"Love of God!" with pity stirred, Cried a rebel lad who heard; This is more than I can bear! eneral, only say the word, They shall have some water the

"What's the use?" his general, Frowning asked. "A Yankee ball Drops you dead, or worse, half way, Once you go beyond the wall." "Maybe!" said the boy in gray.

"Still I'll risk it, if you please." And the senior, ill at ease ided, growling under breath, "For his mortal enemies
I have sent the lad to death."

Then a hotter fire began s across the field he ran Yankee shooters marked a prey; But beside each wounded man Heedless knelt the boy in gray.

Parched line bailed him as he came: Throats with fever all aflame, While the balls were spinning by, Drained the cup he offered them, Blessed him with their dying cry.

Suddenly, through the rain of those Pattering shots, a shout uprose; Din of voices filled his ears; Firing ceased, and eager foes Made the welkin ring with cheers.

Foes they were, of bitter need, Still to every noble deed Hearts of men, thank God, must And we thrill, too, as we read Of those cheers on Marye's Hill.

Days of battle long since done. Days of peace and blessing won; Better is it to forget Cruel work of sword and gun: But some deeds are treasures vet.

While a grateful nation showers Graves of heroes with her flowers, Here's a wreath for one today: North or South, we claim him ours: Honor to the Boy in Gray!

THE GOING MAN. Farewell, vain world, he's going home

He hears the baby cry. He's going home no more to roam, To croon a lullaby. "Kerwack, kerwack," The baby squalls; "Come back," Responsive echo calls.

Its little heart is like to break, Since mother went away, Before the populace to speak On topics of the day. And call her back She doth not hear Kerwack, kerwack."

The tears roll down its pallid cheek Till dawn begins to creep: It sucks its fists till faint and weak It sols itself to sleep. "Kerwack, kerwack,"

Come back, come back, When woman's rights are others

wrongs. Beware the baneful spare; The home is where the wife belongs, It needs her loving care. "Kerwack, kerwack," No longer roam, "Come back, come back,"

To child and home. 'Tis sad, but true, the time is past When woman's chiefest Joy Was nourished by a husband's love And centered in her boy. "Kerwack, kerwack,

Will cry in vain, She will not hear The platutive strain grievous state; ah, fatal age, With many evils franght. When clubs and social life engage A woman's every thought.

"Kerwack, kerwack," On every hand, This cry is heard Throughout the land.

THE NEW WOMAN O, the Twentieth Century Girl! What a wonderful thing she will be She'll evolve from a mystical whirl A woman unfettered and free: No corset to crampen her walst No crimps to encumber her brain; Unafraid, bifurcate, unlaced,

She'll wear bloomers, a matter course;

Like a goddess of old she will reign.

She will ride like a man on a horse; At the club late at night she'll stay If she chances to love, she'll propose

To blush will be quite out of date; She'll discuss politices with her beaux And outwalk her masculine mate! She'll be up in the science of things:

She will smoke cigarettes; she will swear, If the servant a dunning note brings, Or the steak isn't served up with care.

No longer she'll powder her nose Or cultivate even a curl, Nor bother with fashion or clothes This Twentieth Century Girl.

Her voice will be heard in the land; She'll dabble in matters of state In council her word will command And her whisper the laws regulate

She will stand 'neath her banner unfurled. Inscribed with her principles new:

The New Century baby will do?

A Phantom Bride.

instruments and his eyes twinkled as he look d around at his friends, who had been of their own or their acquaintances. Then be began this remarkable story of a man who was decoyed into

chasing a phantom sweetheart to Europe, and over a large part of the land on the other side of the water only to learn on returning that the whole thing was a practical joke, planned to secure revenge for an exhibition of ill-temper which had deeply grieved and mortified a you

'It was in a fashionable boarding house," said the instrument man, an up-town street, that four young ladies lived. With youth they combined good looks, cheerful dispositions and the woman's proverbial oroneness for a desire for the admiration of the sterner sex. But all their blandish ments were lost on a handsome young fellow who boafded in the house, and who, while not exactly a cynic or a misanthrope, seemed to frown down any exhibitions of youthful frivolity.

eral other occasions, and as his conduct, which was carefully looked into, seemed to justify his lews, they came to the belief he was in carnest. Thereafter he was known as "He surprised the girls, one summ

"He surprised the girls, one summer afternoon, by inviting the most modest looking of their number to accumpany him to Manhattan beach. She accepted and they left. Not to go minutely into details, they and a nice dinner and were listening to the music when two young men passed. One of them looked rather intently at the girl and smiled. She was somewhat necessighted, and telling of the matter afterward, she said she thought the young man was a friend, wheremon young man was a friend, whereupon she smiled and bowed. 'The prude' saw it all, and taking her by the arm he led her to the young men, and ad-dressing him who had bowed to the

'I don't know your name, sir, bu this kidy seems to desire your com-pany more than she does mine. She is Miss Blank, of No. — West — street, and I will leave her in your care, hop-ing you will see her safely to her

