

GRAFTERS IN HAWAII.

Corruption in Office is Being Severely
Dealt With by Federal
Grand Jury.

The end of grafting in Hawaii is in sight. The lesson administered to the native legislators in two indictments and the prosecution in the local courts has frightened the men who since annexation of the islands have been preying upon the public purse in the territory. The revelations made by the United States grand jury in its report, after the tell-tale vouchers had been recovered by threats of imprisonment, says a recent Honolulu report, disclose a remarkable story of corruption and open thievery on the part not only of the Hawaiian hangers-on of the house of representatives during the last session, but also of some of the legislators themselves.

The boldness with which the robbery of the territory was carried on is amazing, excepting, perhaps, to those who understand the native character, and the reliance of the offenders in the hope that no native of the islands would ever dare to assist in their prosecution. The robbery was carried on with absolutely no attempt at concealment. The documents recovered from the house clerk, Solomon Mehuia, are sufficient in themselves to convict some of the members of the house. Mehuia is the man indicted by the grand jury. He is the only man who could be reached by the federal statutes, the instructions of Attorney General Knox being to investigate why the public documents belonging in the possession of the secretary of the territory had not been delivered.

The federal grand jury, in which were three natives of the better class, has been denounced on all sides by the native legislators and the men condemned by it. One of them, Editor Testa, of the Independent, is outspoken in saying that it was a political grand jury, drawn to blacken the native character and to secure the sympathies of congressmen in limiting the franchise to the whites. He also condemns the three natives who joined in the report as traitors to the race. Testa is a deacon in the Episcopal church and feels the strictures of the jury keenly. One lawyer, a native, is condemned; also a brother of ex-Delaware Wilcox, a couple of native newspaper men and several other citizens of prominence are accused of graft.

Some of the natives who in private life are not able to earn a dollar a day made \$2,000 and \$3,000 apiece off the legislature. That is, the vouchers show payments to them for that amount, although the real facts would show the payment of a large percentage to the members of the house. Some men were credited with making \$20 and \$30 a day during the session.

LIKE THE ISLE OF PINES.

Many Iowans Own Land and Have
Settled There and Hope to
Remain.

Iowa people are more interested in the pending treaty to cede to the republic of Cuba the celebrated Isle of Pines than are residents of any other state of the union, says the Omaha (Nebr.) Bee. Several colonies of Iowa people have already been planted in the island, and it is expected that if the island remains the possession of the government, at Washington, hundreds of Iowa people will get land there and engage in business. The treaty which proposes to relinquish to Cuba all sovereignty over the island is therefore of great interest in that state.

The settlers on the Isle of Pines from Iowa are from Spencer, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Creston and elsewhere. A year ago it was reported that there were 40 families of Iowans, in all about 150 persons from that state. Since then many other families have settled on the island, and there are probably 200 Iowa people there. In February last there was organized at Fairfield a company in which a number of the leading business men were interested to develop a plantation and build a town in the Isle of Pines. This company founded the town of Almaciger Springs, which has already been developed into a fine winter resort, with baths. Another American town is Columbia. There are over 300 American citizens on the island, and nearly all have gone there to reside permanently and on the assumption that the island would be a part of the United States territory.

These Americans are said to own in fee simple more than one-half of the island. They have built houses, have set out orchards and trees, and have tilled the soil. A company from New Jersey has already expended \$75,000 in improvements on land purchased there. One tract of land purchased cost \$10,000, and a hotel has been erected at a cost of \$15,000. Another company has invested more than \$175,000 in land and improvements for a fruit farm. Eleven states of the union are represented in the little American colony. A post office was established in the American colony by Gen. Wood.

A Monkey Cauter.
"Psychologists can talk a 'they want to about animals not being able to think, but I don't believe it," said Mrs. Black, who had just returned from Manila. "I saw an animal do something one day that wasn't impelled by instinct. I am sure. It was while I was calling on a friend who had the prettiest little buntings. And as the house there is so open, and not many of them provided with electric bells, my friend had put a small silver bell on a little lacquer table. In the opening of the broad door of the veranda. While we were talking, the bell rang, and my friend went to see who was there. Who do you think it was?" said she, coming back alone. "A monkey." He had broken loose from somewhere and is running around the neighborhood. There he stood straight up, on two legs, ringing the bell as if he was pleased."—Detroit Free Press.

ENGINEERS IN PHILIPPINES.

