The St. Tammany Farmer
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
Saturday, June 4, 1910.
COVINGTON. : : LOUISIANA.

Menelik is [illegible]

The following announcement in the black-bordered pages of the Times-Democrat of May 29, 1910, marks the passing of one of the distinguished citizens of a man of many friends; has had much to do in molding and commercial prosperity of N[illegible] a man who will be mourned and [illegible] his kin[illegible] "Mr. Page M. Baker, for over fifty years a citizen of New Orleans, manager of the Times-Democrat, one of the last twenty-one years and managing editor for [illegible] years previously, died yesterday at his home, corner [illegible] after several months' [illegible] Mr. Baker's family and relatives were with him [illegible]

The hookworm grows fat in the spring.

The "vanderlust" season is here.

The shoe man smiles.

Pity "central" on that proposed telephone from Scotland to Paris.

A coffee-and-sinker breakfast often follows a supper on lobster a la Newburg.

Better make a note in your diary about four years ahead that grass crops are the honest money.

King Menelik [illegible] decease, [illegible] taking hold of his public duties with renewed zest and vigor.

A Chicago man has asked to be [illegible] because his death which was caused by beer a dying that she wants is a pipe line.

It is still [illegible] anything less than the kidnaping of a millionaire's child into the daily press.

St. Louis man swears that his subconscious self was in control when he got married. Sounds much like the majority of cases.

A Russian prince is named as co-respondent in the divorce suit of a turpentine king. "Heavy lies the head that wears a crown."

In Kansas men will not go to the farms while the moving picture shows are in operation with a daily change of programme.

The movement to teach girls how to cook pie has been greeted with great pleasure by the many men who have heretofore dreaded marriage.

A New York cafe that arbitrarily required its patrons to wear evening dress has been closed, thus striking another blow for freedom of action.

You can step on the grass in New York now. But somehow there are other things we'd rather do while paying hotel bills at the rate of $8 a minute.

A Sing Sing prisoner complains that he was given an ammonia bath. Probably some improvement installed since they started calling the place Ossining.

A Chicago doctor says that a man is as old as his blood vessels. The men in St. Paul also usually are about the same age as their bones, nerves and other paraphernalia.

Professor Lowell, now in England, tells Britons that the inhabitants of Mars are intelligent organisms, but not at all like men. But he did not mean this as a slur on human beings.

Friends of the art league in Chicago are urging the park board to abandon the word "boulevard" and to call the highways connecting the park systems "drives," or "roads," or "parkways." The people of Chicago are rapidly becoming purists. It will be remembered that Eugene Field prophesied that if Chicago ever got interested in culture, Chicago would make culture hum.

The ballooning fatalities in Germany should serve as a warning to amateur aeronauts everywhere, at the opening of the season for aerial flights. The ascension with the Pommern, which ended in the Baltic sea, was undertaken when a high wind prevailed, and when professional aeronauts would have considered it rash to start. The second fatality revealed the dangers of descent when strong winds are blowing.

The young Lochinvar of the twentieth century has to be up-to-date, or else no wedding bells for him. There may be "racing and chasing on Canonbie Lee," or wherever he makes his getaway with a willing and adoring sweetheart, but it will not be after the charger which has stood conveniently near. The elopers hustle off in an automobile, and the pursuers follow in the fastest motor cars that can be requisitioned. And then the hunt is not always successful. A youthful pair ran away in that fashion at San Diego, Cal., and so far as heard from have not been captured.

The rage for changing names sometimes runs up against a snag. Some one succeeded in rechristening Tottenville, down on Staten Island, and substituting the title of Bentley Manor. Now the descendants of the Huguenots who settled in that quarter have risen in protest and want the old name back. So do the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose patriotic spirit naturally revolts at the fact, as alleged, that the new name is that of a man who was a Tory in the Revolution. Sometimes the adoption of a new name for a town is marked by more haste than discretion.