"Before he had concluded the aston ished girl had discovered that the young man to whom she had bowed was a stranger, but she had not time was a stranger, but she mad not time to make any explanation to 'the prude,' for us he thished he strode rapidly away. She dismissed the strangers, bought a railroad ticket and returned home, where she recited the mortify ing story to her friends. And it was then and there that, after putting their heads together, they hatched a scheme which sent 'the prude' to Europe ou a

wild goose chase "The conspirators", the parrator continued, "had a friend who was the postmaster in a small nearby town, and they enlisted her aid, she being only too willing, after she knew th circumstances. Soon "the prude" re-ceived a nicely scented letter, in a woman's hand, and the girls had the pleasure of seeing it on his plate at the breakfast table, and of noticing his pleased expression as he read it. They knew that the letter purported to be from a kady who had seen him, but had never met him, but was ex-tremely desirous of knowing him—so much so that she suggested to make an appointment to meet her. She signed herself 'Blanche Willoughby, and said she lived in Brooklyn, and requested him to send his reply to the

Brooklyn postoffice, where she would get it by calling for it. Whether he felt flattered or wha It was that actuated the man who se detested flirting, he answered the let ter, which, by pre-arrangement, was forwarded from the Brooklyn postoffice to the ont of town postmaster, and from her hands it went direct to the fair plotters, who had all manner of fun with it. Then ensued an ani mated correspondence between "the prude" and Blanche, and it tickled the girls immensely to note his flush of pleasure when on going to the break-fast table he would find the dainty notes from his supposed fair laumor atn. Never did he read them at the table; they were too sacred for that, he gently put them into his pocket waiting until he had sought the seclusion of his room before breaking ope

the envelope.

But the young fellow was becoming to meet her, so Blanch old him to be at Trinity church the next Sunday morning and to wear a large red rose as a boutonniere. He young woman fainted and was car ried from the church, placed in a carriage by her relatives and was driven away. Blanche's next letter expressed the deepest regret that the writer had been overcome by the heat and had to be helped from the church. She was still ill, she added, her doctors had ordered her to go to Europe, and she was to depart the following Sat urday. She was sorry to go without having had the pleasure of meeting him, but after her return she would

make it a point to find him. Of course the young women thought this would end the whole matter, for they were becoming tired of the Joke But what was their amazement when another letter was received by Blanche, in which the smitten young man said he would follow her to Fu rope, and begging her to send him an other letter informing him where he could meet her there. The next week he announced in the boarding home that he was in need of rest and that in two weeks he would leave for Europe, where he expected to remain two or three months.

The news, instead of invoking syr pathy, spurred the girls on to further efforts. One had a relative in Ham burg, another a married sister in Geneva, the third had some one in Paris in whom she could confide. while in London the fourth friend whom she would let into the secret. So five letters were written at once, four of them to go abroad and tell the friends how to act, the fifth being sent to 'the prude," telling him where Blanche was to stop in London and how long; how she would go to Paris and where she could be found and the same date concerning Ham burg and Geneva.

All the girls were on hand to se 'the prude" depart, and he was very happy over what he thought was the ecret locked up in his breast. From letters received from the riends abroad he appeared at the address given in London, only to be told that Miss Willoughby had been there and had looked anxiously each day for a friend whom she expected. Much lejected at his non-arrival, she had departed for Paris earlier than she expected, leaving word that should a young man call for her he should b asked to follow her at once.

In this way he was sent to the cities named, and then, losing all track of his phantom sweetheart, he travelled around on his own accord, hoping to find her. But, of course, h didn't, and when, three months later, he returned to this country and to his boarding house he was a heartbroken man. The next morning when he ap peared at the breakfast table there was a letter on his plate which made But the question is what in the world his eyes twinkle with joy. He took it to his room, and this was what he

Poor Old Simpleton:-It is not very strange that you did not meet me Europe, for I was never there. I had intended to take a slight jann through South America, so you might have the fun of following a will-o' the-wisp; but when I saw how foolish relating queer experiences you were my heart softened. I am not Blanche Willoughby, and never was, but I took this means of punish ing you for your contemptible conducto a friend of mine. When you get this I will be another man's Don't forget. BLANCHE "Now," concluded the story teller "if you don't believe this I will introduce you to my wife, who

> W. B. Lawler, of the Quartzville nines, has been at the mines survey ing for a new tunnel, work on which will be begun at once. A number of men are employed in building boardng houses for the miners and many more are going in to work on the new road. Every evidence of an early tart at actual mining operations is visfble on every hand.

That there will be a large and busy mining camp in the Quartzville from this time forward is now a settled

Dress a Delight.

age to Women with Limited Purses-New Waists.

