Colors Used by Royalty.

It is very interesting to know what colors are used or selected by the royal families as being their very own. To England, the only royal family of modern times, which has selected it, belongs scarlet, which is very effective. The royal houses of Portugal, Prussia Sweden and some of the German princes wear blue. Russia chooses dark green and Austria delights in black and yellow. Most people imagine scarlet was selected on account of the red rose of the Plantagenet, but this is not true. It was adopted from the field rules of the royal standard and from Henry's adoption of the scarlet dress of the yoemen of the guard.—N. Y. Journal.

Fattening.

Emaciated Invalid (just arrived at the springs)—Is it true that drinking these waters produces fat?

Native (weight 250)—Produces fat! Why, stranger, when I came here I only weighed eight pounds, and look at me now!—Rochester Herald.

The best household jewel is a good cook.—Chicago Daily News.

Woman and Burglar.

Mrs. Winks (looking up from the paper)—A woman out west shot a burglar and killed him.

Mr. Winks—Well! well! What was she aiming at?—N. Y. Weekly.

Money Talks.

Money talks, but a little scare is apt to shut it up tight.—Chicago Daily News.

An Ohio widow refused to marry a man because he wore a wig, although he was a millionaire. Her excuse was that in case of a family row there would be no fun in snatching him bald headed.—Chicago Daily News.

Hoax—"Klumsy is very fond of horses, isn't he?" Joax—"If he is, it is something new." Hoax—"Well, I saw him out riding the other day, and he had both arms around the horse's neck."—Philadelphia Record.

...ed.—Coleridge.

FARMING FOR ALASKA

Grains, Flax, Clover and Vegetables Thrive Surprisingly—Also Goats, Sheep and Cattle.

One of the important reports which has just been submitted to congress by the secretary of agriculture and ordered to be printed deals with the agricultural investigations in Alaska. It is important because it brings out some facts in regard to the agricultural capabilities of our vast Northern territory, which will astonish those who have regarded it as a useless ice box, which at most, was valuable only for the gold it might contain or for the fur and fish it yields.

These investigations, as far as they have gone, indicate that it has latent capabilities which, when developed, may sustain a large population and make it a prosperous state. And why not? The little country of Finland, which lies between Sweden and Russia in the same latitude and is less than one-fourth the size of Alaska, has a population of 2,500,000 and exports both grain and livestock, as well as vast quantities of dairy products. The author of the report, Professor C. C. Georgeson, who has charge of the investigations, brought to Washington 11 varieties of spring wheat, a dozen varieties each of barley and oates, and also rye, buckwheat and flax, all of which had matured at the experiment stations at Sitka and Kenai, in the Kenai peninsula. The report states that red clover lived through the winter at Sitka, made a luxuriant growth and matured seed, and that vetches and other forage plants did equally as well. All of the common hardy vegetables were grown to perfection, some cauliflower at Kenai measuring 14 inches across the head.

A statement by the superintendent of the Alaska Commercial Company in regard to his company's experience with livestock at Kadiak is of more than passing interest, because it reveals possibilities in the stock industry which are bound to be of much importance in the future development of the country. The company has for many years kept cattle, sheep and Angora goats on some of the small islands near the town of Kadiak. On one of these islands it was not found necessary to feed or shelter the cattle at all, winter or summer. Year in and year out they lived in the open and were maintained solely by the native grasses, which are abundant in all of Southwestern Alaska. The herd increased yearly about 75 per cent of the breeding cows. A flock of Angora goats increased 60 per cent annually and gave very good results in mohair. A flock of sheep has been kept for the past 16 years on pasture, the year around. The increase was something over 60 per cent, and the clip averaged about five pounds of wool per head yearly. There seems to be no doubt that animal husbandry can be successfully prosecuted in different parts of Alaska.

Land for agricultural experiment stations has been reserved at three places in the coast region; namely, at Sitka, Kadiak and Cook Inlet, and development work was begun the past season at Sitka and Kenai. A headquarters building was erected and partially completed at Sitka. It is to contain offices, laboratory, library and quarters for the person in charge. Most of the scientific work will be done at Sitka.

The stations are equipped with work oxen and all the tools necessary for pioneer farming. The report enumerates also the lines of experimentation which are of chief interest to that country. They include those which relate to the improvement of the soil, the selection and improvement of small grains, experiments with vegetables, the introduction of fruits and experiments relating to the various branches of livestock industry.

Northwest Notes.

An opera house to cost $12,500 and to have a seating capacity of 1,000, is to be erected at Albany, Or., this year.

Mrs. Jane Kees, who died near Lebanon, Or., left an estate valued at about $120,000, mostly in money. She left no children, and the money goes to her brothers and sisters.

