

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Interest in the Growing Western States.

Cremery for Sheridan. At a meeting held at Sheridan, Or., for the purpose of discussing the cremery question, H. E. Loundsbury, of the Southern Pacific, and Dr. Withycombe, of the state agriculture college, made addresses. A large number of the representative farmers of that district were present and listened very attentively to the interesting data presented by Dr. Withycombe's address.

Washington State Militia. There is a movement on foot to hold the militia state encampment at Tacoma in July. Governor Rogers favors the project. The state provides for the expenses while in camp only, and railway fare and other expenses incurred will have to be borne by the men if the event of the state encampment idea is carried out.

Sawmill at Deer Creek. A sawmill of 40,000 feet capacity daily is soon to be in running order on Deer creek, one half mile above Britton station. This new company has been formed by Robert Service, Charlie Tibbs and Thomas Tibbs. The Tibbs brothers have timber that will make 15,000,000 feet of lumber on Deer creek. The mill is furnished with a large dynamo, which will furnish lights for the mill and lumber yard. The machinery is all in transit, and is to be in running order within 40 days.

Putting in a Ballast. The Northern Pacific is still working a large force of men on the roadbed between Vollmer and Clearwater, Ida., and putting in a ballast of a most permanent nature. The ballast consists of clay and small rock about the size of an egg, which, when once set, becomes like concrete. It will take about two months yet to put the grade in first-class condition, and the company is not sparing any pains to do everything in good shape.

Asked to Pledge Acreage. At Newberg, Or., blank contracts furnished by the Willamette Beet Sugar Company have been received and the canvass among the farmers for securing acreage will begin at once. Solicitors have been appointed, viz.: A. Clark, D. Turner, W. Cooper, William Manning and R. B. Linnville. As a basis for beginning the canvass 1,000 acres have already been subscribed at public meetings.

Small Strike at the Paper Mills. Eleven boys employed as cutters in the Willamette Pulp & Paper Mills, at Oregon City, Or., walked into the company's office and asked for an increase of wages from 75 cents to \$1 per day. The matter was finally compromised by a promise to give the boys steady work. Only about three of the number were working on full time, the others getting on an average of 15 to 20 days each month.

Smallpox Among Indians. The quarantine that had been placed on the Indian settlement at the mouth of Cayote gulch, near Lewiston, Idaho, some weeks ago, has been raised. There were nine cases of smallpox under quarantine, and one of the victims, a woman, died as a result of going bathing while afflicted with the disease.

New posts are being set in the telephone line between Vale and Ontario, Or. The Toledo, Or., cremery is now receiving about 1,000 pounds of milk daily, and will shortly have nearly all it can use.

J. T. Moylan, representing an eastern syndicate, was in Kalama, Wash., closing a deal for purchase of timber lands on the Cowlitz river. The prices paid ran from \$1,600 to \$3,500 per quarter section.

A gilt-watch faker has been working the people of Elgin, Or. Ripe wild strawberries were picked near McMinnville, Or., April 23.

An expert is examining the coal prospects on Birch creek, 20 miles south of Pendleton, Or.

Ellensburg's, Wash., municipal electric lighting plant is about to be improved at a cost of a little more than \$3,000.

New Whatcom has \$73.80 on hand to entertain President McKinley when he shall visit the coast and that town the coming summer.

Preparations are making for a big season at the watering places of Westport and Cohasset, Gray's Harbor. New seashore attractions and excursion rates are advertised. The Walla Walla cremery is using 10,000 pounds of milk per day, and will soon have a branch running at Freewater. One-half of the milk now consumed comes from Umatilla county, Oregon.

George Mapes is gathering his cattle near Plush, Lake county, Or., to take them south. He will take about 1,200 head. He has wagons arranged like hayracks upon which to haul the calves that are not able to make the trip on foot.

K. Elliott, of Lebanon, Or., has sold 200 head of Crook county horses to R. W. Nichols. Mr. Nichols will first take a drove of them to California and sell them, and will then take a lot to Portland.

A new rule has just been adopted by the Spokane police department by which any Indian found in the city who has not a pass from the Indian agent or is not on some special business will be promptly arrested as a vagrant and sent back to the reservation. Eleven Indians were jailed the first day.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

Further subsidence of Demand and Prices.

