SCIENCE OF PRUNING TOLD AND ILLUSTRATED

The first point in cleaning up a fruit garden or orchard, is to decide what trees or bushes, if any, should be removed entirely. If the tree is not of too great age, if the trunk is sound and there is room for it, leave it, no matter what the top. You can quickly grow a new top. If the variety is not right, graft it to something else at the proper season, which, in this climate, is in the early part of March for nearly all tree fruits. Scions should be cut a month earlier. Grafting wax can be procured readymade at any seed store, and the work can be done by anyone, with a little practice.

In pruning, if the tree is vigorous and healthy and bearing fruit, the necessary pruning will be merely to thin out the top so that no large limbs will cross, and so that there is plenty of room for sunlight to get in, and then head back the long, outer limbs so that they will be self-supporting and within

Leave Only Sound Limbs.

If the top is old and scraggly, disand scale infested, as so are, then climb into it prepared to do some vigorous work; cut away all dead and diseased wood, even if you must cut three-quarters of the top. only sound limbs, and those distributed as evenly as the condition of the tree will allow, so that the new growth may make a shapely top as it comes out.

This general instruction will apply to all tree fruits except cherries, which should generally not be pruned so severely. The necessary tools are a small saw and a pair of hand shears. Large limbs should be cut as close as possible to the parent limb or trunk. All cuts over one luch in diameter should be covered from three to seven days after made, with grafting wax or thick lead paint to exclude air and facilitate healing. After the tree is pruned, take an old knife or hoe and scrape off all the old, loose bark and bunches of moss; then rake everything up and burn.

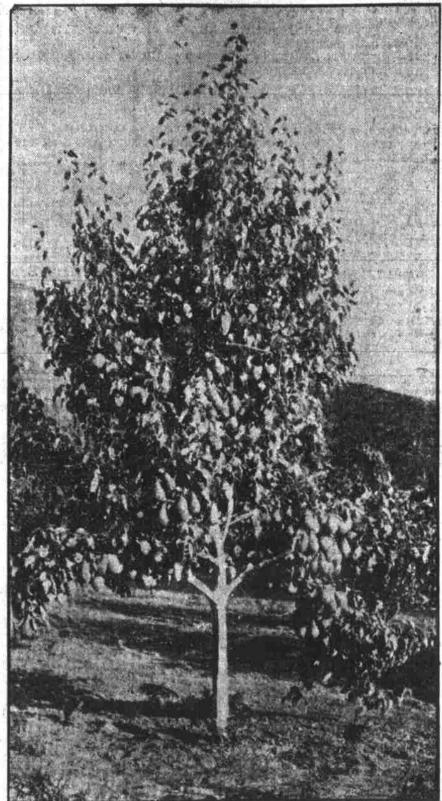
Currents and Gooseberries.

Currents and gooseberries should have all the old wood cut away, leaving four to six of the one and two-year-old shoots, shortened to the desired length, Then some time during the month of February prepare to give every tree, bush and shrub in your yard, excepting evergreens or such as may be in leaf, a thorough spraying with lime, sulphur and sait. This is a universal insecticide and fungicide, and in this climate is an absolute necessity to maintain the best health of a fruit tree, whether scale-infested or not.

This spray can be used on all deciduous trees and bushes, while dormant, without any possibility of damage, but is not to be used during the growing season. Give your trees this spray once a year even if you never do anything else for them.

Trees Must Be Sprayed.

If you wish to hire the spraying done, there are several men about Port-land who will do it for from 5 to 25 cents per tree, according to the size of tree and ease of access to it. But by all means insist that the lime, sulphur and



PROPERLY PRUNED.

salt spray is used, and that it is made according to the formula given below. If you wish to do your own spraying, a hand pump can be purchased, complete with hose and nozzle, for from \$3 to \$4, and also at the seed stores readymade sprays can be purchased needing only to be dissolved in hot water to be ready for use. In buying insist on getting freshly-made spray, as all sprays are best when fresh. Formula for a Spray.

The formula for a lime, sulphur and sulphur, 1 pound salt to each 3 gallons who had every opportunity to observe of spray. First mix the sulphur to a paste with water, then slack the lime slowly with barely water enough to preyent burning. Then mix the two and inestimable value both to the conplace in a large kettle and boll briskly one hour, adding water as needed. Then add salt, boil 15 minutes more, add water enough to make 3 gallons and apply while warm. It is best not to attempt making large quantities of spray at once, until used to it.

