THE DALLES WEEKLY CHRONICLE, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1892.

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCO COUNTY. Entered at the Postoffice at The Dalles, Orego as second-class matter.								

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A final effort will be made next Saturday to formulate a plan whereby Oregon will be represented at the World's Fair. A call has been issued by fifty-four leading business men, bankers and capitalists of Portland, for a meeting at the rooms of the Portland chamber of commerce. The call is addressed to the executive officers of the following State Agricultural society, societies: Southern Oregon Agricultural association, Eastern Oregon Agricultural association, State Horticultural society, Chamber of Commerce and United States Columbia Exposition commissioners. The different schemes now in fruition in the various states where the legislatures have failed to make appropriations for the world's fair will be laid before the meeting, and it is hoped that among these plans there is certainly one which can be adopted and followed to a successful issue.

Two years ago what is now the second congressional district of Oregon polled a total of \$35,991 votes for congressman; of which Hermann received 20,635, Miller 14,455 and Bruce 901. Hermann's plurality was 6180 and his majority over all 5,279. There is no reason to suppose that the political views of the people have materially changed since 1890, and, as Mr. Slater is the special champion and representative of a party that believes in free wool on the sheep's back, and taxed woolens on the farmer's back he is welcome to all the comfort he can obtain by carefully conning over these figures.

How many farmers are aware of the fact that there were 62.411 head of horses imexported? This is depriving the farmers of the United States of the sale of over 60,000 horses annually; and these figures will apply to each of the past five or six years. Most of these horses came from Canada and under the old law paid a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on a not free raw materials that we need, but value of about \$45 per head. Under the lower wages for the American workman. McKinly law they will have to pay a duty of about \$30 per head, which will undoubtedly stop the traffic. The farmers of the United States can raise their own horses.

Two years ago the Oregon republican state convention indorsed the free silver falacy. Now it elects four delegates-atlarge to the republican national conven-

RAILROAD RUMORS.

A paragraph in yesterday's Oregonian refers to the trip taken last Sunday and Monday by General Superintendent Mc-Neil and General Western Freight Agent Campbell of the Union Pacific, in company with M. A. Moody of this city from The Dalles, by way of Dufur and Kingsley to Sherar's Bridge, thence across the Deschutes and through part of Sherman county back to The Dalles, and intimates that these gentlemen were "spying out the land" to ascertain what inducements it offered for a branch line or lines to connect with the Union Pacific. It is generally understood that the Union Pacific has no money to put into branch roads, but if that company expects to control the traffic of the country tributary to The Dalles, something in the way suggested must be done in the near future. If the Union Pacific does not build one or more lines into the interior some other company will and in the latter event, with an open river to Portland, the grain and wool traffic of this great section of country would be lost to the Union Pacific, perhaps forever. While THE CHRONICLE is not par-Portland Industrial Exposition, Portland | ticularly fascinated with anything that the Union Pacific is likely to do, it will hail with pleasure any movement likely to give the interior railroad connection with the Columbia river. Meanwhile this "spying out the land," if it means another railroad, affords a further proof, if more were needed, that the Regulator has stirred up the dormant energies of the Union Pacific more than anything calmer and more dispassionate view of that ever happened since that company its value. Certain flaws and defects

So far as the foreign market is concerned if all raw materials were free the United States' manufacturer would not be in one whit better position to capturthe markets of the world than he is at present. Under the drawback provisions of the McKinley law all materials are practically free when the manufactured article is exported. Thus ninety-nine per cent of the duty paid by the manufacturer on the wool of which an article is made in whole or in part, is paid back to the manufacturer when the article is exported. To this extent all raw materials are free to the exporter. If in any case American products cost more than foreign ones, the higher price paid for ported and sold in the markets of the American labor is alone responsible. United States in 1888, and only 2,263 Raw cotton is absolutely free, yet we import more manufactured cotton than we export. The same is true of manufac-

tures of silk, paper stock and hides, the raw material of which is likewise absolutely free. To capture the markets of the world on any extensive scale, it is

A Paris contemporary states that during the past year no fewer than ninetyseven thousand persons died in France of sheer hunger and that the number of crimes adjudicated upon in the courts was 247,000. If we add to this a statement put forward by M. Betham Edwards some time ago, that in Paris, one and hold up an ideal that is presently to a notable invasion of the country was out of every twenty deaths of adult males is that of a suicide, and then re- into pessimism and come to believe that member the cool bravado of the dyna- all is vanity and vexation of spirit. But miter Ravachol who gloried in the com- the thoughtful and intelligent man sees mission of the highest crime known to far deeper into the problem than this. the law while supported by an undoubted He has discovered that in this very wide-spread public sympathy, it will not be difficult to arrive at the conclusion that this hot-souled race is clearly ripe for another scene of blood that may

NEVER SATISFIED.

