MAY COME TO PORTLAND

NEW YORK MINISTER MENTIONED FOR PASTOR OF CENTENARY.

Preached a Sermon in the Church Last Night on Sociability in Church Life.

Rev. Frederick DeLande Leete, of Rochester, N. Y., preached in Centenary Methodist Church, East Side, last night. He may be called to the church as the successor of the late Rev. G. W. Gue. He is the founder of the Brotherhood of St. Paul, and he spoke mainly on what that organization hopes to accomplish in the church. His subject was "Men's Movement," and text was Galatians vi:10. He said in part:

"I have heard of this church and the work it has been doing, through my acquaintance with Dr. Rockwell, who came from my home. I am sure, had I known of the situation here I should have hesitated about trying to preach, while the church is resting under so great an affliction. I shall speak not so much about the Brotherhood of St. Paul as about its principles and what it hopes to do. It has 15,000 members and has gone into 25 states in five years, and is still growing. It seeks to do good. It is easy to be good, but the thing is to do good. We must do something. Life is brimming over with opportunities and responsibilities, which we must use. We must do our part. We cannot be hermits, even if we try. We are dependent on each other. We cannot live alone. The world about us is peopled with opportunities, and I am sorry for the man who does not recognize his own responsibilities to others. It is our duty and business to do good. True Christian brotherhood commands this. Christ taught the brotherhood of the whole human race. The teachings of the apostles are all for the brotherhood of man. There must be something real in Christian life, something deeper than prayer meetings and church-going. There must be true Christian fraternalism and brotherhood.

"I believe i ndeveloping the social side of church life, but along right lines. A presiding elder went to a new charge in New York for the first time, and found that the way they raised money to pay the preacher was to give oyster suppers. 'Well,' said the presiding elder, 'if a church keeps that up it will soon be in the soup.' Every man who goes into a church should be made at home. I would like to see rented pews got rid of. The church of Christ should be absolutely free. The church should be the place where every man or woman who goes should meet a friend. There should be a warm, cordial grasp of the hand, not the fashionable touch that freezes one.

"I think the church should be concerned in the practical affairs of life. If a brother be out of work some one should walk the streets with him till a job has been found. The competition and conditions of life are hard, and the church should not stand by while the secular fraternal societies are doing what she should do. I believe that if Jesus Christ were on earth and he should find a man in need of help he would put his arm around that man and help him. That is the way we should work, and we should not permit the secular societies to do it. It should be our business and duty to make the church social and fraternal, that it may save souls. A brother who has been helped in this way can be reached much quicker than if he is allowed to suffer in silence, or he be aided by a secular society. It is along these lines that the brotherhood is working. It finds employment for those who need it. It helps the sick and distressed, and it has led many into the kingdom of God through these means. The Catholic church stands by its members, and I honor it for doing so."

WORK OF THE PULPIT.

Dr. Ackerman Says It Must Be Helpful, Prophetic and Stimulating.

At the First Congregational Church yesterday morning Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, D. D., spoke on "The Place of the Transcendent in Present Day Preaching," from Eph. iii:8. He said in part as follows:

"We are all aware of the tendency to regard the superhuman, the supernatural, the mysterious, the mythical elements of religious thought and life with disfavor and in some places with contempt. The tendency is so strong that men who believe in the greatness and goodness of God in bestowing upon us truth and grace that we may not comprehend, are led practically to deny the higher and wider truth by the emphasis upon the things that are temporal instead of the things that are eternal. The work that is specially needed from the pulpit today is threefold. It must be helpful, prophetic and stimulating.