Next week I will give illustrations and descriptions of some of the most common insect pests and the remedies. WILBUR K. NEWELL.

culas or primroses. The great and typical novelty of 1850 was the introduction of straw bonnets. Ladies who could afford it wore expensive Leghorn bonnets. Miss Dutilh has in her collection one of these large Leghorn bonnets, and also the enormous bandbox in which it was carefully put away. The bonnets of this period are especially handsome, trimmed with real lace and costly artificial flowers.

About the year 1847 a new shape for bonnets was favorably received in the highest circles of fashion. It was of black velvet, with a low, round crown and under brim slightly curved, some-thing like a miller's hat. Miss Dutilh nas a number of bonnets of this period. The last bonnet in the collection is a small one, a mere apology for the stately headpiece of former times, made of purple and jet. So small is it and insignificant in appearance that it seems copied the celebrated actress, Rachel, in to foretell the final disappearance of the bonnet, which during the last few years even in her most characteristic head- has been almost totally abolished. Formerly this headpiece, known as a It was also the period when reverles, suffering, sacrifice and bound- hat, was only worn on informal occaless self-devotion were the themes of sions and by the very young. Now the Miss Emily Dutilh of 311 South Broad the day, and fair ladies voluntarily shed bonnet is a thing of the past, and no street for many years has been making tears because to weep was fashionable. woman is too old or her face too a collection of bonnets, which, now that Hence came into fashion the long, wrinkied to have perched upon her head collection two dresses which were

A Portland man is accused of tearing reading, the Oregonian editorial page. of them were made by the famous very expensive, unsuitable for full dress, mitted to the asylum, and properly be-French milliners of the period when the and soon lost their color. Velvet bon- longs there,

been worn by her mother. In the year 1827 France possessed for the first time a living giraffe. The animal had been sent to Charles X by the Mothers!! Mothers!!! Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Cleft grafting-a, splitting the stock; b, scion prepared for insertion;

Empress Eugenie led the fashions of the nets succeeded them, trimmed with world. The bonnets now in Memorial black lace or feathers, and drawn bon-

c. scion inserted. Successive steps of stock grafting—d, splice graft; e, tongue graft, separate parts; f, tongue graft, parts united; g, wax applied.

ANTIQUE BONNETS SHOWN.

Miss Emily Dutilh Loans a Collection

of Many Years.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

plates of the early thirties-the days of

Dutilh's family, most of them having

Pasha of Egypt, and was placed in the

Garden des Plantes. The giraffe soon became exceedingly popular. Never be-

fore had the Garden des Plantes at

tracted so many visitors; crowds of

sightseers rushed to see it eat or walk

about, and for several months it en-grossed the whole attention of the pub-lic. 'Dramatic authors constantly at-

Dramatic authors constantly al-

luded to the giraffe in their pieces, and the street organs continually repeated has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILthe tunes that had been composed in its LIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN honor. Then fashion took it up. and while TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. bonnets a la giraffe became the fashion. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, The first bonnet in Miss Dutilh's collection is one of that period made by the ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and famous Tourtetol, of white silk and lace. Is the best remedy for DIARRHCEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure Louis Philippe reign, when the great and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain andtake noother kind. Twenty-fivects a bottle

it is completed, she has loaned to the figured lace veil, heavily embroidered, a hat, the shape of which would often Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. These bonnets have now tops of wide-brimmed bonnets. There are also in Miss Dutilh's been placed in Memorial hall, and give is in the collection a specially handsome an interesting picture of the fashions bonnet of salmon-colored velvet of the brought out by her grandfather, Mr. of a period dating back more than 60 period and a number of long em-years ago. They recall the old fashion broidered veils. Stephen Dutilh, in 1831. A Serious Question. Miss Dutilh has been fortunate to prunella shoes and large hoops, of low-cut bodices and silk mittens, and the the period of the second empire. At the From the Salem Journal. various uncomfortable looking garments beginning of the reign of Napoleon III out and carrying off, with intentions of which were worn by the great-grand- beaver bonnets were generally worn. mothers of the present generation. Some They were given up because they were If convicted, of course, he will be com-

half are 25 in number, and cover the nets of satin or silk or crape bonnets, period from 1839 down to 1895. They on which were velvet heartsease, auri-MRS. L. HART **Drugless** Doctor

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GOSSIP ABOUT SOME CURRENT BOOKS