DISCONTENT THE POWER THAT PUSHES US UPWARD AND ONWARD.

One Step in Advance Encourages Man kind to Try for Greater Advance-The Problem of Progress Into Which the Thoughtful Man Sees Deeply.

Eager, enthusiastic and sanguine people always expect to feel unbounded satisfaction in the actual possession of that which they strive for. The boy longs to be a man; the youth craves independence; one looks forward to marriage as his ideal of bliss, another yearns for wealth, one covets position, another power; one hungers for knowledge, another for skill; one sighs for opportunity. another for ability. Whatever be the goal of their ambition, they believe that to be the one thing without a flaw, the one thing which is to insure their happiness and in the possession of which their enthusiasm is never to grow cold and their happiness never to fade.

When this goal is reached, and it often is, how are these sanguine expectations realized? Is the mind content and satisfied? Is the pleasure unsullied? Do the glowing colors continue as bright as before? Does their buoyancy receive no check? They have gained their point, they have secured what they desired, but have they realized what they anticipated? Has the success been so very successful after all?

Probably most of those who have had these experiences will have to confess that while in the first flush of possession all was joyful excitement, yet in a short time that feeling gave way to a got control of the old O. R. & N. Co.'s that would have been utterly scouted line. became apparent; it grew to be a commonplace and ordinary possession, and however unwilling they might be to tripod about three inches high is put part with it, yet it was no longer upon that, but upon other things still out of reach that their interest and enthusiasm ere centered.

Mr. Philip Hamerton, speaking of the present attitude of the French people toward a republican form of government, gives an apt illustration of this truth. He says. "The republican senti-ment, though resolute as to the preservation of republican forms. has certainly become wonderfully cool. The coolness of the young men is especially remarkable and significant. They are mostly republicans, it is true, and have no bolief in the possibility of a monarchical restoration, but the more intelligent of them see the difficulties and the defects of a republican government very plainiy and they have a tendency to dwell upon those difficulties and defects in a form slips, settling firmly down on the manner that would astonish the militant stove. republicans of the past. This composed and rational temper is the state of mind that comes upon all of us after the settled possession of an object, and it is a sign of possession." Most of us can cite and on top of the "forno" more glowing instances to match this both in public and private affairs nearer home.

The chief point to be considered, however, is whether this result is or is not to custards, bread and turkeys are browned be deplored. Some regard it among the bitter experiences of life, showing merely the transitory and shallow nature of all happiness and the futility of all hopes. "Of what use is it," they say, 'te strive and labor for that which, when attained, loses its power of blessing and cheering us? Why encourage be trodden under footr So they sink

AN ITALIAN OVEN Contrivances That Prevent Dast, Smoke

and Other Annoyances

When the Italian cooking apparatus is used, neither dust, dirt, gas, smoke heavy cake, soggy potatoes nor explo sions rafiles tempers. It is neither range nor simply stove. It looks like a tab covered with shining tiles of blue and white porcelain It is a trifle high, and in order to operate it to the best advantage it is best to stand on a little footstool or platform. Under the stove is a semicircular closet reaching up to about half its height and holding from one to three sacks (about four bushels) of charcoal. On the top are one, two or three openings-little square, boxlike grates sinking perhaps four or five inches and about eight inches square. Under the grates are receptacles with doors for

ashes, and in the center is a larger receptacle for heating dishes. Over the stove and about half way up

the wall is a canopy, shaped like the stove at the bottom, but gradually narrowing to the top at the front and side until it is almost tunnel shaped, where it joins the chimney, is an opening into the chimney, about the size of a very small stovepipe. There is always a good draft without dampers

For boiling, a few bits of cane are put in the square or grate over which the kettle or the sancepan is to be placed; then a shovelful of charcoal is put over the canes, a light is applied and, if you are in a hurry, over the hole is put a curious contrivance very like a stovepipe, perhaps two feet high, with a funnel at the top, a contrivance that is expressively known in Italian as "il diavolo!" possibly because it starts the fire in such a marvelously short time. if the articles to be boiled are vegeta-

bles, the kettle is placed directly over the grate, and "il diavolo" is laid upon the shelf above. If, however, some over the grate and the boiler is placed on that, so that there is not even a possibility of burning or scorching; then a circle of coals is put on the outside of the stove about the boiler, which is tightly covered. . It takes from twenty minutes to half an hour to cook this way, and everything cooked is cooked all over.

