

WORK HORSES TO LET.

Many of them are hired by the day in New York. A man who had seen, at one time and another, here and there, in town, a sign like this: "Good Work Horses to Let," and had a vague idea that the few work horses that were let must be hired by men who were not able to buy a horse, found upon inquiry that his ideas on this subject were very inadequate. It is, of course, possible that a work horse might be hired by a man not able to buy one, but it would quite as likely be hired by a man or a firm that could afford to buy a thousand horses if it were desirable to do so. As a matter of fact, work horses are hired by a great variety of men.

There are stable owners who make a business of letting work horses, and work horses are sometimes let by other large business concerns employing many horses, which might not all be fully employed the year round; so might be the case, for example, with the horses of an ice company, or a street sprinkling concern or other enterprise using many horses whose business runs more or less in seasons. It does not by any means follow that because a man hires a work horse he would take a poor one; he certainly wouldn't take a poor one if he could get a good one, and he usually can get a good horse. Many of the work horses that are let are of the very best grade, fine draught horses that are well cared for and are in perfect condition. Work horses are let mostly to truckmen, but they are also let to many other users of horses.

At one establishment where work horses are not let to horse men but to go out of the city. Most stables have customers who come to them when they want a horse and are known. The stranger is asked for a reference. The superintendent of stables where work horses are let have a wide acquaintance personally among them; and the stranger is likely to be able to refer to somebody who is known. A man who has been for years in charge of a large stable which lets work horses in this manner, said that he had never lost a horse.

Horses generally are better treated now than they formerly were, owing to the stringent enforcement of the laws against cruelty to animals and to greater consideration on the part of drivers. Of course, there have always been men who treated horses kindly; there are more than ever of them now. No establishment owning work horses which it lets will ever let twice to a man who ill-treats a horse. Horses are cheaper than they used to be, and the price of hiring a work horse is less. Formerly two dollars a day was charged for the hire of a work horse; now a good work horse can be hired for \$1.50 a day, and the owner gives with the horse when it goes out a suitable noonday feed. A man who knows about these things says that, taking them altogether, there are thousands of work horses hired in this city daily.—N. Y. Sun.

BOSTON'S NEGLECT OF POE.

Memory of Her Most Famous Man of Letters Ignored. I have mentioned the circumstance that it has never occurred to the town of Boston to erect a monument to Poe, who, next to Franklin, probably has the most world-wide fame of all the men of letters native to that town, and Poe was connected with Boston not alone by the important accident of his birth, but by the commencement there of his literary career, itself an event of world-wide commemoration. So far as I am aware, Boston never awarded to Poe the honor which, in the case of her dead literary men of eminence, she sometimes deems worthy to be taken in lieu of any further monumental attention—namely, the calling of a public meeting by the mayor, at which addresses are made and complimentary resolutions adopted. The name of Poe is indeed carried on the outer wall of the public library at Boston; so are several other names. Their purpose is chiefly decorative.

However, Boston's neglect in respect of Poe was not the neglect of all the rest of the country. His kindred left his grave at Baltimore unmarked, and a fund of about \$1,000 had to be raised by public subscription to place above his ashes the magnificent memorial monument which now bears his name. If an enterprising commercial person had not hired the cottage in which Poe lived at Fordham, just out of New York, and put up above its door the large sign: "Poe Laundry," surmounting it with the figure of a raven, thereby arousing the wrath of many people, including the owner of the cottage, and slandering them into a protest, it is probable that the poet's fame would still be quite destitute of any public memorial.—Atlantic.

Tedious Work of Old Bookkeepers.

During the twelfth and thirteenth centuries monks frequently isolated themselves from the world and reproduced the Bible in illuminated manuscript. The work was necessarily slow and in no instance was it accomplished in less than 35 years. Guido de Jars was a producer of the illuminated manuscripts and a beautiful specimen of his work was sold along with the books of Sir W. Burrell in 1790. This copy of the Bible had occupied half a century in its production. A note in the beginning of the manuscript in Jars' handwriting indicates that he began his task in 1244 and did not conclude it till 1294.

