

ODD WAYS OF POETS.

Tennyson, Artistically Fastidious, Was a Personal Sloven.

There is a sort of idea in the public mind that the poet is what scientists call a "fixed genius," that every poet is the exact counterpart of every other poet.

There is probably no class of men in the world—if class it can be called—whose members differ more widely in personality.

Coming down to modern times, Tennyson was artistically the most delicate and fastidious of men.

Yet he was perhaps the most utterly careless man of his generation regarding his personal appearance.

A great admirer of Tennyson once described his first meeting with the great poet.

It occurred at a roadside public house in the Isle of Wight. The late laureate was seated by the kitchen fire, with a short black clay pipe between his lips, burning grease spots out of a pair of check trousers with the point of a red-hot poker.

It was probably Tennyson's "faculty of silence" which helped him to secure the friendship of the greatest talker in both senses of the phrase—his generation, Thomas Carlyle.

Carlyle had occasional fits of silence, and he and Tennyson would sit on opposite sides of the hearth for six hours at a stretch without exchanging as many words.

At the expiration of such a period of silent intercommunication Carlyle would knock the ashes out of his last pipe and remark with every symptom of the keenest intellectual satisfaction, "Aye, Alfred, mon, we've had a glorious night!"

Tennyson's great and friendly rival, Browning, was as different from him in his personal peculiarities as he was in point of genius.

He always looked as if he had just been turned out of a bandbox. Tennyson was one of the most silent of men, Browning one of the most ebullient and loquacious.

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THE BUSY BEAVERS.

These Tireless Workers Have Altered America's Landscape.

Because its operations are chiefly nocturnal, so that it is seldom or never seen, and because of its skill in controlling water and in house building, something of mystery has grown up about the beaver. It is said that it fells trees for the purpose of building its dams and can lay a tree where it wishes to with the accuracy of the most skilled axman.

Myths like these will probably have a long life. The latter belief is no doubt encouraged by the beaver's frequent habit of slapping the water or earth with its tail as an alarm signal whenever it is startled.

Long before the white man came to America the beaver was hard at work building his dams all over the country and in narrow and sometimes in wide stream valleys, arresting the water and so collecting in its ponds the detritus swept down from the hills and from the upper reaches of the stream.

As this sediment gradually filled up the shallow ponds the beaver moved to other places, and when in time the dam broke down and the waters drained off a wide level meadow was left—the bottom of the old pond.

All over the continent in suitable localities, from Mexico north to the tree limit and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, this was going on century after century, and in this way no doubt were made vast areas of level meadow, whose origin is now unsuspected by the people who occupy them.

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PUZZLES IN NATURE.

Some of the Seeming Contradictions That Science Encounters.

The man of science, like the man of law, has brought before him many an anomaly; but, unlike the judge or the advocate, he knows that the contradictions he studies are only such in seeming. He feels confident that nature at the core is in agreement with herself.

Any day, he believes, these apparent contradictions may be resolved into cases of detected law, not simple enough to disclose itself to aught but the most rigorous analysis.

In the realm of heat it seems that certain rules of radiation, conduction, boiling points and the like are general, not universal. In most cases they act as if alone; in a few cases their effect is masked by causes as yet understood. Let a few cases as perplexing as that of the alloys under refrigeration be briefly recounted.

Common solder has a lower melting point than any of its ingredients. Sulphur fuses at 120 C. and thickens again at 220 C. When steel is heated and dipped into cold water it is hardened; the same treatment softens copper. While almost every substance expands with heat, rubber shrinks. In most cases electrical conductivity is imparted by increase of temperature, yet a carbon pencil rises to an almost threefold augmentation of conductivity when brought to incandescence in an electric lamp.

We may be well assured that when these anomalies are resolved the explanations will bear in their train other difficulties for research yet more subtle. Science never does worthwhile work than where, as here, she points to her own unfinished walls and bids the student as a privilege and a duty to supply their gaps as best he may.

George Iles.

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ANCIENT ARMIES.

Ten thousand horse and 100,000 foot fall on the fatal field of Issus.

The army of Artaxerxes before the battle of Cunaxa amounted to about 1,300,000.

An army of Cambyses, 50,000 strong, was buried in the desert sands of Africa by a south wind.

A short time after the taking of Babylon the forces of Cyrus consisted of 800,000 foot, 120,000 horse and 2,000 chariots armed with scythes.

