

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Clackamas, has appointed the undersigned Esther Smith and Jane Donnis, executrices of the will of David P. Jones, deceased. All persons having claims against the said decedent, or his estate, are hereby given notice that they shall present them to the undersigned executrices at the office of Jos. E. Hedges, Esq., in the Welbarr Building in Oregon City, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice, with proper vouchers duly verified.

ESTHER SMITH AND JANE DONNIS, Executrices of the Will of David P. Jones, Dec'd. JOS. E. HEDGES, Attorney.

Administratrix Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Joseph D. Carter, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same with proper vouchers, duly certified according to law, at the office of Geo. C. Brownell, at Oregon City, Oregon, within six months of the date of the first publication of this notice.

CLARA H. CARTER, Administratrix of the Estate of Joseph D. Carter, deceased. GEO. C. BROWNELL, Attorney for Administratrix.

Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Clackamas County made the 27th day of April 1911, the undersigned as administratrix of the estate of B. F. Harstow, deceased, will on and after the 3rd day of June 1911, sell at private sale at rooms 3, 4 and 5 Stevens Building at Oregon City, Oregon, to the highest bidder for cash in Gold Coin of the United States and subject to confirmation by said County Court, all the right title and interest in the said B. F. Harstow had at the time of his death in and to the following described real property to-wit: All of the East half of the Southwest quarter of Section twenty-nine (29) in Township six (6) South of Range two (2) East of the Willamette Meridian in Clackamas County, Oregon.

CHRISTINA A. SHARP, Administratrix of the Estate of B. F. Harstow, deceased. GORDON E. HAYES, Attorney.

Alias Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas. William Ratkus, Plaintiff, vs. Julia Ratkus, Defendant.

To Julia Ratkus: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby summoned and required to be, and appear, and answer the complaint against you filed in the above entitled Court in said suit, on or before the 10th day of June, 1911, and if you fail to go to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in his complaint, to-wit: That the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and the defendant be dissolved and the plaintiff be released from all of the duties and obligations of his said marriage with the defendant, and that the plaintiff have such other and further relief as to the Court may seem right and just.

You will please take notice that this Alias Summons is published in the Oregon City Enterprise, a legal newspaper designated by the Court, and is mailed to you with a certified copy of the complaint and order, pursuant to the terms of an order in the above entitled suit made by the above entitled Court by the Honorable J. U. Campbell, Presiding Judge thereof, on the 21st day of April, 1911, requiring the first publication of this Alias Summons to be made on the 28th day of April, 1911, and the last publication on the 9th day of June, 1911.

FRANK X. LEGRAND, Executor of the Will and Estate of Emma Legrand, deceased. First insertion, April 21, 1911. Last insertion, May 19, 1911. E. J. MENDENHALL, Attorney for Estate.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Clackamas County. Ida McKittrick, Plaintiff, vs. John McKittrick, Defendant. To John McKittrick, the above named defendant: In the Name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court and cause on or before the day of the expiration of the time prescribed in this summons, said date being the 10th day of June, 1911, and if you fail to so appear and answer, judgment and decree will be taken against you for want thereof as specified in the said complaint, to-wit: For a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant, and for such other and further relief as to this Court may seem right and equitable.

This summons is served by publication thereof in the Oregon City Enterprise, a newspaper printed and published at Oregon City, Oregon, by order of the above entitled Court, made, dated and filed therein on the 27th day of April, 1911, which said order requires that summons in this suit be published once a week for six consecutive weeks.

SWEET & POUTS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Date of first publication hereof, April 28th, 1911. Date of last publication hereof, June 9th, 1911.

LEGISLATORS ARE CAUGHT IN TOILS

FIVE OHIO LAWMAKERS CHARGED WITH SOLICITING BRIBES BY GRAND JURY.

SEARGEANT AT ARMS MAKES DEALS

One indictment Against Each of Four and Four Against Nye, Three Against Official.

COLUMBUS, O., May 3.—(Special)—State Senators Isaac E. Huffman of Butler County, George K. Catone Montgomery County, L. R. Andrews, Lawrence County and Representatives Dr. George B. Nye, Pike County, and A. C. Lowrey, of Lawrence County, were included in bribery indictments returned today by the Franklin County grand jury, which has been investigating corruption in the Assembly. One indictment was returned against each, charging the soliciting of bribes, save in the case of Nye. Four indictments were returned against Nye. In addition, Rodney J. Diegle of Erie County, sergeant-at-arms in the Senate, was indicted on a charge of aiding and abetting the bribe solicitation. Diegle was indicted three times, as he is included in each of the bills against Senators.