Church Bells Ringing.

According to an old custom in the Dutch village of Katlyk the two church bells have been rung for centuries past, without intermission, day and night, from the 21st to the 23rd of December every year. No reason is given for the custom, but so far all effort to stop the maddening noise have proved futile.

The Reputation of Boston.

The discipline of the older section of the country is not much more severe than that of the newly-settled regions, where they think the easterners are absurdly finical and only a shade less fussy than the English. A hotel clerk beyond the Missouri once advised a Bostonian in a friendly spirit never to register from Boston. "Why?" the innocent Bostonian inquired. "Because," answered the clerk, "out here we always give a man from Boston the poorest room in the house. We know he is going to kick, anyhow, and so we give him something to kick at."—Boston Globe.

THE POLITE ITALIANS.

Florence, the City of Well-Mannered Citizens. If I wished to teach an awkward child, youth or girl good manners by example, I should send him or her to Florence, says a writer. There may be ill-mannered persons there, but I never saw one. Poor people behaved with the suave dignity which used in England to stamp the lady or gentleman. Most persons are brainy, but cleverness is not eager to shine. It is very subdued and more oily than corrosive. The charm of Florence steals on one like the wit of its clever inhabitants. The scenes are soothing in all directions by harmonious manners and objects. Architects understood chiaroscuro not less than the great painters and sculptors. One never wearies of the streets and public buildings; their aspects constantly and strongly vary, according to the course of the sun. Lights and shades at ten in the forenoon are wholly different from what they will be at four in the afternoon. The Florentine women have interesting, though not beautiful, faces. But one has only to walk into the market to see country girls who would have done for models of Raphael's Virgin-mothers. One is struck in the galleries with the nice judgment with which the pictures are hung. What more lofty in sentiment than the tomb of Lorenzo de Medici? Loftiness is an attribute of Florence architecture, palatial or domestic. The doors of private houses might pass in England for portals. One feels them to be great facts in their way.

Talking of harmonious things reminds me of the Boboli Gardens. Is there a spot in England, the land of stately and lovely scenes, that all approaches them? In situation, and tranquility, generous loneliness, I can only think of one—the duke of Northumberland's terraced gardens at his place in Surrey. The Boboli Eden, where the prince and princess of Naples still court seclusion, has the advantage over the Surrey paradise of being under a revealing sky. Every shade of greenery, every floral hue is well brought out. One sees the faultless texture of statues and fountains mellowed by time. In so strong a light a well-ordered design is required, and one has it. The marbles are the climax. They are to the horticultural beauties as brilliant to the landscape artist as a fine woman's dress. Florence is not what it was in the grand dual days. Still, it retains the air of a capital with a long and illustrious history. The ladies' dresses are only provincial when measured by the Paris standard, to which Italian women above the peasant class generally submit—more the pity Paris fashions only suit French women, unless applied by French dressmakers and femmes de chambre. An English or a German face under a Paris hat or bonnet is at a dreadful disadvantage, if the hair has not been first dressed by a French artist capable of a fine woman's dress.

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FUR IN COLD STORAGE.

Summer Attacks of Moths Prevented by Refrigeration. In an article read before the National Warehousemen's association at Boston lately by Prof. Howard, a government entomologist, the subject of the preservation of furs by cold storage was treated, and public attention was called to this, one of the latest novel uses of artificial refrigeration. In a cold storage room the temperature can be raised or lowered at will. In some of the rooms, for instance, where it is desired to keep poultry for any length of time, the temperature is kept at the zero point. With the improved systems, the rooms are free from dampness, and for this reason can be utilized for an almost unlimited number of purposes. In the case of furs, the temperature of the room, if kept at 30 degrees, would make it impossible for any of the insects which get into and destroy this kind of goods, to live. Every housewife knows that moths do not breed in the winter time, and camphor balls and insect-destrorying powders are made use of only in the summer months.