one which is a continuous and contra dictory source of delight, aggravation and worry until the ordeal of getting fitted out for the summer campaign is over. The time, money, and energy which the average woman can spend in her efforts to reach the limit of her possibilities for pretty clothes are simply appalling when you consider that no matter how hard she labors or how much money she spends, she is pretty sure to find when the test comes that she lacks just the things she needed most. There must be gowns for all sorts of weather, for tinctive costumes especially appropri-ate for the varied amusements and outdoor sports which have become so Important a part of summer life. And added to the gowns of the past season is the bicycle dress, which is a feature of every young woman's wardrobe, it she is of the ultra-fashionable sort. Fortunately for the woman with imited purse, outdoor sports are more fashiomble than indoor entertainments which require elaborate dress, and she can revel all day long in a simple outing suit of the latest cut, with the consciousness of having the correct thing, whether she can play he fashlocable games or not. Fancy walsts, too, are a great boon to woman with few gowns, and every imaginable variety of blouse and vest, from the dulatiest chiffon and emproidered batiste novelty to the sim dest shirt waist which is plain enough bear out its name, is worn morning and afternoon. The pretty colores batistes, plain striped and checked, se popular this season, are made up into all sorts and conditions of simple and fancy waists for use with different skirts. All kinds of thin, gauzy mate rials are so popular this season for both gowns and waists that if fashion were even serious enough to re-flect on our actual needs rather than pamper our vanities we might con-sider this feature of the season's styles prophetic of a hot summer, But, whether fashion is misleading or not, batiste is one of the most popular

materials of the season. Some of the prettiest waists are made of cream-white embroidered batiste after the same models which was on hand, and so were the four conspirators. As luck would have it, a young woman fainted and was car. fashion at the neck and belt, or made with a yoke and finished at the neck. belt, and elbow sleeves with white or Dresden ribbon. Holland colors and is made over pale green silk, with a of velvet covered with lace at the bot-green silk blouse, finished at the neck, tom of the skirt belt, and either side of the front with over a vest of white embroidered mus-

lin on which are three frills of cream-

white point d'esprit. Hand-painted butiste is the lates the skirts are cut straight and shirred gown, with a bodice of grass and belt with white satin Embroidered batiste, in Holland colo silk is black and white and the batiste is made

rosettes of edging come all ready fo worn with tallor-made blazer coats o cloth, pique, and linen. Colored batiste blous s with tucked muslin and

An economical way to have variety in the thin waists which require lin ing is to have one well-fitted silk un-der bodiee which can do duty for them all. Aside from batiste, there are three other fabrics which have been exalted to a high place on the list of fashionable materials for thin gowns, and these are Swiss, organdy and India mull, which, made up ove colored taffeta silks, form very elegan gowns. But they can be simple quite as stylish without the silk lin ings. Plain organdles of red, yellow blue, mauve, and green make very stunning gowns, trimmed with cream or black lace and Dresden or striped

ribbons. Plain white organdy is made up very prettily.

in Demand.

Chances for Great Improvements in Certain Lines in China, Japan, India, Persia and Turkey.

The bureau of statistics of the state

department has just published reports from consular officers upon the Oriental market for dairy products and fruits. Consul Hunt at Hong Kong sums up the subject for that part of China as follows: "There are two articles-condensed milk and raisins-from the United States which or used by Europeans and Chinese and below. Another and very useful little used by Europeans and Chinese and waist is of blue and white striped should command an important place in batiste trimmed with braces, belt, and the market. I might add that butter, ham and bacon, and all kinds of sali meats are in demand at a small profit however it is necessary to improvis

or at least equal to that of Europeans. Glass Jars for pows might answer. "It is absolutely necessary in this climate to protect any perishable freight, as the voyage is too long to avail of cold storage. I learn that as enterprising firm once undertook to get a place in this market for butter The first cargo came in most satisfac torily; subsequently it was inferior thereby causing distrust and resulting

Nearly all of the butter consumed at this port comes from Europe, a small percentage from Australia. As for theese, the United States compares very favorably with the European supply, but it would command a bet ter place in this market if it were put up in smaller sizes."

Consul Summer at Bombay save that California canned fruits and pre serves are considered the best in the Bombay market though most Califor nta fruits are brought by way of New York, increasing their selling price. No butter or cheese are imported from

the United States.
Consul General Polk at Calcutte says there is small chance for market in Bengal. The United Kingdom has most of the trade, sending about \$40, 000 worth of cheese.
Vice Consul Boon at Padang reports

that the dairy products are almost ex clusively from Holland and Switzer-land. The district produces a very large quantity of tropical fruits. The imported faults there come exclusive ly from California

Consul General McIvar at Kanag awa, Japan, reports for that, empire saying: "The market for dairy products and fruits in Japan is very limited, stace the demand for them, except apples, is confined to the foreign residents at the open ports and a few natives of the higher class, who have a box-plaited skirt, a box-plaited come into direct contact with foreign est events in natural history is aware cheese is confined almost entirely to the foreign communities. Condensed milk is more generally used, and the leading American brands are very popular, but the lack of internations copyright and putent protection has encouraged the manufacturer of spurious condensed milk, which is placed on the market packed in cans and with labels which are more or less exact copies of ours. This business is carried on to such an extent as to materially affect the import trade. Eggs are much used, but being much cheap er in-China than with us, they are al-

most all imported from that country "There has been a great demand in Japan for apples and pears, as those grown here have very little taste or flavor, and the demand has to some extent been supplied by shipments from our Pacific coast and from Canada; but recently the orchards in the northern end of Yesso, stocked with imported trees under government su percision, producing excellent pears and apples, have begun to bear fruit in sufficient quantities to go far to ward supplying the demand; and th quantity will in all probability in

rease as the years pass. "The trade in preserved and pre-pared fruits and products has been largely controlled by English manufacturers for many years. There is no reason why we should not, at least share this market." Consul Smithers of Osaka and Hio