LATEST MARKETS

Oregon City Markets. There is an uncertainty in the market today. Those who object to the changing of the tariff by the Democrats blame the uncertainty on the prospects of a change and say that the changes in prices are along the line of things that are likely to be changed in the schedule. In these cases a falling off is in prospect.

Where there are nearly exhausted stocks the tendency is upwards. Where the new products of the season are soon to show up the price is downward again. There is no general proposition that is influencing markets unless one counts the tariff tinkering as in that class.

APPLES—Local stock is commanding from \$1 to \$2 bushel, with very few in the country of any kind and fewer yet that will get the higher price. Hood River stock is bringing \$2.50 for good and a little more for fancy.

POTATOES—Prices for tubers are still climbing and have gone over \$1.50 and \$1.75, with some fancy stock bringing \$2.25. Extra fancy will bring almost anything one can ask in small lots. One dealer says he will pay \$2 for a whole car load, and if the car is secured he'll not be too particular if a few not choice creep in. Funny situation in potatoes—dealers must have them for retail trade and when they pay the outside price they have hard work to sell again and come out whole. Best potatoes in the West have been consumed.

VEGETABLES—Little change since last report; onions are a little stiffer in price but other vegetables remain about the same. Onions 2 1/2c, turnips 1c and carrots 7c to 11c, parsnips 1c and radishes 5c, cabbage 3c pound. New vegetables are coming in. California lettuce many things, at a high price. Local lettuce sells 5c bunch, radishes 5c, onions 5c; California lettuce 10c head, asparagus 10c to 12 1/2c. Mexican tomatoes 10c pound.

FLOUR AND FEED—Little change in flour; selling down to \$5 with best, bringing about \$5.50; some as low as \$4.50. In feed the tendency is upward. Bran commands \$23 to \$24, shorts \$24 to \$25, rolled barley \$30, cracked barley \$31, whole corn \$29, cracked corn \$30.

WHEAT—The local market for wheat is a trifle better and the price advancing a little from last report. In fact prices are on the climb but with little outward manifestations—those who have it are holding so new prices are made—it's in strong hands who won't let go. Blue stem 92c, club 86c to 88c.

HAY—There is a better movement in hay and prices are a little better. Plenty of hay except alfalfa, which is getting scarcer and higher. Timothy \$16 to \$18, clover \$10 to \$11, oat hay \$15, mixed \$12 to \$14, alfalfa selling \$18.

OATS—Dealers buying for shipment to meet the demand in the cities. Paying—gray \$25, white \$25.50 to \$26. At that the market is weak and unsatisfactory.

BUTTER—Prices very weak with 10c and 15c fair for ordinary country, fancy dairy will bring 18c and 20c, creamery commands 25c and 30c. There is plenty in the country now and the demand is well supplied.

EGGS—The price has slid down another peg with 17c the best that is being paid unless one has a place to put the product. Shipping not very brisk but no trouble to supply local demand.

POULTRY—Not so strong as a few weeks ago; little stock offered and that of not the best—hens commanding 15c and 16c, old roosters 10c, broilers 22c to 24c, ducks 17c to 18c. No offerings of larger fowls.

HIDES—Green 5c pound, salters 6c, dry hides 12c to 14c, sheep pelts 25c to 75c each.

WOOL—Away down now, 12c to 14c; some say in sympathy with fear that Congress will tamper with the tariff on it, little demand on market as no one seems to want a stock on hand; Eastern and Central West sales reported at 8c to 11c.

MOHAIR—Trade brisk in this commodity with consequent advances in the prices offered. Quotation of 20c to 32c, and prices going up all the time.

DRIED FRUITS—These are up and still going, no one dares to buy at 12c for apples and 20c to 10c for prunes and few willing to sell at that.

SALT—Selling 60c to 75c for fine, 50 lb. sack, half ground 40c 75c for 100 lb. sacks.

SMART DESIGNS.

Tailored Blouses Appear in Many New and Pleasing Forms. Novel are the umbrella handles of crystal set with jewels. The grosgrain ribbon guard for eye-glasses is now a familiar sight. The introduction of silk on linen is an important one this season. The chauntilly lace veil has been discarded by the smart women. Smart are the antique fillet laces resembling old altar draperies. Evening gowns have changed their colors. There has been a decided adop-



TUCKED BLOUSE.

tion of the vivid colors. The lovely "dead" shades have had their day. Tabs on the front and a dainty chemise of lace or embroidery combine to give a touch of elaboration to this dainty blouse or shirt waist. Linen or any seasonable material may be used for the waist, embroidered designs being applied to the front if desired. JUDIC CHOLLET.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes for a thirty-four, thirty-six, thirty-eight, forty and forty-two inch bust measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 667, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.