The hoisting engine at the government works at Bandon, Or., was crushed to smithereens. A big blast was set off, and a rock weighing 25 tons fell on the engine, fairly pulverizing it.

Fairhaven, Wash., claims to have not only the largest salmon cannery in the world, but also the largest shingle mill, and the daily capacity of the latter is now being increased from 500,000 to 700,000.

A. C. Pettys, ex county assessor of Morrow county, Or., who has a fine farm and orchard three miles east of Ione, is of the opinion that the late frost injured the peach crop. His trees were nearly in bloom when the frost came. He also states that the codlin moth was doing a great deal of injury to his orchard.

Pendleton, Or., will have a Chinese voter at the June election by the name of Eng Chung, who was born in San Francisco. He is well educated and reads and writes the English language as well as the average American, and to hear him talk without seeing him it would be impossible to say that he was not an American.

A 16-year old boy has been arrested in Spokane charged with bicycle stealing. He confessed that he had stolen nine of the ten wheels reported stolen in February.

The average wages paid in the lumber and shingle mills of Washington is about $2.78 per day. The lowest wages paid is for firemen, who receive $1.75 per day. The highest are received by head sawyer and bookkeepers, their compensation being $4 per day.

The Northern Pacific taxes in Walla Walla county were $2,234.96, and the money has been paid.

The Daniels creek railroad, to be built by the North Bend Mill Company, to tap a body of over 3,000 acres of timber land which the company recently came into possession of, is now an assumed fact, says the Marshfield, Or., Sun. All of the important right of way has been secured, and the first length of road to be built will be six miles. The road is to be broad gauge, and the engines and rolling stock have been ordered from the East.

SPRING TRADE RETARDED.

Underlying Business Conditions Are Highly Satisfactory.

Bradstreet's says: Stormy weather has retarded the development of spring trade at many markets, interrupting telegraph and railway communication and nearly checking the movement of merchandise. In prices, aggressive strength is still the feature of the cotton and cotton goods market, while retail lines remain steady. Food products, however, have weakened, and some raw materials, like wool and hide are quotable lower. Railway returns continue to reflect large gains over a year ago, though, as pointed out last week, comparisons from now on will be with better conditions in transportation matters than a year ago, and phenomenal gains are less likely of attainment.

That underlying business conditions are in a high degree healthful will be gathered from the fact that business failures for February are at a minimum as regards the number for that month, and liabilities, only slightly exceeding those of the same month a year ago, have shrunk to a phenomenally low percentage.

Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 3,863,387 bushels, against 3,660,850 bushels last week, 5,815,585 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 3,252,003 bushels in 1898, 2,075,435 bushels in 1897, and 1,407,379 bushels in 1896.

Failures in the United States for the month of February number 745, with aggregate liabilities of $9,995,464, a decrease of 3.5 per cent in number from February a year ago. Liabilities are 3 per cent heavier, but assets are considerably smaller than in the same period a year ago. Failures for the week number 173, against 168 last week, 170 in the week a year ago, 232 in 1898, 262 in 1897, and 270 in 1896.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, $2.25@2.50 per sack.
Lettuce, hot house, 40c per doz.
Potatoes, new, $18@20.
Beets, per sack, 75@85c.
Turnips, per sack, 60c.
Carrots, per sack, 50c.
Parsnips, per sack, 75@85c.
Cauliflower, 75c@$1 per dozen.
Cabbage, native and California, $1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds.
Apples, $1.25@1.50 per box.
Prunes, 60c per box.
Butter—Creamery, 31c per pound; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 20c 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; feed meal, $23.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, $21; whole, $22.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, $3.25; blended straights, $3.00; California, $3.25; buckwheat flour, $6.00; graham, per barrel, $3.00; whole wheat flour, $3.00; rye flour, $3.80@4.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, $14.00; shorts, per ton, $16.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, $20.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, $20; oil cake meal, per ton, $30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 7½@8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 7½c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8½@10c.
Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13¼; breakfast bacon, 12½c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Market.