Bradstreet's says: A further subsidence of demand and leveling of prices is noted in several lines this week, this leveling being no doubt aided by the unsettling effect of the rather more than usually disturbed considerations in labor circles. Its net result is something approaching dullness in many channels of distribution, increased conservatism in the making of ventures and a disposition to digest business already arranged for before making new engagements. That the basic conditions of general business, such as the outlook for crops, the export demand and the increased purchasing power of the people at large, have not been much reduced, but, on the contrary, actually improved, seems evident from the advices received this week.

Business at wholesale is relatively quieter, which is not unusual at this period, but more than ordinarily marked attention is being concentrated upon retail demand, which is, of course, relied upon as a measure of progress of actual consumption.

Touching this public demand, it may be stated that relatively best reports come from the Pacific coast and from the Northwest.

Flour shipments this week are very large. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,537,022 bushels, against 3,863,863 bushels last week.

For the week failures number 153 in the United States, as compared with 182 last week. Failures for April in the Dominion were fewer than in April a year ago, but liabilities were nearly 15 per cent heavier.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, \$9. Lettuce, hot house, 40@45c doz. Potatoes, \$16@17; \$17@18. Beets, per sack, 50@60c. Turnips, per sack, 40@60c. Carrots, per sack, 75@85c. Parsnips, per sack, 50@75c. Cauliflower, California 85@90c. Strawberries—\$2.00@2.50 per case. Celery—40@60c per doz. Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds. Apples, \$2.00@2.75; \$3.00@3.50. Prunes, 60c per box. Butter—Creamery, 22c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 15@17c pound. Eggs—15@16c. Cheese—14@15c. Poultry—14c; dressed, 14@15c; spring, \$5.

Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00@12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00@19.00. Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$25.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straight, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; Graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$13.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8 1/2@10c.

Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Market. Wheat—Walla Walla, 53@53c; Valley, 53c; Bluestem, 56c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$5.00; Graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 36c; choice gray, 33c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$14@14.50; brewing, \$16.00@16.50 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$15; chop, \$14 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$9@10; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@35c; seconds, 25c; dairy, 25@30c; store, 22 1/2@25c. Eggs—16c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.00@4.50 per dozen; hens, \$5.00; springs, \$2.50@3.50; geese, \$6.50@8.00 for old; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$6.00@7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14@15c per pound. Potatoes—40@70c per sack; sweets, 2@2 1/2c per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; parsnips, 7c; onions, 3c per pound; carrots, 50c. Hops—28c per pound. Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; mohair, 27@30c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7@7 1/2c per pound; lambs, 5 1/2c. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$6.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.00@6.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00@4.50; cows, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6 1/2@7 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; small, 8@8 1/2c per pound. Tallow—5@5 1/2c; No. 2 and grease, 3 1/2@4c per pound.

San Francisco Market. Wool—Spring—Nevada, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12@16c; Valley, 20@22c; Northern, 10@12c. Hops—1899 crop, 11@18c per pound. Butter—Fancy creamery 17@17 1/2c; do seconds, 16@16 1/2c; fancy dairy, 15c; do seconds, 14@15c per pound. Eggs—Store, 15c; fancy ranch, 17c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00@17.00; bran, \$12.50@13.50.

Hay—Wheat \$6.50@9.50; wheat and oat \$6.00@9.00; best barley \$5.00@7.00; alfalfa, \$5.00@6.50 per ton; straw, 25@40c per bale. Potatoes—Early Rose, 60@65c; Oregon Burbanks, 70c@1.00; river Burbanks, 40@75c; Salinas Burbanks, 80c@1.10 per sack. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2.75@3.25; Mexican limes, \$4.00@5.00; California lemons 75c@1.50; do choice \$1.75@2.00 per box. Tropical Fruits—Bananas, \$1.50@2.50 per bunch; pineapples, nominal; Persian dates, 6@6 1/2c per pound.

WALK TO NORTH POLE

DARING PLAN OF TWO VETERAN KLONDIKERS.

They Will Attempt to Take a Stroll to the Northernmost Point on Earth, Unhindered by Any Heavy Load of Equipment or Provisions.

A plan unique in some respects for reaching that coveted place on the globe—the north pole—was outlined in the Chicago Daily News recently on the proposed expedition northward by two veteran Klondikers—Mark Rumsey and Harold Sorenson. Together these men braved the terrors of the frozen north in their search for gold in the Klondike, were successful, and have now determined to utilize the experience thus gained in making an attempt to reach the most northern point on the earth's surface and plant the American flag under the north polar star. Mr. Rumsey, who is to be the leader of this novel expedition, is 45 years old, and in making his attempt to do what so many have failed to accomplish will carry out a cherished ambition of his life. His companion, as his name indicates, is of Scandinavian blood, which always responds to the spirit of perilous adventure.