With the navies of the world massing to many writers previous to the 16th their strength, tried and untried; fitting century much of his life and valuable themselves for active combat; waiting with strained ears and nerves for the has ever seen, no more apropos time could have been selected to give the public a work whose significance and value is enhanced a hundredfold by the political conditions of the nations of the various universities that valuable Moncould have been selected to give the world, and the part the navies will play taigne material has been found. in their readjustment. The work comes from the press of the Outlook company in two volumes of uniform size of about ably the fullest, most complete and ac-300 pages each. Is neatly and elegantly curate ever published. Only 250 copies bound in genuine navy blue cloth with are for sale, and it is one of the most red markings and gilt lettering, the only notable limited editions ever offered. ornament being the seal of the U. S

The first volume begins with the birth of the new navy in 1882-1883, when congress authorized the construction of three steel cruisers and one steel dispatch boat, which, however, were never built, but a year after resulted in the construction of the Boston, Chicago, Atlanta and Dolphin. In retrospective, the author devotes a portion of a chapter to naval conditions from the time of the Revolution to the breaking out of the Rebellion, proving very conclusively that that gigantic struggle between North and South might have been curtailed by several years had the government owned sufficient vessels to patrol the entire southern coast line. The necessities born of that struggle with the gradual evolution from the "wooden tubs" of ante-bellum days, until the Merrimac salled out of the James river and sunk the Congress and Cumber-land, and the element of metal entered into the construction of naval vessels, s one of the most interesting parts of the book. Perhaps because we see it from a longer range and the prejudices and opinions with which we vested our particular heroes have given place to adniration for the deeds and not the

Unfortunately this cannot be said for parts of this book. Undoubtedly the ex-secretary wrote from official records, but we are too near to them to forget that even they were disputed by contending factions, and as a history of war events, which occurred during Mr. Long's incumbency, a generation at least must pass away ere many things are accepted without a question mark in the minds of the readers. The first volume closes with the marshaling of the navy forces in the harbor of Santlago. A new navy in whose construction and launching many congresses and many secretaries lent a hand. A navy that was new to the world; an untried navy whose strength remained to be tested, for the battle of Manila bay, with its causes and effects so clearly stated in the book, was considered scarcely a test of the new construction and armament of our modern war ves-The second volume begins with the siege of Santiago and goes into the minute details of the battle, as seen from Washington and judged by official records. The Sampson-Schley controversy is gone over with no new light shed upon a deplorable affair and which should rather be left to sink into oblyion than be perpetuated in history. However, with admirable Justice and truth the writer says: "Neither of them was essential to the immediate battle, or gave an order that day that affected the fleat's action."

The troubles in Samoa and later the Boxer troubles in China and the part the navy took in them is graphically

Throughout the book is clear, concise and to the point, and written by one inestimable value both to the constructors of war vessels and the depart-

ment that directs their movements.

The closing chapter of the book is taken up mostly with personal reminiscences of Secretary Long's associates in the McKinley cabinet, and in his department, social customs, ludicrous and his respects to the newspapers.

A very full appendix gives many of the official dispatches and orders with much of the Sampson-Schley matter and the finding of the court of inquiry, with the review of the case by President Roosevelt on the appeal of Schley. Besides the value of the book as a work in naval history, its 63 beautiful illustrations, pictures of battle ships, hisoric scenes and the portraits of the officers who have taken part in the recent engagements, with four valuable maps, makes it a work of art as well. Outlook Publishing company. Price \$5.

"Montaigne's Essays."-A reprint of the Florio translation, which is soon to be issued by the Houghton-Mifflin company, in the Riverside Press series of limited editions, is looked forward to by the literati of the country, especially those who are interested in French literature, with unusual pleasure on account of the editor, Mr. George B. Ives, having had access to the valuable collection recently acquired by the Harvard library. This collection was the prop-erty of the late Professor Ferdinand and procured by Harvard through the generosity of Mr. James H. Hyde.

The collection is not yet catalogued, all the important editions, and I am confident that my list will include some mention of nearly every Franch edition.

Montaigne's essays stand unique in

"The New American Navy."—John French literature, as he not only per-D. Long, ex-secretary of the navy, feeted a style, but created one, and like work remains obscure.