"The minister's first duty is to strengthen the things that remain, to preach the certainties of the gospel, to make the way plain by removing the rubbish that blocks the way, but by carefully preserving the landmarks and guide posts. Poor work for a minister to spend the precious half hour that is allotted him in suggesting difficulties that he has not time to settle, in rehearsing conjectures that next year's thought will repudiate, or preaching news that will not stay new in either life or thought. If aught is needed in the churches today it is a ready heart and steady hand to quiet the alarmed spirits of the people who are as helpless before the ruthless speculations of the day as sheep before the hungry wolves of the woods. The minister must have courage to remind mankind, as Sidney Smith said, of what mankind is constantly forgetting; not to supply the defects of human intelligence, but to fortify the feebleness of human resolutions; to recall mankind from by-paths where they lead from the way of salvation, which all know, few tread. He must have courage to preach the exceeding sinfulness of sin and the certainty of retribution; to remind men that with the new emphasis on the Fatherhood of God there is no diminution of man's responsibility, no weakening of the demand that a man shall be a worthy and obedient child of God. That sin against light is the worst of all sins, and the light was never brighter than it is today. The evil of the world and the waywardness of the human heart are to be overcome only by the prompt and energetic acceptance of the grace of God and salvation through the power of Christ. Our ministry is a ministry of reconciliation and it is the high duty of the pulpit to lead the people to the still waters of faith and the green pastures of peace and the fold where Christ is shepherd, though the winds and the wolves may howl outside.

"The work of the pulpit must be prophetic. I mean that the minister must be a seer. Jeremiah was a seer. His whole being was open heavenward, a human temple without a roof and with no darkened corners. He therefore heard voices in the spaces where others found only silence. Because of this he knew the meaning of history, the hidden privileges of the present and the veiled things of the future—a prophet indeed. Such men as this have dominated the world. Ruskin says, 'For a thousand men who can speak there is but one who can think; for a thousand who think there is but one who can see,' and he deems that the best service a man can render his fellows is to see something and then tell what he sees. We are told that where no vision is the people perish. Who does not know that men are hungering for the assurance of the presence and power of the unseen? The vagaries and follies that are sweeping over us like a flood are evidence. Christian Science with its effete philosophy that was long since repudiated in the land of its birth; the poetry of Browning with the possibilities and impossibilities of interpretation; the philosophy of Hegel, of which Hegel himself said on his death bed that there was only one man in the world who understood it and he didn't; Theosophy and its multiplied absurdities; the work of Maurice Maeterlinck with its dreamy mysticism. Men do believe in the unseen and they need to be led to the heights of clear vision rather than to the muck and mire of the darkened valley where the unseen is suggestion only.

"The work of the pulpit must be stimulating. It must deal with the transcendent things of the gospel. The emphasis of the pulpit must be upon the superhuman in the Bible. Any man with half an eye knows that man had something to do with the book. But what the people want to know is, What has God to say? What care we for the opinions of Isaiah as to the good of the Jews? But God spoke through Isaiah for the good of all men, and for that we care. The pulpit must emphasize a Savior who reveals the true manhood because he reveals the true and only God. We all know that Jesus lived an earthly life, but we want to know how God was in him and why his word should be authority to us. Webster said, 'I must have a superhuman Savior; one so great and glorious that he is beyond my comprehension.' It is perfectly clear that if Paul had made so much of the earthly life of Jesus as is made today the world would not have been swayed by his preaching as it was. But Paul preached a transcendent Christ. We are called upon to preach unsearchable riches of Christ and to him who has given us commission we must answer."

WILL BE GREAT REGATTA

ADMIRAL EDWARDS READY FOR THE MOVE ON ASTORIA.

Warships May Be Detailed—Arrangements Committee Will Name the Queen on August 8.

"Regatta affairs are shipshape already, and we are simply waiting for the day of the entry into Astoria," said Admiral E. S. Edwards yesterday. "The regatta will be better organized this year than ever before, and the prospects are for the most successful three days' programme we have ever had.

"I was in Astoria last week and saw President F. L. Parker, and he told me that matters were progressing favorably there. The good run of fish of the past few weeks has made every one down there feel pretty good, and the regatta committee is having no trouble in getting all the subscriptions that are necessary to carry out the programme on a big scale. The regatta will undoubtedly be the largest affair of its kind that has ever been held in the Northwest.

