

SHIPS AS THEY SINK.

Their Trip to the Bottom and What Happens Afterward.

What becomes of the ship that sinks in midocean? If it is of wood it takes, in the first place, considerable time for it to reach the bottom. In a hundred or more fathoms of water a quarter of an hour will elapse before the ship reaches bottom. It sinks slowly, and when the bottom is reached it falls gently into the soft, cozy bed, with no crash or breaking.

Of course if it is laden with pig iron or corresponding substances or if it is an iron ship it sinks rapidly and sometimes strikes the bottom with such force as to smash in pieces. Once sunken a ship becomes the prey of the countless inhabitants of the ocean.

EARLY COLONIAL HOUSES.

Some Had Inner Stone Walls to Resist the Indian Raiders.

In America the early colonists had little use for the mason's art, except in the construction of the huge chimney stacks which in any dwelling of considerable size and any pretensions to comfort formed a very considerable part of the structure.

In some sections where the dangers of an attack by Indian raiders were imminent, the wooden walls of the lower story inclosed a stout wall of brick or a kind of rubble masonry. Some of these buildings are still standing and inhabited, although dating back at least so far as the lower stories are concerned over two centuries.

Love Will Find a Way.

The young couple fastened to the union station. It was very patent that they were not married. They were altogether too chummy for that. They went out onto the platform and stood and talked for a minute, when he took her in his arms and kissed her fondly and again hurried away toward a train.

"That looks all right. Why?" "They do that three or four times a week. They think that everybody else will think that he is going away on a long journey, but he has never got on a train yet. He simply walks around back of the train and disappears. He gets his kiss all right, though."—Louisville Times.

Minuteness of an Atom.

Sir Oliver Lodge once gave a striking illustration of the minuteness of the atom. The amount of gold in sea water, although very small, seems considerable when stated in atoms, for a single drop of sea water contains 50,000,000 atoms of gold. That figure, however, indicates merely one-fiftieth of a grain in a ton of sea water, and it would take 100,000,000 atoms to be visible under a microscope of the highest power.

A Bad Spill.

"Here's a young woman left \$500,000 merely for spilling a little sunshine into an old man's life." "Her experience is more fortunate than mine. I once spilled a cup of coffee into an old man's lap and he cut me out of his will altogether."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Satisfied With Sound.

"The man has a wonderful flow of language," said the impressionable girl. "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "He is one of the people who would rather talk than be listened to."—Washington Star.

She Couldn't See It.

Miss—You earn \$50 a month. Before I marry you you'll have to earn \$50 a week. Mister—But with you a month would seem but a week.—New York Globe.

Sometimes Happens.

Mrs. White I understand she married beneath her. Mrs. Browne—Yes, the young man in the flat below.—Somerville Journal.

PEASANTS OF RUSSIA.

They Can't Read and Have to Be Aided by Signs and Symbols.

All Russian shops have signs indicating the business carried on within them. Most of them have paintings describing the articles sold. For example, outside the fishmonger's is a large picture of fish; outside the butcher's, of meat; outside the poultryer's, of chicken and game; outside the tea shop, of teapots, glasses and saucers.

Houses are painted red, green, yellow, blue, so that the peasants may easily differentiate them or explain the way. Trains are sent off by bells at the station because the peasants cannot read the time tables. The first bell, one chime, is a quarter of an hour before the train starts; the second, two chimes, is five minutes before, and the third, three chimes, means the train is starting.

ENGLISH INN NAMES.

Some of Them Are as Quaint as Their Origins Are Queer.

Many explanations have been given of curious signboards for inns. The Goat and Compasses is supposed to be a corruption of a motto set over inns during the Puritan period, "Good encompasses us." Bag of Nails of "Bacchanals." Why Not and Dewdrop Inn are described as invitations to the wayfarer: Bird in Hand and Last House, or Final, suggestions that he should not waste his opportunities to imbibe.

The Bull and Mouth is said to be a corruption of Boulogne Mouth, captured by Henry VIII. Bull and Gate, it is suggested, may possibly be a similar vulgarism for Boulogne Gate.

Great battles fought and fortresses taken are commemorated by Gibraltar, Waterloo, Battle of the Nile, and Trafalgar. Admirals range from Blake to Napier, generals from Marlborough to Wolsley, Wellington, Nelson and Keppel being the most common.

It is surprising how many of the Nelson Inns are buildings three or four centuries old, "showing that the innkeeper was prepared to sacrifice the sign under which he had hitherto done business and trusted to make a new reputation under the aegis of the popular hero."—Westminster Gazette.

Fell Four Thousand Feet.