For baking, the preliminary prepara-tions are the same, but the dish holding the mixture is placed in an outer dish of block tin, and over it is put that wonderful magician, the "forno di campagna," that locks like a peck or a half bushel measure, according to its size, made of sheet iron and inverted. There is an opening at one side, up which slips the handle of the baking tin or the saucepan, and over which the

Under the dish that contains the material to be baked is the charcoal fire in the grate; about it glowing coals are put and replenished before the glow dies out, coals are placed and treated in the same way. Everywhere there is an equal diffusion of heat. Mince pies, sponge cake, perfectly. The "forno" wasn't invented by an Italian, but by a Frenchman, and it would be quite possible to use it with our charcoal stoves .-- New York Sun

Scotland and the Thistle.

The thistle was selected as the national

MARKET REVIEW.

THE DALLES, April 28, 1892. The city market is lifeless. Business is fairly good in all lines, prices unchanis fairly good in all lines, prices unchan-ged. The grocery market is in statu quo. Sugar remains at former quotations, but Size-Japan rice, 614 @616 cents; Is-

mention. Receipts are becoming more frequent, and is beginning to attract attention. Last years' prices will not be

extent. Nearly all the trading has been of a speculative character. The foreign market has been without any particularly important changes, and offers little

or no encouragement for local exporters to enter into new engagements. The visible supply of wheat east of the Rocky mountains showed a decrease of 2,904,-000 bushels in the past week, and quantities of wheat and flour on passage to the United Kingdom have fallen off each week since March 15th. During the latter period, however, arrivals out for the United Kingdom and Continent were quite liberal. India shipments of wheat lately have attracted more attention as comprising a somewhat impor- name. He don't need to know how, for tant factor in the situation of future he has made money enough to hire a probabilities. These shipments have college professor to spell it for him if he been as follows for the given weeks in wants April: Week ending the 4th, to the

to the United Kingdom 55,000 to the gine, to see if it was loaded, received the Continent 60,000; week ending 18th, to benefit of an explosion in his face, which United Kingdom 40,000, to Continent now resembles the map of Sebastapol. 67,500; week ending 25th, to United He is also satisfied that the gas exploded Kingdom 47,500, to Continent 75,000. in the engine, and that is what he looked Figures of imports of the cereal product in there for. into the United Kingdom during the

first thirty weeks of the current season, together with supplies available for consumption as compared with similar per-Imports of wheat and flour and sales of home-grown wheat, together with average prices of wheat, were as follows : Cwt. Av. Price Wheat ns.

1891-92. 858 7d 328 5d 298 11d 318 6d 72,857,587 1890-91 1889-90 .71,195,366 Above quantities represent supplies

available for consumption exclusive of stocks on September 1st, and show quite an increase for the present season. The present outlook does not appear favorable for any marked improvement in prices in immediate future, though, with a gradual diminution of wheat and introduction ftom us. In fact the people flour on passage to United Kingdom and prospective decrease of supplies available for consumption, the English market may rally after a time. It is tionally ably lawyer, and the majority stated in the report that Russia's prohi- that the democrats of this county will bition of the export of wheat will be roll up for him next June will make him emblem of Scotland in the year 1010. It raised in May, which is not believed in know he is in it, so far as this commonan enthusiasm that must fade away was during the reign of Malcolm I that London. Official reports indicate that, wealth is concerned. though India's crop is much below that

(6)

barrels or sacks, 63% cents; Extra C, in do., 534 cents; C, 536 cents. Sugars in 30% boxes are quoted : Golden C \$1.80; Extra C, \$2.10; Dry Granulated \$2.25.

an advance may be expected soon as the fruit season is near at hand. Coffee, beans, and rice continue firm. The wool market is completely off. There are no buyers, nor quotations to

Portland Live Stock Market.