"J. C. McCue, secretary of the regatta committee, has just returned from San Francisco, where he interviewed the oarsmen and athletes who are coming north. He had no trouble whatever in making arrangements for a representative number to come to Astoria. In fact, all the oarsmen and athletes fairly overwhelmed him in their eagerness to make the trip. It is settled that the Olympic Club track team will enter the field games, and that the University of California four-oared crew will be in the rowing races.

"Whether a United States man-of-war will be in port when the regatta comes off is as yet uncertain, but the chances are favorable. The Secretary of the Navy has made a cordial answer to the request, and the arrangement of the details has been left to the Commander of the Pacific station. If a warship is available or in the vicinity at the opening of the regatta, it seems certain that Astoria will get it. Negotiations are on with the General in command of the Department of the Columbia for a detail from Fort Stevens for the purpose of firing the salutes to the admiral and the queen upon their arrival. You know the queen is entitled to 25 guns, and the admiral to 17. Captain W. P. Day, of the United States Lighthouse Department, and Captain W. C. Langfitt, of the United States Engineering Department, have signified their willingness for the Manzanita and the Columbine to take part in the regatta. It would be strange indeed if these two boats were not seen this year in the races, for they have taken part in every regatta held on the Columbia. The Manzanita has generally been used as the judges' boat, and the Columbine has had flying over her the admiral's emblem.

"The plans are almost complete for the departure of the queen and her court and the admiral and his staff from Portland. The O. R. & N. Co. has very kindly tendered the use of the steamer Harvest Queen for this purpose, without a cent of expense to the committee. Captain Conway, of the O. R. & N. Co., intends to have the boat prettily decorated for the occasion. The party will leave Portland August 28, at 12:20 P. M., arriving at Astoria at about 6:20. On board will be the queen and her court, the admiral and his staff, the Portland committee, the members of the Astoria regatta committee who will come up to go down with the party when it makes its triumphal entry, and the invited guests, among them Governor Geer and the members of the Oregon Congressional delegation, numbering in all about 300 persons. All the dignitaries will be in full costume. This is the first year that the admiral has had a full staff, and the members will be in their distinctive uniform, navy cap and coat, white vest and trousers, with tan shoes; in fact, the complete yachting costume. The Portland committee will also be in costume.

"The selection of the queen has not yet been made. The committee is considering the choice of the queen, and I can confidently assert that when the selection is announced, as it will be about August 8, it will meet with universal approval."

The Danger of Tips.

Cornhill.

This readiness of the public to swallow "tips" is certainly one of the strangest phenomena that an age of skepticism can show. "An honest man and of good judgment," wrote jeering Rabelais, "believeth still what is told him, and that which he finds written." And in spite of some centuries of bitter experience, honesty seems to be still in the same parlous plight. Does it ever occur to those who follow journalistic tips that they are written by men who find it worth their while to follow an arduous and moderately remunerated profession, and that therefore the tipster obviously cannot trust to his tips for a livelihood? Is it conceivable that any one, whose judgments of the movements of securities was sufficiently trustworthy to make even the majority of his shots bullseyes would waste his time by compiling paragraphs for newspapers? Would he not rather spend half an hour or so in the morning at the end of a telephone instructing his broker to buy and sell, and devote the rest of his day to the graceful consumption of the boundless fortune that his knowledge and acumen would, ex hypothesi, inevitably provide? And tips from stock brokers come under the same suspicion; for it is not reasonable to suppose that one who really had tips worth following in his possession would utilize them as baits for clients who reward his efforts with a beggarly half-crown per cent.

MINISTER WU'S ETHICS.

Seems to Come Out of Controversy in Good Shape.

Philadelphia Times.

The Chinese Minister increases his reputation as a public speaker at every appearance on the platform. He is at his best when he comes to the subject of religion, and his invitation to address the Jewish Chautauqua at Atlantic City gave him an opportunity to make a great number of shrewd remarks that may not soon be forgotten. We have said all along that Mr. Wu is the best missionary China ever sent abroad, and it is open to demonstration whether he has not made more opinion favorable to Confucianism in the United States than thousands of missionaries have made in favor of Christianity in China. Those who call Minister Wu a "heathen" are usually made to suffer for it before he gets through with them. He knows his Confucius and he goes back to that sage for moral principles that put those who reproach him to public shame.