A clubwoman wants college girls protected. She fears they think too deeply. Well, if they didn't think deeply at times how should we know the correct way to make fudge?

If you have a bad memory, says one of the "good thing" pages, safeguard it by jotting down in a notebook a little memorandum of the promises you make, just as a small reminder. Um! Very good. Believe, at the same time, somebody could make quite a bit of money by marketing a handy forgettor.

The Yakima preacher who asked his congregation to whistle the hymns is still a few laps behind the Pennsylvania coal region preacher who uses a whistle instead of a bell on his church to call the faithful to prayer.

A Jersey City minister tells his congregation that baldness forces him out of the ministry; he cannot wear his hat in the pulpit, and if he preaches baldheaded he catches cold. So he retires. Thus a new column is added to the table of causes of decay of the ministry.

Newest Bathing Caps

Photograph, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

Rubberized silk, tight fitting caps inside the handkerchiefs. Border of Persian design, red figured rubberized silk, white washable chiffon, taffeta banded across hair on top tied with side rosettes.

arrive in Covington June 6, for several weeks visit to Mrs. M. E. Fosse, before leaving for New York. Mrs. Del Fosse wished to resign her position and remain in Covington permanently, but they would not let her go. She is the highest salaried teachers in the school.

[illegible]and Sale in St. Tammany Parish Postponed.

THE STORY OF OLD SALARY.
THE FUTURE OF ALEXIUS ALLE.

It is a peculiar thing how the same old story is repeated time and time again with renewed interest and [illegible] the same illustration of lost opportunity. Chicago could have once been purchased of books, but the [illegible] were not [illegible] Today the w[illegible] the same old s[illegible] in front of [illegible] will be [illegible]

DRESS COMMENT.

Black chiffon tunics over blue or green or orange satin foundations are among the more favored styles.

Lace is more and more claiming the attention for trimming hats and gowns.

Black and white are most used, and when decorating skirts it is adjusted in flounces or as a tunic.

Old gold silk for afternoon and evening wear is being combined with Chantilly lace.

Cloth of gold and silver tissue comes again to a supple and glistening rescue when the dull rose and mahogany shades cry for a contrasting touch.

Yards and yards of shaded or changeable ribbon will be devoted to the hats in enormous loops, bows and scarfs.

Figured silks are vying with two-toned effects for street and house dresses.

Large flat hats have appeared with flowers in wreaths encircling the low crowns. This style is becoming to nine out of ten women, for it is undeniable that the long, sweeping lines of hats will add to the charm of the face beneath, and they are rarely trying to the wearer on account of stiff or straight effects.

DRESSING JACKET.

This jacket is in kimono style; the entire edge being cut in rather large scallops that are bound with contrasting material cut on the cross. If the jacket is in lawn, muslin, or zephyr, the binding would be in zephyr; if jacket is in nun's veiling or delaine, then silk would be used for binding.

Materials required: Two yards 40 inches wide.

MANY ARTICLES IN PURSE

Remarkable Ingenuity Displayed in Design and Workmanship of Parisian Jeweler.

A useful purse, just imported from Paris, is made of pearl colored glazed leather, lined with watered silk with a very unostentatious gold clasp. It is simple enough, and quite demure outwardly, but its interior contains unusual treasures for so unsuspecting an exterior. Besides the usual compartments for change, bills and visiting cards, there is fitted neatly under a gray leather flap a small mirror. In a compartment next to this is a beautiful little cut glass and silver mounted vinaigrette, and in the corresponding compartment a powder box with a little puff. In the other side of the wonderful little purse is another compartment containing a small pair of chased silver opera glasses mounted in mother-of-pearl, and last, but most surprising of all, because it is so carefully hidden in the uppermost fold of the purse, is an exquisite tiny fan of ivory and spangled gauze. Never have so many vanities been gathered together so neatly and compactly to delight a lady's heart inside of one little insignificant and inconspicuous flat gray purse not six inches square. It can be called the much in little purse.

