovery the hen man said yesterday: "I believe that the day is not far distant when our markets will boom with eggs labeled with copyrighted trade marks, so that patients may know the strength, pedigree and character of the eggs they use. Thus they may have infused into their systems at will the elements of the leghorn's roving nature, the fighting instincts of the game-cock, or the domestic and quiet tastes of the dorkings."

Sweet is the Tide of Popularity.

To the topmost pinnacle of success, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands a shining proof of what genuine merit, backed by the long-tried approval of the public, can attain. The North and South American continents, Europe, Australia, the West Indies, the Sandwich and Madeira Islands contributed with patronage and testimonial of the most favorable kind, has enabled, to swell the reputation of this sterling remedy. Among the nobles for which the fame of increasing, public and professional testimony proves that it is a benign curative, are chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague and spas-modic, dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervousness, and the kidney and bladder complaints. It subdues the infirmities of age, hastens convalescence, has a tendency to prevent bi-conception from coercive and intimidation. Persons of sedentary habits and laborious occupations will find it a most effectual safeguard against the assaults of fever and ague.

Swamp Land Inspectors.

The *Times* knows nothing about the gentlemen referred to except what is reported by the people who are residing on the land pretended to have been examined by the special agents in question.

It seems to us that honest men sent to examine the character of the land in each forty-acre tract, would do something more than ride along by a part of it and only take a general look over it.

After putting the government to the the expense of employing a surveyor, he should have been required to take his compass and chain out of the wagon at least one time while examining several thousand acres of the so called swamp lands. Whenever special swamp agents come to this valley and at once fall into the hands of those who are claiming the settlers' farms as swamp lands, it is certainly prima facie evidence that the lands will be reported largely to suit the purposes of those parties who are furnishing teams to and boarding and furnishing whiskey to agents.

A very honest and in every way reliable settler reported to us this kind of a case.

The agents on the Blitzen river, who had appeared in company with Peter French, one of the land grabbers, in talking with a settler said that the examination now being made will be final and that there would be no appeal. The settler hearing this, asked the agents to give him some information as to how his land would be reported as he did not wish to place on the land any more improvements if he was going to lose it. When having this conversation the parties were standing near the track of land in question. The agents then advised the settler not to improve the land any more as they would report it swamp. The settler asked them how they could know anything about the character of the land until they had traveled over at least a portion of the land and asked the agents to allow him to show them over the farm, but they recently refused to go and soon drove away with Mr. French, who claimed the swamp that was so dry that it would be difficult to drive a nail into it.

These are the reasons that the people are satisfied that the lands will be reported swamp, wet or dry. If the agents meant honestly they would have gone over the land and examined it as the department expected them to do.

The people have a right to distrust agents after having witnessed their conduct and found they had been sent a hundred miles and more and escorted to the valley and hoodled and followed so that no settler could talk with them without some of the land grabbers being present. If agents meant honestly they would come to the valley and employ their own team and board themselves without placing themselves under obligations to the land grabbers. If the lands are not examined it is impossible for the agents to know anything about the character therefore of than what they are told by the swamp land claimants who are driving them hastily by the lands without any examination whatever.

These are the reasons why we believe that nearly all the lands claimed by the land sharks will be reported swamp by the agents who are carefully evaded the settlers and stuck so closely with the swamp claimants. *Harney Items.*

How to Quench Them.

Minnesota, in dealing with the "drink evil," takes the bull by the horns, and—properly enough—punishes the drunkard himself. He is the wrong-doer, primarily, and he should be dealt with; sympathy for him is misplaced. Minnesota's is the first experiment in any non-prohibition state of making drunkenness a crime. It has now been in effect two months. The act known as the "Scheffer law" went into effect June 1, and makes it compulsory upon the police magistrate to impose the penalty of thirty days' imprisonment upon anyone found guilty of drunkenness for the second time. Judge Bier, who presides in the St. Paul court that deals with these cases, says the Scheffer law is a good one and acts as a deterrent in many cases.

Mat. McCabe, of New Brunswick, Ill., offers to pay five dollars to any person troubled with bloody flux, who will take Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy according to directions, and does not get well in the shortest possible time. One half of a 25 cent bottle of this remedy cured him of bloody flux, after he had tried other medicines and the prescriptions of physicians without benefit. Mr. McCabe is perfectly safe to make this offer, as most of these remedies and bottles of this remedy are sold each day and it has never been known to fail in any case of colic, cholera morbus, dysentery, diarrhoea or bloody flux, when the plain printed directions were followed. For sale by Daly & Sutton, Lakeview, and A. C. Lowell & Co., Ft. Klamath. 30

Genuine Relaxation.