go, Japan, says that there are some imports of the articles named. Vice Consul General Tyler at Tehe ran, Persia, says the dairy products ome mostly from European countries, and that in order to place Amer ican fruit products in as favorable position as those of other countries, would be necessary to economize in freight and transport as much as possible. American meats, salmon and

canned fruits are now sold in Persia. Consul Gibson at Beyrout, Syria, ays: There is an immense consumption of dairy products and fruits of all kinds in this country, but the United States have no share in it. Indeed it, would be very much like 'carrying coals to Newcastle" to send butter and cheese to a land whose stock feeds on a thousand hills and as many mountain sides, and it certainly would be wasting sweetness on the desert air even for California and the Sun ly South to send fruit to a land where, since the days of Adam, the fruit of its gardens has been an irresistible and constant temptation to mankind.

Mr. Gibson then discusses what might be accomplished in general rade in the Mediterranean. He says: American trade with Syria and the Past would pay even with dairy pro duets and some fruits, especially canned fruits, preserves and jamsfor the natives do very little in the ductries if there were an avenue for direct shipment. This is the great need, and the best means for the enlargement of trade in American products is for some enterprising perac a Meditogramoun ports and or patriotic camp to send ships direct. Syrians want to trade with the United States and these people prefer American products, machinery and mer-

American lumber, furniture, factory goods, patented machines and utes sils, musical instruments, typewriters, etc., would find a market here, and if such articles were shipped free of the frequent handling and the piled harges of reshipment at Liverpool, London, Marseilles, Alexandria Port Said, they could be sold at a profit, and the vessels could go home laden with Syrian wool, native silks, shawls, soap, licorice root, bitumen, asphalt, carp . s, sweets, and the famous old wares and handlwork of Damascus, Beyrout, Halfa, and Oregonian. Aleppo. A line of ships from America, to touch at Gibraltar, Tangler Tunis, Malta, Alexandria, Port Said, Jaffa, Halfa, Beyrout, Smyrna and possibly Constantinople, would

Oriental stuffs referred to above. Closer acquaintance would result in mutual beneficial interchange of promutual isonehelal interchange of products and commodities, and in proof of this it is only necessary to refer Answican graducers, manufacturers and shippers to any of the observant Americans who have visited this fair, fruitful and heaven-favored land.

Consul Elliott at Manilla says there is little demand for dairy products in the Phillippine islands. Minister and Counsel, General Barrett in Siam states there is a great market for all American products in the Orient, including those of the dairy and fruits. Consul General Pratt at Singapore

believes that the products can be in-troduced there, but there is great difrentry in securing freight facilities.
Vice Commercial Agent Keightly at
Newcastle reports for New South
Wales that the United States does scarcely any business there in the line named, but thinks that an active agent could work up a good trade. Consul Bell at Sydney says the United States cannot compete

Consul General Maratta at bourne thinks that the fruit markets are being closed to the United States on account of high tariff, and that in dairy products the United States can-

not compete.

Consul Connelly at Auckland says that New Zealand is a dairy country, but that the superiority of American fruits will afford a market, and the

THESE ARE QUEER THINGS.

Imbedies are to be found amon

dants and animals. Everyone under stands what is meant by the imbecile, when speaking of human beings. The mental development of the child is sheeked, and even when such a child reaches the age of manhood, it is still but a child in its feelings and wants; but it is not alone among human beings that the characteristics of im-beellity are found. In aimost all trees, the characteristics of the foliage of the liabit are very different during the first few months of existence than they are in after life. There is a matured characteristic as well as an infantile one. The tulip tree, for instance, has its first set of leaves en tire, without any appearance of the lobe of the truncate termination which it assumes in old age; but ometimes these juvenile characterthen we have what is known as the Liriodendron integrifolia; that is o say the entire-leafed tulip tree. is more particularly marked mong evergreens. During the firs year of the arbor-vitae, pinus, cypesses, retinospora and similar plants. and leaves are sheat-like, that is, extending from the stem quite separat and distinct; but occasionally ther are individuals carrying these characeristics through life; and many of the

so-called Japanese species are merely vegetable imbeciles. It is not uncom mon for acute observers to find branches assume their adult form it many individuals in this imbecile class. Just as in the case of hume beings there are occasionally in stances where imbeciles assume ma tured characteristics. This is also true of the animal world. A friend of the writer has an aquarlum in which tadpoles as well as other aquat le crentures are raised. As everyone who is acquainted with the common e during its first they find a ready market at good throws off its tail, pushes its legs and becomes a frog. In the case friend referred to, he has a tadpole which thrust out its legs and then ceased to develop further. After three years it is still a tadpole wit its two frog legs, retaining its tall and in other respects it is a tadpole with a tadpole characteristics intact It may be termed a froggy imbeelle.

SHOULD FIRST COUSINS MARRY Opinion of Scientific Authority of the Subject.

Mechan's Monthly.

The question of the actual anatom cal and physiological causes of phys ical disabilities in the offspring of first cousins is well worthy of the most thorough investigation. complex vital organism like the hu man body one need not be surprised to find occasional or even frequent de partures from the normal standard of physical and mental perfection. Such departures will naturally vary in kind and degree in different families Thus, one family may have defective lungs, another feeble hearts, anothe inactive livers, another poor eyesight, another an inadequate auditory ap paratus, and so on.