New Petticoats.

If you expect to make your own petticoats, select white muslin, blue chambray, tan chambray, white insertion or unbleached muslin and gingham for bands. In making the unbleached muslin petticoat cut the skirt in gores and attach a flounce. Trim the flounce with a narrow band of gingham and head it with a fold of gingham. Both materials will wash nicely. In selecting a muslin by all means eliminate lime-filled. It is cheap and soon turns yellow. If a ruffle of swiss embroidery is used select the kind with small notched edges and it will be less liable to tear. If laces are wanted the Valenciennes are durable, but a heavier linen variety can be used over and over again. For a chambray petticoat a net ruffle gives a pretty effect. Curtain net will serve the purpose. Hem it and head the hem with a very narrow fold of petticoat material. Three small bands look pretty on it. A serviceable petticoat is made of black or navy near silk. It wears well, has a silk finish and may be washed.

Pumps for Street Wear.

The new pumps for street wear are made with ankle straps, which are an improvement over the pumps used last year, for they were scarcely practical for outdoor wear.

To be quite correct the stockings worn with pumps of this description should be plain and fine, of course.

This rule applies to the street only. For house wear any of the dainty styles in embroidered hose may be donned as suits the taste of the wearer.

A New Black Dress.

It is a chain mail dress, a sheath-like robe of coarse chenille threaded with jet beads, which the makers insist upon calling black diamonds. The excessive brilliance of the dress is lessened by broad bands of chenille that are crossed in fichu lines and carried down the sides of the tunic. The wide band of velvety black is again used under the arms so that the glistening black armor is not so aggressive as it sounds.

Soft folds of chiffon form the short sleeves, and white maline gives the chemisette in the most attractive form.

Plump Arms.

Cocoa butter will make the arms plump. Soften and warm the flesh with cloths wrung out of hot water and then rub from shoulder to wrist with a circular motion with cocoa butter warmed slightly. Cocoa butter may be had at any drug store in small cakes; it is hard and must be warmed before using. Unless the flesh is clean and warm it will not absorb.

Use for a Lace Gown.

Now that transparent overdraperies are so much in vogue, those women who possess a half-worn lace gown should resurrect it. White, black or a color may be utilized. White or cream chiffon should veil laces in these shades, but black may be used under black chiffon or a dark color, such as a dull wine red.

Colored laces may be covered with chiffon in the same shade, using a different tone—lighter or darker, as considered the better choice—or a color harmonizing with the lace.

Economical Suit.

The smart-looking suit consisting of a foulard frock in polka-dot or a small figure design with short coat of cloth in the same shade as the foulard, is one of the most economical investments a woman can indulge in.

For she will possess a serviceable suit for eight months of the year, and if she cares to take the frock for house wear, from November to March, it will be useful for a whole year.

OVER THE LAKE ON DOLIVE.

The [illegible] took a trip to New Orleans last Tuesday on the Dolive, of the St. Tammany Steamship Company. [illegible] and friend, J. L. [illegible] Orleans Great Northern Railroad at Abita Springs. [illegible] is purser, and made it pleasant for us. Dinner [illegible] served in [illegible] desire [illegible] charge of [illegible] holstered in [illegible] fortable. The Dolive is a fine, steady boat, and [illegible] fectly safe. Extensive tests by the United States forest service show that soft woods or wood with an open, porous grain give best results when treated with preservatives. The wood should be well seasoned and dry when treated.

SAVING FENCE POSTS

Give Best Results When Treated With Preservatives.

By soaking or brushing with Creosote, Coal Tar Oil or Creosote Coal Tar Oil or Creosote Solution, those who desire may treat their own fence posts. Dollar Cable. Publication. Dollar and Hovey Dons.