POPULAR STYLES.

Particularly Striking Are the Millinery Effects of the Season. The thin straw which resembles horsehair or crin has come back into favor. Eton jacket and bolero both are among the accepted styles. The smartest coat and skirt costumes are of heavy silk or fleece back satin. Radium braid is effectively employed on many of the handsomest models. Many effective hats for children are



GIRL'S GATHERED DRESS.

of the mushroom type with downward turning brims. Skirts are actually full enough to make walking possible, but they hang absolutely straight. This frock of Persian lawn and Valenciennes lace makes a suitable commencement gown for a young girl. It may be duplicated in any soft material preferred. By dispensing with the lace trimmed bouffe the design is much simplified. The dress is cut with front and back portions, which are gathered to the yoke and plastron. The sleeves are gathered below and joined to hands or cuffs. The skirt is gathered about the waist. JUDIC CHOLLET.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes for girls of ten, twelve and fourteen years of age. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 667, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.

BEAVERS WIN FROM SENATORS.

PORTLAND, Or., April 29.—(Special).—Portland today won from Sacramento by a score of 7 to 2. This puts the Beavers in the lead with a percentage of 613. San Francisco is second with 551. "Big Six" Steen was in the box today and held the Senators down in good shape.

Louis Funk, of Redland, a well known farmer of that section, was transacting business in Oregon City on Wednesday.

WON'T BE WELCOME.

Dublin Citizens Refuse to Say So With- out Home Rule. LONDON, April 27.—The Dublin corporation's refusal to present an address of welcome to King George and Queen Mary if they visit that city, following their coronation, may result in the complete abandonment of the Irish trip.

The vote of the members of the corporation—42 to 9—may be a fairly good index into the Dublin public sentiment and for this reason members of the royal household and other close to the king are said to have advised his majesty that it will be better not to go near Ireland and risk a demonstration of ill will.

Members of the corporation say they have no personal feeling of bitterness against the king, but that they cannot welcome him officially until home rule has been granted in their country.

BANGOR HAS \$6,000,000 FIRE.

BANGOR, Me., May 1.—(Special).—Fire last night destroyed property estimated to be worth \$6,000,000 and left thousands of the citizens of Bangor homeless and hungry. Starting at 5 o'clock last night it was not until 7:45 this morning that the fire was finally extinguished. Help for the fire fighters was sent from a number of New England towns but the task would have been hopeless had not a change of wind brought a providential rain storm to relieve the situation.

Nearly all the public buildings are gone including schools and churches. The loss of life seems to be confined to two persons with a sparse half dozen in the hospitals. The greatest problem presented is that of feeding the thousands of homeless and even those who have homes.

TAFT REFUSES TO ACT.

PORTLAND, Or., April 27.—President Taft has definitely refused to act in behalf of Franklin Pierce Mays, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government of timber lands and the mandate in the Mays case will probably be filed tomorrow. United States Attorney McCourt received a telegram today stating the president would not further extend the time for execution on the filing of the mandate.

INSURGENTS SAT UPON.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—(Special).—The insurgent Republicans had the lid clamped down tight on their ambitions today in the Senate, and then it was hermetically sealed. But at that the insurgents got their share of newspaper space and exploited the folly of lack of progression, standing pat and like illa that grow out of a too large majority in either party.

MEXICAN SITUATION TENSE.

NOGALES, Ariz., May 2.—(Special).—Officials of the Southern Pacific railway arriving here today report that the rebels are advising all Americans to remove their families to the United States. The rebels are reported as saying that unless peace is declared by Thursday night they will attack all Mexican border towns.

ROB JEWELRY STORE.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 27.—(Special).—Four robbers robbed a jewelry store on Michigan avenue during the business hours of the day, with hundreds of people passing during the robbery. They got \$25,000 in booty.

JAP ANTARCTIC SHIP FAILS.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 1.—The Japanese Antarctic steamer Kaiman Maru, with 60 persons aboard, arrived here yesterday. The expedition reached Cockburn Island, March 14, but was compelled to put back owing to icebergs and icecaps encountered. The cold killed 10 of the Eskimo dogs.