If the members of such families a

fortunate enough to marry person who are free from the same class o anatomical and physiological peculiar ties, such peculiarities will naturally end to be diminished, perhaps by se much as half, in their offspring, and in the course of generations of physiologically fortunate marriages they may disappear. But if, on the other hand, persons of the same blood and family, such as first cousins, all of whom must necessarily be more or less similar in structure and function marry each other, then their peculiar ties will tend, not to be diminished but to be increased, perhaps doubles So that, taking hearing as a sens which is somewhat descient in a glyon family, one would expect that two first cousins marrying, whose hearing tended to be imperfect, would produc offspring who would be very likely to be deaf, and that not merely in old age, but in youth, or even in childhood. The same, of course, is true of all sorts of physical and mental pe cultarities, as well as of hearing. It people would but bear in mind that he union of persons who have simi lar defects, more especially if they are blood relations, tends to intensify those defects, exactly as piling conon a bright are infallably produce augmented heat, they would say themselves much bitter remorse, and avoid the maledictions of a class of imperfect human beings who not sel dom curse the day they were born. The Hospital.

IN THE PROPER LIGHT.

A feeble attempt is being made to raise in Oregon \$10,500 to purchase a suitable testimonial to be presented to the battleship Oregon. Not a cent should be raised for any such purpose Oregon can put her money to better use than spending it for a silver service for a battleship which happened to be named after her. Oregon people should not play at any such game. 1 savors too much of tribute to a class who have always drawn beavily the plain people and given them barely nothing in return. It is something it the line of the custom of giving pen-sions to the families of deceased statesmen who "served the country" by drawing a salary for doing nothing all their lives. This gathering in of the people's money when it earned should be put a stop to, and we would like to see Oregon make a beginning in that direction by falling to raise the desired \$10,500.→East

THE HORSE WELL DEFENDED.

(New York World.) An afternoon newspaper attacks the horse, which cannot read or write. To reply for this noble animal is imper-

To enumerate the calumnies, errors, alsehoods and pitiable displays of gnorance in the Post's attack on M. uns would take too much space. ade here refutes and forever silences me one of many Evening Post horse

or trot before he breaks down. He stands for ambition in the animakingdom, and any human being excepa maiden aunt or a horse-attacking edtor knows that all well-bred horses can be galloped to death. You may not say that of all well-bred men. Suppose that a bicycle can go faster and further than a horse. Does that dishonor the horse? Why, you poor bicycle-pushing scribe, do you not know that an eight-dollar typewriter can write faster than Shakespeare, and that Steve Brodie can run faster than Grover Cleveland? Is the typewriter greater than Shakespeare Brodie greater than our president? Of course the horse has many dis-eases. So has the whale. The finer the animal the more complicated his organism and the more numerous his diseases. The horse-attacking editor has or could have more diseases than the horse or the whale. Shall we

the horse or the whale. Shan we therefore despise him and replace him with something rubber-tired?

It is true that a horse may fall and break his leg, and do it often stupidly. But in an afternoon editor's bosom this should arouse sympathy rather.

than scorn. The horse is not difficult to use manage. He suits man exactly. He must be handled. He must feel that he is carrying muscle and not hysteria. The kind old lady who slaps the reins on his back and the nervous editor who jumps out of the buggy when he finds he cannot turn it around disgust the horse and incline him to run away. But the horse was no more made for the kind old lady or the pervous editor than the nightingale

was made for death. The horse is a man's animal. reated he keeps his health. Well andled he never shies, he never runs away, he never refuses to pull to the last ounce of strength in his body. Well and pluckily ridden he never turns his head at ditch, fence, stone wall or hedge. He is no more afraid of bullets than the horse-attacking edi-tor is afraid of thistles. He is the fit associate of heroes. Can you see Na soleon riding to victory on a "safety?" No. The horse is for heroes and the "safety" for horse-attacking editors. Bicycles and flying machines may come and carry the horse-fearing editor far and safely, but they will not

destroy the horse.

Tens of thousands of years before porse-fearing editors were born nature was hard at work developing the horse from a small five-toed thing as ig as a fox. She has produced today finest animal she ever produced and no pneumatic-tired arrangement lowever valuable to the poor, timid. busy, aged or obese editor can take is place. He is first, now and forever, in the beart of normal, healthy

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES. These fruits are coming so rapidly nto favor that they promise to become ully as profitable as berries or other fruits in a cery short time The trouble with the gasseberries fore, has been that they were subject to mildew, but with improved varieties and fungicides perfected this disease is being driven out of existence and | With a price of \$1 per

prices The bushes of these plants requir exactly the same treatment in every way and clean cultivation, with lib eral care as to fertilizers. A mulch of straw, dead leaves or freshly mown grass is good to retain the moisture in the soil and acts as a fertilizer. With clean cultivation in the early part of the season it is much easier to meet the advances of the current worm, and this is a matter that is of importance as it requires but a very few days to destroy the leaves, if the worm once gets started. They always begin in the center of the bush at the surface and work up and out. find Persian insect powder sure death to them if sprinkled over the bushes when wet with rain or dew, and a second application is hardly ever necessary. The powder may be applied with a powder gun which can be bought at the drug and seed stores for

about fifteen cents. The bushes should be prun to be open in the center to let the sur into them and give all the fruit the same chance to mature. These fruits are of the easiest culture, and every farmer can have a plentiful supply with a little care. They make a very grateful sauce when green and delic ous jellies or a desert fit for a king

HORTICULTURE AS A BUSINESS.