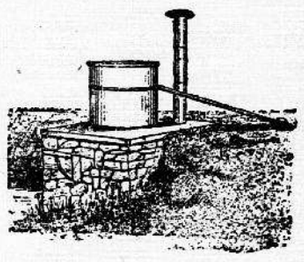
This process has been used successfully in Europe for several years. It consists of immersing the wood in a solution of corrosive sublimate (mercuric chlorid) long enough to permit a more or less thorough penetration of the preservative. A water tight wooden vat is constructed of planks. No iron must be used, since it is quickly destroyed by the corrosive sublimate.

The wood to be treated should be seasoned. It is piled in the vat and when almost full, a series of clamps are put on to hold it firmly in position. The sublimate solution is then put in.

This solution is made by using one part of sublimate to 150 parts of water, the salt being first dissolved in small quantities of hot water and then diluted to the proper point. The strength of the solution decreases as it is used and must be renewed by adding more sublimate from time to time.

The liquid should cover the wood at least one inch and the wood should be left in the vat for from five to ten days, depending on the size of the timber. As light affects the solution, the vat must be kept covered. The cost of treatment is about 4½ cents cubic food of wood, which would be about $5.75 per cord.

As corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison, extreme care is needed in handling the solution, especially by persons not familiar with it. Where wood is scarce and high it will, no doubt, pay to treat not only fence posts, but posts, poles and stakes for vineyards, hop yards and wherever such material is used in farming or gardening.



Tank for Treating Posts.

built under it as shown in the cut. The oil is poured into the tank, the posts or poles are set vertically in it and fire started under.

As soon as the oil becomes thoroughly warm it penetrates into the timber for greater or less distance. The fire should be kept up for several hours, after which the posts may be removed and another batch put in. This treatment is possible only with absolutely dry wood. The forest service drops a caution that of the many numerous products sold and designed to be used by painting on the wood only a very small number are of any value.

The Best Conditions.

The best condition for the sow to be in is medium flesh, carefully and regularly fed, independent shelter and plenty of exercise in a good pasture. What is better for a brood sow than plenty of room to move about over a good pasture? Bits of green grass, roots, and worms are all good foods for sows. An independent hog house to crawl into makes it a very pleasant home. When the sow is about to farrow the house is set near a fence and hurdles are placed around the front end, so that other hogs in the same lot cannot get in to disturb the sow. She can farrow in peace. She can be alone with her litter and yet is not confined entirely to the individual house. As soon as the pigs are a week old and active enough to run along with the sow, the hurdles may be removed and the sow and litter given the run of the pasture.

Work on Corn.

The department of agriculture in 1909 gave particular attention to the breeding of corn for the south and in conducting tests and demonstrations for the purpose of finding out the best methods to increase through rate of yield. In the south, where summer drouth is likely to occur, the practise of planting corn in furrows four to six inches below the level, which has been followed so long, has been found to be based on sound principles. By actual tests it is shown that corn so grown has yielded four to five bushels more to the acre than where level cultivation was practised.

The Valuable Mare.

A mare that produces a strong, healthy foal every year is worth double the money of one equally as good every other way that produces a foal only every other year. This is characteristic of some mares. When a breeder gets one of the latter kind he will do well to get rid of her at the first favorable opportunity, unless he wants her for general use.

MANY CAUSES

Trouble Frequently Occurs and Is Sometimes Only After Most Drastic Measures Are Adopted.

By L. A. [illegible], United States Dairy Inspector, in New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Many detrimental to the [illegible] from milk, which [illegible] fermentation [illegible] milk with any tendency to turn threads. This trouble frequently affects the milk of a dairy day after day and is removed only by the most drastic measures.

Outbreaks of this nature frequently occur in the cold months, because the bacteria in this group thrive better at low temperatures than the lactic acid bacteria which hold them in check under normal conditions.

In one case it was found that these bacteria were abundant in the dust of the stable. The trouble was removed by thoroughly cleaning and whitewashing.

