OFFER FROM ALASKA

Women Would Organize Fair Clubs There.

TO PREPARE EXHIBIT OF CURIOS

Mrs. Galloway Authorizes Mrs. J. McC. Stowell to Proceed—Organization Effected in the West Side of the Willamette.

OREGON CITY, Or., April 29.—(Special.)—In far-away Alaska the women are manifesting an interest in the Lewis and Clark Fair, as is shown by the following letter received by Mrs. William Galloway from Mrs. George Stowell, of Sitka. Mrs. Galloway, under instructions from the committee, has written Mrs. Stowell to organize clubs in Alaska. The letter says in part:

Sitka, Alaska, April 16, 1903.—My Dear Mrs. Galloway: You will doubtless be surprised to receive a letter from this place, but I see by The Oregonian that you are trying to interest the women of Oregon in the Lewis and Clark Fair. Although living in far-off Alaska, I have never lost my interest in dear old Oregon, and thought perhaps the women's clubs of Alaska might do something in a modest way to help make the Fair a success. We have a very fine museum here in Sitka, and the Governor has also a private collection, which is worth much. They are mostly Indian curios.

Now what we thought was, we might arrange to collect curios, such as baskets, Chilcat blankets, native foods, Alaska fruits, and make an exhibit in the woman's building.

If this meets with your approval we will organize with the object of making an exhibit which will be on honor to Alaska.

JANETTE M'CALLEY STOWELL.

Eight days of work on the part of Mrs. William Galloway has resulted in the organization of Lewis and Clark women's clubs at Hillsboro, Forest Grove, Independence, Corvallis and Newberg. Mrs. Galloway returned yesterday from her trip to the west side of the Willamette, much pleased and encouraged by the existing sentiment in favor of the Fair. She left here on Tuesday of last week and went to Hillsboro, where she organized a fine working club with the following officers: Mrs. S. B. Huston, president; Mrs. W. D. Hare, first vice-president; Mrs. Merryman, second vice-president; Mrs. F. J. Bailey, secretary; Mrs. H. G. Bagley, treasurer.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Galloway met the representative women of Forest Grove and left the organization of a club in the hands of an energetic committee, and on Wednesday evening she addressed the McMinnville club. The club was organized last Fall and is the oldest club in Oregon. There was a large attendance out to hear Mrs. Galloway, and many new names were enrolled.

Mrs. Galloway addressed the women of Independence Thursday and made arrangements for the organization of a promising club. On Friday a large club was organized at Corvallis, and it is claimed that the enrollment will soon reach the 100 mark. The officers of the Corvallis club are: Mrs. Nora D. Lafferty, president; Mrs. Rose Selling, first vice-president; Mrs. M. S. Woodcock, second vice-president; Mrs. Addie D. Calahan, secretary; Mrs. E. Allen, treasurer.

Saturday Mrs. Galloway returned to McMinnville, where she remained until Monday, when she went to Newberg and there organized the banner club of the state, with 63 charter members, and the following officers: Mrs. D. H. Turner, president; Mrs. L. M. Parker, first vice-president; Mrs. B. C. Miles, second vice-president; Mrs. F. C. Stanard, secretary; Mrs. Frank Colwell, treasurer.

Mrs. Galloway expects that the Alaska clubs will organize in time to be represented at the state convention in Portland, May 20. On May 6 Mrs. Galloway goes to Clatskanie to organize a club there.

REAMES OPENS CAMPAIGN.

Discusses Issues, and Challenges Hermann to Debate.

ASHLAND, Or., April 29.—(Special.)—A. E. Reames, Democratic nominee for Congress in the First District, opened his campaign with a speech in this city tonight. Rain interfered with the attendance, but there were nearly 200 people present, including some women. The Woodmen's band played on the street and escorted the speaker to the Chautauqua building, where the meeting was held.