Already there is one large warehouse in New York city where furs are sent to be stored through the summer. It is a most satisfactory method, for the furs are freed from the odor of camphor and other drugs and powders, the smell of which is disagreeable to many persons. Woollens and all other lines of goods which are subject to destruction by insects can be preserved in this way. Chocolate candy manufacturers use a cold storage room in which their candies are kept, and the candies are made in a room so cool that melting cannot retard the process of manufacture. In this way the output of the candy plant is largely increased. Soap factories, refineries, chemical works and a large line of other factories are coming to use the cold storage room.—N. Y. Tribune.

Long-Distance Skating.

Skating expeditions of great length are not unusual features of the winter in Holland. A popular feat is to visit in one day the eleven towns of Friesland, an aggregate distance of eighty miles. It is necessary to have good ice, bright sky and plenty of previous practice. W. J. H. Muller, of Haarlem, accomplished this journey a few winters ago in thirteen hours, of which one hour and fifty-five minutes were consumed in resting and nourishing. Another remarkable feat is to skate from The Hague to Leenwarden in Holland. Its distinctive claim to notoriety is due to the necessity of crossing the Zuyder Zee, which is only possible after an exceptionally severe frost. It is on record that one Reinhold Reinders delivered in one day, during the winter of 1763-4, a letter from William IV. to his mother at The Hague and returned. The distance is vaguely described by the plegmatic Koopmans as a "forty-hour walk." W. Koopmans made a similar journey more recently with important state papers in fifteen hours.

Russian Clergy.

The clergy of Russia are divided into two classes—the white, or village, clergy, who must all be married, and the black clergy, or monks, who are vowed to celibacy. The higher dignitaries of the church are invariably chosen from this last class. The great majority of them have no particular duties to perform, and a movement is on foot for utilizing them as assistants to parish priests in villages.—Chicago Times-Herald.

WANTED A WIFE.

Although He Needed One He Was Particular About Quality. A prominent attorney preserves the following document as one of the chief curiosities of his office. It bears a recent date and was written from one of the Missouri river towns. The young woman referred to is the presiding genius of the kitchen in the lawyer's home: "Dear Sir: I got acquainted with Miss — through our corresponding with each other. She wants to marry me. Should she suit, I will not wait her for three or four months yet. Please find out through your wife and let me know by return mail if she is worthy of a good husband.

"Is her character good? How about her honesty and integrity? Does she seem to like children? Is she neat and clean? Is she tasty about her dress? Is she gay or frivolous, or what you call silliness?" "Is she wasteful in her cooking and thinks she is saving or not? Is she strong and healthy? Can she hear and talk good? Is she homely or pretty? Is she smart? To make it short, would she make a good man a good wife?" "I am a cooper by trade, a widower with five children, and I need a woman that's a good cook and to look after my children. She has been working for your wife three weeks. You ought to know her pretty good by this time. Anything you may say she won't know if it isn't good, unless you tell her yourself.

FIFTY-SIX A DANGER POINT.

Beware How You Live to This Age, if You Have Grown Old. Fifty-six years seems to be a fatal age for people of genius, says the New York Times. Among those who have died at that age may be mentioned Dante, the Italian poet; Hugh Capet, king of France; Henry VIII, king of England; Henry IV, emperor of Germany; Paganini, Italian violinist; Alexander Pope, English poet; George Sala, English orientalist; Marcus Aurelius, emperor of Rome; Frederick I, king of Prussia; John Hancock, American statesman; Maria Louisa, empress of France; Philip Massinger, English dramatist; Saladin, the great sultan of Egypt; Robert Stephenson, English engineer; Scipio Africanus, Roman general; Heliclus, a French philosopher and author; Henry I, the first of the Plantagenet line; the elder Pliny, Roman naturalist and author; Julius Caesar, Charles Kingsley, English author; Juan Prim, Spanish general and statesman; Henry Knox, American revolutionary general; Thomas Mifflin, American patriot; Von Tromp, Dutch admiral; Abraham Lincoln, Marryatt, the novelist; George Whitefield, English founder of Calvinist methodism; Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, favorite of Queen Elizabeth; Johann Gaspar Spurzheim, German physician and phrenologist, and Frederick II, emperor of Germany.