In another serious and persistent outbreak it was found that the milk as it came from the dairy contained few or no ropy milk bacteria, but they were abundant in the water tank in which the milk was held over night.

The small amount of water occasionally splashed into the cans added sufficient bacteria to make the milk ropy in a comparatively short time.

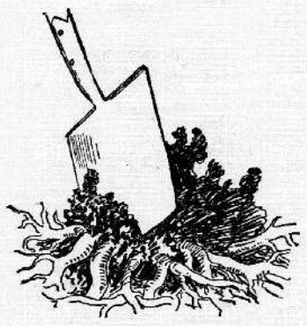
The utensils and floor had become so thoroughly impregnated with this organism that milk exposed in the room or strained through the wire strainer became ropy without contamination with the water.

The trouble was removed by thoroughly scalding all the utensils, disinfecting the floor with a five per cent. sulphuric acid solution and destroying the organisms in the ice water by adding potassium bichromate—in the proportion of one part to 1,000 parts of water.

RHUBARB BED FOR HOME USE

Requires Rich, Well-Drained Soil and Should Be Planted Early—Method of Care.

Rhubarb requires a rich, well-drained soil and should be planted early. The ground should be prepared by digging in a liberal quantity of well-rotted barnyard manure, if that is to be had, and the plantation should be given an annual dressing hereafter. The plants should be set about four feet apart each way. If



Treating the Roots.

they are crowded the stalks will become small. The ground should be kept well cultivated during the summer, even after the cutting season is over, to encourage a vigorous growth of the remaining leaves which will help to build up strong crowns to furnish stalks the next year. Victoria is a good variety of plant. For best results, the bed should be in a sunny place.

GENERAL FARM NOTES.

Coal ashes are of no value to the garden.

Because hogs are thin and have large frames it does not necessarily follow that they will feed well.

Noontime is the best time to feed the chickens raw vegetables such as cabbages, beets and turnips.

Egg production and market poultry are the qualities that are necessary to the continued popularity of any breed.

Under favorable conditions pigs gain an average of a pound a day to the age of four months, and over a pound a day beyond this age.

The farmer who markets his garden truck can add from ten to twenty-five per cent. to its value by putting it up attractively in suitable packages.

Short bedding for the farrowing sow. The youngsters sometimes become tangled in the long straw and are overlaid and killed by the mother.

Get a beef liver two or three times a week. Boil it, chop it up fine and feed it to the hens. They will relish it and give a bountiful return in eggs.

When the horses are doing hard work they should be fed liberally and with a good, nutritious ration. When relieved from work their feed should be cut down.

The chief thing sought in the internal arrangements of a brooder is a provision to keep the chicks from piling up and smothering each other as they crowd toward the source of heat.

Poor Care of Eggs.

Nothing we eat goes on the market in a more haphazard fashion than eggs. Watch the average grocery man, for instance. He will allow them to set where odors will be absorbed, and will keep them until they have lost all their original freshness. Then he will slam them into an ordinary sack, taking no regard of the color of the eggs, the dirtiness of the sack or eggs, and gets them out in the quickest way possible.

Disease Among Chicks.

Quite frequently a disease will appear among chicks because they have had access to some carrion, a dead rabbit or putrid chicken. The mother hen probably leads them to this source of disease quite a ways from the house and is therefore unknown to the poultry keeper.

Big Corn Crop.

It is estimated that the last corn crop would require 80,000 trains of 30 cars each to transport all of it.

Abita News and Society

[illegible] Occurs and Is Sometimes Only After Most Drastic Measures Are Adopted.

[illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Hanfun and Mabel were Sunday in Abita, the guests of Miss Gertrude Leonard.

[illegible] Dr. Roberts, of New Orleans, is a guest at the Abita Hotel.

[illegible] known, in no [illegible] Mr. K. Baker of New Orleans, is [illegible] Abita nearly all made famous [illegible] time he [illegible] Abita with friends.

