

FOUND ITS SOUL.

The Story of a Violin That Was Wrecked in a Fire.

After the Lucky Baldwin theater and hotel fire in San Francisco years ago there were nine feet of water in the basement, where the instruments of the orchestra were stored. When a fire of it had been pumped out, August Hlrichs, leader of the orchestra, hired a man to swim in and get out his famous Amati violin.

It was wrecked—water soaked, warped, twisted and broken up into sixty-eight pieces. The hot water had soaked out all the old glue, and every piece had fallen away from its neighbor, leaving a good many patches of wood put when repairs had been done. To all appearance the thing was smashed beyond recall.

Nevertheless Herman Muller, a local violin repairer, who knew and loved the old fiddle, took it in hand. Twice he carefully joined the time darkened pieces of wood. Twice he decided that the Amati would not do.

So once more he soaked the sixty-eight bits of wood apart. Then he carefully modeled out of clay an arch such as he remembered that of the old Amati to have had and for nine weeks kept the bits of wood bound to it until they had gained the proper shape.

Once more he put the bits of wood together. Then for five weeks more he patiently varnished and polished the more than 200 year old fiddle until it shone. Then Hlrichs once more drew his bow across the vibrating strings, and the violin spoke. It sang, wept, bubbled with life and joy.

The Amati had found its soul.—San Francisco Examiner.

JOHN AND HIS IDOLS.

The Chinaman is Utterly Devoid of Reverence in His Religion.

How the Chinaman regards his idol is told by the Rev. John MacGowan. "The Chinese is a person utterly devoid of reverence, sentiment or devotion in his religion. With him it is a matter either of fear or of business, but mainly the latter. A house is plagued with sickness, which is put down not to bad sanitation or other natural causes, but to the presence of evil spirits. This leads to a visit to the nearest temple to get the idol to drive them away. A new business is going to be commenced, but before doing so it is deemed essential to get the support of the idols. If one idol says it will not succeed another is appealed to for its opinion, and if it is favorable it is at once accepted as the correct one.

"Should the venture turn out a failure no reproach of any kind is uttered against the god whose prediction has been falsified. The man takes the blame upon himself. His character has not been pure, he says, or he was born under an evil star, or he was naturally unlucky and so was bound to fail in anything that he undertook.

"Men never dream of thinking about their idols as we do about God. No affection is shown for them. It is most amusing to watch the faces of the Chinese when you ask them if the idols love them. The eyes gleam, the face broadens into a wide grin, and soon hearty laughter is heard at this most facetious and side splitting joke."—Chicago News.

A Remarkable Church.

At Stivehall, near Coventry, England, there is a unique place of worship. In 1810 John Green, a stone-mason of a strongly religious turn of mind, laid the first stone of the edifice, and seven years later he completed the building. In all that time he had assistance from no one, doing all the work with his own hands until the church was ready for its interior fittings. Wooden and even brick buildings erected by one or two men are not uncommon, but this is the only structure in England and probably in the world of which every stone was laid by one man. The building accommodates quite a large congregation, and the church derives a considerable revenue from the contributions of sightseers who are drawn to the place through curiosity.

The Equinox Storm Fable.

The United States weather bureau has denied that the coming of the equinox brings with it a storm. The belief, it says, that the old-fashioned people put in this theory is all misplaced. Any big storm that happens to occur within a week or two of the time that the sun is crossing the line, say the weather men, is dignified by the name of "equinoctial storm," when, as a matter of fact, there is generally some atmospheric disturbance every week or two, and those that occur about the time of the equinox are just taking their turn and are not the result of the crossing of the sun.

Handwriting.

As a rule, clear handwriting is more common with persons who do not write for a living than with those who do. Authors, for example, are creating something when they write; their mind is concentrated on this creative work; their thoughts are generally ahead of their hand, sometimes a whole sentence, and they hurry to keep pace with them. The result is bad handwriting, but handwriting with individuality in it, if not character. There is a theory that plain writing is most easily forged. This is not true. Obscure signatures are most easily forged and the so-called freak signatures, which nobody can read, easiest of all. The best signature and the safest for a man who signs checks is neither too plain nor too involved; just plain, everyday writing, done in the easiest way, according to his temperament. Such a signature expresses as much character as any handwriting can, but it doesn't tell us a thing about the man's mental makeup; not a thing.

An Emended Sign.

Many a householder at the mercy of the painter will find a bond of sympathy with the students of Stanford university in the incident taken from the San Francisco Chronicle. The score of the fraternity houses on the campus were in the process of being cleaned up in preparation for the receptions and luncheons to be given to visitors on the day of the big football game. A man got the contract to paint one of the houses white with the understanding that the job must be done and dry by a certain day. After making a rush start the painter asked permission to hang out his sign. His request was granted, and he put up a conspicuous announcement over the front porch. "These Premises Being Painted by Blank Blank."