Many Excellent Opportunities Opening
Through the Building of
Railroads.

The Philippine islands are repeating the story of Cuba, and with even greater emphasis, of the advancement which American occupation has caused in the administrative methods of public and private business. In no department, not even in sanitary supervision, is this progress shown better than in the work of engineers, states the Troy Times.

The engineers who have accompanied the American troops in the Philippines have had an arduous task, some of the features of which are pointed out by Capt. William W. Harris in an article entitled "Military Engineering and Civil Opportunities in the Philippines," which appears in the Engineering Magazine. The engineering corps not only performed its part in reconnaissance and attack, but also built bridges, located roads and constructed roads, besides the general work of survey and mapping.

The Manila & Dagupan railway had been practically destroyed by the insurgents, but the engineers quickly put the road into good condition, and repaired hundreds of miles of highway in the island of Luzon alone, besides building many bridges in Mindanao. Road building has been pushed, and the destructive work of the insurgents has been counteracted. A macadamized road 36 miles long has been built in the provinces of Laguna and Batangas, and one of 20 miles in the province of Albay. About 900 miles of road have either been built or improved in Luzon, often requiring the construction of extensive causeways through rice marshes. It was found necessary to import timber from America for use in making bridges, but native labor was employed to advantage under engineering supervision. Since the islands were turned over to the civil government last year much of the road work has passed into the hands of the provincial supervisors.

Not only road building, but the construction of barracks and water and sewerage systems, has occupied the attention of the engineers who accompanied the troops. Wharves have also been built at various ports. The port of Manila is being extensively improved. In the city of Manila new public markets of steel have been erected, with a new bridge over the Pasig river, a public crematory and model tenements.

The point of particular interest to the engineers of this country, and therefore worthy of notice in the city which is the seat of the oldest and most famous American engineering school, is that the work of civil engineers in the Philippine islands is just beginning and that there are many excellent opportunities there. Capt. Harris says: "Railroads and street tramways must be built, and coal and other minerals mined. Manila must have a new water supply and sewerage system; other towns must have the same, and the construction of roads and bridges must be continued. As soon as the future control of the islands becomes more settled, and the permanency and wisdom of the present government is sufficiently sure to warrant investment of capital and the extensive introduction of modern engineering to develop the industrial and mineral resources of the islands, an attractive and profitable field will be opened for members of the engineering profession."

As the United States civil government is already assured by the acceptance of the Philippines themselves of the new conditions, and by their eager use of the schools that have been established and their learning of the English language, it is a perfectly safe prediction that there will be a large opportunity in the archipelago for the work of the civil engineer. In scientific as well as in governmental advancement, in the fruits as well as in the exercise of individual enlightenment and freedom, the history of the Philippine islands in the future will justify the rescue of that archipelago from Spanish inertia and maladministration and the placing of the islands with their immense and undeveloped resources in line with the progress of the civilized world.

FIGHTING DOGS FOR CUBA.

These and Watch Dogs Also Are Sent
by New York Dealer in
Animals.

"I don't want to expose army secrets," said a New York dog dealer, reports the Sun, "but I have shipped a lot of fighting dogs to Cuba and Porto Rico since Uncle Sam has had soldiers there. I have standing advertisements in the two leading papers on the islands, and they are bringing me good returns."

Besides that for the bulldogs and terriers, a demand has arisen in Cuba with the last two or three years for big watch dogs. They are wanted on the plantations to protect owners and overseers from attacks by laborers who think they have scores to pay off or who have robbery in view.

Two or three Americans are often on a remote plantation, surrounded by many negroes and bull breeds, who can be moved by fear. Under these circumstances the powerful and noble well trained mastiffs that I send are very useful animals."

"They catch, of course, the sound of approaching footsteps far sooner than their masters, and create at least a very lively diversion while preparations are being made for defense. I am training mastiffs for this purpose at a good rate."

Their teaching and their instincts cause them to react savagely at manifestations of hostility toward a master. They are not safe dogs but are valuable in unsettled regions."

Population of Manila.

Manila has a total population of something like 300,000, about 100,000 being American and European born. The American population is estimated at about 50,000.

OLD-TIME EXECUTIONS.

No Effort Was Made to Spare the Con-
demned the Most Excruciating
Agony.