PORTLAND, April 28 .- The following tention. Last years' prices will not be realized, as stocks on hand are without purchasers. The wheat situation is clearly indicat-ed by the following dispatch: SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—There has been no improvement whatever in the local wheat situation, business during the past week having been very slack and prices unchanged to any appreciable extent. Nearly all the trading has heap sheep, Eastern Oregon, average 95 to 110 lbs., \$5.00 @ \$5.10. The market is strong, or good stock.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Astorian. Senator Mitchell does well to stipulate in his bill that the ship railway at the dalles shall be built by contract work. This would insure its completion within a reasonable time. Contractors will take care not to forfeit payments such as the bill contemplates.

Telegram. Some paragrapher says that Ed. Pardridge, the famous Chicago wheat gambler, is so ignorant that he does not know how to spell his own

Astoria Herald. R. A. Brodie, an em-United Kingdom 42,000 quarters to the ploye of this office, while looking in the Continent 42,500; week ending the 11th, cylinder of the Daily Herald's gas en-

Corvallis Times. The first vehicle manufactured at the Corvallis wagon and carriage factory was finished and put together last Tuesday. There are iods in other years, are instructive. about 250 carts, buggies and carriages, on the eve of completion, and in a very short time the company will be able to supply the urgent demand of the Oregon market. Orders are coming in every day, and it begins to look as though they will be able to dispose of all the vehicles they can manufacture.

> Prineville News. We regard the nomination of Judge A. S. Bennett for judge of the supreme court as one of the wisest acts of the democratic state convention. Mr. Bennett is so well and favorably known in this county that he needs no here are still wont to call him a Crook. county boy, and claim him as their own. Mr. Bennett, as all know, is an excep-

tion who are unqualifidely opposed to free coinage. Two years ago the demoeratic state convention declared in favor of free coinage. Now the party delegation to the national convention is headed by Mr. Bush, a Salem banker, who will support Mr. Cleveland for president. This suggests how rapidly sentiment is crystalizing in favor of honest money.

The Times-Mountaineer, last week, made one of its periodical attacks on the "mossbacks" of this city, for not starting a ' woolen factory or other industry" at this place. The truth is, the so-called "mossbacks" have put all their surplus capital into the new line of boats and have been waiting expectantly for the Times-Mountaineer and the anti-"mossbacks," whom it represents, to build the factories.

An exchange truthfully says: "There is more joy in a printing office over one sinner who pays in advance, and abuses the editor on every occasion, than over 90 and nine who borrow the paper and sing its praises without contributing a cent to keep it out of the poorhouse. Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth, and obtain material for fencing it on time, and without security.

Arrangements have been completed to get a test case before the Washington suprem court on the taxation of notes and accounts. The republican state central committee has employed an attorney to sue for a mandamus in the superior court of Columbia county enjoining the assessor there to list that class of property. The mattter will be brought to an issue in time for this year's assesment.

Free raw wool would not cheapen the cost of manufactured cloth to any appreciable extent but it would lessen the profits of wool growers to a degree that would largely tend to wipe the industry in the United States out of existence.

It is highly illustrative of California enterprise, as compared with that of Oregon, that this state should import large quantities of tan bark from California, while Oregon forests could furnish unlimited quantities for export.

The campaign liar is abroad in the land.

rival the revolution of '98.

Is it possible that nothing can be found to preserve the simplicity of the rural American statesman. We were told when Jerry Simpson entered upon the high duties of his office as a national legislator, that he was a sockless, one suspender statesman, and that the English language wept when he used it. Now he flashes out in a dude suit of store clothes, eats with a fork, and whoops it about Washington on a safety bicyle.

The house judiciary committee has decided to report a resolution directing an investigation to be made into the Pinkerton system. The committee came to this conclusion because of the alleged use of Pinkerton men by inter-state commerce carriers and also because it was alleged their employment resulted in violence to persons and property.

The state military board has decided that no encampment of the Oregon National Guard will be held this year. The money will be saved to send the boys to the world's fair.

Elder Jenkins, of North Dalles, and Elder Eshelman, of Yakima city, will commence a protracted meeting at the Court house, Monday evening May 2d, at 7:30 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Hearing of Horses.

It is well known that horses can hear deep sounds which we cannot. For days previous to the earthquake in the Riviera the horses there showed every symptom of abject fear, which continued without any change of character till the fury of the convulsion broke forth. But not till a few seconds before the earth began to quake did human beings hear any sounds, while it is extremely probable that the horses heard the subterranean noises for two or three days previously .- Boston Globe.

truth, held to be so mournful, lies the kernel of all progress.