After being introduced, Mr. Reames referred to the fact that Chairman Sam White had been prevented by sickness in his family from opening headquarters in Eugene, and that, therefore, the speaker had opened temporary headquarters at Jacksonville, which had kept him so busy that he had had no time in which to outline his remarks for the present occasion. Continuing, he said that the most important questions of the time were those growing out of the relations of labor and capital. The time had passed by for any question as to whether labor had a right to organize. As to the solving of these problems, he advanced no remedy, but the best results will come when these two factors march side by side along industrial lines. Labor organizations should set aside a certain percentage of their funds, and have them in the form of security bonds for the support of needy members in their contests with capital.

The speaker then took up the discussion of the tariff and trusts, and sought to show that, because of the tariff, manufacturers were selling their products cheaper in foreign countries than they were sold in this country. He read an extract from the last public utterances of the late Representative Tongue favoring the reduction of the tariff along certain lines for the sake of the protection principle. The speaker did not care what the object was, whether it is called tariff for revenue only or for protection.

The time had gone by for the discussion of the question as to whether we were rightly or wrongly in the Philippines. We were there to stay. We have a foothold there and the Philippines are the gateway to the Orient. But there should be no tariff between us and our insular possessions and, if the speaker was elected, he would do his utmost to remove such tariff burdens.

Mr. Reames said he would disappoint those who expected him to say anything disparaging of his distinguished opponent. The latter's trouble was in his own family and he had learned long ago to let family troubles alone. He then referred to the efforts on the part of the Democratic committee to bring about a series of joint meetings between himself and Mr. Hermann, but the latter had declined because of previous arrangements.

"We are going to hound him," said Mr. Reames, "until he does meet us or gives a better reason for not doing so."

In closing the speaker said that he would suggest that the present would be a splendid opportunity to send a native son to Congress, and though not easily excited, he believed he would be elected. In his office were long lists of Republicans from every part of the district who would not vote for Mr. Hermann, and then he made the further suggestion that in a Congress already heavily Republican the election of a Democrat from this district would make no difference in National measures. An appeal to local pride was made, and Mr. Reames said he "would rather get 1000 majority in Jackson County and lose the district, than get 10,000 in the district and lose my own county."

Ingle Speaks at Woodburn.

WOODBURN, Or., April 29.—(Special.)—Hon. J. W. Ingle, Socialist candidate for Congress in this district, and M. W. Wilkins addressed a fair-sized audience at Remington's Opera-House tonight.

CARRIES SECRET WITH HER.

Margaretha T. Deboe Dies by Own Hand—No Relative of Senator.

SEATTLE, April 29.—Margaretha T. Deboe died this afternoon from the effects of a bullet wound in her side, believed to have been self-inflicted. Her physician is suspected of knowing more about her past life than he has revealed. An inquest will be held.

Ex-Senator Deboe, of Kentucky, disclaims any relationship to the young woman.

Decrees by Judge McBride.

OREGON CITY, Or., April 29.—(Special.)—Judge McBride this morning made the following decrees: Lucy M. Hanley vs. William Hanley, divorce; Princis May Linn vs. Timothy Linn, divorce. The custody of Silva S. Linn, aged 18 months, was given to the plaintiff, and the care of Dewey W. Linn, aged 4 years, to the defendant. A divorce decree was also granted in the case of James Morak vs. Anna Allowin Mirak.

In the suit of William E. Markwood vs. John N. Howlett et al., the demurrer of the defendant to the answer of the plaintiff to the cross complaint of the defendant was sustained and the plaintiff was given until May 6 to file an amended answer to the cross complaint.

Pavilion in Canemah Park Burned.

OREGON CITY, Or., April 29.—(Special.)—The pavilion in Canemah Park, near here, was totally destroyed by fire tonight. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. The pavilion was built last year by the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company at a cost of $1800, and would have been opened next Sunday for the Summer. The pavilion will in all probability be rebuilt as soon as possible.

Disappears With Soldiers' Money.

HAVRE, Mont., April 29.—Private Damascus Virgil, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, of Fort Assiniboine, is missing with $300 of the officers' and men's money. Virgil was agent for the fort laundry. He disappeared last payday, after collecting the laundry money. Whether he has been murdered for the money or has left the country has not been ascertained.

A Chance for Pleas Armstrong.