If capital punishment to-day was attended with one-half the horrors that marked the enforcement of the extreme penalty of the law in olden times the advocates of its abolishment would have much better grounds for demanding its abolition than they now have, says a London paper. However deplorable may be the fact of the survival of the practice into the twentieth century, there remains an item of consolation in the contrast of the modes of infliction employed in the civilized nations of the present day with those of the mis-called "good old times." In all savage countries which have organized a monarchy of considerable extent the office of public executioner is one of the most important. Even in some European states within less than a century ago surviving traces of this dignity were very recognizable. When the state executioner of Wurtemberg had completed a certain number of hangings, decapitations, breakings-on-the-wheel, burnings-at-the-stake, rackings, thumb-screws, floggings, etc., he always received an honorary degree of "doctor of medicine" from the national university.

Toward the end of the last quarter of the nineteenth century Karl Ludwig Sand was beheaded in Heidelberg by "Doctor" Wiedemann of that city for the assassination of Kotzebue about a year before. The resources of the more purely fiendish ingenuity appear to have been exhausted in the details of the execution of the weak-armed and weak-minded Damians for a penknife scratch inflicted on the cutaneous surface of the worthless sensualist Louis XV. of France. The right hand and forearm of the culprit were mangled in a slow fire, his flesh was ripped off in places with red hot pincers, boiling pitch, resin, wax, etc., were poured into the wounds so made, and finally, when the last remnants of vitality were obviously ebbing, his arms and legs were lashed to four wild horses, which were vigorously whipped in different directions. It is a very noteworthy anatomical fact that the attempt so made to have the wretched culprit torn to pieces proved an absolute failure, so that the body of the doomed man was actually carried on the scaffold by the executioners.

A comparatively frequent mode of execution for political and other aggravated forms of crime in France was by "breaking-on-the-wheel." This instrument had four spokes, placed in form of an X, or St. Andrew's cross, to which the arms and legs of the doomed man were firmly bound. Opposite the middle of each arm, forearm, leg and thigh was a hollow-sight in all. Over each of these places the executioner smashed the limb with a stroke of a heavy iron bar. A sixth blow was administered, known as the coup de grace. It was over the pit of the stomach. If the culprit had been recommended to mercy this stroke ended his sufferings; if not it was a mere touch, and the victim sometimes lingered in agony for 48 hours.

The Maiden ("Jungfrau") of Nuremberg is another of the horrors of the history of criminal law. A gigantic wheel and iron doll of feminine outline, opened vertically, on one side being hinged on the opposite. The interior was a cavity of size to receive the human body. From the movable side of this "maiden" doll projected half a dozen spikes of some six or seven inches in length. The two uppermost were intended for the eyes; there was one meant for the heart, and the others for the principal abdominal viscera. When a person was legally prepared for the sentence of the "maiden" his feet were placed on the stand and the door was forcibly closed and bolted. The Jungfrau was placed over a pit covered by a trapdoor, through which his body was dropped after a sojourn of 24 hours in her embraces.

Rotary Snow-Plow.

Eastern railroads do not know, or need, the rotary snow plow, whose spectacular operations are best witnessed in the Rocky Mountain region. This invention, as a writer in the Scientific American shows, is an effective substitute for the old plan of charging immense snow drifts with a huge plow driven at a speed of 60 or 70 miles an hour by half a dozen pushing locomotives. By that plan it was sometimes the plow and the locomotives which suffered the most damage. But the rotary plow, acting on the snow banks like an auger, with a swiftly revolving steel wheel, 12 feet in diameter, having blades resembling those of a ship's propeller, cuts a passage through solid drifts at the rate of from two to 12 miles an hour. The snow is shot from a spout attached to the plow to a distance of 50 or 100 feet.

Octopus as Food.

The octopus is very largely used as an article of food in southern Italy. Its long tentacles are cut transversely, so that when served at table they have the appearance of rings. The flesh, when taken by day, are lured from crevices of the rocks by a piece of red flannel at the end of a bamboo which they attempt to grasp, and they are then speared with a trident. At night an iron cradle with a bright flame of resinous wood is fixed to the bows of the boat. This attracts the octopus and leads them to their doom.

Short Hot Streets.

An old woman met a well-to-do and humorous Irishman, and said: "Kind sir, could you give a copper to a poor old woman who is short of breath?" The Irishman gave her a shilling, with the remark: "There you are, my good woman. Now don't take any more for, because you may be short of breath but what you do have of it is mighty strong."—London Tit-Bits.

ARE ALL OF ONE RACE.