Then the work dragged. He would come one day and stay away two. So the impatient collegians added to the sign until the announcement read: "These Premises Being Painted by Blank Blank, Now and Then."

A Calm Witness.

A lawyer was cross-examining a witness with a view to getting him muddled in his testimony. The following questions and answers occurred:

"Did you see the plaintiff faint a short time ago?"

"Yes, sir."

"People turn pale when they faint, don't they?"

"No, sir; not always."

"What! Do you mean to tell me that a person can faint and not turn pale?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you ever see such a case?"

"I did, sir."

"When?"

"About a year ago, sir."

"Who was it?"

"'Twas a negro, sir."

The lawyer excused the witness.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Mosabite Stone.

The so-called Mosabite stone was discovered by the Rev. F. Klein in 1808 among the ruins of Babylon, the ancient Babylon. The stone was of black basalt, rounded at the top and bottom, two feet broad, three feet ten inches high and fourteen inches in thickness, but was unfortunately broken by the Arabs, whose cupidity had been aroused by the interest that was taken in it by the explorers. The fragments were afterward collected and laboriously fitted together, and the stone now stands in the Louvre at Paris. The inscription of thirty-four lines is in Hebrew, Phoenician characters and appears to be a record of Mestha, king of Moab, mentioned in II Kings III, referring to his successful revolt against the king of Israel.—New York American.

A Model Friend.

What true friendship consists in depends on the temperament of the man who has a friend. It is related that at the funeral of Mr. X., who died extremely poor, the usually cold blooded Squire Tightfist was much affected. "You thought a great deal of him, I suppose?" some one asked him. "Thought a great deal of him? I should think I did. There was a true friend! He never asked me to lend him a cent, though I knew well enough he was starving to death!"

Too Expensive.

Two little girls who were taken to see "Othello" were much impressed by the death scene. "I wonder whether they kill a lady every night?" asked one. "Why, of course not," said the other. "They just pretend to! It would be too expensive to really kill a lady every night!"

Sweet Sorrow.

"I can't please my friends," sobbed the young bride. "What's the matter, pet?" "They insist that I can't be happy with a fathead like you, but, oh, husband, I am!"—Washington Herald.

Domestic Amenities.

Kulcker—I've waited an hour for you to get your hat on straight. Mrs. Kulcker—Well, I've waited longer than that for you to get your feet on straight.—New York Sun.

Decision of character is one bright golden apple which every young person should strive in the beginning to pluck from the tree of life.

Things Theatrical.

Marie Doro's next American tour will begin in Boston in the fall.

Marie Tempest is said to be very successful in London in "Mrs. Dot." The play will be seen later on this side.

Adelaide Keim has opened a stock engagement in New York in "Barbara Frietsche." She was enthusiastically received.

Charles Darwin.

Charles Darwin was so weak in health that but for the wife and children who saved him from trouble and gave him the leisure of a peaceful home he would probably never have made his great discoveries.

The Caterpillar.

A caterpillar will devour 6,000 times its own weight in food in the course of a month.

The Vienna Derby.

The racing season at Vienna ends with the Derby week, from the middle of the last week in May to the middle of the first week in June. It comprises seven race days in the Freudenau, the great flower course, a horse show and the equipage competition.

THE KLAMATH COUNTRY

ITS OPPORTUNITIES AND RESOURCES

Rich in fertile lands, ever-living streams and fine lakes, walled with noble mountain ranges covered with great pine forests, possessed of a climate that ten months in the year is ideal, the Klamath Basin, heretofore isolated and almost unknown, is being made readily accessible.

This rich basin is a plateau 4,000 feet above the sea level, divided into valleys by mountain spurs and given variety by several fresh-water lakes. Of these, the three largest cover two hundred thousand acres.

Development has been retarded by lack of immigration and lack of transportation.

The annual precipitation of sixteen inches is chiefly in the winter, in the form of mountain snow. The summer rainfall is too light to assure crops. The Siskiyou and Cascade Mountains presented a strong barrier to railroad builders. Therefore, with a trunk line of railway hardly fifty miles to the west, and the largest body of fresh water available for irrigation west of the Mississippi at its very door, this rich region has been little more than a pasture for cattle and sheep, its lakes and marshes homes for untold numbers of wild fowl, and its forests and mountains but the haunts of wild animals.

All this is to be changed marvelously by two factors—Government irrigation and reclamation and railroad construction.

