

JOHN CHINAMAN'S HOUSE.

Must Be Built at a Special Time and in a Special Way to Be Right.

When a Chinaman has decided to build himself a house the first person he consults is not an architect, but a sort of wizard.

This individual examines the site and marks the exact spot for the front door. In China front doors must never face due south, though a partly southern aspect is highly desirable. Only the houses of the emperor and of high governing officials may front due south.

The wizard, or geomancer, next prescribes the exact size of the front door. An inch too much or too little might have disastrous consequences.

A screen of wood or of bricks must be erected about three yards in front of the door. This is to keep out any evil breath. Not human breath, nor malaria, nor bad odors; but some mysterious and fatal something which is only to be kept out by that screen.

The wizard next locates the spot for the kitchen fireplace. This also must not face south, because the south represents fire; and the kitchen fire and the south fire, working together, would be so powerful that the house would just naturally burn up.

Having settled the question of place, the wizard figures out a time when work may be begun with some degree of safety. For instance, if the earth god should be at home when the workmen began digging they might stick a spade into his august cranium and then there would be the devil to pay. The family living in that house would die out.

The would-be builder must also find out whether it is a year when he may with safety begin anything. There are lots of these unlucky years. A man must not be married, for instance, when his age is 24 or 26, or any even number.

Having picked out a favorable year, John must next consider his two lucky months, for there are only two out of the 12 which are favorable to his undertaking new things. Then his yellow road days or good ones must be determined. There are more black road days than yellow ones, so the auspicious moments for starting his house are finally reduced to a pretty limited number.

But that isn't all. The lucky days of the whole family must next be figured out, compared with John's own yellow road days and the result boiled down. The proper moment for putting the front door in place, for building the kitchen fireplace and so on are then decided on, and, after waiting perhaps several months for the auspicious day to arrive, John can at last begin work.

THE MOTOR OR THE HORSE

Big Automobiles Are Taking the Place of Animals All Over the World.

It will probably be many, many years in the future, if the time ever comes, before the automobile will put the "laboring" horse out of business. But the motorists declare that the fate of the carriage horse, anyway the city animal, is not so far distant. They maintain, and with some show of reason for the contention, that it is only a matter of a few years until the "smart" carriage horse, with "hob" tail, high head and silver trimmed harness, will have to seek some other means of earning oats and hay.

Kansas City, says the Star, is perhaps behind a good many other cities of its class in the motor game. But it is true here as elsewhere that many families which have always maintained a stable of horses are neglecting and then gradually giving up the animals in preference to the automobile. It works out this way:

"My dear," remarks the head of the family, "I am thinking of buying an automobile. It is just an experiment, you know. Of course, we will keep the horses and use them principally."

"Mercy! no, John; we mustn't give up the horses," says the wife.

For a week or two they are too busy learning how to drive the new motor to think about the horses. Then, some Sunday afternoon a sense of duty, more than anything else, compels them to have the surrey and the pair of bays brought around to the carriage entrance and they go for a drive. But somehow they seem to poke along and there is something lacking about the ride. Neither one mentions it, but before long another and then another motor car finds shelter in the stable and the horses go out through exit No. 23.

The speed craze in automobiles has about died out. What the purchasers are giving attention to now is the reliability of a car and what will be the minimum cost of repairs. Formerly the first question asked was: "How fast can it go?" Now the inquiry is: "How far and how cheap will it go?" This is especially true in this vicinity, where the roads are narrow and there are many turns. Twenty miles an hour is as fast as anybody cares to go, and almost any car will do that.

Expensive Transaction.
Forty years after the Bodleian library at Oxford had received a copy of the first folio Shakespeare—that is to say, in 1664—the librarian of that institution, clearing out some "superfluous books," dumped the first folio in the lot and accepted \$120 for the parcel. Now the Bodleian has a chance of buying it back again—for \$15,000.

Easy Way Out.
Nellie—Are you married?
Sally—Yes, to a conductor, but I think he doesn't love me.
"Well, get a transfer."—N. Y. Times.