SALEM, Or., April 29.—(Special.)—The Supreme Court today granted a certificate of probable cause in the case of the State vs. Pleasant Armstrong, in which the defendant was convicted of the murder of Miss Minnie Ensminger, at North Powder, Or., on the morning of December 25, 1902, and for which crime he was sentenced to hang on May 8. The case has already been appealed and is pending.

Bear Cub for President.

KALAMA, Wash., April 29.—(Special.)—A. J. Suber, of this place, is tenderly caring for a 2-months-old black bear, with the view of presenting his cubship to President Roosevelt when he reaches this point. The cub is a fine specimen and is as playful as a kitten. He was born on Washington's birthday in the hazel spit on Old Baldy Mountain in Cowlitz County.

Dimmick Gets Additional Sentence.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Walter N. Dimmick, the former employe of the local branch of the United States Mint, who was recently convicted of stealing $30,000 from the vault of the Government buildings, was today sentenced to five years imprisonment at hard labor, in addition to his former sentence of four years.

Aberdeen Officer Resigns.

ABERDEEN, Wash., April 29.—(Special.)—S. B. Linn, Superintendent of Public Works, resigned tonight.

FAIRBANKS A CANDIDATE

Will Be Rival of Roosevelt for Nomination—Has Friends in South.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 28.—The Fairbanks Presidential boom is causing no small amount of talk among both the friends and the opponents of President Roosevelt. On the one hand, there is gratification at the persistent rumors, and on the other manifestation of deep concern. It has been believed all along that Fairbanks, aside from being able to carry the Indiana delegation, looks to the South for a considerable portion of his support, just as Roosevelt looks to the West, thus leaving the East the scene of greatest conflict.

There is little doubt that Fairbanks can dominate the Indiana delegation in the next convention, and persistent reports from various Southern States indicate that he has a great many friends in that section. The Booker Washington incident has not been forgotten by white Republicans south of the Mason and Dixon line, nor have they softened any toward the Administration on account of the appointments of a number of negroes to Federal offices. These two facts operate to the advantage of Fairbanks, or any other man who will antagonize Roosevelt in the next convention.

The report that Civil Service Commissioner Foulke intends resigning in order to hasten to Indiana to work in the interest of President Roosevelt gives color to the reports of Fairbanks' intention to become a candidate in 1904, for, if there is no danger of an Indiana man attempting to get control of the delegation from that state, there is little reason for concern over the next Republican delegation. Mr. Foulke has not yet resigned, but he declines to affirm or deny the story of his intended resignation. The report is given much credence in the East.

CASTRO FIRES CONSULS.

Venezuelan Fire-Eater Gives New Offense to Powers.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Information has reached the State Department from Caracas to the effect that the Venezuelan government has retired the exequateurs of several foreign Consuls on the ground of alleged interference in the internal affairs of the country. There is some apprehension that these retirements, although within the legal right of the Venezuelan government, will tend to prevent a restoration of the former friendly relations between Venezuela and some of the powers.

Umpire for Venezuelan Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Queen Wilhelmina has notified the United States Government that she appointed Dr. Charles Augustinus Henri Barge to act as umpire in the arbitration between the United States and Venezuela at Caracas of American claims. Dr. Barge formerly was the Dutch Governor of Curacao.

BLIZZARD ON PRAIRIES.

Snowstorm Throughout Country East of Rocky Mountains.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 29.—A blizzard, extending over the entire western part of the state, set in early today, and still continues. Trains on the Burlington to the Northwest are delayed. The snow west and north of Broken Bow is two inches deep.

The storm also extends through Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Frost has nipped fruit and damaged young grain crops.

Porter Returns to Duty.

PARIS, April 29.—Ambassador Porter returned to Paris today, after a fortnight's rest, much improved in health, and resumed his duties at the Embassy.

"Opia" is in town. Best 5c cigar ever made. J. D. Meyer, distributer.

GOOD TIMES UP NORTH

BRITISH COLUMBIA SHARES THE GENERAL PROSPERITY.