The work of the Government is

ed at the disposal of the homeseekers, the United States assuming all risk and responsibility for the investment.

Klamath Falls, the county seat of Klamath County, Oregon, and the commercial center of the Klamath region, is a lively town of 2,500 people, with good graded and high schools, a fine water system, electric light and power plants, telephone system, and other city utilities. It is the diversion point of the chief canals of the irrigation project, and is headquarters for the United States Reclamation Service and the Klamath Water Users Association. The hotel facilities are good. Merrill, near Tule Lake, is the center of a large fertile section south of Klamath Falls and part of its surrounding lands are already watered by the Government irrigation system. Bonanza, on Lost River is the principal trading point of the upper project. It is at the junction of the largest valleys.

The upland soil is chiefly a rich, sandy loam of great uniformity and lasting fertility. It is a mixture of disintegrated and eroded lava with volcanic ash and diatomaceous earth. The lake and tule (marsh) lands are made of finely disintegrated volcanic material and organic matter, the latter the decomposed vegetable accumulation of ages. Nowhere, perhaps, can be found a more fertile country. The uplands are very similar to the soils of the famous Yakima Valley in Washington, while the lowlands

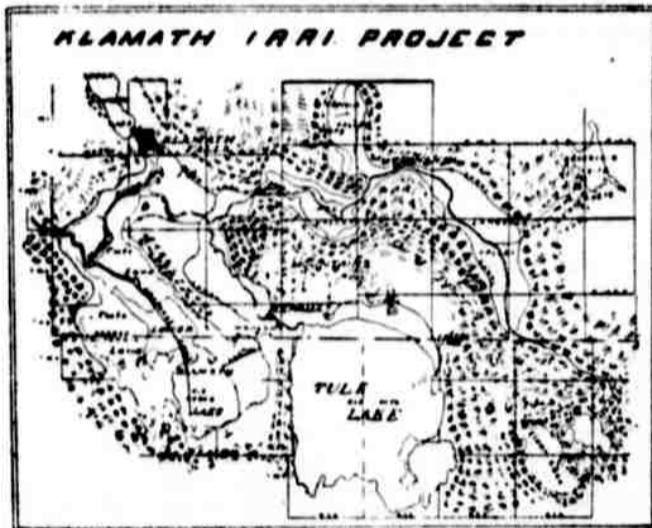
every year is about three hundred, and even in stormy weather a day rarely passes with the sun's face hidden the entire time. The clear atmosphere and the elevation make bright the sunny days and give the sky the deepest blue, while at night the starry firmament is brilliant beyond description and beyond the conception of fog-belt inhabitants.

Where the water supply is limited, sagebrush mantles the valleys with gray. In the marshlands are many species of rushes, sedges and tules. The flora of the basin is far above the average in variety, for here meet northern and southern plants, oddly commingling. The land is rich in wild plums, choke-cherries, huckleberries, wild gooseberries, wild currants, and other economic plants. There are many species of nutritive native grasses; indeed, the basin has long been a stockman's summer paradise. Many of the smaller valleys are simply large meadows.

The lower hills surrounding the basin are covered with range grasses, and scattered parks of juniper, mountain mahogany and other arid land shrubs. The higher lands are covered with regal forests of red fir, sugar and yellow pine, and cedar.

In abundance may be grown the cereals (except corn), alfalfa, various nutritious grasses, root crops, potatoes, asparagus, celery, all hardy fruits, vegetables and berries.

Alfalfa, which has created more



divided into two projects, the upper and the lower. The latter, the most important, has for its principal water supply Upper Klamath Lake, the largest navigable body of fresh water in the West. The supply taken from it will lessen the size of Link River, its outlet, but will not affect the volume of water in the lake itself. The topography of the land is such that the water from the lake can be distributed over a large area by gravity.

Clear Lake, in California, is the source of the upper project. It will become a reservoir, and its outlet, Lost River, diverted into the Klamath River, and superseded largely as a water carrier by an irrigation canal. This oddest of streams, "meandering with a wavy motion," after flowing aimlessly a hundred miles, arrives within six miles of its source and finally sinks in Tule Lake. Tule Lake, a broad sheet of water, whose greatest depth is about 30 feet, has no other water supply and no outlet. With the diversion of Lost River, its bed will be partly reclaimed.

The Government work, all told, will represent an expenditure of \$4,000,000, and this investment is plac-

ed in a class by themselves in richness. The soils are free from gumbo and adobe characteristics, very easy to work, without stones, and do not bake easily. In a few localities patches of alkali may be found, but these are quite infrequent and can be cared for by proper drainage. The soil is of uniformly great depth, and very rarely is there hardpan near the surface.