All the rose colored hopes that we indulge, all the attractive future spread out in such fair proportions to our imagination, lure us on to energy and effort. What does it matter that we exaggerate its importance, that we expect impossible effects from it, that all its do. fects and disadvantages are entirely hidden from our sight? Were it not so, how much of our striving would come to an end! And when we attain these objects, what more natural than that, the excitement of pursuit being over and the tension of mind relaxed, a calmness of spirit should follow and an ability to judge of its excellences and its disadvantages more dispassionately and more correctly

Suppose the enjoyment is less keen and the satisfaction less complete than we had anticipated. Should the mere pleasure' felt in success be the main object of our striving? Satisfaction indeed can only be a transient emotion to an intelligent and advancing man or woman. Were it a permanent condition of mind there could be no further progress. Take, for example, the youth who longs for a higher education and tries, through many obstacles, to obtain it. At length the opportunity comes, and his wishes are crowned with success Yet his delight, at first very keen, gradually subsides into a calm serenity.

He comes by degrees to understand the meaning of his opportunity, its diffi-culties, its sacrifices, its labor and the new field of hope and aspiration which it opens up. He no longer rests satisfied with the opportunity for which he longed; his enthusiasm now takes anothe form; his hopes are raised to a higher level; his energies are engaged in taking advantage of the fortunate occasion, and he now looks with equal earnestness to the time when he shall have finished his course and began the life work which he has planned. And when that time comes he will go

through the same experience. His glad enthusiasm will be transferred to a still higher altitude, and his new ideal will draw him still onward and upward. Is there anything sad or bitter in such an experience? Is there any loss of real happiness in this fading away of tem-porary pleasure? It is indeed the only road to happiness that is worthy of a noble man or woman - that is woriny of a noble man or woman - that happiness which follows the vigorous use of the faculties and the constant pressing up-ward to higher and higher attainments

thousands, and landing on the coast swarmed over the inhabited districts like locusts, destroying, burning and plundering wherever they went. For safety the inhabitants fied to the castles and fortified towns, and among the most notable of the fortresses of Aberdeenshire was Staine's castle, where were collected a large number of people of the neighborhood. The Danes projected a surprise. Approaching the castle in

the darkness they planned to scale its walls, and laid aside their shoes that the greater secrecy might be observed when drawing near to the fortifications.

The surprise might have been success ful had it not been for the fact that, on descending into the dry moat, they found, to their great discomfiture and mortification, it was filled with thistles, by which their feet were so severely pricked that several made an outcry. which aroused the defenders of the castle and brought them to the wall in time to repel the onset. Regarding their good fortune in repelling the Danes as due to the thistles, these plants were immediately placed in the arms of Scotland and adopted as the emblem of the country .-

A Celebrated Dog.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Wordsworth and Scott both celebrated in their poems the famous old Gelert. This dog, a deerhound, was given by King John to his son-in-law Llewellyn, who kept him at his hunting lodge, in the neighborhood of the Welsh mountain Snowdon. Gelert was missed one morning from the hunt by his master. Llewellyn, upon his return to the lodge, saw the dog, and discovered that its mouth was besmeared with blood. Concluding that the dog had devoured his child, the infuriated master slew the poor animal. Upon investigation, he discovered a dead wolf by the child's cradle, while the child was safely and soundly sleeping. The brave dog had saved Llewellyn's heir from the wolf. A monument was erected to the faithful creature, which bears the name of Beth-Gelert.-Harper's Young People.

How Negroes Catch a Scorpion.

In Jamaica the negroes believe that scorpions know their name; so they never call ont, "See, a scorpion," when they meet with one on the ground or wall, for fear of his escaping. They thus indirectly recognize the scorpion's delicate appreciation of sound; but if you wish to stop a scorpion in his flight, blow air on him from the mouth, and he at once coils himself up. I have repeatedly done this; but with a spider it has a contrary effect.-London Specof last year it will not be much below the average.

Produce and Merchandise Prices.

WHEAT-We quote 55 to 60 cents per bushel. Corn in sacks \$1.40@\$1.50 per 100 lbs. OATS-The oat market is in good sup-ly with a limited demand. We quote

20 cents to \$1.25 per cental. to 90 cents per cental. FLOUR-Local brands wholesale, \$4.15

@\$4.50 per barrel.