Remarkable Railroad Activity—Salmon Pack—Coal Production Is Steady.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 27.—Conditions in British Columbia are very similar to those existing in Oregon and neighboring states, if the reports of Consul-General Dudley, of Vancouver, are to be relied upon. Prosperity is written all over the map of the British province, the greatest drawback being that facilities are lacking for developing the country in accordance with the demand. There is the same shortage of labor in the cities and on the farm; there is the same congestion of traffic, the same lack of freight-cars, yet the same evidence of thrift and industry.

The recent large immigration into the Canadian Northwest Territories is having a stimulating effect upon the markets. Already there is a perceptible improvement in the lumber industry. As the immigration continues, lumbermen are able to steadily increase their forest and mill forces, and there is promise of more freight-cars to carry the increased production to market. Many new saw and shingle mills have recently been established in British Columbia, a number of them by citizens of the United States, and their output has accumulated so fast that neither the railroads, nor the vessels touching at British Columbian ports have been able to carry it away as fast as it is turned out.

Remarkable Railroad Activity.

In one respect British Columbia is showing greater activity than the Northwestern states. That is in the building of new lines of railroad to facilitate the marketing of lumber and the products of the mines. American roads are to some extent engaged in this work of extension. The Great Northern road has completed a branch line to Fernie, and is now fully equipped to ship coal from that vicinity to points along its line, in Washington, Idaho and Montana. This same road is merely waiting on the construction of a bridge across Fraser River to extend a branch line into Vancouver. The completion of the Kettle River Valley road from Kettle Falls, Wash., to Grand Forks, B. C., gives direct connection from Spokane to the Canadian Pacific line, and will open markets to Americans which have heretofore been controlled absolutely by the Canadian line. The Canadian Pacific is engaged in running a number of branch lines through the more productive regions of British Columbia, piercing the coal fields and the forests where development has so far been retarded, or prohibited because of the lack of transportation facilities.

Consul Dudley also makes reference to the announcement that the Grand Trunk Railway will immediately commence construction of a new transcontinental line which will reach the Pacific Ocean near the northern boundary of British Columbia. This road will traverse a very rich country that is now wholly undeveloped. Fertile lands of large area will be opened to settlement, immense tracts of fine timber will be exploited, and new mining districts which have thus far been seen by only a few of the most daring prospectors will become available. The road will open up a shorter route to the East for the products of Alaska and the Yukon Territory. If Port Simpson or some other port in that vicinity is made the Western terminus, it will become an important center, as it will be 700 miles nearer to the Orient than any other port on the Pacific Coast.

A charter has also been granted to the Canadian Northern, a road to connect Eastern Canada with the West Coast, reaching the Pacific at Seymour Narrows, and crossing by bridge to Vancouver Island, making Victoria the Western terminus. Unquestionably, the undeveloped natural wealth of the northen portion of the province justifies the building of both these roads, says Consul Dudley.

Mention is also made of the completion of the road from Republic, Wash., to Grand Forks, B. C., which is now largely used to transport Republic ores to the smelters across the boundary.

The Salmon Industry.

The salmon pack of British Columbia last year was only a little more than a quarter of that of the year preceding, but as the London price advanced $1.50 per case, the business was profitable. The pack aggregated only about 250,000 cases, as against 1,000,000 cases in 1901. The canners had intended reducing their pack for 1902 for the purpose of clearing the market and raising prices, but the run of salmon was so small that there was no need of effort on the part of the canners.

Some little interest is taken in British Columbia in the proposition of maintaining an international salmon hatchery on Fraser River. It seems to be understood, however, that the Canadian government cannot cooperate with the Government of the United States to this end, notwithstanding the catch of fish on the Northwest coast of Washington consists of fish spawned in Fraser River. The only feasible plan under consideration is for the Washington canners to contribute to the propagation of the fish as private individuals, and such aid as this is solicited.

A Promising Coal Industry.