Wheat — Walla Walla, 51@52c; Valley, 52c; Bluestem, 55c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, $3.00; graham, $2.50; superfine, $2.10 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 34c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, $14@15.00; brewing, $17.00@18.00 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, $13 per ton; middlings, $19; shorts, $15; chop, $14 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, $9@10; clover, $7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, $6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; seconds, 42½@45c; dairy, 30@37½c; store, 25½@32½c.
Eggs—11@12c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3.50@4.50 per dozen; hens, $5.00; springs, $2.50@3.50; geese, $6.50@7.50 for old; $4.50@6.50; ducks, $5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound.
Potatoes—50@70c per sack; sweets, 2@2¼c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, $1; turnips, 90c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1½c per pound; parsnips, $1; onions, $1.50@2.50; carrots, $1.
Hops—3@8c per pound
Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@14c; mohair, 27@30c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4¼c; dressed mutton, 7@7½c per pound; lambs, 7½c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $5.00; light and feeders, $4.50; dressed, $6.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, $4.00@4.50; cows, $3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6½@7¾c per pound.
Veal—Large, 7@8c; small, 8½@8½c per pound.
Tallow—5@5½c; No. 2 and grease, 3½@4c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 12@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12@16c; Valley, 20@22c; Northern, 10@12c.
Hops—1899 crop, 11@13c per pound.
Butter—Fancy creamery 22@22½c; do seconds, 21@21½c; fancy dairy, 19@20c; do seconds, 17@18c per pound.
Eggs—Store, 12@14c; fancy ranch, 17c.
Millstuffs — Middlings, $17.00 @ 20.00; bran, $12.00@13.00.
Hay—Wheat $7.00@9.50; wheat and oat $7.00@9.00; best barley $5.50@7.50; alfalfa, $6.00@7.50 per ton; straw, 30@45c per bale.
Potatoes—Early Rose, 75@85c; Oregon Burbanks, 65c@1.00; river Burbanks, 50@75c; Salinas Burbanks, 80c@1.10 per sack.
Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, $2.75@3.25; Mexican limes, $4.00@5.00; California lemons 75c@$1.50; do choice $1.75@2.00 per box.
Tropical Fruits—Bananas, $1.50@2.50 per bunch; pineapples, nominal; Persian dates, 6@6½c per pound.

Science AND Invention

It is said that in the case of heavy vehicles, such as motor carriages, the principal source of wear and destruction of the pneumatic tires is not puncturing or breaking, but internal strain and friction. In some tires the interior fibers of the rubber have been found reduced to a fine powder by the constant wear.

The Agricultural Department has constructed a new building at Washington to be used solely for testing seeds of all kinds, in order to afford protection against dishonest dealers. Recent tests gave remarkable results. Meadow-foxtail see . from Germany, costing 35 cents a pound, was adulterated more than 70 per cent. with seed worth only 10 cents a pound. Orchard grass, purchased in the open market, was more than half bad. Some crimson clover, similarly purchased, was 98 per cent. bad.

As is well known, the soldier's risk of death in battle is not nearly as great as of finding a grave as the result of disease. The most competent authorities state that on the average it takes a ton of shot to kill one man. For instance, it has been estimated that in the Crimean war the British and French troops fired between them the enormous amount of 45,000,000 projectiles, resulting in the death of only 51,000 Russians, while on their side the Czar's adherents killed some 46,000 of the allies, with an expenditure of over 50,000,000 projectiles, this representing a death for every 1,087 shots fired.

After an experimental study of more than five years at the psychological laboratory of the Saltpetriere, M. Vaschide has concluded that the brain is always active, and there is no such thing as dreamless sleep. He has watched the sleep of thirty-six subjects ranging in age from twelve months to eighty years, and his own observations have been checked by those of forty-six other persons. He finds that the dreams of deep sleep differ from the hallucinations that come at the moment of falling asleep and that of waking. The superficial sleep reflects more the sensations of every day, while the dreams of deep sleep are more continuous, more logical, farther from reality, and have more to do with one's earlier existence.

Geologists are of the opinion that the vast territory now known as Wyoming once had numerous fresh-water lakes and a climate approaching the semi-tropical, and that the animals whose bones are from time to time coming to light inhabited these lakes and the adjoining swamps in myriads. They sank into the mud in dying, and their bones were covered with other deposits and became petrified. The large beds are found at points supposed to have been the mouths of great rivers, the animals after death having floated down these rivers to places where they were deposited in these estuaries, thus accounting for the vast deposits which characterize certain localities and which have proved such a study to scientific investigators.

Prof. R. S. Woodworth describes in Science a new movement for writers with the pen which, he thinks, has decided advantages over older methods. To write in the new manner, let the top of the paper slant to the right instead of to the left. The horizontal lines across the paper can then be followed by drawing the whole arm, in the direction of the forearm, back toward the flank. "Meanwhile impart to the wrist (and forearm) a back and forth lateral motion which shall produce the vertical strokes of the letters." When this method has been mastered, Prof. Woodworth says, "rapid writing is freer and more legible, showing no tendency to degenerate into the flat scrawl." The movement can also be taught, with relative facility, to the left hand.

AN ODD CASE.