The Various Tribes in the Arctic
Regions Believed to Come from
the Same Stock.

Dr. Franz Boas' latest utterance on the Eskimo will be rather puzzling to the lay mind, inasmuch as he pronounces certain accepted beliefs as no longer possible, and then by way of proof goes on to adduce facts which are not at all incompatible with those beliefs. It is perfectly credible, says the Portland Oregonian, that "the isolated tribes of eastern Siberia and those of the northwest coast of America are one race." Instead of two or three, without abandoning the traditional theory, he declares to be by this discovery overthrown, that the Eskimos are a distinct race, the oldest extant and of preglacial origin. That is to say, the only question of any general interest or importance here is whether the Eskimos belong to the red race or not, and if they do not, as Dr. Boas certainly implies, it makes little difference whether the sub-arctic denizens of Alaska and Siberia are Indians or Eskimos.

We assume that if Dr. Boas had concluded that the Eskimo and the Indian belong to one race, or "one culture," he would have said so in unmistakable terms, and the difficulty of agreeing to his conclusions is therefore not so great as the announcement would have led us to suppose. Scientific men have hitherto divided as to whether the American arctic tribes are an offshoot from those of Siberia or vice versa, though a conclusion substantially in accord with that of Dr. Boas seems to have been formed by that great harmonizer, Dr. John Fiske, of Harvard, who suggested that the southward migration of the cave men would have carried them in one continent to the Pyrenees and in the other to the Alleghenies, and that their return with the northward movement of the ice would bring them to Siberia and our far northern possessions.

The extreme antiquity of the Eskimo is indicated by many signs. Prof. Boyd Dawkins, author of "Early Man in Britain," asserts that if the stone arrowheads, sewing needles, necklaces and amulets of our teeth and daggers made from antlers used by the Eskimos were put into the pleistocene caves of France and England they would be indistinguishable from the remains of the men now found there. The talent for sketching men and beasts is also a gift the Eskimos share with the ancient cave men. The common origin of every existent arctic tribe is a doctrine which falls in very well with the Darwinian view of development. The more we go on to eliminate distinct species or families in humankind the greater is the presumption in favor of a common origin and orderly development for all animate and inanimate nature.

PORTRAITS OF SPEAKERS.

All Represented in House Lobby with
the Exception of Theodore
M. Pomeroy.

The government has scores of portrait galleries, but, save the paintings of a long line of presidents, which adorn white house walls, there is none finer than that in the rear lobby of the house, where the likenesses of speakers look down upon thousands of daily passersby. Some are in oil and some in crayon. All since the last congress adjourned, have been refurbished and put in identic gilt frames, says the Washington Post.

There is one break in the line of speakers, however, which probably will never be repaired in this imposing gallery. The portrait of Theodore M. Pomeroy, will not be hung at the Capitol, although he was in fact as much a speaker of the house as any of his predecessors or successors. He was elected to that high office for about 20 minutes, March 3, 1869, just as the Fortieth congress was expiring. This, as is generally known, was to enable Speaker Schuyler Colfax, to abdicate and go to the other end of the capital to be sworn in as vice president and presiding officer of the senate. The official record bears ample evidence to future generations of Pomeroy's appearance in the chair. The house had nothing serious to do in the interval, and the new speaker was pelted with complimentary resolutions, expressing deep appreciation of his eminent qualities and of his arduous with the gavel. Pomeroy's federal career terminated with his brief, but exceedingly spectacular service as speaker.

Too Much Spring Poetry.
"Do you know, I heard of a queer case the other day," said Smith, as he slowly diminished a cigar on the front seat of the hotel office window.

"How's that?" inquired his companion.

"Why, it was Billingslea's father-in-law—you know him. Seems the old man developed a queer streak, as he grew old, and finally got so that he would not speak in anything but rhyme."

"H-m! That's an odd fancy. How did the family like it?"

"Well, they stood it through the fall and winter, but when it came to the spring, they told him he'd have to stop speaking or move out."—Detroit Free Press.

She—Have you ever met my two dearest friends? They are just lovely and so devoted.

He—How long have you known them?

"Why, I've known Annette nearly ten days and Margaret almost a week."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Other Course.

Text—I don't see why she should go and marry that old man for his money.

Just—Why, how else could she get it?

—Philadelphia Press.

THE PROFIT IS ALLURING.