Geo. Mary, who h[illegible] Mr. Meiner, of New Orleans, [illegible]

A Fish Out of Water

By BERTHA ORVILLE

(Copyright, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.)

Ned Morgan was in a quandary. His sister Edith and his best friend, Tom Winters, had been in that delightful stage of courtship that precedes an engagement when suddenly the situation changed and Tom's visits ceased. The big brother had at first concluded that it was a lovers' quarrel and would, in time, right itself. But Edith's demeanor soon changed that theory. She seemed to be as happy and as intensely interested in her thoughts as she was when first she met Tom.

On the other hand, Tom was in a state of deep despondency. One day he suddenly announced his intention of going west.

"See here, Edith," said Ned, "what's wrong between you and Tom? He's going away, and I am inclined to think it's because you haven't treated him right."

"I have, Ned. When I saw that I didn't care for him in the way he wanted me to, I told him so frankly."

"What occasioned your change of heart?"

She blushed and turned away her eyes.

"Who in the world is the man? The other man. There is one, isn't there, Edith?"

"I—I am not sure," she hesitated, her blue eyes softening in reminiscence.

"But no one comes to see you. You haven't received any attention since you turned Tom down. This is a Jack and Jill town, you know, and there is no one available that I know of."

She was silent.

"You won't tell me, Edith?"

"No," she said decidedly, "not—yet."

Her brother wisely refrained from further questioning. He sought Tom.

"So you are going west, Tom?"

"Yes, a business trip that no one else in the firm wanted to take, but

"We Rowed Up the Creek."

which was welcomed by me under the circumstances."

"I know Edith. This is a passing whim of hers, and she will be all right again by the time you return."

Ned grew watchful of his sister. From the fact of her having no evening entertainment he concluded that the other man must be employed at night and able only to pursue his wooing by day. It was quite by accident that he gained knowledge of the affair. He was taking a turn in his car in the country one morning, and passed a small lake resort. Feeling thirsty he ran the car into the grounds up to the pavilion. To his surprise he saw his sister's runabout in the driveway.

"Where is the young lady who came out in the runabout?" he asked of the landlord.

"If 'twas a young lady, ten to one she's out in the sailboat with Jack," was the reply with a significant smile.

"Jack?"

"Jack Berdan. He has charge of the boats here. He's a pretty fair looking chap and since I've had him here the boat trade has more than doubled. All the girls in the country and town have come to think there's nothing like sailing. There's one pretty girl who has been here every morning regularly for ten days."

On his way home Ned evolved a plan of action. In the afternoon he invited a girl he knew to go to the summer resort for a sail.

"Oh, then at last I may see Jack!" she exclaimed, laughing.

"Jack?"

"The picturesque new boatman. The girls all have been out to see him. They say he looks like Romeo. Mother wouldn't let me go out there alone."

Ned had to admit that Jack was certainly of the type to appeal to the artistic and feminine eye. He was slender, supple and little and handled the boat with ease and grace. He had dark, foreign-looking eyes, strong features, brown skin, even white teeth and a musical voice. He wore corduroy trousers, blue flannel shirt with turn-down collar and rolled-up sleeves, red tie, a bit of a cap on the back of his head, with a Byronic raven lock on his brow.

When they were in the sailboat Ned tried to draw him into conversation, but sailor-like his eyes and thoughts were centered on the boat and sky.

"They must keep you pretty busy here," he observed as they landed. "Have to work evenings, I suppose?"

"Yes; that's our busy time," replied Jack. "Once in a while I lay off for a morning. I am going to get up tomorrow and go to the ball game."

"Be sure you do," urged Ned. "It's going to be the game of the season."

He went home, relieved. Jack had omitted all his "g's" and had said "git" for "get." He went early to the game the next morning and secured a seat on the bleachers watching the entrance faithfully. Presently Jack appeared, "dressed up." His attire was just what Ned had hoped it would be.