The proprietor of a boarding school was explaining the rules and regulations to an intending patron.

"On Thursday, which is a half holiday, in order to change our diet we have and make some exception to the Spartan simplicity of the diet of the other days of the week we suppose—beans."

"And you substitute?"

"Chorus singing—and half an hour's practice in the gymnasium."

An Absolute Cure.

The original shiloine ointment is only put up in large two ounce tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds, chapped hands and all skin eruptions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the original shiloine ointment. Sold by Daly & Sutton at 25 cents per box—last until 30 cents. 43 ly

It is not easy for the imagination to conceive of a real battle without either noise or smoke, yet the invention of the new peddler used in the recent sham fight at Spandau, in Germany, promises to bring that about. The report of a battle in which there was no smoke was visible at a distance of 300 yards and no sound was heard save a slight tapping. As the powder furnished with this powder might keep up a slaughter for some time before even its whereabouts were ascertained. A battle with this powder would be a silent butchery, with one side unshielded by a kindly curtain of smoke and with no deep roar of cannon and shrill report of rifles to distract the attention of the soldiers from the deadly ball of lead and iron.

A Detroit man bought a 50-cent raffle ticket and drew a church.

The Spokane Falls *Review* thinks the new state of Washington should enact a law to hang burglars, highwaymen, and those committing crimes against women and children.

A sleeper at Fassil, Wy. T., who frightfully maltreated his wife for teaching her little boy a prayer, was recently visited by a delegation of twenty women, armed with whips and switches, and thoroughly thrashed him.

It is said that John L. Sullivan, who never writes letters nor reads anything more than the sporting columns in the newspapers, gets 200 letters a day, which is as many as Gladstone gets. This shows that muscle has admirers, as well as brains.

A public meeting at Victoria, B. C., last week, passed a resolution expressing indignation at the Behring sea "outrage." Many speeches were made, some of which were warlike and bellicose. All thought the British government very dilatory in not asking damages for the "piratical acts of American vessels."

James E. Flack, sheriff of the city and county of New York, has been driven from office by the demand of the united press. Governor Hill holds his resignation, which is to take effect October 15th. Flack was rich and ambitious and a leader, but his crooked means of obtaining a divorce from his wife have crushed his hopes.

The question of uniting the telegraph and mail service and using letter-carriers to collect and deliver messages was only touched upon during a conference between Mr. Wanamaker and Dr. Green of the Western Union last week, but it is a pet plan of Mr. Wanamaker's, and he will doubtless make some such recommendation in his report.

A Boston man gave the following experience among the druggists: "I went to ——'s and had a perscription put up and it cost me 80 cents. I had it renewed at another store,——'s, and there they charged me 40 cents. Later, I went to still another place,——'s, and the same prescription cost 20 cents. I asked if he hadn't made a mistake, and the clerk said it cost 8 cents, and the proprietors were well satisfied with 200 per cent profit."

The membership of the several insurance companies as shown by the latest statement of the officers, is:

Ancient Order of Workmen	221,441
Knights of Honor	125,175
Royal Arcanum	62,942
American Legion of Honor	62,276
Knight and Ladies of Honor	58,089
Order of Chosen Friends	57,699
Modern Woodmen of America	30,202
Equitable Aid Union	29,693
Order of United Friends	29,006
Catholic Mutual Benefit Ass'n	20,377
Knights of Pythias, E. R	19,437
Catholic Knights of America	17,272
National Union	17,062
Catholic Benevolent Legion	16,276
Ind. Order of Foresters, of Ill	15,641
Royal Templars of Temperance	14,860
Royal Society of Good Fellows	13,702
United Order of Pilgrim Fathers	7,763
Empire Order of Mutual Aid	6,929
Order of the Golden Cross	6,070
Home Circle	5,305

A Fact

WORTH knowing is that blood diseases which all other remedies fail to cure, yield to Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Fresh confirmation of this statement comes to hand daily. Even such deep-seated and stubborn complaints as Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, and the like, are thoroughly eradicated by the use of this wonderful alterative.

Mrs. Ferdinand Lang, Judge, 119 West 126th street, New York, certifies:—

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic fever, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine myself. I took it steadily for eight months. I was pleased to say that it effected a complete cure, and that I have since had no return of the disease."

Mrs. Jos. A. Starch, Newbus, N. H., writes: "One year ago I was taken ill with rheumatism, and remained in my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, lost my appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this world-renowned medicine."

"I have taken a great deal of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I felt its beneficial effects before I had quite finished one bottle, and I can freely testify that it is the best medicine I know of."—Mrs. Ward, St. Woodland, Texas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

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