The climate of the Klamath Basin is delightful in late spring, summer and autumn and until midwinter. With its scenic and hunting and fishing attractions, the region is becoming a great summer resort. The weather is moderately warm in summer and not severely cold in winter. There is little or no snow. Destructive storms are unknown. Some winters are open without snow, but occasionally there is enough snow for sleighing. Spring plowing begins in the latter part of February or early in March. March and April are rain-laden months, and January is the coldest. Very little rain falls in the summer, and crops may be harvested without fear of a storm.

The average number of clear days

wealthy farmers in the irrigated West than any other farm product, may be grown to perfection. Two (and in favored sections three) crops are cut each year, and after the last harvest the vigorous growths permit of pasturage for stock.

The Klamath section will rival eastern Washington and Oregon in wheat production, both in quality and quantity. Land well cultivated and with plenty of water yields fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, while dry farming secures from twelve to twenty bushels. The average, under favorable water conditions, should be thirty-five bushels to the acre.

Oats yield per acre, with dry farming, from twenty-five to thirty bushels; on irrigated land, sixty bushels; and with exceptionally favorable conditions, almost a hundred. Barley yields, on dry land, twenty-five bushels per acre, which is always doubled and often trebled on properly irrigated land. Rye also grows well, and peculiarly enough is often dry farmed as a hay or roughage crop for stock.

Apple raising will prove a profitable occupation in the uplands. Peaches, plums, prunes and cherries do well

while in favored locations most excellent peaches may be raised; but care must be taken by planting late-blooming, hardy varieties of all these fruits, because of late frosts.

The evidence of what small fruits will do is found in the wealth of wild berries. All the berries may be grown to great advantage as soon as a market becomes available.

The richness of the soil and the ease with which it is worked make the Klamath section a vast potential garden. Here, with irrigation, intensive cultivation will be widely practiced. The careful cultivation that makes land in sections of Southern California, the San Joaquin, Sacramento, Santa Clara, Pajaro, Arroyo Grande and other California valleys worth hundreds of dollars per acre will produce the same result here.

The Klamath Basin is already a great native pasture-land, and when added alfalfa, clover, etc., it will be an unexcelled dairy country. At present cattle and sheep occupy the fields. There are many Herefords and some Shorthorns, Devons and Galloways. But with the coming of easy transportation will come the day of the more profitable milk cow—the day of the Holstein and Jersey. The Klamath Basin is full of fine horses.

Well adapted to hog raising, the pig has been almost totally neglected in the Klamath region, yet with disease unknown and crops and climate naturally adapted to his needs, he will later become one of the most important of its commercial factories. Poultry raising awaits but transportation to make it of large proportions, though now a trivial industry with a local demand far in excess of the supply.

Contest Notice.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, January 12, 1909.

A sufficient affidavit was filed in this office by the contestant, ELEANOR OGDEN, No. 2705 (2800), on September 15, 1902, for the land described in T. 38 S., R. 10 E., S. 3, E. 3, Ogdenville, contestee, in which it is alleged that OGDEN never settled upon said land within six months after making said entry; as required by law; that said ELEANOR OGDEN never improved said land by erecting a dwelling house nor made any improvements whatsoever; that said OGDEN has wholly abandoned said tract and for more than six months since making said entry; that said entry is not cultivated as required by law or at all, and said OGDEN is not at this time nor has he been living on said land during the last year; that said OGDEN has failed to reside upon said land to improve said entry; that the alleged absence of said OGDEN is not due to his employment in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States as an officer, soldier or marine in any war in which the United States has been engaged, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond, and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on March 3, 1909, before R. M. Richardson, U. S. Commissioner, at Klamath Falls, Oregon, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on March 19, 1909, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Lakeview, Oregon.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed January 7, 1909 set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

J. N. WATSON,

1-16 Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Lakeview List No. 51. United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, January 12, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that the Northern Pacific Railway Company, whose post office address is St. Paul, Minnesota, has on this 28th day of December, 1908, filed in this office its application (Serial No. 0945), to select under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. 597, 620), Lot 1 of section 3 in township 33 south of range 7 1/2 and Lot 8 of section 7 in township 33 south of range 7, all east of Willamette Principal Meridian, containing 51.83 acres.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal of applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office, on or before the 13th day of March, 1909.

J. N. WATSON,

1-18 Register.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A brown and spotted cow, fat and dry, branded 89 on left hip; ear mark crop; split in left ear and under bit in right ear. Was driven or stolen from the Downing ranch the latter part of December, 1908. Reward for information. 80-66