The Equitable Life Assurance society and French classics seem incongruous, first gun which, if sounded, will plunge and yet the vice-president of the former them into the greatest conflict the world has done more for the promotion and recognition of the latter in America

The biography which will accompany this new edition of the essays is prob-

The Salvation Army Publishing company has just issued, under the title of "The Consul," a sketch of the life of Emma Booth-Tucker. The tragic death of that remarkable woman is almost too fresh in the minds of the public to accept this book, which goes into every detail of dealing with the most sacred and personal, as well as public relations, of sher life, by her husband, without a start, and a rather unpleasant sensation of it having come too soon to be acceptable to those who had a reverential regard for the consul. It savors too much of the sensational "writup" for "revenue only." that has characterized many productions immediately following some sensational catastrophe. Its cheap paper pinding adds to this effect.

The subject matter of the book is not only interesting, but authentic, non-sensational, and cannot fail to add to the admiration all Americans felt for this branch of the Booth family.

Having done her work so well, "hav-ing fought a good fight," her memory should remain hallowed and untainted with a suspicion of advertisement when the story of her life and death told, which if it had come a little later, when the tragic feature had lost its attraction to the morbid readers, and put in an enduring binding, would have been an acceptable and much desired memento of her life and works. Salvation Army Publishing Co., N. Y.. Price,

"Algonquin Indian Tales."—By Eger ton R. Young, is a fine new book for all lovers of outdoor life and Indian adventures. There are few men who know so much about Indian legends, and the history and life of these American tribes as the author of this book. This knowledge combined with a happy style of narrative lends an irresistible charm to all of his books. This latest one is a collection of Indian myths and legends gracefully strung together by a tiny thread of romance. The hero and heroine are a small boy and girl, who beg stories from their Indian nurse and the Indians who live around them. child can understand and enjoy these In dian fairy tales, and we consider the boy fortunate who possesses a copy, for he certainly would find himself in his own element while reading it.

It has taken Mr. Young nearly 3 years to collect these legends and did it while traveling from settlement to settlement as an Indian missionary and now after so long a time they are bound together and saved to posterity. Beside the Algonquin Tales, Mr. Young has written the following books which are unsurpassed as up-to-date books for boys: "My Dogs in the Northland." "On the "Three boys in the Indian Trail." Northland." "Stories from Indian Wigwams," and a number of others equally

Eaton & Mains, New York; price,

"The Yellow Ban."-Richard Whiting. This is Mr. Whiting's first novel since his great success, "No. 5, John Street," and in it he does for the rural districts of England, what his early book did for the city of London. The contrast between the life of the great estate-owners of England and that of their tenants in the country villages is the motive of the amusing, in Washington society; with story which is full of delicate bits of comedy and of a finish that gives charm to every chapter. It is a book to set men to thinking and debating. On the story side there are some complications of the heart and the characters in clude a dignified and attractive American duchess.

Century company. J. K. Gill Co.; price, \$1.50.

"Pa Gladden."-By Elizabeth Cherry Waltz, is one of the most original and entertaining characters in recent fiction. In him is a unique mingling of religious sentiment and racy humor. The story of his singular experience-in a remote community, his relation to the people and the animals among whom his kindly life is led—has a strange fascina-tion: The work is likely to be one of the most notable issues of the year. Century Co. J. K. Gill. Price, \$1.50.

"American Art Annual."-After two years suspension this valuable book has reappeared, including in its scope all art events occurring in the inter-space. The usefulness of its art directory is apparent to artists, art students, clubs and schools. It has also a record of exhibitions and important sales. The cath-olicity of the editor, Miss Florence N. Levy, is shown in the list of writers on but Mr. Ives was given permission to art, mostly of the decried race of critinspect it, and says: "I now have absolics, but this list is manifestly incom-lutely accurate descriptions of almost plete. The misprints that disfigured the earlier copies have measurably disap-

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A portrait of this patient before treatment discloses a face apparently aged and painfully wrinkled in appearance. Ten days changed her physiognomy so that she "was a girl again," so to speak, the deep furrows having entirely disappeared. This is one of the marvelous transformations possible at these times of wonderful enlargement of human knowledge. It is part of the story of progress now becoming so familiar to ears and in the foreground of this advancement

MADAME ARA MOLMES WILL BE AT ALL TIMES FOUND.

This celebrated woman has had 20 years of experience, was at first a graduate of New York's greatest college of Dermatology, a diploma from which may be seen at any time, and constantly since then has taken advantage of EVERY DISCOVERY and EVERY FORWARD STEP of der-

COST MADAME EOLMES FOURTEEN EUNDRED DOLLARS

For two months' instruction under Dr. Nelden, and she feels well repaid for the outlay. He is one of the most celebrated physicians in the world today, and though his charges are enormous, if looked upon in the light of ordinary doctors, his boundless knowledge still makes them chenp. The New York Journal of November 1 said of him: "Dr, Nelden has more experience than any other physician or surgeon in his specialty, and as the inventor of the various operations in painless antiseptic surgery, for the correction of facial deformities and the discoverer of paraffin injections for filling out and developing any part of the face or body, has won renown that has spread to every corner of the civilized world. The

doctor is therefore first authority on these subjects."

