

THE JAM TRADE.

Gladstone's Wisdom In Advising the Farmers to Cultivate Fruit.

A few years ago, when Mr. Gladstone, in one of his charming biographical sketches at Hawarden, recommended the British farmer to turn his attention to fruit cultivation and the making of jam, his advice was received with a good deal of cheer and ignorant ridicule. As usual, the ex-premier has proved a good deal wiser than his critics, and those who gave ear to his counsel in this instance have had no reason to regret their confidence. In an interview a famous producer says:

"The motive that induced me to take up the jam trade was my knowledge of the fact that within late years the demand for preserves had been steadily increasing, while that for butter has, no doubt in consequence, shown a tendency rather to decline than otherwise. Catering as I do for some 300,000 daily customers, I have naturally good opportunity of knowing what the public want in the matter of provisions.

"Jam has a great future before it. The people are using it more and more largely every year, and, in my opinion, they are doing wisely, for what could be cheaper and at the same time healthier than a good jam made from sound English fruit?

"I attribute the superiority of English fruit to the nature of the soil and to the fact that the fruit ripens more gradually in our climate than in countries where there is more continuous and powerful sunshine. The slower the ripening process the better is the flavor of the fruit.

"You may not perhaps be aware that strawberries grown in the northern parts of Scotland are vastly superior in all respects to those grown in southern England, without doubt because they take longer to mature. Australian jams are being pushed largely in India and elsewhere and may very probably come over here before long to compete with our home produce.

"In Ireland there is a magnificent future for the fruit growing industry if only its opportunities were turned to account. Even now most of the blackberries that come to the English markets are grown in Ireland. But there are enormous possibilities there of which no one has yet taken advantage. Properly worked, its fruit trade might yet do much to insure Ireland's commercial prosperity."—Westminster Gazette.

SUN AND MOON.

A Couple of Interesting Folklore Stories Concerning These Luminaries.

The most touching of all folklore stories may be found in Charles F. Lummis' "Pueblo Folklore." It is one of the many myths of the moon and beautifully conceived. The sun is the Allfather, the moon the Allmother, and both shine with equal light in the heavens. But the Trues, the superior divinities, find that man, the animals, the flowers, weary of a constant day. They agree to put out the Allfather's, or sun's, eyes. The Allmother—the moon—offers herself as a sacrifice. "Blind me," she says, "and leave my husband's eyes." The Trues say, "It is good, woman." They accept the sacrifice and take away one of the Allmother's eyes. Hence the moon is less brilliant than the sun. The man finds rest at night, and the flowers sleep.

In Mrs. Leiber Cohen's translation of Sacher Masoch's "Jewish Tales" there is a variant of the sun and moon story derived from the Talmud. Briefly told, the sun and moon are equally luminous. It is the moon who wants to be more brilliant than the sun. Deity is angered at her demands. Her light is lessened. "The moon grew pale. Then God pitied her and gave her the stars for companions."

A Horn Curiosity.

Our old school textbook told us that "all horns are not bones," and this is certainly true as far as the horn of the rhinoceros is concerned. That curious protuberance is nothing less than a collection or amalgamation of hairs, so interwoven and agglutinated that under the microscope it appears to be of composition similar to the pith of a corn-stalk, except that the hairs are not so widely separated by the material that binds them together.

In olden times royalty employed rhinoceros horns for drinking cups, the notion being that poison put into them would show itself by bubbling. There may have been a grain of truth in this, for it is known that the ancient poisons were all acids, and these would certainly decompose the horny structure of the cup very rapidly.—St. Louis Republic.

The Everyday Man.

"And so you are not married yet?"
"No."
"Engaged?"
"No."
"Expect to be?"
"No."
"What's the matter?"
"Well, papa says that my husband must be a keen and experienced man, of good health and good habits. Mammy says he must be frugal, industrious, attentive and moral, and I say that he must be handsome, dashing, talented and rich. We are still looking for him."
—London Tit-Bits.

Equal to the Occasion.

A Yorkshire farmer, having a horse to sell at a fair, sold it to an army contractor. Meeting him at the same fair the following year, the army buyer walked up to the farmer and said indignantly: "The horse I bought of you was a thorough fraud. It was no use for the army." The dealer was nowise abashed, but replied, "Well, try 'im for t' navy!"
—Philadelphia Record.