While on Sunday he was among Jews it was an opportunity of a lifetime to put himself in a class with them and say what he had to say about persecution. He said: "Jews and Chinese alike were the despised and persecuted on the earth, and not for their vices, but for their virtues." He had often tried to find out why there was prejudice against the Jews. It is because "you are too cute for them," said the speaker, and then proceeded to show that the Chinese were in the same situation. Th two nations could be thankful together because it was proof that they possessed "superior qualities."

But the Minister did not confine himself to generalities. He had something direct to say to the Philadelphia clergyman who had abused him by saying that while he wore a good face, in his inner heart he was using his influence against the Christians in China—in short, that he was a "heathen" and a "hypocrite." No one, he said, in a burst of cutting sarcasm, could know his "inner heart." To say that a man was not sincere was "malice." It was "slander." "Is that the act of a good Christian?" he asked. "Would a good Jew do that? No; of course not. No; not a good heathen would do that." But he concluded that "the best man in the world has some enemies, and how can you expect a poor heathen to have no enemies?"

All this is delicious, and after this tourney we venture to think that Mr. Wu has scored enough points to put him well ahead in his contest with the clergymen. He has done very well for a "poor heathen," who wants, he says, to be an "equally good Jew and good Christian." A man who is so liberal of mind that he aspires to have these religions is a representative of whom the Chinese Empire may feel extremely proud.

FIRST AID TO INJURED.

Edward Holman Offers Use of Ambulance in Necessary Cases.

The police have just reported a kind; charitable act, showing Edward Holman's sympathy for the distressed in a practical way. He recently bought an ambulance that is second to none on the Pacific Coast, and, hearing that a poor man had suffered excruciating agony in being moved in the lumbering police patrol wagon to a hospital after he fell 30 feet from a Washington-street house and broke his back, he asked the police what they could do to ease the pain of those patients who are injured by falls, etc., and are then taken in the patrol wagon to one of the hospitals. The police admitted that needless pain was inflicted upon the sufferers, but protested they were helpless in the matter, as the city does not own a public ambulance. Mr. Holman thought a moment and then said: "Well, for the sake of common humanity persons injured in an accident should not be subjected to unnecessary pain by being carted away in a patrol wagon, in which they are generally shaken to pieces. In future, whenever a poor man is injured and requires police aid to take him to one of the city hospitals, I will be happy if you will use my ambulance for the occasion, free of charge." Every policeman on the force will be glad to put Mr. Holman's benevolence to a practical test at the first opportunity.

Training-Ship Alert Sails.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The training-ship Alert sailed today for Puget Sound with a large number of naval apprentices. The Alert is expected to make a leisurely trip up the coast, using sail as much as possible.

LAND LEASING DEFENDED

MR. LUSK REPLIES TO MR. HUNTINGTON.

He Says Letting Out of Ranges in No Wise Affects the Homestead Law.

CHICO, Cal., July 25.—(To the Editor.)—You published in your valued paper, some weeks ago, an interview with me upon land-leasing. At the same time you invited the views of stockmen from Oregon. My attention has not been called to any stockmen, who are really the parties interested, who have presented any valid objections to the proposed measure; but I have read with much interest a long communication from Mr. J. B. Huntington, who states in his article that he has at one time been in the stock business. His whole paper tacitly admits the destruction of the ranges, and that if stockmen, that is, cattle and sheep men, both, were the only parties to be considered, the lease system might be all right. But the point of the whole article is that it will interfere with the present homestead system and retard settlement under the homestead laws.

I am much pleased to see that a gentleman who has treated the subject so ably and exhaustively has found nothing else upon which to base an objection but this; and this criticism could not have been made had he understood the terms of the proposed legislation in that regard. No plan of land leasing that I have heard of anywhere is intended to abrogate the homestead laws.