This in brief is the history of this great man, and the instruction Madame Holmes received from him places her FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY DERMATOLOGIST ON THE PACIFIC COAST. SHE IS THE ONLY WESTERN WOMAN THAT EVER VISITED THIS FAMOUS MAN, and she does not regret the cost, Talks on beauty without any charge. Samples of Beauty Cream for

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AZA HOLMES-RIBBECKE

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A POWER OF THE THRONE.

Japan's Mikado Is More Than an Oriental Pigurehead.

From the Kansas City Star.
Comparatively few foreigners have seen the mikado of Japan closely. In spite of its wonderful advance in Occidental ideas in recent years, Japan re tains enough of Orientalism to insist upon a certain seclusion for its ruler Mutsuhito breaks away from his purely Oriental environment occasionally. He goes among his people incognito. While strolling through the streets of Tokio as a young man attired as a common Japanese sailor, Mutsuhito encountered the first American he had ever seen Walking boldly up to this son of Uncle Sam, the boy emperor introduced himself as a young sailor, and, finding the American could speak a little Japanese, he The traveler from the United States told the supposed sailor a wonderful tale of Stomach trouble, Female Complaints the results of American civilization. The imperial ambition received new stimulus, and that interview with an American accomplished much for Japan. Mutsuhito-tenwo, emperor of Japan, is

the present representative of the oldest royal dynasty extant. He is the one hundred and twenty-first emperor of his dynasty, which dates back in an un-broke line 2,555 years. He is the direct descendant of Ginmu, the "Divine Conqueror," who, according to Japanese mythology, "descended from heaven on the white bird of the clouds." Ginmu's first task in his mythological role of divine conqueror was the subjugation of feudalism that bound Japan to the midthe Ainos, a savage, warlike race, whose descendants are still found in the northern extremity of Japan, Having sub-dued these fierce Ainos, Ginmu pro-claimed himself to be "Tenshi," "the Son of Heaven," and established the still and industry were welcomed; the army existing dynasty in 660 B. C. It is no and the navy were changed from the exaggeration, therefore, to say that bow and arrow stage to modern organithrough the veins of Mutsuhito-tenwo zations. It was only this remarkable flows the very bluest of "blue blood."

Personally, the emperor has a pleasant appearance. He is very tail for a Japanese, almost six feet. He is muscular and well proportioned. He has a broad. high forehead, and, judged by the most exacting standard of manly beauty, he is a handsome sovereign.

The mikado takes more interest in the

government than any of his predeces-sors. He reads the papers and attends cabinet councils. He takes all the important American and English maga-zines. He has astonished the upper classes of Japanese by knowing something about the government of his peo-

Haruko, empress of Japan, was

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CHINESE PHYSICIAN.

Burnside St., Portland, Oregon.

dle ages were broken; a constitution was granted by him voluntarily; the old social order of caste limitations gave way, to a more liberal order of equality; mod-ern education, literature, arts, science zations. It was only this remarkable advancement in the reign of Mutsuhito that made it possible for Oriental Japan to be equal to the task of a possible successful war with-Russia.

BELMONT WAS PLEASED.

From the New York World. William Jennings Bryan greeted Perry Belmont yesterday in the Shoreham hotel. Mr. Belmont had not met Mr. Bryan since they were in congress together before Mr. Bryan was nomi-

nated for president the first time.
"Ah! Mr. Belmont," said Mr. Bryan,
"I am glad to see you again. I have the American way, with steel framework made in Pittsburg, Pa. This was done to avoid accidents by earthquakes, so common in Japan.

Lam giad to see you again. I have been up before the committee today advocating better accommodations for the ministers and ambassadors."

Mr. Belmont was tickled

on the foreign relations committee when daughter of a Japanese noble. She is 54 I was in congress, and Mr. Bryan re-years old, two years older than her hus-band. Her name, Haruko, means "spring" committee he said "the" committee, knowing he had appeared before my old com-

time." In the mikado's reign the bands of mittee. Clever, wasn't it?"

A FEW SPECIALS

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