Out and Not Out.

Waggs—Did you see Sponge this morning? He said he was going to call upon you to effect a loan.

Gaggs—No; I was out when he called, and therefore I am not out now.—New York Tribune.

MATURE LOVE'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

Wedded on Thanksgiving Eve at the Age of Eighty-eight, He Now Seeks Divorce.

A romantic marriage that took place here Thanksgiving eve bids fair to culminate in the wreck of the matrimonial bark. The principals to the wedding were Charles Moore, a wealthy Monroe county farmer, aged 80 years, and Mrs. Amanda Pierce of this place, aged 64. They have not lived together since the ceremony, and the groom has applied for a divorce.

The couple in early childhood were lovers, high spirited, strong willed and stubborn, a characteristic that remains with them yet to a remarkable degree. A lovers' quarrel and separation by removal threw their lives into different paths. Both married other companions, reared large families and accumulated a goodly share of this world's goods in the half century that has since passed. A few years ago their consorts were removed by death. Later the lovers of 50 years ago met again. The old flame was rekindled, and it culminated in a wedding, the ceremony being at the home of the bride in this city Thanksgiving eve.

The nuptials over, the venerable groom returned to his 1,200 acre farm, near Bloomington, and the bride began packing her goods to follow. Then she changed her mind. She concluded that it was not the proper thing for her to leave her children and grandchildren so far away and informed the groom that he must come to Kokomo and live with her. This turn of affairs did not suit Mr. Moore. He had the household all prepared for its new mistress and contended that he could not afford to comply with her request; that his business interests would suffer thereby and finally informed her that if she wanted to live with him she must come to his home. The bride refused to comply, and the piqued groom brought matters to a focus yesterday by filing an application for divorce in the Monroe county courts.—Kokomo (Ind.) Cor. Indianapolis Sentinel.

MOCKERIES OF JUSTICE.

Gross Inequalities and Severe Punishments In the Courts of London.

For years Mr. Labouchere has been denouncing in his paper the gross inequalities in the punishments meted out by different judges and magistrates for practically identical offenses, and the daily press constantly emphasizes his denunciations by their reports of cases. Two monstrous mockeries of justice which have occurred within the last week or two appear to have at length moved the lord chancellor to some sort of action. A leading criminal judge sentenced a man to 14 years' penal servitude, while in an adjoining court another man got only three years for crimes that are practically identical.

At Bristol a workless laborer with a starving wife and children altered a parochial relief ticket so that instead of a half day's charity ration he obtained a full day's allowance, which gave a morsel of food to each member of his family. For this terrible crime the poor wretch was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment at hard labor. These particular cases quickened the lord chancellor's interest in the general subject, and now it is announced that he is about to appoint a commission of judges, leading solicitors and barristers engaged in criminal law to investigate and report what alteration in the laws or procedure is desirable.—London Letter.

The Snow Blanket.

The value of a mantle of snow in protecting vegetation in the fields in winter is fully understood in farming districts, and the cause of the protective effect of the snow is an interesting subject of scientific inquiry.

In Germany, where no such subject is ever allowed to escape investigation, Dr. Abels has recently made some important observations on the thermal properties of snow. He has found that the looser the snow the greater its power to protect the ground beneath from the effects of external changes of temperature.

Snow generally offers about four times as much resistance to such changes as a sheet of ice of the same thickness offers. When snow becomes closely packed, therefore, it is less effective as a protection to plant life than when it lies loosely upon the surface.

Other experiments show that, while a blanket of snow protects the ground beneath from the chilling effects of the winter atmosphere, yet the surface of the snow itself, especially in clear weather, is colder than the air, so that snow tends to lower the temperature of the atmosphere, and where broad areas of country or extensive mountain slopes are covered by it important climatic conditions may be produced by the influence of the snow.—Youth's Companion.

January Storms.

Meteorologist A. J. de Voe of New Jersey predicts three destructive storms for January.

The first will arise in the Pacific and will have along the California coast on the 8th, 9th and 10th.

The second will start in the Mississippi valley on the 15th, causing a snow blockade on all the western railroads and gales along the Atlantic coast.