At luncheon he remarked casually to his sister: "Bessie Lawrence and I went to Round lake for a sail yesterday."

"I hear the girls are all wild over the new boatman. I don't wonder. He's about as handsome a chap as I ever saw outside of a picture."

"Isn't he beautiful?" she asked enthusiastically, "and can't he handle a boat well?"

"Yes; he's a born sailor. So you have been sailing with him, Edith?"

"Yes, a few times," she said.

"Have you been with him anywhere else?"

"Once or twice. We rowed up the creek and—"

"And where else, Edith?" he asked gently.

"I took him in my automobile for a ride."

"And do you think that was just the thing to do? Why not ask him to come to your house, as you did Tom and the others?"

"I thought," she said, reddening under his gaze, "that you would object."

"I would certainly prefer to have you see him here than to be going where he is. I made his acquaintance at the ball game this morning. I shall ask him to call, if you like."

"I don't think I want him to call," she said nervously.

"Why not?" he asked in feigned surprise.

"I don't know just why," she said doubtfully.

"I made inquiries about him and I find that he is a respectable, industrious fellow. I'll ask him to come up after dinner to-night. I want to see him anyway and figure on a sailboat party for next week."

He telephoned to the resort and Jack promised to call at eight o'clock that night. When he was admitted by the maid Edith and Ned were in the library. Edith looked at him and turned away from Ned's dancing eyes. Jack wore bright tan shoes, plaid socks, light trousers, a gaudy waistcoat, a gorgeous tie, a watch chain with a multiplicity of dangling charms, a large pin in his tie and an organization emblem in his lapel. He seemed perfectly at ease, however; much more so than his hostess. And he blithely ignored all the rules of English. After half an hour Ned considered from his sister's countenance that the lesson had been learned.

"Now, Berdan," he said, "let's figure on getting that biggest boat of yours up through the chain of lakes."

"Then, if you want to talk business, I may be excused," said Edith, hastily leaving the room.

Present her brother called to her.

"Our caller had to depart," he said gravely. "He had only two hours' leave. By the way, Edith, he confided in me that he had a girl—a dandy girl, he said."

"Ned," she said, tears of mortification in her eyes, "he looks so different in a boat."

"That is true. He should stay in one. But did you know that Tom returned today? May I telephone and ask him to come up tonight?"

"He won't come," she said hopelessly.

"Let's see," he replied, going to the telephone.

After a moment's conversation, he handed her the receiver.

"Tom wants to speak to you, Edith," he said, leaving the room.

Frozen to Death in Alaska

Klondike Pioneer Leaves Pathetic Note Willing His Goods to Indians.

His feet frozen and dying in an Alaskan wilderness from lack of attention, Martin C. Harrison, a Klondike pioneer, left a will of eight words, reading: "Am dying; let natives have my stuff. Good-by."

Harrison's feet were frozen while going from Tanana Crossing to his camp on Nabesna river, a Tacoma (Wash.) dispatch to the San Francisco Chronicle says. The Indians on the Nabesna and Upper White rivers had requested his help in erecting log buildings for their use. A blizzard came up and during the blinding storm he broke through a small stream, whose cold water froze both lower limbs. Harrison was 200 miles away from medical care and wrote the note quoted, which was found in his pocket, when he felt himself dying.

Harrison had been employed as a special agent for the North American Transportation and Trading company on the upper Yukon and lately had located valuable copper claims on the Nabesna and White river. His family, which is living at Seattle, has been without tidings of him for months. Solomon Albert, a former partner of Harrison, left Dawson with a dog team upon learning that the latter had met with an accident. Harrison died before Albert reached him. The relatives of Albert are now anxious regarding his safety.

No Delay With Second Case.

"The first time I hired that lawyer to handle a court case for me he kept getting it adjourned and adjourned; but on the next occasion he rushed the case through in no time!"

"How do you account for his rapidity in the latter case?"

"I made him do it by contract."