There has never been a time when the outlook for horticulture as a business was better than it is at present. The people of this country are rapidly appreciating the fact that fruit as a food is not only wholesome but nutritions, and it has become an indispensiple adjunct to almost every table in the land. This is well for the consumption of fruit to be encouraged in every way, as being beneficial to the health of the people. The man who engages in fruit grow-

ing now is sure of a market price that will pay him for the time devoted to it. There has never been a time when a crop of fruit did not pay well for all it cost, and now that science has come to the aid of the fruit grower and taught him how to combat disease and the ravages of insects he is more certain of a crop than ever before, The old way of setting trees and letting them care for themselves is a thing of the past and progressive mencalize that fruit trees require attenion as well as any other crop. Oach ards are to be furnished with the proper plant food, and the soil kept under the cultivation the same as it were in a crop that can be grown in a year. The day of large orchards is passing, except where large companies have them, and the day of exensive fruit growing is at hand. The small orchard which is given the very best care is to be preferred by the average farmer, rather than the large one which cannot be given proper at-

Let the man who sets an orchard now attend to the location and selechose varieties that have proven best in this section and success will crow! his efforts every time. There is need to experiment on a large scale as here once was when no one knew just what to select. The experiment stations have all been doing work along this line and the results open for any inquiries, and there is o excuse for not knowing just what to plant in almost any state and what the lay of the land should be for the best results.

Those who have good orchards are caping great profit from them and those who set out others in the future may rest assured that the de mand will keep ahead of the supply for a good many years.

PRICES OF GRAIN AND PORK

The following paper was read at an large of silving Farmers' Institute by D. R. Standard.

Nims, of Emerson, Iowa. His subject there and Employer Hors. Nims, of Emerson, lowa. His subject was, "Raising and Feeding Hogs-Prices of Grain and Pork Relatively Considered." The paper is as follows:

Profit is the end sought in almost every activity of life. To raise hogs the profitably we should so combine our profitably we should so combine our profitably are should so combine our profitably are should so combine our profitably are should be combined as a first the impediate dissolution.

of room, strong heart girth at back and loin. These should quiet disposition. They sho leisurely, so as to prepare the fe-eaten to make the most growth fe-the food consumed. As you feel pe-hogs watch carefully and notice wh a difference there is mandizers, not yet mincers, but as eat slowly, but eat a good lot, The sire should, by all me thoroughbred, of the same the sows, and should be more on pact in build, but should be active as pact is build, but should bogs, pre-vigerous. Such breeding bogs, presuch a foundation (if properly

As to the most pronuing the healthfulness bought, and as to its healthfulness bounds. are worth five cents per pound, corn and wheat are each worth offer cents per bushel I think if fel is gether to togs a man would come on about even, but if he could get only four cents per pound he would say twenty per cent by selling the corn and wheat. But on the other hand it wheat was worth fifty cents and corn thirty then he would gain about twenty per cent by feeding the wheat and corn. I think farmers generally and corn. I think farmers generally make a mistake by not feeding nors ir usele forming feed, such as onta, bran, shorts and wheat, along win corn. There is no question but that passure is the most profunble port producer of anything; but, to feed a good ration of corn and wheat with h makes the grain ration more profit than if fed alone.

han if fed alone.

I think it is time wasted for any. I think it is take hogs unless the have some conveniences for but them, in the way of pasture and ample shelter for both summer and winter.

ONE WAY TO DIVERSIFY Experiments Made with Flax Near Pendleton.

W. J. Furnish drove out on the reervation for the purpose of looking over several pieces of land with a over several pieces of land with a view of examining the advancement in the growth of grain, says the Pendleton Tribme. He has experimented this year with flax, having sown the seed in several traces of land, aggregating in all about 200 acres. He personally examined one piece yesterlay, and received samples from each of the other flax fields. All of them are growing finely, some are in blossom, and from each separate piece he expects to reap a crop, although he look pects to reap a crop, although he looks upon the first year's imreest merely as the result of an experiment, and an indication of possible future yields under more faverable conditions. The squirrels have not molested the flar at all. In addition to this advantage if is claimed to be a crop holding no inducements to devastating grass pers, which so frequently ruin wheat

fields. curity from insect and animal pests, a market in the mills of Oregon and San Francisco, Mr. Furnish is of the opinion that flax culture promises be one of the profitable industries of Umatilla county. The seed respet this year will be used for sowing, and next season he will place a large sere age in flax. It is a spring crop that has not been raised in this section for a good many years. In the earlier days of agricultural development of Eastern Oregon experiments were made in this direction, but on account of having no available market the

andertaking could not be made profit-CRYSTALIZING Fruits. A Few Fruits Which Are Best Ex-

perimented Upor Few confections are more delicious than candied fruit, and few sweetmeats are more expensive, sixty cents a pound being the regulation price, and a pound represents a very small amount. They can be prepared at about half the cost, however, if care is taken.