MILLSTUFFS-We quote bran at \$20.00 MILLSTUPPS-We quote bran at \$20.00 per ton. Retail \$1.00 per 100 lbs. Shorts and middlings, \$22.50@\$25.00 per ton. Chop corn at \$28.00 to \$30.00 per ton. Rolled barlay at \$28.00 to Hodge, aged 92 year, three week and

\$30.00 per ton. Hay-Timothy hay is in good supply at quotations \$14.00 to \$15.00. Wheat hay is quoted at 12.50@\$13.00 per ton, and scarce, baled. Wild hay ted at \$12.00@13.00 per ton. Alfalfa \$12.00 baled. Oat hay \$13.00.

POTATOES-Abundant at 50 to cents a sack and demand limited. BUTTER-We quote A1 .40(a. 65 cents

er roll, and very plentiful. Eggs—Are not coming in freely and the market strong, we quote 13 to 15 cents. POULTRY-Old fowls are in better sup-

ply at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per dozen. Apples-1.75@\$2.00 # box and scarce. Vegetables-Cabbage, turnips, carrots

wegetables—Cabage, turnips, carrots and onions, 1¾ cent per pound. HIDES—Prime dry hides are quoted at .06 per pound. Culls.04@05. Green .02½ @.03. Salt .03½@.04. Sheep pelts 1.00 to \$1.75; butchered, 75 to cents; bear skins\$6 to \$8; coyote.60; mink 50 bear skins \$6 to \$8; coyote .60; mink 50 cents each; martin \$1.00; beaver, \$1.75 @3.00 per lb.; otter, \$2.00@5.00 each for A1; coon, .30 each; badger, .25 each; fisher, \$2.50 to \$4.00 each; Red Fox, \$10.00; Dilon gray, \$25.00; Black Fox, \$25.00; Pole cat, \$.25; Wild cat, \$.50; Hedghog, \$1.00 to \$3.00. BEEF-Beef on foot clean and prime 21%c. for ordinary and 3c. for prime. Mutton-Choice weathers 4@4% cents, and scarce per li in carcas. Hogs-5c. Dressed, and quite scarce.

Hogs-5c. Dressed, and quite scarce. Veal-6 to 7 cents per lb. Country bacon in round lots 10c. Lard-51b cans .12%c: 1 cans .12%c; 10%

Lard-5b cans .12%c; 10b 40b.8%c@9%c. Lumber-The supply is fairly good. We quote No. 1 flooring and rustic \$26.00: No. 2 do. \$21.00. No. 3 do \$16.50. Rough lumber \$9. to \$12. No. 1 cedar shingles \$2.50@\$2.60. Lath \$2.85. Lime \$1.65@\$1.75 per bbl. Cement \$4.50 per bbl. STAPLE GEOCESTES.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

COFFEE-Costa Rica is quoted at 23

C, 5% cents. American sugare-Dry Granulated in York Jonrusi

Rev. Mr. Stauderland of Portland, who spoke here three weeks ago, will preach in the Scandinavian language next Sunday at 4:30 p. m. in the M. E. church.

BORN.

At Yakima City, April 16th, to the BARLEY The barley supply is limited good with a limited inquiry. Brewing 1.00 per cental. Feed barley at 80 wife of Wallace Atherton, an eight and of Mrs. Sheffield.

DIED.

two days.

A Light Step.

Anybody can have a light step who will be at the pains to set the foot down right. In that lies all the difference betwixt a thumping, lumping gait and the light tread that makes people call you "velvet footed." The whole art and mystery lies in a single sentence: Put the ball of the feet down first, throwing the weight upon it and letting the heel come to the floor the hundredth part of a second after. Treading flat footedover all the sole at once-the weight comes with a jar that is about equally destructive to quiet, to grace and to shoe leather. By stepping first on the ball, just back of the toes, its cushiony muscles act as a spring and make of walking a double pleasure. - Harper's Young People.

A Cierical Horse Buyer.

There is a pastor in a midland town whose reputation for honesty is so high and his judgment of horses so good that he is employed by the gentry in his neighborhood to buy their hunters and carriage horses. For this purpose he visits the principal Irish fairs. To so To BO great an extent has this calling been orced upon him that he has been con pelled to become quite a dealer in horses; and while he gives satisfaction to his clients he faithfully fulfills the duties of his more sacred office.-London Tit-Bita.

Cinnamon Kills Disease Germa.

After prolonged research and experi-ment in Pasteur's laboratory, M. Chamberland is reported to have come to the conclusion that no living germ of disease can resist the antiseptic power of essence cents by the sack; Sugars—Chinese in 100% mats, Dry Granulated, \$6.34; Extra C, 536 cents It destroys microbes as effectively if not as rapidly as corresive sublimate. - New