LARGE CHUNKS OF COPPER

Remarkable Discoveries of Great Masses of Rich Ore Recently Made.

An enormous mass of pure native copper is being uncovered at a mine in Ontonagon county. The big chunk lies in the tenth level at a point about 1,000 feet from one of the principal shafts. Several large pieces have already been cut from it, and these, with the remainder of the mass so exposed, weigh fully 20 tons.

How much more there is of the big chunk is a matter of conjecture, says the St. Paul Dispatch, but from all indications the aggregate weight of the mass will be found to run 50 or even more tons. Masses of copper are encountered so regularly that one of several tons excites no comment. It is only when one of unusual size is located that it is deemed worthy of notice.

Large as this mass will doubtless prove, however, it will be a pigmy compared with the famous mass found in the Michigan, then known as the Minnesota, in 1865. This was 12½ by 18½ by 45 feet in size and weighed 527 tons. It required 20 men working 15 months with long-handled chisels to cut this mass into pieces small enough for hoisting, and 27 tons of copper chips were made in doing this work.

Countless small masses, some of which, however, weighed several hundred tons, were taken from this mine, and there is no question that it deserves the title of the richest copper mine ever opened. The Calumet and Hecla is a far more valuable mine, but no other mine opened has ever yielded such enormous quantities of copper from such small openings as were furnished by the best slopes of the old Minnesota. It is interesting to note that the Minnesota mine was discovered in 1847, through finding an Indian pit in which was a six ton mass of native copper that had been broken from its matrix of rock and raised on skids.

The skids had rotted centuries before and on the soil that covered the nugget grew a hemlock tree showing nearly 400 rings of annual growth. The old company suspended operations in 1870—why, has never been satisfactorily explained—and since its reorganization in Detroit in 1899 the present company, operating under the title of the Michigan, has been engaged in developing the mine anew.

The biggest mass of copper ever discovered in the world was a 600-ton chunk found in the old Phoenix mine in Keweenaw county, the Minnesota mass ranking second. The Phoenix mass, with copper at the time selling at 30 cents per pound, was worth about \$350,000, yet it is chronicled that so inefficient were the people in control of the property that little, if any, profit was made from the magnificent find.

SALTON DESERT TALES.

The Formerly Saline and Barren Region Was Not Unproductive of Yarns.

"Wierd and wonderful are the stories which have come out of the great Salton desert in California," writes Edgar F. Howe in Technical World Magazine. "It was there, on the lower Colorado river, that 'Capt. Smith' found the lame turtle, and so won its gratitude by healing it that it returned in later years and offered its services as an animated ferry when the captain was on an island threatened with a rising flood.

"On yonder mesa, sloping upward from Volcano Springs, is the 'invisible city,' where the clangor of street car bells and all the hubbub of a metropolis can be heard, but where only the gravelly soil, the dreary mountains, and the scant, dwarfed vegetation can be seen.

"Near Superstition mountains is the spring of natural gin, where the coyote, the gray wolf, the fox and the wild fowl are on perpetual debauch; and near by is the hill from which stows natural ink. In the same vicinity is the mine of crystals which make perfect pens, and the deposit of asbestos where one can tear off sheets of blotting paper ready made.

"It was in the Superstition mountains that Otto Schmidt found the invisible serpents with glass cups on the tails that revolved and produced beautiful music. It was in this desert, too, that an ingenious Yankee found a group of camels, abandoned in early days by the army, and, by siphoning the water from their sacks, was able to irrigate a farm, while the animals plied back and forth between the river and the farm, ever keeping up the water supply.

"Now the grim valley, rendered wonderfully fertile by irrigation, is the home of 8,000 thriving people. Recently the Colorado river, breaking through its old bounds, began again to run into the valley, which it formerly occupied, but now great steel and concrete dams are being built and by May 1 the river will be forever shut out, except as it is needed for irrigation purposes."