British Columbia did not feel the remotest effect of the Pennsylvania coal-miners strike last fall. The coal production, on the other hand, was exceptionally satisfactory, more than 1,500,000 tons of coal having been produced, and of this about 1,00,000 tons sought American markets. The province has one mine producing an excellent quality of anthracite, at the rate of 2500 tons per annum, which retails for $8 per ton in Vancouver. The British Columbian bituminous coal is of an excellent quality and the supply abundant. The kind used for domestic purposes retails for $6.50. Shipments of coal from Vancouver to San Francisco have diminished of late, because of the increasing use of oil fuel.

Coal-mine owners of British Columbia have an advantage over those of Oregon and Washington, inasmuch as they employ at low wages a large number of Japanese and Chinese laborers. The people of the province, however, are making strenuous efforts to secure laws which will prevent Oriental laborers from entering British Columbia, and if these efforts meet with success the coal industry and the lumbering industry as well of the adjoining states will be more evenly matched with similar industries north of the international boundary.

Mining Industry Overtaxed.

A provincial tax of 2 per cent is laid upon the assessed value of all ore or mineral-bearing substance produced from lands in the province. In case of any mine failing to produce ore to the value of more than $5000, one-half of this tax may be refunded. In the case of placer or dredging claims that produce less than $2000 in a year, the whole amount of the tax may be refunded. There is much complaint regarding this tax. Most of the mining properties in the province produce low-grade ore, and it is asserted that many mines are not worked because of this burden. Persons interested in mining insist that the tax should be placed on the net profits of the mine, and not upon the gross output. It is probable that a determined effort will be made to have the present law changed by the local parliament at its next sitting.

Tobacco Will Thrive.

At present there is very little tobacco grown in British Columbia, although it is claimed that the climate and soil are favorable to the growth of an exceedingly fine quality of this plant. There is one farmer in the Okanagan Valley who has 14 acres in tobacco. During the past season a portion of this acreage was planted with seed of the "waiijo baca" tobacco, which was obtained direct from Cuba. Although this tobacco is a small plant, 1200 pounds were harvested from a single acre. The owner of this farm estimates that, with the larger kinds, such as are grown in the Connecticut River Valley, 2500 pounds could be produced on a single acre. The tobacco seems to be of a quality much superior to that grown in Eastern Canada; it is claimed that this is due to the large amount of alkali in the soil. The tobacco farms in the interior are irrigated. A portion of the farm mentioned is growing tobacco under cheese cloth, with excellent results. Undoubtedly this will become an important industry in this province.

OREGON'S GOVERNOR SWORD PRESENTATION LETTER TO OREGON'S CAPTAIN.

SALEM, Or., April 29.—(Special.) — Governor Chamberlain today wrote the following letter to Rear-Admiral Charles E. Clark, presenting on behalf of the State of Oregon the sword which has been purchased for the Admiral by the people of this state:

Rear-Admiral Charles E. Clark, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sir: At the request of the testimonial committee appointed by the Mayor of the City of Portland, I have the honor, as Governor of the State of Oregon, to tender you a sword, commemorative of your distinguished and unparalleled achievements.

The Atlantic States have in history their John Paul Jones, Perry and Decatur, but we of the Pacific Coast glory in you as our Clark of the Oregon. In the struggle for independence, in the War of 1812, in maintaining the Union, in liberating Cuba from the tyranny of Spain, and in extending American civilization, the part performed by the Navy has added luster to the National arms. Bravery and daring in action, ingenuity and skill in seamanship, are all admirably combined in the heroes of the American Navy, whose names illumine the pages of our country's history. You, as one of them, have achieved distinguished honor, in your profession, and it is a very pleasant duty to present to you, on behalf of this committee, and on behalf of the people of the whole state, this sword as a slight testimonial of the love and esteem in which you are held by the whole state.

It is tendered to you by a grateful people, embracing all classes and all shades of political opinion, and I trust you will receive it as an expression of gratitude for your distinguished services to the Nation, and in appreciation of you as a man and as an officer. I have the honor to remain. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN.

PAYNE STARTS REFORM.

Employes of Department Must Not Be on Rolls of Local Office.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Postmaster-General today issued an order in which he says that reports have reached him that there are persons doing duty in the department who are carried on the rolls either of the Washington City office or other postoffices, or who are employed under a specific appropriation for other purposes than department service in Washington, and that termination of this practice, whenever it exists, is directed. As a result of the order, four employes of the Washington Postoffice were dropped from the rolls today.