The third storm will strike the east gulf states on the 25th and will be accompanied on the 26th by a blizzard along the Atlantic coast, the mercury dropping below zero as far south as Virginia.

Peddy's Recommendation.

A church at Blackburn, England, which recently parted with its assistant pastor, whose name was Peddy, passed a unanimous vote of confidence in "Mr. Peddy and Mr. Peddy's God."

Cupid's Hoop In Paris.

Cynics and optimists alike whose imagination is not dead might give a few minutes' profitable reflection to the fact that 68,462 wedding rings were pawned in Paris during the past year.

Horticultural Quarantine Regulations.

At a special meeting of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture, held in Portland, April 2, 1905, all members present, the following regulations were adopted, in accordance with the laws regulating such matters, and are, therefore, binding upon all persons. The regulations are to take effect and be in force from and after May 4, 1905:

Rule 1—All consignees, agents or other persons, shall, within 24 hours, notify the quarantine officer of the State Board of Horticulture, or a duly commissioned quarantine guardian, of the arrival of any trees, plants, buds or clones at the quarantine station, in the district of final destination.

Rule 2—All trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds or clones, imported or brought into the state from any foreign country, or from any of the United States or territories, are hereby required to be inspected upon arrival at the quarantine station in the district of final destination, and if any such nursery stock, trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds or clones are found to be free from insect pests and fungous diseases, the said quarantine officer or duly commissioned quarantine guardian shall issue a certificate to that effect. And furthermore, if any of said trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds or clones are found infested with insect pests, fungi, blight or other diseases injurious to fruit or to fruit trees, or other trees or plants, they shall be disinfested and remain in quarantine until the quarantine officer of the State Board of Horticulture or the duly commissioned quarantine guardian can determine whether the said trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds or clones are free from live injurious insect pests or their eggs, larvae or pupae, or fungous diseases before they can be offered for sale, gift, distribution or transportation. All persons or companies are hereby prohibited from carrying any trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds or clones from without the state to any point within the state beyond the nearest point on its line or course to the quarantine station in the district of ultimate destination; or from any point within the state to any other point therein, until such trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds or clones have been duly inspected, and if required disinfested as hereinbefore provided, and all such shipments must be accompanied by the proper certificate of the inspecting officer. Providing, however, that after such persons or company have given the proper officer four days' notice, he or they shall not be required to hold such shipments further, without directions from such officer.

Rule 3—All peach, nectarine, apricot, plum or almond trees, and all other budded or grafted upon peach stock or roots, all peach or other pits, and all peach, nectarine, apricot, plum or almond cuttings, buds or clones, raised or grown in a district where the "peach yellows" or the "peach rosette" are known to exist, are hereby prohibited from being imported into or planted or offered for sale, gift or distribution within the state of Oregon.

Rule 4—All trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds, clones, seeds or pits arriving from any foreign country found infested with insect pests, or their eggs, larvae or pupae, or by any fungi, blight, or other disease or diseases known to be injurious to fruit or to fruit trees, or to other trees or plants, and liable to spread contagion, are hereby prohibited from being offered for sale, gift, distribution, or transportation until said material has been disinfested by dipping it in boiling water and allowing it to remain in said boiling water not less than two minutes; such boiling water used as such disinfectant to contain in solution one pound of concentrated potash to each and every ten gallons of water.

Rule 5—Fruit of any kind grown in any foreign country, or in any of the United States or territories, found infested with any insect or insects, or with any fungi, blight, or other disease or diseases injurious to fruit trees, or other trees or plants, is hereby prohibited from being offered for sale, gift or distribution within the state.

Rule 6—Any boxes, packages, packing material and the like infested by any insect or insects, or their eggs, larvae or pupae, or by any fungi, blight, or other disease or diseases known to be injurious to fruit or to fruit trees, or to other trees or plants, and liable to spread contagion, are hereby prohibited from being offered for sale, gift, distribution, or transportation until said material has been disinfested by dipping it in boiling water and allowing it to remain in said boiling water not less than two minutes; such boiling water used as such disinfectant to contain in solution one pound of concentrated potash to each and every ten gallons of water.

Rule 11—Animals known as flying fox, Australian or English wild rabbit, or other animals or birds detrimental to fruit or fruit trees, plant, etc., are prohibited from being brought or landed in this state, and if landed shall be destroyed.