RIOTING IN CANTON, CHINA.

CANTON, China, April 28.—(Special).—There was rioting here today and several were killed in the ranks of the rioters and also from among the soldiers used to stay the trouble. Martial law is being enforced in the interest of peace. The Viceroy's palace was fired on today. The number and power of the rioters seems to be increasing.

CHINAMAN LEADS REVOLT.

HONG KONG, May 1.—(Special).—The western half of Kwangtung Province is in the throes of a desperate rebellion led by Wu Sum, a Chinese, who was educated in Japan and has adopted the dress of Western countries. He is followed by Chinese bandits and anarchists. The loyal troops are making desperate efforts to suppress the uprising.

DEMOCRATS TO CONFER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 28.—(Special).—June 1 all roads will lead to this city for Democrats, when the big men of that party are to come here for a conference of the leaders of the party. It is expected that 1000 men from the Northwest will attend.

NEW ROADS ASSOCIATION.

PORTLAND, Or., April 28.—(Special).—A new good roads association was formed last night to get to work in an effort to secure uniformity in road building and road progression. The plan is to organize a branch association in each county in the State.

A PAIR OF TWINS

They Are Both Very Talented, and There is Something Strange About Them

By Edith V. Ross Copyright by American Press Association, 1911.

When I was nineteen I went abroad and settled myself in Paris. I studied in an art school for a winter and in the spring went to Switzerland, partly for rest and partly to sketch. One morning when I was staying at Lusanne I climbed to a position where I would get a view to put on canvas, and I set up my easel beside a road. While I was at work a girl about my own age, though of larger build, came along, walking westward. Seeing me, she stopped and asked me in French if she was on the road to Geneva. I told her that she was, and, noticing that she was traveling alone, as I was, I felt drawn toward her. I asked her if she would come and rest beside me. She accepted the invitation and after glancing at my unfinished work threw herself on the grass near me. I spoke of the danger of walking through the country without protection. "That there was any danger in



SHE BEGAN TO QUESTION ME.

doing so did not appear to occur to her. She asked me what was my nationality, and when I told her I was an American she at once showed an eagerness to hear anything I would tell her about my country. But I found she could tell me more about the underlying principles on which our government rests than I could tell her.

"What a grand thing it is," she said, "that union of free and independent states surrounding a common center at the capital. In the eastern hemisphere all points the other way, not from the hub to the periphery. Our governmental centers inherited from a barbarous past are merely a tax on the people. We pay a large price for them and get nothing in return. Our problem is to throw off these excrescences that have served their term of usefulness and are rotting like so many corpses."

I was astonished that a foreigner, a mere girl, had such a knowledge of our institutions and could state their superiority over those of European countries, while I, an American, had never thought about them. After telling me much of my own country of which I was ignorant she began to question me about customs of which she could have no knowledge without visiting America. She kept me talking on so many matters till noon, then arose to go on. "Come to my hotel," I said, "have luncheon with me and a rest afterward. You look both tired and hungry."

Instead of either accepting or declining my invitation, rising she said: "That's what I like about you Americans. What Englishwoman would ask a stranger to share her comforts?" With a smile that charmed me she continued her journey. I watched her as she went down the road, wondering where she could have picked up so much knowledge of the science of government. Though she was large and strong and seemed to be fearless, I could not understand how she dared tramp alone. Had she been of the peasant class I should not thought this so strange. But, judging from her dress and especially her intelligence, she doubtless belonged to the refined classes, whose women are allowed few privileges in respect to going about alone. When she came to a turn in the road she looked back, kissed her hand to me and disappeared.

Two weeks from that time I stepped out of a railroad train at Neuchatel and went to a pension. I was on my way to Paris, and since a single day's journey was too long for me I intended to stay overnight. Traveling alone, I always practiced stopping at pensions in preference to hotels. At dinner I was introduced to my fellow guests by the landlady. Opposite me, but near the other end of the table, sat a young man whose face was familiar to me. I looked at him so steadily that I attracted his attention. Finally he said to me: "Mademoiselle, have we met before?" "I don't know. I have certainly met some one very like you."

"I know of no man who resembles me, but several times this summer persons have told me that they have met a woman making a pedestrian tour who might be my twin sister. The singular part of it is that I, have a

twin sister whom I have not seen for some years. She left home when she was fifteen to study. She read so hard that she injured her brain and disappeared. If I can find any one who can tell me where she is to be found I will telegraph the police to hold her till I can reach her. Where did you meet her?"