HAWAIIAN LAWMAKERS ADJOURN.

Dole Vetoes Honolulu City Bill, but Approves County Government.

HONOLULU, April 29.—(By Pacific Cable.)—The regular session of the Hawaiian Legislature ended at midnight last night. Eighty-eight acts passed by the Legislature received Governor Dole's signature. The bill providing a city government for Honolulu was vetoed. The bill dividing the islands into counties was approved. Under the provisions of this act the islands are to be divided into five counties. There will be a special session of the Legislature tomorrow for the purpose of passing the appropriation bill.

Captain Detchmondy Is Retired.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The case of Captain G. L. Detchmondy, of the Twenty-second Infantry, has been settled by an order placing him on the retired list. He resigned his commission in 1902 on the alleged ground that his service in connection with the capture of Aguinaldo has not been properly recognized by the War Department. He is reinstated and retired under authority of Congress on the ground that he was mentally irresponsible when he resigned.

McReynolds to Succeed Beck.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Attorney-General Knox has appointed J. C. McReynolds, of Tennessee, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, to succeed James M. Beck, resigned.

credits Eruption Theory.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Information concerning the Frank disaster was obtained from Edward B. Liagre, of Frank, who is in Chicago. Mr. Liagre is identified with the Lille collieries, located a few hundred yards north of Frank. It was in a mine connected with these collieries that the catastrophe occurred. Mr. Liagre said there was an explosion of gas which burst out of the side of the mountain and this led to rumors of volcanic eruption and earthquakes.

Mr. Liagre tonight received a telegram from Frank saying:

"Gas exploding in mine completely destroyed the Frank Colliery."

"There was no volcanic eruption," said Mr. Liagre. "Frank is a town of about 1000 people. The mountain, I should say, is nearly 8000 feet high. There are many Italians in Frank, but all nationalities are represented in the population."

REPLY TO CHERRY-PICKERS

One of the Cherries on a High Limb Indulges in Retort.

PORTLAND, April 27.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian of today is a letter signed by "Some of the Girls." This letter shows that some of the girls are willing kindly to assist to prevent race suicide, and to make good, but only on certain lines. They complain that they are offered chestnuts when they desire "a fresh lot of cherries on a limb within our reach." That is, they perfer a toothsome fruit to something that is good and substantial. With womanly inconsistency they have asked, heretofore, for a stone, hoping to receive bread; they have sought fig trees hoping there to gather thistles. Now they wish fresh fruit and ask for it directly. They do not wait to be sought. They seek. They dictate terms of conquest, not articles of capitulation.

May this not explain the difficulty? These girls have a cherry appetite, which can be satisfied but once a year, and even then cherries are hard to get even on a limb. They have no liking for chestnuts which may be had at all times of the year and are a luxury. No one can explain nor understand some women's whims. Can the bachelors be blamed for not wishing to marry women who insist on ripe cherries in the Winter time? What an idea! The girl who must have cherries out of season is the one a bachelor does not look for when seeking a helpmate.

C. BURR.

GOOD WOMEN NOT RARE.

But a Would-Be Wife Says Good Men Certainly Are.

PORTLAND, April 27.—(To the Editor.)—I have been much interested in different articles on race suicide and celibacy in different numbers of your valuable paper. I agree with Dr. Rockey that fashion and indolence are the bane of civilization; but not with the bachelor who talks of halter and water in preference to matrimony.

Our bachelors evidently don't know that there are many fair-looking, intelligent, educated girls who understand cooking, housekeeping, sewing, economy and everything essential to make a happy home and advance man's interests in life, and whose lives are the synonym of purity and unselfishness, who are supporting themselves from sheer necessity because good men are scarce.