Temptation is Too Great for Makers
of Moonshine Whisky to Turn
Their Backs On.

Were it not for the large tag imposed by the government upon the manufacture of ardent spirits there would be no such thing as "moonshining." An old revenue officer who has had years of active experience in raiding stills and capturing blockaders, who has had many a battle with the outlaws and heard the bullets from their guns whistle past him, who has often crouched behind rocks and stood behind trees and who has done his share in trying to stamp out the miscreants, said a few days ago in speaking of blockaders and moonshine whisky:

"I have been a revenue officer for about 25 or 30 years and have seen all kinds of service under all kinds of circumstances, and I don't believe blockading or illicit distilling will ever be stopped. The reason for my belief (and I am not the only one) is simply this: There is such a large profit in the business that the temptation is too great for most of that class of people, regardless of the law, not heeding what has befallen fellow moonshiners. Even forgetting that they have once been caught or suspected and that the eyes of the officers are on them, they go right ahead and distill the grain. But at the same time they are on the lookout for raids and have their guns ready to send a piece of lead into their discoverer. They are good shots, too, hardly missing when they have a fair opportunity to take aim."

"I will give you an idea of how cheaply moonshine whisky is made and the immense profits that are reaped from its sale. They take one gallon of cheap black molasses, which costs about 30 cents; two bushels of meal, costing 65 cents per bushel, and some water. This is made into a mash, allowed to ferment and the stuff then goes through the process of evaporation. This amount of meal water and molasses makes 40 gallons of whisky, which is sold for \$2 a gallon. Anyone can see the immense profit from this illustration."

"Latterly brown sugar has been used instead of molasses and is a great deal cheaper. The sugar costs about 14 cents a pound, there are 36 pounds in a barrel, making it cost \$5.04 per barrel. An immense amount of molasses is made from a barrel of sugar and the profit is almost twice as great as in using the first method. Distillers are captured every day and when they are sent to prison others take their place and thus the perpetual flow of 'white lightning.'"

COSTLY ARMOR PLATE.

The Process of Making It Is Very
Tedious and Requires Much
Patience.

The general public has always been mystified at the extremely high price paid for armor plate. The most important item is the great length of time required for the successful manufacture of a plate, for, on an average, every plate is being constantly worked upon, either in furnace, forge, machine shop or annealing and tempering department, for a continuous period of nine months.

Other causes of high cost says the Scientific American, are the large number of separate operations, the frequency with which the great masses must be transported and the distances over which they must be carried in their journey from one department to another. To illustrate the vast scale on which an armor plate and gun steel works is laid out, and the distances to be covered from shop to shop, we may mention that the whole establishment of the Bethlehem steel works extends in one direction continuously for a length of a mile and a quarter, and that the 40 or 50 handlings and transshipments which occur in making a single Krupp plate take place in and between such buildings as the openhearth structure, which is 111 feet wide by 155 feet in length; the machine shop, 116½ feet in width by 137½ feet in length; the armor forge, 850 feet in length, and a face hardening department and an armor plate machine shop, both of which are but little less in size.

Further elements of expense are the large percentage of losses which is liable to occur, the high first cost of the extensive plants must be laid down and the fact that new and improved methods of manufacture may at any time render the plant more or less obsolete. The greater cost of the Krupp armor is largely compensated for by its much greater resisting qualities, which make it possible to give equal defensive qualities for 20 to 25 per cent. less weight of armor.

Profit from Garbage.

A Denver man comes to the front with a solution of the garbage question. He has made a proposition to the city of St. Louis to take all the garbage of the city free of cost. His scheme is to cook this waste material and feed it to cattle and hogs. He claims that the plan works all right in Denver and will be practicable in St. Louis. This will save St. Louis \$130,000 per year and the officials will be glad to make such a contract. The process will be watched with much interest, and, if a success, will probably be adopted in other cities. Garbage in its usual decomposing state is undoubtedly not the best feed in the world for stock, but it may be that Mr. Worthingham, who makes the offer, has a way of preparing it and mixing it with grain that will make it a satisfactory feed.

Force of Habit.
Lawson—What did the convention of barbers say when you addressed them?

Dawson—Why, do you know, I hadn't been talking three minutes before they all began shouting "Next!"—Somerville Journal.

CHANGE IN CALIFORNIA.

The Last Few Years Have Brought
About Many Things New and
Strange on the Coast.