A tragic balloon experience was that of Brownlow. Accompanied by another balloonist, he made an ascension from St. Louis in 1902. The balloon rose rapidly to a height of about 4,000 feet. At this point Brownlow leaned over the side of the car to adjust some rigging. A sudden change in the wind, a lurch of the car, and Brownlow fell over the edge of the basket and, with a cry that his aerial comrade said would haunt him to his death, shot downward toward the earth. The balloon, thus lightened, sprang upward with a great leap, and Brownlow's companion lost consciousness. When he recovered the balloon was in full descent, and he managed to find the valve cord and so deflate it as to make a safe landing. Of Brownlow no further trace was ever found.—New York Tribune.

Wanted to Be Prepared.

A congressman tells of a little shooting party which he attended. "More than one of the party," said the congressman, "felt a trifle nervous about a certain young Englishman as he and his gun seemed strangers. Nothing occurred, however, until I felt something poking me in the side as we crept along. Turning quickly, I found the novice prodding me with the muzzle and fumbling with the hammers of his gun.

Onion Soup and Fame.

Membership in the French academy, the hoped for reward of Gallic writers, was once closely associated with onion soup. During the restoration in France a club was formed under the title of "Diner de la Soup a l'Onion." This organization contained twenty members. It met every three months, when the dinner was opened with an onion soup. The club was to endure until every associate was elected to the academy. This was accomplished in 1845, when the last banquet was held.

The Usual Way.

"Papa," said Jacky, "would you like to have me give you a birthday present?" "Yes, indeed." "Then now is the time to double my weekly pocket money, so's I'll have the money to buy it when your birthday comes."—Pearson's Weekly.

Nicely Turned.

Mrs. Peck—We have been married twenty years today, John. John (with a sigh)—Yes, for twenty years we've fought.—Mrs. Peck (swooning)—What! John (quickly)—Life's battles together, Maria.

Every age has its problem, by solving which humanity is helped forward.—Helen.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

Cooking under modern methods and conveniences is made so attractive the whole family is becoming interested. "These biscuits are delicious; this cake is excellent," says the father. "I made them," says the daughter, and both father and daughter beam with pleasure. Royal Baking Powder has made home baking a success, a pleasure and a profit, and the best cooking today the world over is done with its aid.

Notice is Hereby Given to All Whom It May Concern, that the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, Deems it Expedient to Improve Certain Streets in Tillamook City, Oregon.

And to that end said Common Council did on the 4th day of November, 1912, at a regular meeting, adopt a Resolution and Notice, setting forth therein the streets that said city proposed to improve, and also the kind and manner of improvements which said city proposes to make, and the time and place when and where the Council herein will hear and determine objections and remonstrances thereto, if any, and which Resolution and Notice and the whole thereof, is in words, letters and figures as follows, to-wit:

RESOLUTION AND NOTICE OF INTENTION TO IMPROVE CERTAIN STREETS IN TILLAMOOK CITY, OREGON.

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, deems it expedient and hereby declares its intention to improve the following streets:

The North side of Fourth Street from Stillwell Avenue West to Third Avenue West, in the following manner:

By establishing the grade of said street by grading that part of said street necessary for the construction of sidewalks on the portion of the street hereinafter designated, and on the side thereof hereinafter named, and by constructing upon the side of the street hereinafter specified concrete sidewalks in accordance with the specifications for concrete sidewalks heretofore established by the ordinances of Tillamook City.

All of said improvements to be made in accordance with the charter and ordinance of Tillamook City, Oregon, and to be made at the expense of the property and all thereof adjacent thereto and especially benefited by said improvements, except that the cost of establishing the grade of said street, and the expense of all engineering and surveying necessary for said improvement, to be done by and under the direction of the City Engineer; ascertaining the ownership of the lots or parcels of land included in the assessment district; advertising, mailing and publishing of notice required to be advertised, published or mailed; accounting, clerical labor, books and blanks expended or used by the city recorder or city treasurer, in connection with said improvement, and all salaries of inspectors and all necessary cost of inspection in connection with said improvement, shall

be paid by warrants drawn on the general fund of the city.

All of the Lots, Blocks and Parcels of land described as follows constitute the proposed assessment district for the construction of the sidewalk: A tract of land 105 feet in width North and South lying on the South side of and adjoining Fourth Street in Tillamook City, Oregon, and running from Stillwell Avenue West to Third Avenue West.

It is hereby further resolved that Friday, the 15th day of November, 1912, at eight o'clock P. M. at the Council Room (Commercial Club) in Tillamook Block, Tillamook City, Oregon, be and hereby is fixed as the time and place for the hearing of all objections and remonstrances to the proposed improvement, when and where all persons interested may appear and file or present objections and remonstrances to such proposed improvement; and it is further ordered that the City Recorder publish this Resolution and Notice in one issue of the Tillamook Headlight, on Thursday, the 7th day of November, 1912, in Tillamook City, Oregon, and post this Resolution and Notice in three public places in Tillamook City, Oregon, within one day from this date. All whom it may concern are notified to govern themselves accordingly.