Rule 12—Quarantine stations: For the second district, comprising the counties of Marion, Polk, Benton, Linn, Lincoln and Lane, shall be Salem. John Minto, quarantine officer, or any member of the board, or the secretary thereof.

Rule 13—Importers or owners of nursery stock, trees, or cuttings, grafts, buds or clones, desiring to have such nursery stock, trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds or clones inspected at points other than regular quarantine stations may have such inspection done where required, provided, however, that such importers shall pay all charges of inspection. Such charges and expenses to be paid before a certificate is granted.

Transportation companies, or persons or consignees or agents shall deliver and cause to be detained all nursery stock, trees, plants, and fruit at one or other of the quarantine stations, for inspection, as provided by the rules and regulations of the board.

Details as to quarantine stations, officers' fees of inspection, receipts for disinfection may be obtained on application to the secretary or any member of the board or by reference to the pamphlets circulated.

By order of the board.
J. R. CARDWELL, President,
GEORGE I. SARGENT, Secretary.

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I have several farms, both cultivated and uncultivated, for sale in tracts of 40 acres and upwards. These lands are adapted to fruit, vegetable and sheep culture. Will be sold very cheap and on reasonable terms. Anyone desiring to purchase such lands will do well to call on or address

M. J. ALLPHIN,
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Notice.

Any one wishing to take advantage of any of the following great bargains call on or address the undersigned.

One of the finest residences in Toledo, a fine house, barn and other improvements; two blocks from the depot; the handsomest place in town. Price only \$1,500—1/2 cash.

A 5 acre ranch 1/2 mile from Toledo, on Ollalla; house, barn and other improvements; a neat little place. Price only \$350.—1/2 cash.

One lot 50x100 feet, one block from court house. A good investment. Price \$75 cash.

COLLINS & HALL,
Toledo, Oregon.

For Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale land near Chitwood station, as follows:

One tract, 67 acres; good orchard and barn; about 10 acres in cultivation. This is a splendid location and will be sold cheap for cash.

Also several small tracts, good fruit and garden land, well located. Will be sold at reasonable rates, and purchase price taken either in work or money.

A good stone quarry lying close to the O. P. track and convenient to work and load on cars, will be leased or sold to parties who will work it.

Call on or address
M. T. WHITNEY,
Chitwood, Ore.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF 4TH STREET.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that it is proposed to improve 4th street, in the City of Toledo, Oregon, from the intersection of said street with the railroad right-of-way to the intersection of said street with Jones street. Said improvements are to be made as follows: By grading said street in a good and substantial manner, making all necessary cuts and fills to comply with the grade of said street as established by the Common Council of the city of Toledo, as shown by the profile in the office of city recorder. Said improvements shall be made under and by virtue of Ordinance No. 8, of the City of Toledo, Oregon.

By order of the Common Council.
Attest: J. F. STEWART, Recorder,
Toledo, Oregon, May 15, 1895.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF HILL STREET.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that it is proposed to improve Hill street, in the City of Toledo, Oregon, from the intersection of said street with the railroad right-of-way to the intersection of 6th street. Said improvements are to be made as follows: By grading said street in a good and substantial manner, making all necessary cuts and fills necessary to comply with the grade of said street as established by the Common Council of the City of Toledo, as shown by profile now on file in the office of the city recorder. Said improvements shall be made under and by virtue of Ordinance No. 8, of the City of Toledo, Oregon. By order of the Common Council.

Attest: J. F. STEWART, Recorder,
Toledo, Oregon, May 15, 1895.

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160 acre ranch on Beaver creek; good house, barn and outbuildings; this farm has lots of meadow land and is an ideal dairy farm. Price \$1,200, and worth double the money.

159 acre ranch on Big Elk five miles above Elk City; some plowed and 7 acres slashed and in timothy; house, good barn 40x48; on county road, school within 1/4 mile. A good stock ranch. Price \$1,400 on good terms.

120 acre ranch five miles from Toledo; frame house and barn, about 40 acres under fence, orchard

and small fruit. A splendid lot of land with a good body of bottom. Price \$600 cash.

Two lots in Prior Scott's addition to Highland; one corner one inside. Price for the two, all cash.

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