He looked at me eagerly. What he said convinced me that the girl who had talked with me at Lusanne was this twin sister of his. "Is she very intellectual?" I asked. "Very. She has too much knowledge in her head. That's what broke down her health."

I told him of the girl walking to Geneva, and he left the table at once to go and telegraph the police of that city. I waited for him to come in, being anxious to discover if he had received a favorable reply. But he did not return before I went to bed. The next morning the landlady told me that he had returned late and left at 6 o'clock in the morning for Geneva. I was pleased at having put him on the track of his sister.

I went on to Paris, where I found the people making preparations to receive the czar of Russia, who was expected to be the nation's guest. The city was crowded with strangers. Coming out of the Luxembourg gallery one morning, whom should I see hurrying along the street but the girl I had talked with at Lusanne. I ran to her and stopped her. She stared at me, evidently not recognizing me. "Don't you remember our meeting on Lake Lemon?" I said. "I'm so glad to meet you again. At Neuchatel I came to meet your brother. I told him he might find you at Geneva. He went there for that purpose."

"Tell me where I can find him" she cried fervently. "He has been pursuing me long enough. I will meet him and kill him."

With that she hurried away. I looked about for a policeman intending to tell him who she was and ask him to take her in charge with a view to restoring her to her family, but before I could find one she had disappeared. I was told that the car while in Paris was watched incessantly by the police to prevent his assassination. Fortunately for him he completed his visit and returned to his capital unharm. As soon as he was gone the French government must have felt that a great responsibility had been lifted from their shoulders.

Having spent the time I had intended on the continent, I went to England. A relative there who had married into one of the swell London families enabled me to see something of society. While at a ball one evening, walking with a gentleman, whom should I see approaching with a lady on his arm but the young man I had met at Neuchatel. As he passed me I intended to bow to him, but he failed to recognize me. This I attributed to his having seen me but once at a rather dimly lighted table and in traveling dress, whereas I was now sumptuously attired.

"Can you tell me who that gentleman is?" I asked my companion. "Only that he is a Russian nobleman, Count Zenko."

"I met him some time ago at Neuchatel." "He was probably there studying at the aquarium. Many scientific men go there for observation, since the aquarium contains specimens that are to be found nowhere else."

"Let us turn and follow him," I said. "I wish to speak to him." We turned and I saw the young count just bowing himself away from the lady he was with. Before I could reach him he had passed through a door, and I lost him. I did not see him again that evening, and when later I asked about him I was told that he had left the city.

When the London social season was over I sailed for America. About a week before I sailed we heard the news of the assassination of the hated Von Plehve in Russia.

Walking one day on deck where I could look through a window into a stateroom, I saw a girl standing before a mirror making her toilet. I dared not give more than a passing glance, for there were others close at hand. I walked on, and when I returned the blinds at the window through which I had looked were closed. I believed I had seen the girl I had met at Lusanne and afterward at Paris. But she did not leave her stateroom during the voyage, so I could not confirm my opinion.

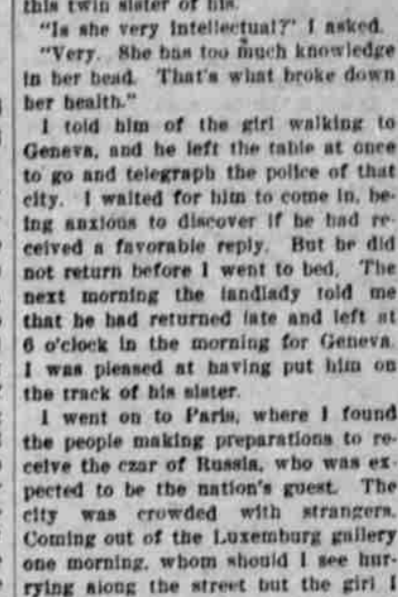
Months after I reached America I was walking on Fifth avenue, New York, when I met the brother. He recognized me and advanced to speak with me. I asked him if he had found his sister and was about to give him the information I possessed concerning her when he stopped me by asking permission to call upon me. I gave it and received him the same evening.