Discarding the elaborate plans and preparations of previous explorers of northern latitudes, Rumsey and Sorenson will make the entire journey northward overland—or rather, overland as far as possible and elsewhere over ice. Lieut. Peary, by his journey of 1,000 miles across the ice cap of northern Greenland, may be said to have demonstrated the possibility of the overland plan of reaching the pole. It is the purpose of these daring travelers to utilize the British military posts and forts in the far northwest as bases for departure and they have been promised hearty co-operation by British officers. Going by boat from Seattle to Juneau and thence across mountains and rivers to Fort Frances, they will there establish their first station. The second will be Fort Simpson, 200 miles farther to the north. Thence they will cross the Mackenzie river and follow the waters of Lake La Motre to the east, establishing a station at the headwaters of the lake and then going eastward to Fort Enterprise on Lake Providence, the last outpost station to the northward. From this point they will proceed in a general northeastward direction, passing on their way the Island of Boothia, where the magnetic pole is located. Still averting northward, they will establish supply stations as they go until they reach northern Greenland. From Cape Kane they expect to go almost due north to the pole over ice floes, their stations and caches of provisions being still nearer together as they approach their goal.

This, as will be seen, is a plan somewhat similar to that of Lieut. Peary's, but unlike his, involves no expensive ship outfit and discards some of the regulation supplies for northern explorers. The men who will make the attempt to reach the pole by this new route will rely mainly upon an abundance of fresh provisions forwarded to them from station to station by relays of men, the expedition employing more assistants for this purpose than any that have preceded it in the history of polar exploration.

Mr. Rumsey realizes that the plan he proposes is an arduous one that may require, possibly, ten years for its ultimate success. With ample resources for employing men and forwarding supplies the plan seems to be at least as practical as any that have yet been proposed, perhaps more so. Its simplicity is its chief strength, and while some may question the utility of all such expeditions, the fact remains that men will always be found ready to undertake them. That being the case, Americans will be proud, of course, if the flag of the republic should be the first to be unfurled at the point on the earth's surface heretofore impreguably defended by frost and cold.

CURIOUS CASE

Resulting from the Taxation of Honey Bees by the Turks.

There is a curious illustration of the rapacity of Turkish officials in a report sent to the State Department by Consul Merrill at Jerusalem. Palestine was once considered a land flowing with milk and honey. Modern methods of cultivating the honey bee were not introduced until 1830, when a Swiss family named Baldensperger made a start and began making honey. It was not long before this industry began to attract the attention of the Government, and at first a tax of a little less than 10 cents a hive was imposed, but this was soon increased by an ingenious device whereby the officials not only counted the actual hives, but every door, window and hole in which they could see any bees moving was reckoned as a "hive," with the result that 150 hives were counted as 2,000.

The matter had to be carried to court, and was not settled till after two years of litigation, when the Baldenspergers were found in debt to the government to the amount of about \$500. This decision affected one large apiary only. It was in 1889 that the judgment was rendered, and, as the Baldenspergers refused to pay, this apiary was sold at auction in Jerusalem for about \$1.25 per hive.

The difficult part of the work was to deliver the goods to the purchaser, which the officials were bound to do. The purchaser, the officials and a large number of camels and camel drivers went to the place where the apiary stood, expecting to take it away, but as the bottom boards of the hives happened to be unhooked, the bees, when the hives were touched, swarmed, and everybody had to retreat. A compromise was effected, one-half the amount demanded being paid, and the bees remained in the hands of their original owners.—Chicago Tribune.

EVERYBODY KNEW MR. SMITH.

Merchant's Experience in Visiting a Rival Store.

Mr. Smith is one of the managers of a big department store down town. The other day his wife came by for him to go to luncheon.

THE WOMAN AND THE STREET CAR.

It is asserted by street railway men that ninety-nine women out of every 100 get off the cars "wrong side to."

It is the secret of the many dangerous and humiliating falls from street cars. There is one safe rule to follow, and that is—step with your face headed in the direction the car is going, and step the same way.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE RIGHT WAY TO ALIGHT. THE WRONG WAY TO ALIGHT.