Hydrophobia in Europe.
Hydrophobia, which has practically been stamped out in England, still flourishes in most continental countries. Germany tops the list with an annual average of 2,682 dogs and cats destroyed for this reason, while the figures of France are 2,268. In Belgium, Switzerland and Holland cases of hydrophobia are rare, the total for all three countries combined being under 50.

Extremes.
"Woman's taste runs to small shoes and large hats," remarked the observer of events and things—Yankees Statesman.

SPECIAL BURLINGTON RATES.

Unusually Low Rates Offered to All Points.

Winter Tourist Rates to Colorado—The Burlington quotes winter tourist rates to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo of \$27.20 for round trip, every day to May 31st, 1906. Good to return May 31. For any further information apply to local agents.

G. W. FREDERICKS, Agent,
W. A. LALOR, Forest City, Mo.
Asst. Gen. Passenger Ag't,
R. H. CROZIER, St. Louis, Mo.
Division Passenger Agent,
St. Joseph, Mo.
Criminal County Court.

The people of Henry county are in a position to give expert testimony concerning the harmfulness of electing men to office who are unwilling to discharge their sworn obligations.

It has just been shown in the trial of the wreckers of the Salmon bank that the Henry county court permitted the bank to handle funds of the county without the institution having first filed an indemnifying bond that could be accepted as approved security.

As a result, the taxpayers' money was lost when the bank failed, and because of the criminal failure of the county judges to properly protect the people, no part of the money can be recovered.

But this is not all. If it were, it would not seem the story of the deeds—or the misdeeds—of a county court bent on covering up its wrong-doing by lying methods.

For, after the failure of the bank, the frightened judges came together and went through a form of approving a bond, in the effort to make it appear that the action had been taken long before.

Of course the effort was such a transparent one as to be readily discovered, and now the members of the Henry county court are victims of their own oprobrium.

The public can often be betrayed by the men whom it trusts.

But once their unfaithfulness is discovered, all future efforts of such public servants to give the wrong an innocent appearance only serve to make the officials seem the more contemptible.—Maryville Tribune.

Notice of Final Settlement.
STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.
County of Holt.
Final Settlement of the Estate of Samuel H. Whitmer, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Samuel H. Whitmer, deceased, that I, Jonas C. Whitmer, administrator of said estate, intend to make final settlement thereof, at the next term of the Probate Court of Holt County, to be held at Oregon, on the 14th day of May, 1906.
JONAS C. WHITMER,
Administrator.

Administrator's Sale.
By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Holt County, Missouri, I will, in obedience to said order, on
MONDAY, MAY 14th, 1906,
at the north door of the Court House in the City of Oregon, in said County, and during the session of the Probate Court of said County, expose to sale at public auction all of the interest of the estate of the late Samuel H. Whitmer, deceased, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:
Part of block twenty-seven (27), in the original town, now city, of Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, described as follows:
Beginning one hundred and twelve (112) feet east of the southwest corner of said block, thence north one hundred and sixty-three (63) feet to the center line running east and west through said block, thence east along said center line forty-five (45) feet to the center line running north and south through said block, thence north along said center line eighty-three (83) feet, thence east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet to the east line of said block, thence north along the east line of said block eighty (80) feet to the northeast corner of said block, thence west three hundred and fourteen (314) feet along the west line of said block to the southwest corner thereof, thence east one hundred and twelve (112) feet to the place of beginning, containing nearly five city lots, being, if it were divided like most other city blocks, the northeast corner lot, the two lots in the northwest quarter of said block and the two lots in the southwest quarter of said block, except a strip forty-five feet wide off of the east side of said southwest quarter.