T. B. HANDLEY, City Recorder Tillamook City, Oregon. Done by order of the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, November 4th, 1912.

Notice is hereby further given to all whom it may concern: That said Resolution and Notice be and hereby is made a part of this notice; and all persons who have or are interested or affected in any manner by said proposed improvement as set forth in this notice, and in said Resolution and Notice, are hereby notified to, at the hour of 8 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of November, 1912, remonstrate against, or object to said proposed improvement as hereinbefore set forth, or in any other manner object thereto or remonstrate against said improvement or any part thereof, if any objections or remonstrances thereto they may have; and are further hereby notified that said Council will, at said last named hour and date, at the Council Rooms at Commercial Club Rooms, in Tillamook Block at Tillamook City, Oregon, hear and determine any objections and remonstrances thereto, if any, at said time and place. THIS notice is given by the undersigned, as the Recorder of Tillamook City, by order of the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, in and by said Resolution and Notice ordered. Dated this 4th day of November, 1912. T. B. HANDLEY, As Recorder of Tillamook City, Oregon.

ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE ROUND TRIP TO PORTLAND

VIA THE PACIFIC RY. & NAV. CO.



Pacific International Dairy Show and Pacific Land Products Show November 18 to 23

SALE DATES: From all points on the Pacific Railway & Navigation Co. Nov. 18, 19, 20 and 21, with final return limit of Nov. 25. For further details as to fares from any specific station, train schedule, etc., call on nearest P. R. & N. Agent or write. John M. Scott, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon

Battles and Rain.

That rain followed many of the battles of our war was due not to the effect of the discharge of firearms, but to the fact that in the regions where the battles occurred rain falls on an average one day out of three and that commanders are more inclined to move armies and begin engagements in fair weather. In fact, while rain is in progress such operations are commonly impracticable on account of the condition of the roads. If by the regular operations of nature rain does not fall within two or three days after a battle it is due to the fact that a drought prevails. The idea of rain following battles is expressed in the writings of Plutarch, who states his opinion that the vapor rising from the hot breath, blood and sweat of the struggling masses is condensed into rain by the concussion of the weapons and the hoarse cries of the victors. In a form little less crude the belief that rain is caused by battles has survived to the present day, but it is absolutely unfounded.—Willis L. Moore.

Women Sweep the Streets.

There are many systems of street cleaning, but probably that of the French government of Porto Novo, Demomey, West Africa, is the most economical. The native police examine the streets, and at any part which requires cleaning they stop the women and girls who happen to be passing at the time and order them to sweep the rubbish into heaps. A woman may be seen hurrying along, water jar on head, child strapped on back and perhaps on urgent business, when the native policeman hands her a brush, made from a palm tree leaf, and orders her to do her share of sweeping. This she does reluctantly, knowing how useless it is to refuse. Occasionally the native refuse to do this enforced labor, but in the end the sweeping is done, for the police possess unique powers. The men are exempt from this unpaid work, as, naturally, it would interfere and retard the trade of the colony.

Marie Antoinette's Prison Fare.

An interesting document has been published—the bill of the caterer who supplied Marie Antoinette's needs in prison. They boarded her, it seems, for seventy-four days at 15 francs a day, giving her for that sum coffee for breakfast and for dinner soup, boiled beef, fowl and dessert or, as an occasional alternative, duck and pastry. For forty-one days she had her maid with her, and the maid was boarded for 3 francs a day. Beds, mattresses and bed linen had to be hired, and the charge for these was 64 francs, while the hire of a bath amounted to no less than 60 francs. The washing bill, however, was only 22 francs, and the loan of books, at 1 franc a book, came to not more than 16 francs. The principal other item was 3 francs for a bottle of dentifrice, and the total of the bill, which the nation had to pay was 1,607 francs—a little over \$56.

Soup Extraordinary.

Mrs. Mayfield was interviewing an applicant for the position of cook. "Can you make all kinds of soups, entrees and soups?" she asked. "Oh, yes, mum!" said the applicant. "Do you make a—1 mock turtle soup?" "Oh, yes, mum!" Experience had made Mrs. Mayfield a little distrustful. "Tell me how you would set about it," she said. "Well, of course, mum, like anybody else would." "But how would you make it?" persisted the lady. "Why, mum," said the cook, making a bold guess, "my way is to make a good strong soup first with anything I happen to have, then while it is on the boil I throw the young mock turtles in, mum!"—London Express.

Why He Laughed.

A south side woman sent her small son with a note to his father, asking him to purchase some groceries and send them home in the little fellow's wagon. "I could not find papa, so I gave the note to the groceryman," announced Herold indignantly, "and he just laughed and laughed." This is what the note said: "Dearest—Please put some sugar and rice in Herold's wagon. Twain."—Kansas City Star.