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ANECDOTE OF AN INCIDENT

Rich and Poor Scientists with the Same End in View.

It so happens that to-day other investigations are being carried on with a view to wrest some secret from nature whereby there may be improvement in the propulsion of vessels and the cheapening of the cost. Some of these scientists have no temptation to the way of the gaining of a fortune, whereas, others are inspired wholly by that impulse. Thus, John Jacob Astor, who is fond of mechanics and finds his chief recreation in his amateur workshop and laboratory, is reported by some of our steamboat owners to feel sure that he had discovered a method of propelling steamboats in such manner that storms will not affect them, and so that they will ride the seas as smoothly and easily during a tempest as they do in fair weather.

Mr. Astor's apparatus is not explained any further than that he expects to accomplish these results. The practical steamboat men to whom he has spoken speak with some cynicism about his apparatus, but their doubts would be much greater were it not known that Mr. Astor can both drive and make a locomotive engine, that he has invented several ingenious machines, and has a good understanding of the fundamental principles of physics.

On the other hand, Mr. Colin Campbell, a poor man, but one of those scientific enthusiasts who are looked upon as eccentric, almost cranks, until they achieve something and are then spoken of as geniuses, has perfect confidence that an apparatus which he is now explaining to those who own or control steamboats, will be far superior to the screw propeller or the paddle wheel for certain purposes. It can be described briefly and untechnically as an apparatus which, by the explosion of powder from a tube suspended below the rudder, will propel the boat. Some of the steamboat men laugh at the proposition and would probably laugh harder were it not known that Mr. Campbell is a warm friend of Chancey M. Depew, who has had confidence in him and has supported him in some of his earlier mechanical successes.

Mr. Campbell looks for the pecuniary rewards. They are his inspiration. Mr. Astor finds his whole inspiration in the excitement and delight which creative work gives him and possibly in the hope that his name may be associated with something else than riches, for he would rather be known as the inventor of some apparatus that revolutionized some branch of commerce or industry than as one of the richest of the citizens of New York.—New York letter in Philadelphia Press.

He Loves Music.

"If I had plenty of money to do with as I wished," said Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, to a party of friends at the Hotel Wellington the other morning, "I'd have music played at all of my meals and get cigars made at \$50 per 100. These are two luxuries I would most surely indulge myself in. I'd have the music played by a small orchestra, say a horn, and two or three violins and a fute and bass viol, and I'd have it play soft, harmonious airs while I ate, and now and then I'd have vocal music given by colored voices. There's a peculiar harmony in a negro's singing tone. I'd have 'em sing such things as 'In the Ladies' Home Journal, says 'Small boys are much preferred for the reason that they develop into manhood later than big, stalwart children, for it is at the coming of manhood that their voices break and they are obliged to stop singing until their adult tones are reached—a matter of years. A boyish treble is as delicate as the bloom on a peach, and its possessor must lead an orderly and innocent life, which is why so many choruses are made up of boys taken from their homes and boarded and taught in church institutions. These, sometimes, are able to sing until they are 17 or 18 years of age, though between 14 and 15 is the usual period when their voices break."

England's Boy Choir.

Julian Ralph, writing of "The Choir Boys of England," in the Ladies' Home Journal, says "Small boys are much preferred for the reason that they develop into manhood later than big, stalwart children, for it is at the coming of manhood that their voices break and they are obliged to stop singing until their adult tones are reached—a matter of years. A boyish treble is as delicate as the bloom on a peach, and its possessor must lead an orderly and innocent life, which is why so many choruses are made up of boys taken from their homes and boarded and taught in church institutions. These, sometimes, are able to sing until they are 17 or 18 years of age, though between 14 and 15 is the usual period when their voices break."

A Gypsy Evangelist.

One of the most successful of evangelists now preaching in London is Gypsy Smit. He was born in a gypsy tent, reared in the lanes and fields of rural England and knew nothing of books when converted.

General Gives the Word.

The general decides when the enemy's fire has been sufficiently subdued to deliver the final assault.

The Thieves Will Finally Start a Story.

That honesty is not the best policy, and give reasons why honest men should not be respected.

A Man's Right Arm is Stronger than His Left.

A man's right arm is stronger than his left because he uses it so much in lifting his hat to women.

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Denver, Col., bricklayers have practically gained their demand for a \$3 scale and the eight-hour day.