Poultry Wanted!
Delivered to Teare Bros., Forest City, Mo., on
Saturday, April 14, and
Wednesday, April 18, 1906.
Forenoon Only.
Hens..... 9½c
Ducks..... 7 c
Geese..... 6 c
Young Gobblers..... 9 c
Hen Turkeys..... 10 c
Old Gobblers..... 8 c
All Roosters, per dozen..... \$3 00
Hold your Poultry for our dates. Remember the date and place of delivery. Buy in the forenoon only of each day. Don't bring poultry in afternoons.
CRAWS TO BE EMPTY.
Swift and Company.
Per JAMES SHUMATE.

GERMANY'S CABLE LINES.

Caroline Island Circuit Completes Non-English System Around the World.

When Cyrus W. Field proposed the first ocean cable his ideas were characterized by doubters all over the world as "Yankee nonsense," but the cable was laid, and its success as a medium of communication between the two worlds was immediate and pronounced. The result, says the New York Tribune, was that deep sea cables soon became a "fad" with enterprising capitalists, and to-day the electric spark traverses the civilized world through the wires of the submarine cables. When, from any accident, the wires are blocked and communication ceases temporarily, the world of business suffers a shock which almost paralyzes its energy, and until the connection is again made the commercial community is practically at a standstill.

Of all the nations of the globe Germany is one of the most energetic in the work of sinking electric cables in the depths of the ocean. She has just completed a new line between Shanghai and Yap, in the Caroline islands, which covers the distance of more than 2,000 miles. This cable is laid at the greatest depth of any in the vast system of the world, and it closes a gap which makes it the first continuous non-English line to encircle the earth.

The year 1905 was, for the German cable industry, a most significant one. It not only gave the kaiser's dominion a great many new cables, but it showed that the process of laying these lines had advanced wonderfully in its technique, so that the work can now be done rapidly, in comparison with the records of past achievements in this line of industry. The number of German cables which have a length of more than 62 miles has been increased by this new cable to 13. These include lines to England, to Norway, to Ireland, to Spain, to Sweden, two to New York, a distance of 4,790.4 and 4,911 miles; two to China, to Constantinople and to the Ladrone islands. Besides these large ocean cables, there are a great number of shorter ones, which are partly in use between various German seaports, and between Germany and neighboring countries.

Altogether, Germany has more than 18,816 miles of submarine cable, of which, however, only about 3,293 miles are owned directly by the government. The total cable length in service in the world is between 273,402 and 279,616 miles, so that Germany's percentage, notwithstanding the progress which she has made in the last year, is very modest. Really, only about one-fifteenth of the total cable length at the service of Germany is German in its proprietorship, while England owns more than two-thirds of it. Not more than two years ago, however, Germany did not own more than one-twentieth of the cable length upon which she depends for service. Up to a few years ago no ocean cable was in a greater depth than 16,404 feet. The American cable in the Pacific ocean was, in 1903, laid in depths to 20,469 feet. The cable Menado-Yap-Guam, laid by the German cable steamer Stephan, in 1905, surpassed this record, as it reached depths of 22,966 feet, and in laying the Shanghai-Yap cable, it was necessary, in the vicinity of the Luikin islands, to reach depths of 26,246 feet, which is one of the deepest places to be found anywhere in the oceans of the world. The new cable was manufactured in Germany, by the North German Sea Cable works, in Nordenham, at the mouth of the Weser.

GAS RATES IN ENGLAND.
Largest Company in the World Charges Only 59 Cents a Thousand Feet.

In view of the agitation which has attended the passage of the 80-cent gas bill by the legislature at Albany, the prices charged consumers of illuminating gas in Great Britain will prove of interest to New York users of gas. "The Gas World Year Book" of the United Kingdom, just published, gives some statistics which will throw light on the manufacturing problem and will be interesting to students of the subject in the United States. Of course, the cost of production in somewhat smaller in Great Britain than it is in the United States, due chiefly to the lower price of the labor involved in the production, and this fact should be borne in mind in drawing conclusions from the figures presented.