He unraveled the mystery of himself and his sister and gave me an account of his life, though he left out the most important part in it, which I knew by inference. He and his sister were one. He was a Russian anarchist. Sometimes he traveled as a girl, sometimes as a man. This he did to elude the police. When I first met him he was on his way to Paris, where he hoped to get an opportunity to assassinate the czar. He knew me when I spoke to him there and pretended insanity. He failed in his project and was recalled to Russia for a new duty. What that duty was he refrained from telling me, but I knew. Fleeing from Russia, he was just in time to reach the steamer on which I sailed and came over as a woman. He was a remarkably fascinating man, but I did not care to meet him again. There was blood on his hands.

HEPPNER TAKES CENSUS. HEPPNER, Or., April 27.—The government census gave this city 880, but a census just taken by competent people gives it 1123. Citizens are satisfied of the unreliable nature of the enumeration here and elsewhere because of these new figures.

For the Children

A Ship Photographed While She Was Sinking.



The illustrations shown above are reproductions of the remarkable photographs taken of the three masted sailing ship Arden Craig as she was foundering off the Scilly Isles, which are situated twenty-five miles southwest of Land's End, the extreme southwestern point of England, says Popular Mechanics. The first photograph was taken just after the deck became awash, the second as she heeled over for the final plunge and the third a moment or two after she went down. Several hundred people watched the sinking from the shore.

The Particulated Bear. The particulated bear (Ailuropus melanoleucus) is so rare an animal that it deserves more than passing notice. This particular specimen was acquired by W. N. Ferguson, a missionary in Szechuen, from a Tibetan hunter. Its habitat is the dwarf bamboo and rhododendron forests which clothe the hills at an altitude of from 9,000 to 11,000 feet in this part of China. It is a vegetable feeder. The soles of the feet are hairy, and, though very bearlike in appearance, it has been named the great panda by Sir Ray Lankester, as the structure of the skull and skeleton shows it to be closely related to the Himalayan gander or wab. It has never been obtained by a European sportsman and was originally discovered in 1869 by Pere David in the mountains of east Tibet. The panda, a very handsomely colored little bear, is the only old world representative of the raccoon.

On the Cars. Here is something that may amuse you some time when you are in the trolley car or elevated train and are beginning to feel tired. Compare the advertisements in the car with the people who are sitting beneath them. The contrast is often very funny. For instance, you may see an elderly gentleman below an advertisement for babies' food, or a baby beneath a shaving soap advertisement, or a very bald person sitting unconsciously beneath a hair tonic sign, or a tramp beneath a soap advertisement. It is fun, too, to read from one advertisement on to the next, as though they belonged together. You may read, for instance, that a certain breakfast food is excellent for the hair or that condensed soup frequently applied will make your garments look like new.

A Queer African Town. The town of Abu Hamed is located where caravans quit the river Nile and begin their journey across the desert. Merchants leave their merchandise there and load up again with goods that other merchants have left there for them. There is nothing unusual in this, the strange part being that no storehouses or depots are used for the protection of these goods, often of priceless value. The curious story about Abu Hamed is that goods left about the monument dedicated to St. Abu Hamed are safe. Here they remain in the sand beneath the monument for months or years. No one will molest them. They are considered to be under the protection of the saint himself. There has never been known an instance of loss or theft of any goods.

True City. I know a little city on a green and sunny hill. Where a hundred tiny families have homes. Its byways are uncrowded, its leafy lanes are still, And there no noisy railroad ever comes. The homes are high and airy. They hang and rook and sway. Whoever way the summer breezes blow. They have no doors or windows, no roof to blow away. But leafy awnings shade the babes below.

The fathers and the mothers all earn their daily bread And bring it to the little ones who cry. They do not ride or motor; they do not walk; instead They choose the very latest mode—they fly.

The happy little citizens who live so high and free They sing and sing and sing the whole day long. For the peaceful, quiet city is a green and lovely tree, And the dwellers there are birds, whose life is song.

—St. Nicholas.

GRAHAM-GOULD WEDDING. NEW YORK, April 29.—Jay Gould, second son of the railroad magnate, was married today at St. James' church to Miss Anne Douglas Graham. Miss Graham is the only daughter of Mrs. Herbert Vos who before her marriage was Princess Kalkhland, of Hawaii.

Jay Gould's present to his bride will be a house which is to be erected on Fifth avenue. The wedding presents, said to be numerous and costly, were not displayed.

PRESIDENT TAFT SPEAKS. NEW YORK, April 27.—(Special).—President Taft spoke at a banquet of newspaper men tonight, using as his text the reciprocity treaty between this country and Canada. He advocated the free trade in many things that experience seems to indicate will be for the mutual good of the two countries, and among them are lumber up to the point that it has been planned and is thus treated as manufactured product.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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