In Texas, the commissioners having the leasing in charge are directed carefully to classify the lands into classes, among which is one that is suitable for agriculture, and which would be equivalent to land on which we make our homestead entry, and into a class that would be valuable for grazing only. On the grazing class an absolute lease is given, while on the other, a lease with a right of sale to the actual settler; and if this were the policy pursued by Congress, it would so class the lands and give a right of homestead to the actual settler on the class of lands suitable for homestead entry. The probability, however, is that no law will be passed that does not preserve the homestead laws in all their force, and give the right of settlement to a homesteader under that law wherever he found land upon which he could settle and make proofs under the Federal homestead act, whether under lease or not.

The grazing lands, which are mostly arid, desert and mountain tracts, are more than 90 per cent of the whole State of Nevada, more than 80 per cent of Utah, Wyoming and Idaho; more than 70 per cent of Arizona and Montana, and nearly 60 per cent of California. I have not the statistics as to Oregon. The great majority of this land is in such a condition that it is not suitable to any agricultural use, and is only valuable for grazing, and it is this land that the proposed lease law will affect.

In order that agricultural land may be increased and actual settlers made more numerous, it is proposed that the rental shall be used for irrigation works for the purpose of reclaiming and making out of portions of this arid land agricultural land which will be at all times open to the actual homestead settler.

Mr. Huntington, in his able article, speaks of the many irrigation conventions which have been held all over and which have passed resolutions in favor of irrigation, but it will be remembered that everything was stopped with the adjournment of the convention and the passing of the resolution. Nobody yet has provided the money for the work, and when it was sought to get the small sum of $400,000 from the Federal Government to initiate this work during the last session of Congress, the measure was beaten, even at the expense of the whole river and harbor appropriation bill.

One of the first efforts in favor of leasing was made by a memorial to Congress from the Pacific Stockmen's Association, whose headquarters is at San Francisco. The document contained this language: "In all the region under consideration, if there is to be a future agriculture it must depend upon conservation of moisture. The ranges, being rapidly stripped of their annual covering of forage, are as constantly increasing in aridity. What rain falls upon them runs off, and the streams which drain it are alternately torrential and dry. The destruction of the forage therefore not only makes the land that is stripped more arid, but creates desert conditions which affect disastrously the moisture of the whole inter-mountain regions, by increasing evaporation and the radiation of heat. Therefore, the remote interests of the future agricultural settler will be served by reserving Federal title and control, under such oversight as will make forfeiture of leases the penalty of overstocking and continued obliteration of the natural forage. We believe that administration of such law should be by the Federal Government alone, and that the surplus revenue over the cost of such administration should be given to the states and territories wherein the lands are located, in trust, for use in the storage of storm waters for irrigation, to bring into tillage lands that may be made fertile thereby.

"The Federal Government land policy is, historically, the only friend of the small holder who wishes to found and support a home upon the products of the soil. We hold, therefore, that these arid ranges should be held in trust by the Federal Government for the future settler, wherever agriculture may prove to be a possibility, and that such possibility be meanwhile increased by reclothing them with the forage of which they have been stripped, to renew their moisture and their valuable capacity as a conserver of rainfall and its prolonged run-off in the channels of streams that were once perennial, and are now periodically dry."

Mr. Huntington's objections to the proposed bill all fall when the fact is known that no one expects the passage of any bill that does not preserve all agricultural land for homestead settlers, either by classifying it before rental, or by making all of the land leased subject to the right of homestead entry under the present law. Promoters of this class of legislation are not so selfish as to want to do away with the actual settler or the possibility of his increasing in the future. They are willing that he should have the right to enter upon the leased land and make his homestead settlement; they are willing for even more than that, that all the rent should be used for purposes of irrigation, so as to make large portions of the leased lands fitted for agriculture and the homestead entryman; and just as soon as it is so fitted the homesteader will have the right to enter in and take it out from under any lease there may be upon it.