Some of these good men make a study of the butterfly because she is pleasing to the eye, often in garments not paid for, and she knows all about the last play, the latest novel, the best restaurant and everything that is swell. She may not know cream from milk. The good men don't know anything about her home life. She receives in the parlor—her mother may be her servant, or, if she be a working girl she spends every cent she earns to make a showing to fascinate her would-be victim. When she has captured a husband, if he fails to supply her demands, she applies for a divorce on the ground of cruelty or nonsupport, and is soon ready for her second victim. Such wives are responsible for the failure—domestic and financial—of many good men.

One of your correspondents says he has spent 40 years without success. Is he looking for an angel? Such men are fitted for single blessedness. Neither man nor woman is perfect. No man should spend years in looking for the woman of his choice, as good women are not so scarce as good men, and social custom gives man every advantage over woman.

Portland may have 15,000 bachelors, but I think it would be difficult to find 5000 deserving of good wives.

WOULD B WIFE.

Benjamin Franklin's Wisdom.

PORTLAND, April 27.—(To the Editor.)—Let me quote from Poor Richard's Almanac:

"What maintains one vice would bring up two children. You may think perhaps that a little tea or a little punch now and then; a diet a little more costly; clothes a little more finer, and a little more entertainment now and then can be no great matter, but remember what Poor Richard says, 'Many a little makes a nickel,' and, further, 'Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship.' And again, 'Who dainties love, shall beggars prove.' And, moreover, 'Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.'"

GRANDPAPA.

Bachelor Makes an Offer.

PORTLAND, April 27.—(To the Editor.)—As one of the noble army of martyrs advertised in The Oregonian's list of celibates I protest against Miss Martha Wilson's insinuation that we are a knock-kneed, spavined job lot of nags too aged to enter for the matrimonial stakes. I, for one, am still on the turf, sound in wind and limb, free from vices and warranted under three minutes in single or double harness. If Miss Wilson will kindly send her photo to The Oregonian for publication so that I can study her points I may offer myself as her running mate for life.

ONE ON THE LIST.

Fair Women Adopt Constitution.

MEDFORD, Or., April 29.—(Special.)—The second meeting of the Woman's Club of the Lewis and Clark Exposition of Medford, Or., was held at the home of Mrs. I. A. Webb, Monday evening. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Luther P. Hubbs, and the minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, Mrs. A. M. Alford. First in order of business was the reading and adoption of the constitution and by-laws. Then followed a very pleasant social time.

Cost more to manufacture Opia 5c cigars. Havana. See that Luck?

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

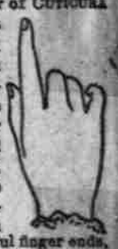
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

SORE FEET SORE HANDS

Inflammation, Itching, Soreness, Tenderness, With Shapeless Nails, Quickly Cured by Cuticura

Soak the feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry, and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Bandage lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For itching, burning and scaling eczema, rashes, inflammation and chafing of the feet, for redness, roughness, cracks and fissures, with brittle, shapeless nails, this treatment is simply wonderful, frequently curing in one application.

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry, and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night, old loose gloves, or light bandages of soft old linen or cotton. For red, rough, chapped and sore hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is practically infallible, often curing the most distressing cases in one night when all other methods and remedies fail.



Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the civilized world. PRICES: Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. per bottle (in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props. Send for "Humours of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, and How to Cure Them."

Paint Bright as Silver

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS ALUMINUM PAINT gives a bright silver finish to gas, steam, and water pipes, radiators, gas stoves, cook stoves, heating stoves, picture frames, picture moulding, iron furniture, gas fixtures, ornamental iron work, hot water boilers, etc. *It has no nauseating odor; it doesn't discolor; it withstands high temperature and extreme cold; it wont blister, scale, or crack; it has large covering capacity; it works easily; doesn't grow dull.* Keep a can in the house to retouch the little things that need brightening. Very economical. Always full measure.

For gilding and decorating chairs, tables, picture frames, etc., use THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS EMPRESS GOLD PAINT, or THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS IMPERIAL GOLD ENAMEL.

Have no bad odor. Easily applied. Wear well. Put up in neat packages.

RASMUSSEN & CO.
180 FIRST STREET
PORTLAND, OREGON

The Characteristic Aroma and Delightful Flavor of . . .

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