That was an interesting day, epoch-making—item of news buried in the treasury department budget recently, to wit, that heavy and unprecedented shipments of copper coins have recently been made to San Francisco and other Pacific coast cities. These shipments, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, coming as they do on the heels of a bill introduced into congress by a California member for the coinage of one-cent pieces at the San Francisco mint, leave but one opinion possible, and end has come to that the largeness of pecuniary view which so long forbade any coin, or even resident, of the coast seeing any coin smaller than five cents.

An irresistible force for conformity is ironing out the peculiarities which one time pleasantly differentiated regions and people. Everywhere, even in the remote islands of the sea, women are wearing hats and dresses, fashioned according to Parisian models, the tall hat and the frock coat encircle the globe; mankind, except where China has successfully fenced out progress, eats alike, drinks alike, thinks alike; journey around the earth and you will find no port where you cannot use your golf sticks, no retreat where the prevailing mode has not penetrated, no land which has not been touched by the hand of uniformity. A new commandment has been given to the sons of Adam and it is that all men shall approximate to peacock similarity and repose in ordered rows in the same kind of pods.

California, which started out with the theory that there should be no money of account smaller than the "two-bit" piece, persisted therein during the brave days of the argonauts, but grudgingly granted admission to the nickel and vowed this was the limit of concession. For more than a generation it stood its ground nobly and barred the intrusive penny with a determined opposition. With what fine success Californians asked: "What's that?" when tourists ventured to lay a copper coin on a counter. "We make only even change," was the answer when alien thrills even when it bought a postage stamp, sought to give or receive its copper due. It passed into a tradition that it was disloyalty to let this above anarchy to recognize the existence of the coin which bears the visage and carries the color of the Indian.

But the tides of change have beaten on California and its resistance has crumbled under the insidious attacks. The women, it appears, have betrayed the state. When the department store came their virtue was not proof against the allurements of placards such as: "This size for \$2.99." The disintegration of the once robust custom once begun, it soon crumbled, with the unhappy result noted above, that all the coast is now clamoring for copper, while the present day San Francisco demands his penny changed with all the energy of a New Yorker who splits a nickel to buy a penny paper.

ARMOR OF THE ANCIENTS.

Means of Protection That Were Em-
ployed by the Soldiers in the
Earlier Ages.

In the earlier ages armor was used to protect the person of the warrior from the attack of the enemy, says a writer in the New Orleans Times-Democrat. The English word for it was harness, but we must look to the sacred writings for the first memorials of armor, where we find the shield, the helmet and the breast-plate used by the Israelites. Goliath of Gath wore greaves to defend his legs; Achilles the shield. The golden armor of Glaucus was said to be worth 100 oxen. The Romans wore the helmet, shield, lorica and greaves. The lorica was heavy, its weight was made a subject of complaint. It was frequently enriched with embossed figures, on the breast with a gorgon's head by way of armor, on the shoulder plates with scrolls of thunderbolts, and on the leather border which covered the tops of the pendant flaps with lions' heads.

The knights began with the feet and clothed upward, namely, sabatons or steel shoes; the greaves, or shin pieces, the cuisses, or thigh pieces; the breech of mail, the tulleites, or overlapping pieces below the waist, the breast plate, or cuirass; the vambraces, or covers for the arm; the rebraches, or arriere-bras, the covering for the remaining part of the arm to the shoulder, the gauntlets; then the dagger was hung, the short sword; the cloak or coat, which was worn over the armor; the bacinet, the long sword; the pennoned, held in the left hand; the shield. From these facts a general notion will be gathered of the kind of body armor used among the ancient nations.

Preserve Dried Vegetables.

After two years in Alaska, living in a mining camp boarding house, H. C. Conroy, who has come down here to spend the winter, was hunting through grocery and provision stores in search of Oregon devastated soup vegetables. He was unable to find any, but insisted that he had been using soup made from them in Alaska all the time he had been there. When told that even if this was so, there was no use for such stuff here now, as the markets were full of all kinds of vegetables, he said he had become accustomed to the dried vegetables and liked them better than the fresh ones, because they afforded a fine variety of seven different kinds and were ready to put in the pot at once. He finally found a man who had heard of the disintegrated, devastated vegetables he was searching for, and said they were put up for shipment to Alaska by a man at Dayton, but they had never been introduced in the market here, partly because there was no demand for them, but mostly because there had never been any more made than the Alaskan market demanded.—Portland Oregonian.