There are 1,251 gas plants in England, 259 in Scotland, 110 in Ireland, 135 in Australasia, 52 in Canada and 15 in the other British possessions. All the large Scottish towns own their gasworks, which produce 83.8 per cent. of the total of gas made in the country, while in England only 31.3 per cent. is made by municipal plants, and in Ireland 44.9 per cent. The largest gas company in the world, the London Gas Light and Coke company, makes 22,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas yearly, and charges consumers 59 cents a thousand feet for its use. Some of the other eleven London companies charge a great deal less, notably the South Metropolitan company, whose rate is 46 cents a thousand feet, and the Wadsworth company, which charges 52 cents. Gas cooking stoves are growing in favor in Great Britain, the increase last year being recorded as 250,000.

Overdoing Things.
"Why do you object to my eating so much?" asked the gourmand. "You know the old proverb says that in eating well one praiseth the food."
"Well, you're not praiseth that food," said the ascetic. "You're flattering it grossly."—Cleveland Leader.

Burlington Route		TIME TABLE.	A
		All trains daily except as otherwise noted.	Daily Except Sunday
Train No.	FOREST CITY TRAIN SERVICE.	Depart	
27	For Council Bluffs and Omaha from St. Louis and St. Joseph.	8:10 a m	
41	For Lincoln, Denver, Colorado and Pacific Coast from Kansas City and St. Joseph.	9:13 p m	
A 43	For Lincoln, Denver, Colorado and Pacific Coast from Kansas City and St. Joseph.	12:50 p m	
21	For Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis from Kansas City and St. Joseph.	2:31 p m	
A 45	For Tarkie and Nodaway Valley branches from St. Joseph.	5:10 p m	
43	For Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis from St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph.	1:30 a m	
A 91	Way freight north bound	9:45 a m	
A 46	For St. Joseph from Villisca and Nodaway and Tarkie Valley branches.	9:45 a m	
22	To St. Joseph and Kansas City from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha and Council Bluffs.	3:03 a m	
20	To St. Joseph and Kansas City from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha and Council Bluffs.	1:02 p m	
26	To St. Joseph and St. Louis from Omaha and Council Bluffs.	8:17 p m	
A 92	Way freight south bound.	1:33 p m	
13	For Lincoln, Denver and Western points, Sunday only.	12:37 p m	
16	For St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis and Eastern points. Sunday only.	5:33 p m	

DID YOU KNOW
THAT COTTEN BROS. HAVE
a complete line of the old reliable
New Departure
Cultivators
We also carry a complete line of repairs for the New Departure. You don't have to send to the factory for repairs and lose two or three day's work. Come and see us.
COTTEN BROS.,
FOREST CITY, MO.
P. S. We have the John Deere implements and Velie buggies.

DID YOU KNOW
that you can Buy More for a Dollar
...at...
T. E. TEARE'S,
than any store in town?
THAT he keeps the Neatest, Cleanest Stock of
General Merchandise in the County, and
THAT he will give you 2 1-2 cents of your
money back on every dollar you spend
with him, except for Sugar.
THAT to prove what we say is true, we will
give you a few of the many items we
are selling:

20 pounds best Granulated Sugar for	\$1.00
1 barrel best Michigan Salt for	\$1.15
4 cans best standard Corn for	25c
3 cans best standard Tomatoes for	25c
Grape Nuts, per package	10c
Postum Cereal, per package	20c
Horse Shoe Tobacco, per pound	40c
Star Tobacco, per pound	40c
Sledge Tobacco, per pound	30c
\$1.00 Bottle Patent Medicine for	85c
50c Bottle Patent Medicine for	40c
25c Bottle Patent Medicine for	20c
75c sacks Pratt's Stock Food for	60c
50c box Pratt's Stock Food for	40c
60c box Pratt's Poultry Food for	50c
25c box Pratt's Poultry Food for	20c

... THAT ...
we are the only firm in town doing a strictly
cash business, therefore can sell goods
for less profit.
... THAT ...
Produce is as good as Cash, and we always
Pay the Highest Price.
... THAT ...
it Pays to Trade at
T. E. TEARE'S,
FOREST CITY, MO.