Ninus, the Assyrian king, about 220 B. C., led against the Bactrians his army, consisting of 1,700,000 foot soldiers, 200,000 horse and 10,000 chariots armed with scythes.

When Xerxes arrived at Thermopylae his land and sea forces amounted to 2,641,610, exclusive of servants, eunuchs, women, sutlers, etc., in all numbering 5,283,220. So say Herodotus, Plutarch and Isocrates.

Why Paper Cuts.

Have you ever cut yourself with a piece of paper? The edge of a piece of glazed paper looks much like that of a knife under the microscope.

Of course the little teeth have not the strength of steel, but if the edge of the paper is drawn swiftly over the finger without much pressure that peculiar property of matter called inertia comes into play, and the tender teeth will cut the flesh before they are broken. The same property it is which allows a candle to be shot through a one inch plank or permits a bullet to pass through a pane of glass without shattering it, leaving only a clean, round hole.—C. H. Claudy in St. Nicholas.

Lincoln and a Suit of Clothes.

On one occasion a judge was ill and, being unable to sit in a case, delegated Lincoln to hear the matter. The account of a guardian was in question.

He had paid \$28 for a suit of clothes for his ward and justified it on the ground that it was a necessary expense. Lincoln held against the guardian on the ground that it was an extravagant expenditure and in passing on the case stated that he had never in his life owned a suit of clothes that cost \$28.

Remember, said the lawyer, "you have undertaken to tell nothing but the truth."

"I'll do my best," answered the expert witness, "but I won't know how far I have succeeded until I'm through with the cross examination."—Washington Star.

The Doubt.

Borrows—By the way, Knox, did I leave my umbrella at your office yesterday? Knox—You left an umbrella, but I don't know whether it was yours or not.—Exchange.

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TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, April 13th, 1907. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

ANDREW BIRCH, of Astoria, county of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7367, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of Sec. 10, in Tp. No. 4 North, Range No. 9 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 9th day of July, 1907. He names as witnesses:

Fred Oberg, of Astoria, Oregon; Herman Jackson, of Astoria, Oregon; Albert Hill, of Hamlet, Oregon; J. H. Wherry, of Elsie, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of July, 1907.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

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FRFD OBERG, of Astoria, county of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7368, for the purchase of the S 1/2 of Sec. 10, in Tp. No. 4 North, Range No. 9 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 9th day of July, 1907. He names as witnesses:

Anders Birch, of Astoria, Oregon; Herman Jackson, of Astoria, Oregon; Albert Hill, of Hamlet, Oregon; J. H. Wherry, of Elsie, Oregon.

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WILLIAM R. RUTHERFORD, of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7369, for the purchase of the E 1/2 of Sec. 34, in Tp. No. 1 North, Range No. 9 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Thursday, the 4th day of July, 1907. He names as witnesses:

David Martiny, of Tillamook, Oregon; Wm. N. Davis, of Beaver, Oregon; John Aschlin, of Tillamook, Oregon; W. C. King, of Tillamook, Oregon.

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ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, February 20th, 1907. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

HANS LESUND, of Hobsonville, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7370, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of Sec. 15, in Tp. No. 1 North, Range No. 9 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Thursday, the 4th day of July, 1907. He names as witnesses:

M. B. Petreys, of Bay City, Oregon; J. C. Bewley, of Tillamook, Oregon; Clarence Tilden, of Hobsonville, Oregon; Ernest Knight, of Hobsonville, Oregon.

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ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, February 13th, 1907. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

RENE L. DOUGNEY, of Warrenton, county of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7371, for the purchase of the S 1/2 of Sec. 21, in township No. 1 North, Range No. 9 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at Portland, Oregon, on Thursday, the 4th day of July, 1907. He names as witnesses:

Albert Crawford, of Nehalem, Oregon; Charles B. Handy, of Nehalem, Oregon; Robert A. Crawford, of Nehalem, Oregon; William Crawford, of Nehalem, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of July, 1907.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, April 13th, 1907. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

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GORAN MUNSON, of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7372, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of Sec. 14, in Township No. 1 North, Range No. 9 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Thursday, the 4th day of July, 1907. He names as witnesses:

James C. Bewley, of Tillamook, Oregon; Edgar Munson, of Tillamook, Oregon; Geo. A. Edmunds, of Tillamook, Oregon; Fred L. Sappington, of Tillamook, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of July, 1907.