Cherries, curvants, apricots, pears and peaches are best experimented upon. The two former can be used in bunches; apricots are cut on one side and the stone slipped out, while pears and peaches are halved, and of course

Make a thick syrup, pound for pound, adding for each pound a small cup of water. Boil the sugar first then drop in the fruit, and when they have boiled clear take out and drain from the syrup. If the cherries are stoned (the red ox-hearts make the finest, be ing not so sweet as the white and without the rank tartness of the sour red ones), it is nice to string them on broom spint as they can be more easily bandled.

Sprinkle diberally with powdered sugar, tay on a sieve and set the fruit in a warm oven. I used a wire dish, such as our grandmothers kept fruit p. set within another dish to catch he syrup. In two hours return the fruit, sprinkle with sugar again. Keep this up until the sugar has all dripped out. On no account have the oven hot, as it will dry the fruit and leave it like so much leather. And, of course, the fruit must be laid in single rows when drying.

When the juice has evaporated and the sugar has formed a glazed surface, put away in boxes in a dry place. Waxed paper should be laid between each layer. A bureau drawer is as good a place as any to keep them.

BERMUDA GRASS.

Editor Statesman:-Nothing pleases me so well as seeing in your paper the suggestions about improving your const. On the lighthouse question you are a thousand times right. And ast year while I was wandering over the sen coast near that spiendid place Seal Rock it often occurred to me that one might be a great beneactor to Oregon who would get some good forage plants to grow there. From my knowledge of Bermuda grass I would say it is the very thing and will add millions of dollars to the value of lands now worthless. The clinrate is the very thing for it and as it grows on any poor soil it does seem to me that it will extend itself all over these regions. It makes splendid pasture, and I really hope it will be tried.

DIVISION ON SILVER.

Little Rock, June 24 .- A poll of the emocratic state committe on the cur-d ency question has been made by a newspaper. Out of a total membership of nineteen letters are published from seventeen. Eleven favor the free, independent and unlimited comage of silver, and six favor the gold

girls after dinner, and when, one evening, the conversation turned input front, made of alternate rows of infiniting, the expressed himself very forcibly on the subject, saying no lady could descend to such an action, while a man of true honor would only despite her if she did. This, of course, coming from a young, 2004 looking from a young from a young from a young fro

Blanche Willoughby. THE SANTIAM MINES.

any exhibitions of youthful frivolity.

"He frequently chatted with the girls after dinner, and when, one evening, the conversation turned upon the mines before winter sets in. The settlen and arrow lace. The first settlen arrow lace. The first s

Craze for Outdoor Sports an Advant-

Variety in dress is one of woman' special prerogatives in summer and

are used for slik and more expensive dark eeru are popular for batiste gowns, and one of the former shade a band of white satin.

novelty, and, like the printed flowered batistes, is made up with short butter fly sleeves of the material in a plain color to match the color in the flow ering. The blouse waist has a white lawn lace trimmed front, and some of closely several inches below the belt A very unusal combination is seen in a green and white checked batists trimmed down the front with frills of green chiffon and finished at the neek made over a white silk lining, forms a charming waist, with bright plaid silk for the neck and belt, and can be worn with almost any skirt; and the same batiste, cream or eern in color, is used for the walsts of silk, canvas and crepon gowns, with sleeves like the skirts, and with spreading collars or epaulettes of embroldery. The

blue silk lining, showing a narrow front of blue silk muslin, a blue satin belt, and a neekband with a nar row turnover collar of the embroidery Besides the batiste gowns and sep arate waists there are no end of mino accessories of dress made of this transparent material, tucked and lace trimmed, which give a dainty touch to a gown, yet are inexpensive. misettes, turnover collars, cuffs, tin points and squares are displayed in all the shops, and wide collars of batiste and lace are so generally used to the decoration of summer gowns the they have become a familiar feature of fashion. Collar bands made of alternate rows of tucks and parrow last edge and finished at the back with bows of cream-white satin ribbon or use, but the daintiest of all are the tucked fronts of white battere trimmed with rows of narrow cream lace all made by hand. The fronts ar made broad enough to gather a little into the collar band and long enough to blouse a trifle at the belt, and are

lace collars and cuffs and a wide down the front are charming little ad litions to the wardrobe,

Two skirts, instead of one, are cut ex actly alike except, perhaps, that the under skirt has a little less fulness at the back and is trimmed with a fine rich ruffle of the same material edged with narrow lace. This does away with the necessity for a silk lining. The outer skirt has two ruffles cut three inches wide and edged with Val enciennes lace, which makes the width four inches. The upper ruffle is either cut wider to form a heading or fin-ished with a lace insertion. The waist is a moderately full blouse, trimmed with rows of lace insertion

gowns is in the bodice. A precty way
to triin the wide box plait, so universally used, is to plait wide face over
it from the neck to the bust, where
it falls in jabot ends at either side.
Many of the slik gowns, as well as
the thin ones, are cut round at the
neck, with no high collar, and trimmed with a band of embroldery, put on to form a square. A very stylish model for a striped slik blouse, to be worn with odd skirts, is cut in a low square in front, where it is filled in with ocru batiste embroidery. The deep collar is of white silk, with the embroidery applique around the edges, and the puffed elbow slee es have ruffles of the soft embroidery falling ollar band of Dresdea ribbon with Among the more serviceable tumes for general wear are the black lpaca gowns, made in the coat and