Maine will cut more lumber this season than she has done in any year since 1880. The total will be 555,000,000 feet.

Indiana as a glass producer ranks first in the window-glass line, having passed Pennsylvania during the past year. There are now more than 100 glass plants in the Indiana field, all at work, employing an estimated force of 16,000 men.

An American superintendent of iron work, now being constructed at Liverpool, England, requests that a force of American workers be sent to him, as they are much superior in skill and efficiency to the force of Britishers he has now under him.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, at Youngstown, Ohio, advanced the puddling rate to \$6 a ton, the highest wages paid since the panic of 1873. This makes an advance of 50 per cent since July 1, 1890. The pay of 15,000 men is increased by this action.

Not content with seizing the Russian market, Americans are going for business in China which the former are seeking. It is probable that the trade of China, where Russia is constructing a railroad, will fall into the hands of the Americans before the railroad is completed and before Russia is in a position to profit by the riches of China.

The steam railroad running between Pekin and Tientsin in China is doing a rushing business. It has four passenger trains each way every day, making the trip eighty miles. Its profits last year were \$40,000,000, or in American money \$1,176,000. Every train is crowded. And the territory and population it covers is a mere speck of China.

The official report concerning the affairs of labor in New York State for the last three months of 1899 disclose a larger percentage of unemployed than in the three preceding quarters, but a less percentage than in the last quarters of 1897 and 1898. Earnings were also larger than in the previous periods. Labor organizations had grown and the membership of the entire State was 224,383 on Dec. 31, 1899. This is an increase of 49,360, in 1899. New York the membership was 152,800, against 125,136 the preceding year.

Advices received from London, England, reports that a movement is on foot to form a tremendous central union of the workmen of Great Britain and the United States. The movement has been planned by the leaders of the General Federation of Trades of Great Britain, who think the time now ripe for the formation of an organization whose membership would reach into the millions. Peter Curran, Chairman of the Trades Union Congress, which recently met at Birmingham, is the most prominent and influential agitator in favor of the colossal organization.

LAW AS INTERPRETED.

Liability of ship owners for injuries to a stowaway at work upon the vessel, by the fall of a keg negligently left by the servants of the ship owners near an open hatch in such a manner as to be likely to fall into the hatch and injure persons working below, is sustained in the Joseph B. Thomas (C. C. App. 9th C.), 46 L. R. A. 58.

Criminal responsibility for a conspiracy to cheat by materializing sentences of a professed mendicant is held, in people vs. Gilman (Mich.), 46 L. R. A. 213, to be punishable, notwithstanding the contention that no crime was committed because it was an obvious humbug that in the nature of things could not deceive any rational person.

Provision in a trust that in case of the death or divorce of the wife of the beneficiary before its termination the whole property shall vest in him, but in case he dies while yet married the property shall vest in a third person, is held, in Cowley vs. Twombly (Mass.), 46 L. R. A. 164, to be sustainable against the claim that it violates public policy by furnishing an inducement to secure a divorce or cause the death of the wife.

Right to make appropriations of the water of a stream for different periods of time by different persons is sustained in Cache La Poudre Reservoir Company vs. Water Supply and Storage Company (Col.), 46 L. R. A. 175, which also holds that water appropriated for a mill and discharged again into the stream becomes subject to another appropriation. With this case is a note on the subject of the periodical appropriation of water.

How to Stop Elopements.

Writing on "The Ease with Which We Marry," in the Ladies' Home Journal, Edward Bok favors the re-establishment of the custom of publishing the bans—making such publication obligatory. "This precaution which our forefathers had of giving thirty days' public notice of an intention of marriage, proclaimed from the pulpit and posted at the public hall," he believes, "was born of wisdom and rested on a sound foundation. The pity is that we ever got away from it. I do not say that a return to this old custom of the proclamation of marriages would be the panacea for all marital evils. But it absolutely would do away with all the runaway marriages, sentimental elopements and the life compact born of a single moonlight night, from which result so much unhappiness to our girls, and which have brought, and will continue to bring, so much humiliation and disgrace upon parents and families. It is a significant fact that in those European countries where intention of marriage must be publicly proclaimed a fortnight or a month previous to the actual ceremony, and where the additional precaution of a civil marriage is added to the religious ceremony, divorce is hardly known."

"Innumerable electric lights," in a society report usually means a dozen; we have taken pains to count them.