It Will Linger Long in the Memory of a Surgeon.

"What was the strangest case I ever had?" said one of the surgeons in attendance at the late convention, repeating the question of a reporter with whom he was chatting. "Well, let me see. I believe the oddest incident of my career occurred in—but hold! on second thought I don't care to give any names or dates. The facts, if you like, were these: I was called by messenger to a cheap boarding house one evening to attend a man who was said to have been hurt in a fight. I found a young fellow of 25 or thereabouts, half dazed, with a bloody contusion on one of his cheeks and a badly broken nose. The bridge was smashed almost flat with the face, and I saw at once that the case would need very careful handling to prevent great disfigurement. Not to bother you with technical details, I confined myself that night to a superficial dressing, and deferred further proceedings until next day. When I called the following morning the young man had quite recovered his senses, and although his clothes were shabby and all his surroundings poor and mean, it was evident from his hands, talk and bearing that he had never done any hard work and was a person of education and refinement. I took him for the black sheep of some good family, but made no comments, and explained briefly that I would try to restore his nose as far as possible by performing a slight operation and inserting an artificial support. To my astonishment he objected flatly, and insisted on letting it heal exactly as it was. 'But you will be frightfully disfigured,' I protested; 'I doubt if your best friends would recognize you.' Strange to say, that assurance seemed to render him only the firmer, and I was compelled to let him have his way. It was nearly three weeks before he was well, and, as I anticipated, he looked exactly like some battered bruiser of the prize ring. I never saw the man again, but six months later I was shown the photograph of a handsome young chap who was badly wanted for a big embezzlement. I put my finger over the nose and recognized my late patient. He had walked aboard ship right under the eyes of the detectives and sailed for the Argentine Republic. They had his photo, but never dreamed of connecting it with the caved-in countenance of that particular passenger." "Did he get somebody to break his nose on purpose?" asked the reporter. "I never ascertained," said the surgeon.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

CAMEO CARVING.

Brief Description of the Tools and the Method Employed.

All the tools used by the cameo carver would make but a handful. The worker sits before a wheel turned by a pedal; tools occupy a small corner of the table surface on which the worker's hands rest while he holds the shaped stone or shell beneath the needle-like drill. The little pointed instruments which are used to drill resemble those employed by a dentist, and, indeed, it was from the cameo carver's kit that the dentists got many of their ideas when the tools now in use by them came to be manufactured, thirty years ago. The drills vary in thickness according to the portion of the figure or design to be executed; some are as fine as the point of a cambric needle. A small china receptable also stands near, filled with oil and diamond dust, and into this the workman frequently dips his tool during the progress of his work. The cameo cutter's occupation is very exacting. He can put in only a few hours' work at a time as a usual thing, because of the tension on his nerves. A quavering hand may be responsible for the single stroke which will spoil a week's work. He must have an eye almost like a microscope, and a very delicate touch, he must be an artist in soul and as skilled a craftsman as is a watchmaker; he must know how to model and draw, and he must have a knowledge of chemistry, so as to remove offending spots. The work is executed in relief on many kinds of hard or precious stones, but essentially the chalcedonic variety of quartz, and on shells. The cameo cutter himself prefers onyx because of its dark and light layers, which throw out in bold relief a white head, say against a black background. He evolves his picture by removing all that portion of the white stratum remaining after the head has been completed. Sapphire blocks are used, carnelian, turquoise, amethyst and numerous other stones. It takes about one month to execute a portrait on onyx, while much less time is consumed if the work is done on shell. There is always great danger of the latter breaking; and its durability, too, is not great, so that shell, as a rule, is not as desirable as the harder materials. A portrait on onyx will cost $200, while one in shell may be had for $50. The inquiries for these are rare, and building up a patronage is slow, and is accomplished mainly by satisfied customers influencing others.—New York Evening Post.

PERSIAN RUGS OF IRISH MAKE.

Deft Weavers of the Old Sod Turn Out a Perfect Imitation.

Just a year ago some manufacturers of artistic textiles touring in Donegal resolved on establishing a place for the making of hand-tufted carpets of the description generally known as "Turkish" or "Persian." The peculiarity of this fabric is that from its nature it must be a hand production. The tufts are tied by the fingers in knots in longitudinal warps, which are stretched between two long parallel beams. The carpets are made to the size and shape of any room. The design is placed in front, and the girls, from three to a dozen, according to the size of the carpet, select the colors indicated row by row, which are tied, then bound down by "shoots" of woolen weft drawn across the entire width and beaten firm by small iron-toothed hammers. There is interesting variety and pleasure in the work, and it is such that individual skill and workmanship come largely into play. Altogether, it is just such an industry as is suited to the rural districts of Ireland. No steam power is required, and there is therefore no handicap on the commercial side by the absence of coal.