Skirts are so invariably plain that

the only point of difference in the gowns is in the bodice. A pretty way

skirt style, or with round waists close fitting in the back, and blouse front with a box plait on either side openand trimmed with insertion, and in addition to this is the large collar of then and face. Linen cuffs finish the wrist, while a belt of black softh rib-bon and tucked collar to natch the vest make the gown complete. Next on the list of useful gowns for wear in the country is a bouting costume of dark blue serge, with a bloure, olshop sleeves, and a sash of blue and white striped flannel. It is made louble breasted and fluished with the nevitable wide collar of white lawn, dged with a frill, and crossing with the waist to the left side, where fastens with a silver nuchor pin. aunty yachting dress of blue serge has a short coat with a godet basque in the back and a wide sailor collar of

olue, which points out on the sleeves, and rovers, faced with white cloth, which fasted across with one button. making a very pretty coat closed. Very dainty boating costumes are made of blue and white striped canas, with two box plaits in the of the blouse waist and one on either side of the front, where 't opens over lawn shirt striped with dennes lace. The round collar and uffs of lawn give it a pretty halsh. coarse linen in eero shad-s is also much used for boating gowns.
A useful seaside costume for

f 12 or more is of blue serge made collar stashed in the shoulders to form quare tab-like pieces over the sleeves. nd trimmed like the revers with a band of black velvet ribbon finished on oither edge with narrow white braid. White pearl buttons and stimulated buttonholes trim the fron'. Another model for soft wool goods has with a guimpe, and deep shoulder ruffles over the puffed sleeves. Still another, which is pretty for light laides of crepon, shows a collar of velvet cut out in shaped tabs trimmed

tom of the skirt. IMPROVING ONESELF. Read Aloud a Few Moments Each

Day and Look After Your Speech.

around with lace, and a narrow band

Self improvement suggests at once hought of self. Why? Because if we are to be of any value to each other in this world we must know our capabilities. A lady of limited education not longe since was heard to say I cannot accomplish much. I am not educated and might just as well give up ever trying to do anything." fact that she realized her lack of abitty to perform something beyond the rdinary, was a long step toward improvement, yet, to give up or despair is not only foolish, but actually weak. Where there's a will there's a way Every well-balanced person surely has a will, and should therefore make the way. Make up your mind to do thing and at once set about it, and tere seems a wise suggestion, that a few acquaintances unite forces, and n a quiet and informal manner ogether and read and discuss books. as reading is the first and best means toward self-improvement, in a literary sense. You need not be an elocution ist to do this. Read to your friends as you would relate an occurrance or con-

verse upon any reasonable topic. Read, then let your auditors in turn isk questions, and if any real thinking is done, it will not be at all dimcult to arrive at a clear understanding of the subject in hand. To be able to listen attentively is an accomplish ment, and one should, if lacking in that respect, cultivate the habit as there is no better help toward a good nemory. Bring you mind to bear directly upon the work before you. Think and digest, and you will in a short season of such dilligent practicbe the one most agreeably surprised at the good results. By reading good English, accustom yourself to the use of the same, in your conversation. Carelessness in speech is inexcusable in any person making a pretension to refinement. The young girl who uses slang not only retards her own im-provement, but her influence is detri-

cental to those with whom she comes in contact, whether in the home, school or workshop. It does not require any effort to I mmonplace but it is commendable n everyone, no matter what their opportunities may have been or station n life may be, to desire to attain to higher standaard. We owe it to our selves to so improve each hour that we become conscious of the value of time and should fully realize that it is never too late to learn. To think otherwise is a mistake. Select a book by advice of someone who is capable of unlerstanding your needs in such direcion. Profit by any and every wellneant suggestion and you will reap rich harvest in due time. Read for improvement and if you are in the

ome respect and due appreciation of hose about us. Waste not even time, for, if we wish o overcome ignorance and progress in life, we must contract habits of dustry. Make the best use of the opportunity before you and reflect are you really inclined toward self-improvement? If you are you will pass the good advice along.-Ladies' Every NO FLIES ON IT. One lady remarking to another,

"You use no screens, yet I never see

any files about your house. It is

right spirit you will be highly enter-

With an improvement of self

of pale pink silk flowered in green has a full blouse of cream-white batiste, and over this is a short jacket of pale green silk points on in front to me a box plait of green, and both are trimmed with jet sequins. The belt and bows on the skirt are of green ribbon and the collar of britiste, white glace silk flounced in colors is made up into gowns which are to be worn at the Ascot races, and one example of shese is white with blue flowers. The skirt is plain and the bodice stimulates three little coats, each one outlined with blue sequins fastened with jewelbed blue buttons, and opening over a blue chiffon vest draped with lace.

OIR ORIENTAL TRADE

Consular Officers in the East Talk.