But while it is true that the flood waters properly used may convert very considerable bodies of land that are now arid into valuable agricultural sections for the actual settler, it is just as true to the knowledge of any person who has traveled through the arid land states that there are vast quantities of country that there is no possibility of ever reaching for irrigation by storage water or any other kind of water, and that there can be no other use for it except grazing. For this purpose it is valuable and is now being totally destroyed. It can only be preserved by a leasehold system, and that is the desired result of the legislation. Instead of homestead entrymen being hindered or retarded, it will make more land available for such settlers.

Mr. Huntington intimates that the large bands of migratory sheep are very unjust and should be prevented. He says it can be done by "state statutes levying prohibitory taxation, or by enactment of state laws regulating importation of sheep." Unfortunately, the state has not the power to interfere with interstate commerce and movement of sheep, and even if it had the power to levy what Mr. Huntington calls "prohibitory taxation," it is impossible so to do. It is well to remind him that laws putting a license on migratory sheep, while often proposed in the Oregon Legislature, have just as often been beaten, and that in Eastern Oregon members of the Legislature have run upon that issue, yet no such legislation has ever been had, and the migratory sheep are actually destroying the property of the local taxpayers. F. C. LUSK.

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IVORY SOAP IS 99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

CHARLES KAMM INJURED.

His Horse Ran Away While He Was Driving, Near Astoria.

ASTORIA, Or., July 28.—Charles Kamm, of Portland, was driving in from Olney this afternoon, when his horse ran away, threw him out of the buggy and kicked him on the side of the face. He was badly bruised, but not dangerously injured, and was taken to Portland on this evening's boat.

(Charles T. Kamm is the superintendent and assistant manager of the Vancouver Transportation Company and the Lewis River Transportation Company, and he resides at 215 Fourteenth street. He could not be reached early this morning.)

Washington Notes.

Mr. C. J. Parsons, who lives near Ellensburg, cleared $25 from the fruit of a single 12-year-old Royal Ann cherry tree.

The ever original and entertaining shell game has been paying its proprietors large dividends lately around Montesano.

A fake United States purchasing agent has been operating in Tacoma. His game is to order a large quantity of goods, get the premiums thereon, and walk off.

The Inland Telephone Company is getting poles on the ground for a cut-off line east from Cle-Elum to a point on the Great Northern, to connect with the Spokane line.

Labor is scarce all along the Columbia River at the present time. The canneries have only about half the men they want and many of the logging camps are running short handed.

Mrs. Sudreth, who lives on the John Berry farm, in Whitman County, broke her leg just above the ankle. In going down stairs she stepped sidewise and the outer bone snapped.

Forest fires are raging along the southern shores of Lake Whatcom, near the camps of the Lake Whatcom Logging Company. A great deal of valuable timber has been destroyed.

Louis D. Campbell, receiver for the Bowers Dredging Company, of Tacoma, has wound up the affairs of the receivership and between himself and law partner $10,000 in fees have been allowed.

A remarkable fir tree was cut at Gillie's camp on North River last week. Nine saw logs were cut from the tree, seven of which were 24 feet long, and two 28 feet long. The third log from the butt measured 60 inches in diameter at the small end.

Articles of incorporation were filed lately with the Auditor of Spokane County for the Malden Consolidated Gold Mines Company, with a capital of $1,500,000, divided into 1,500,000 shares at the par value of $1 each. The trustees of the company are John Hunner, F. E. Snodgrass, George W. Temple, W. M. Shaw and F. H. Graves. The company is to do a general mining business in Idaho and Washington.

Oregon Notes.

The bicycle tax in Tillamook County has fizzled out and the Treasurer is paying back moneys received.

Pendleton is short on houses for renting purposes and there is no immediate prospect of any being built.

The Eugene Constable collected license money for a dog after the animal had been accidentally killed.

Willie Clint, a lad living near Astoria, slipped and fell while walking on the railroad track and broke his wrist.

There are three men in the Eugene hospital with legs broken below the knee, all of them from the saw mills at Wendling.

A deer wounded by hunters near Shotpouch, Benton County, took refuge in a deserted house and held the door against the dogs. The hunters finally came up and shot it.