The first year's experiment with the Irish girls has proved that they are admirably adapted for the work. The girls show a nimbleness of fingers and sharpness of eye for color and form that have quite astonished their teachers, and they take to the work with a spirit and cheerfulness quite refreshing. So convinced are the promoters of its ultimate success that they have planned out a broad scheme that will espread the work all over the west of Ireland and give employment to many hundreds of girls and boys.—London Furniture Record

A Narrow Escape.

A man came to St. Louis from Texas not long ago to see the sights. He had with him nearly four thousand dollars, among which were three one thousand dollar notes. Having no friends in the city, and being fearful of banks, he hid these big bills very securely, as he thought, by pasting them on the inside of his shirt bosom. After carousing for about a week he took his undergarments to a laundry, and three days later discovered at the same time that the bills were still on the shirt, and that he had forgotten where the laundry was. In his despair he left the city and returned to St. Louis, and when he took his clothes to a laundry the proprietor recognized him and said: "I have something here that belongs to you." When the careless fellow saw his thousand-dollar bills again he almost fainted from joy. Now he keeps his surplus wealth in a bank.

Why People Are Righthanded.

A professor who has made a study of children says he has discovered why the majority of people are right-handed. Infants use both hands until they begin to speak. The motor speech function controls the right side of the body and the first right-handed motions, tending to help out speech. As speech grows so grows right-handedness.

What Money Would Do.

Perry Patetick—Say, w'at's de meanin' of "dolse far niente?" It's in de paper here.

Harvard Hasben—Dat's w'at de world would call dis perfession of ours if we only had money.—Philadelphia Press.

Unique Inducement to Trade.

An up-to-date undertaking firm of Detroit recently purchased two whole sections in a new cemetery laid out near the city and is advertising free graves for the defunct relatives of all people who patronize it.

Says a physician: "All the cosmetics in the world will not beautify the face if the mind is disturbed." This explains why the dude is a thing of beauty—he has no mind to disturb.—Chicago Daily News.

Milwaukee has started plans for a Dewey monument.

Milwaukee is to raise $35,000 for a school for the deaf.

Duncan N. Hood, a son of the famous confederate general, is now fighting with the Boers in South Africa. He is the adopted son of John Morris, a wealthy New Jersey citizen, who at his death left young Hood some money. Hood is a graduate of West Point and at the outbreak of the Spanish war organized the so-called immune regiments which served in Cuba.

Philadelphia has decided to allow motocycles in the parks.

SALT LAKE CITY.

An Important Factor in Transcontinental Travel.

No one crossing the continent can afford to cut Salt Lake City from his route. The attractions of the place, including the Mormon Temple, Tabernacle and Church institutions, the Great Salt Lake—deader and denser than the Dead Sea in the Holy Land—the picturesque environment and the warm sulphur and hot springs, are greater to the square yard than any locality on the American continent.

The Rio Grande Western Railway, connecting on the East with the Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado Midland Railways and on the West with the Southern Pacific (Central Route) and Oregon Short Line, is the only transcontinetnal line passing directly through Salt Lake City. The route through Salt Lake City via the Rio Grande Western Railway is famous all the year round. On account of the equable climate of Utah and Colorado it is just as popular in winter as in summer. Send 2c to J. D. Mansfield, 253 Washington Street, Portland, or George W. Heintz, General Passenger Agent, Salt Lake City, for a copy of "Salt Lake City—the City of the Saints."

The value of the imports of potatoes into England yearly is estimated at $3,000,000.

When little Ethel was asked if she was going to Edith's party she said: "I don't know. I asked mamma once, and she said 'No!' But then, I haven't asked her a good many times yet."—Indianapolis Press.

Improved Train Equipment.

The O. R. & N. and Oregon Short Line have added a buffet, smoking and library car to their Portland-Chicago through train, and a dining car service has been inaugurated. The train is equipped with the latest chair cars, day coaches and luxurious first-class and ordinary sleepers. Direct connection made at Granger with Union Pacific, and at Ogden with Rio Grande line, from all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho to all Eastern cities. For information, rates, etc., call on any O. R. & N. agent, or address W. H. Hurlburt, General Passenger Agent, Portland.

In the case of the city of Chicago against Charles Netcher, proprietor of the Boston store, the upper court declares the city ordinance, prohibiting department stores from selling meats, groceries, provisions and liquors to be invalid.

The trip made by motor car from Cairo to the pyramids is made in 14 minutes.

PORTLAND DIRECTORY.

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