HEAT PHOTOGRAPHS.

Substances Sensitive to Weak Radiation from a Heated Body. The invisible radiations from a heated body possess the power of effecting certain chemical decompositions much after the manner of lights, as, for instance, in photography, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Among the substances sensitive to weak radiations of heat may be mentioned paper saturated with cupric bromide, or a mixture of sulphate of copper and potassium bromide, which has a faint greenish tint that becomes olive brown in radiant heat, and if green is used a brown image can be obtained in a minute by exposing to the radiations from a gas stove and on treatment with silver nitrate this image becomes black by reason of the reduction of the silver. Blackened paper is affected by radiant heat, as by light, and paper impregnated simply with sulphate of copper yields a feeble image, which becomes nearly black when treated with silver nitrate. A mixture of sulphate of copper and oxalic acid gives a paper which becomes brown on exposure. Chlorate of copper is also very sensitive, the faint blue color becoming a deep green. Similarly used bromide of tin behaves as if exposed to light, but unexposed parts become very black when treated with silver nitrate. Nitrate of silver, which is markedly acted upon by light, is slightly browned when exposed to heat radiation, and the tint is deepened by hydroquinone or gallic acid.

A Frightful Blunder.

W. I. often cause a horrible bore, sold out or braise. Eunklin's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, all skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. Only 25c a box. One guaranteed. Sold by Slocum Drug Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON the 15th day of December, 1899, John S. Buick of Heppner, Oregon, was duly adjudged bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at room 38, Worcester Building, Portland, Oregon, on the 30th day of January, 1900 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, and file a true and correct list of the same, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Dated, January 11, 1900. ALEX. SWENK, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS having claims against estate of E. L. Hatlock, deceased, to present the same with the proper vouchers to the undersigned, the executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his place of doing business, the law office of C. E. Redfield, in Heppner in Morrow county, State of Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice. Dated December 7, 1899. LESLIE L. MATLOCK, Executor.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND Office at The Dalles, Or., December 6, 1899. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to commute and make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Morrow county, Oregon, on Friday, January 13, 1900, viz: ISAIAH Q. WREN, of Heppner, Oregon. Homestead entry No. 988, for the southeast 1/4 section 28, township 2 south, range 2 E W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: W. O. Moore, Hiram Clark, N. C. Maris and J. T. Yant, all of Heppner, Oregon. 9-4 JAY P. LECAS, Register.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND Office at La Grande, Or., December 12, 1899. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to commute and make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Morrow county, Oregon, on Friday, January 13, 1900, viz: JOHN BAKER, of Heppner, Ore. Homestead entry No. 744, for the south 1/4 northwest 1/4 and north 1/2 southwest 1/4 section 12, township 3 north, range 27 W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Free Green, John Deppay, John Baker and Jack Kenney, all of Heppner, Oregon. 27 E. W. BARLETT, Register.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION AND order of sale duly issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Morrow, State of Oregon, dated the 21st day of December, 1899, in a certain action in the Circuit Court for said county and state, wherein S. S. Bodine, administrator of the estate of O. T. Bodine, deceased, plaintiff, recovered judgment against Charles Filkins, defendant, for the sum of Thirteen hundred eighty eight and 25/100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 6th day of September, 1898, and for the further sum of one hundred dollars attorneys' fees, and cost and disbursements taxed at twenty-two and 50/100 dollars, on the 6th day of September, 1899; and six hundred dollars of said amount having been paid by sale of mortgaged premises under execution leaving the balance unsatisfied. Notice is hereby given that I will on

Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1900, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in Heppner, Morrow county, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following property described to-wit: Lot No. two (2) section eighteen (18) township one (1) north, range two (2) west, east W. M., in Morrow county, Oregon, to apply on the deficiency of said judgment. Taken and levied upon by virtue of the writ of Charles Filkins, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment in favor of O. T. Bodine, deceased, and against said Charles Filkins, together with all costs and disbursements that have or may accrue. A. ANDREWS, Sheriff. By W. MATZKE, Deputy. Dated at Heppner, December 22, 1899.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND Office at La Grande, Ore., Dec. 20, 1899. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. W. Morrow, United States commissioner, at Heppner, Oregon, on Monday, February 20, 1900, viz: JOHN C. HART, of Heppner, Ore. Homestead entry No. 437, for the southeast 1/4 northeast 1/4, east 1/2 southwest 1/4 and southwest 1/4 section 22, township 2 south, range 26 E W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: M. L. Cantwell, W. O. Minor, Fred Morgan and Hiram Clark, all of Heppner, Oregon. JAY P. LECAS, Register.

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O. R. & N.

Table with columns: DEPART, TIME SCHEDULES, FROM, TO. Lists train routes between Denver, Portland, and other cities.

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Passengers booked for all Foreign Countries.

J. C. HART, Agent, Heppner. W. H. HURLBURT, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Or.

OREGON SHORT LINE RY.

QUICKEST AND MOST DIRECT LINE TO UTAH, COLORADO, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, MISSOURI RIVER and all Points EAST and SOUTH-EAST. LOOK AT THE TIME. NEW YORK, 4 1/2 days. CHICAGO, 3 1/2 " ST. LOUIS, 3 1/2 " OMAHA, 3 " SALT LAKE, 1 1/2 "

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND Office at La Grande, Or., December 12, 1899. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to commute and make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Morrow county, Oregon, on Friday, January 13, 1900, viz: ISAIAH Q. WREN, of Heppner, Oregon. Homestead entry No. 988, for the southeast 1/4 section 28, township 2 south, range 2 E W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: W. O. Moore, Hiram Clark, N. C. Maris and J. T. Yant, all of Heppner, Oregon. 9-4 JAY P. LECAS, Register.

FAST TRAIN SERVICE DAILY TO THE EAST VIA GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

Table with columns: Fast Express, Colorado Flyer. Lists train routes and schedules between Denver, Topeka, St. Louis, and other cities.

THROUGH TICKETS.

Fast and Southeast. UNION PACIFIC R. R. THE THROUGH CAR LINE.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS.

PULLMAN TOURIST SLEEPERS. FREE RECLINING CHAIR CABS. Portland to Eastern Cities Without Change.

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CHICAGO Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y

This Railway Co. Operates its trains on the famous block system; Lights its trains by electricity throughout; Uses the celebrated electric berth reading lamp; Runs specially equipped passenger trains every day and night between St. Paul and Chicago, and Omaha and Chicago; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul

ARE YOU GOING EAST?

If so, be sure and see that your ticket reads via The Northwestern Line

THE NORTHWESTERN LINE

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, AND OMAHA RAILWAY. THIS IS THE GREAT SHORT LINE BETWEEN DULUTH, ST. PAUL, CHICAGO AND ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

"ALWAYS ON TIME"

base on this road a national reputation. All classes of passengers carried on the vestibuled trains without extra charge. Ship your freight and travel over this famous line. All agents have tickets. W. H. MEAD, Gen. Agent, 26 Washington St., Portland, Or. F. C. SAVAGE, Trax. Pass. Agt., 26 Washington St., Portland, Or.

"The Regulator Line"

The Dalles, Portland & Astoria Navigation Co. STEAMERS. "DALLES CITY" AND "REGULATOR"

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CHICAGO Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y

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NOTICE OF INTENTION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND Office at La Grande, Or., December 12, 1899. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to commute and make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Morrow county, Oregon, on Friday, January 13, 1900, viz: ISAIAH Q. WREN, of Heppner, Oregon. Homestead entry No. 988, for the southeast 1/4 section 28, township 2 south, range 2 E W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: W. O. Moore, Hiram Clark, N. C. Maris and J. T. Yant, all of Heppner, Oregon. 9-4 JAY P. LECAS, Register.