Baboons That Like Oysters.

The liking for oysters is not confined to man alone. F. W. Fitzsimmons in a recently published book says that he found in South Africa baboons that were fond of, in fact, all kinds of shellfish. Troops of the baboons often make excursions to the seaside. He says, to get these salty delicacies they open the shells with their strong teeth or by striking them on a rock.

An Expert Statement.

"Is there any sure way of knowing when a man is meaning to propose?" asked the bud. "You needn't worry about that," said the belle. "The knowledge comes by nature. The most important thing is to know when he isn't going to."

Heartless.

"Your father is heartless! I told him I couldn't live without you." "And what did he say?" "He offered to pay my funeral expenses!"—Pearson's Weekly.

Automatically Attentive.

"Listen to your wife," advises a medical expert. The average man doesn't have to listen. He hears her anyhow.—Nashville Banner.

On and Off.

"What a lot of style the Browns are putting on!" "Yes, and what a lot of credence they are putting off!"

Why Worry?

Business may come, death may come, but the man who gives up cuts down the doctor's bill. Business deals may go wrong, but the man who takes stock in himself and remains on the job makes the bankruptcy court. Poverty may be at the door, but the man who takes his fortune in his own hands will be at the door when it comes in. Why worry? Worry saps vitality, brings down a sunny day into a dreary one. Without a cloud in the sky you can make one believe there will be a downpour any minute. Worry discounts bills, adds interest to those which are paid and disturbs the scheme of life generally. It never won a battle, it cleared a situation. It never solved a problem.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The West and the East.

To the east ancestors are important, to the west descendants are most important. The east delights in memory, the west in prophecy. The east says: This thing is unpleasant and inconvenient, but it served our fathers well, so we will keep it. The west says: This thing will be a nuisance brought up in other countries, so we will do it up. The east, though moving slowly, looks backward; the west, though sometimes moving backward, yet looks forward. The east takes delight in looking behind the times, the west is ahead of them. The east is history; the west is alypse.—Life.

Thackeray's Thanks.

Thackeray's playful habit of punning rime up in prose is happily illustrated in the letter below, which was written to his friend Hovey. "Did I ever write and comply with your desire to have a page of a graph? You're welcome to a graph. Tell your friend the lady I write pleasure higher than in writing poetry and striking of the pen. In compliment to a gentleman's benevolence did inspire to send me partridges and pheasants killed or shot or wire (but whatever the way killing them, I equally admire who of such practices, I trust, never tire. May you bring your noble sportsman, is the food of William Makepeace Thackeray, and esquire."

Waterloo's Rimes.

The battle of Waterloo has produced more verse than any other battle in record. Probably, too, no other name lends itself to such a variety of rimes. Waterloo is a Flemish name. As pronounced by the Belgians, it rimes with "barter low," and hence the name became Anglicized in England. The name was current in England as early as 1700. Crabbe makes Waterloo rime with "foe," but Byron, writing only a few months later, makes it rime with "true." A more ingenious rime appears in a Nottinghamshire dialect poem written during the Crimean war. We'll fight 'em as we fought the French when we met at Waterloo. We brogged 'em in the belly and 'em all go-uh! —London Chronicle.

Hissing "Carmen."

One of the most popular operas of the present day, "Carmen," underwent an unfortunate experience, but achieved success too late, as to console the disappointed composer, whose death was accelerated, it is said, by the reception accorded to his chef d'oeuvre. "Carmen" was, in fact, actually hissed off the stage on its first performance in Paris in 1875, and poor Bizet died shortly after, unable to foresee the great success in store for his work and best work, whose stirring music so admirably fits the thrilling Spanish libretto it illustrates.

Siamese Clothes.

In Siam both men and women wear the "panung," which is described as a piece of silk or cotton cloth wound around the hips, the slack being rolled up, passed between the legs and knotted up behind in such a way as to give the appearance of a pair of loose knickerbockers. For waist coverings the women wear jackets or blouses, and the men wear coats.—Haber's.

Not the Same Thing.

"My wife, dear doctor, thinks she must go to the Riviera for her health, isn't there some other remedy for her illness?" "Yes; I can cure the illness, but I can't cure your wife."—Flanagan's Blatter.

No Cause to Quarrel.

"My poem," said the poet, "was entitled 'A Day With a Dream.'" "Well," said the editor, "that ought to stimulate you."—Exchange.

Today.

"An ounce of tomorrow," suggests a pundit informs an exchange, "is worth a pound of yesterday." But an ounce of today is worth a ton of either.—Detroit News.

Success is something to live up to, failure, something to live down.—Fourth's Companion.