Ernest Billings, a 17-year-old boy of Sweet Home, Linn County, shot himself through the right foot with a recently purchased 38-caliber revolver. He did not know that the revolver was loaded.

A woman attempted to board a moving train in Medford, but missed her footing and swung under the car. A bystander, one Blackmer, caught and pulled her up on the steps before the impending accident could be consummated. It was all done in a moment and had to be.

The big drive of logs annually made by Spaulding Brothers, now en route down the Willamette, is expected at Corvallis the latter part of this week. The drive this year is the largest in the history of the river, comprising 8,000,000 feet. There are 22 loggers with the party, and a number of horses, with cooking rafts, bunk rafts, floating barn and other aquatic conveniences.

Idaho Notes.

The Inland Telephone Company is contemplating an extension of their line to Cul De Sac.

A two-story brick and sandstone block, 125 by 122 feet, and costing $30,000, is to be erected at Boise.

A Seven Devils teamster took an old by-road so as to reach whisky the sooner, mired his team in a muck hole and then beat one of his horses to death. Hadn't got the whisky yet, either.

Scotland, with larger population than Ireland, has 30 Parliamentary representatives fewer.

HOME PRODUCTS PREFERRED

Oregon Fruit and Vegetables Displacing California Articles.

Every week sees some California product shut out of the Portland market by the home product taking its place, to the great satisfaction of everybody, for home grown vegetables, berries and fruits are much superior to the imported article. The Dalles gardeners are supplying the market with very good tomatoes and have about shut out the imported tomatoes altogether. The quantity of tomatoes consumed fresh these days is something enormous, to say nothing of the vast amount canned. They have been coming to the market for several months, first from clear away down to the Mexican boundary, if not beyond it, and the source of supply has kept moving north with the sun. People would buy this imported stuff and pay big prices for it, but it was always unsatisfactory, being generally shriveled and tasteless. For some time past excellent tomatoes from hot houses in this section have been coming in, and, of course, they were rather expensive, but now good fresh home-grown tomatoes are quite plentiful and not many more will be imported.

The "evolution" or coming into general use of the tomato is an interesting thing to people who can remember 50 years back, when in many places the tomato was raised simply as a curiosity and was known as "love apples," and was not only not eaten, but was by some considered poisonous. Now it is considered one of the most wholesome of vegetable productions, and is eaten by everybody. It is said to be a native of Mexico, but is scattered all over the temperate regions of the world. It is found in many shapes and sizes, from that of a cherry up to the fist of a prize fighter. In color it is generally red, of many shades, but some are yellow. The tomato belongs to the same family as the potato, the nightshade family, though tomatoes grow on the tops of the vine and potatoes on the roots. The relation between the two can be noticed in the blossoms and in the vines, which contain an acrid, slightly poisonous principle. This renders them unpalatable to cattle which, however, will eat them at times.

SUICIDE IN A WELL.

Tragic Act of Wife Who Suffered From Ill-Health.

DALLAS, Or., July 28.—The suicide of Mrs. E. T. Hatch, whose husband was formerly Collector of Customs at St. Michael, has caused widespread comment in this section. It appears that she and her husband were visiting her father, John P. Emmett, nearly two miles from McCoy. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning Hatch awoke and found that his wife was not in the sleeping apartment, and he arose and dressed to search for her. On finding no trace of her whereabouts, he notified her father and mother, and they joined him in his search. They found her footprints on a path leading down to the road, and they found evidence about 100 yards distant that she had climbed a rear fence and had gone a short distance along the road leading to the orchard. It was also discovered that she had entered the orchard and had gone to a well, but there the trail ended. The well contained 12 feet of water, and came within three feet of the top, and after grappling in the water for some time the searchers found Mrs. Hatch's body. She had been sick. The Coroner's jury decided that the unfortunate woman had committed suicide. The funeral took place today from the family home. Hatch had been married before.

Harris Trunk Co. for trunks and bags.

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What a luxury Pears' soap is!

It is the cheapest and best toilet soap in all the world.

All sorts of people use it, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.

MEN MADE STRONG

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