

NO WONDER HE COLLAPSED.

Something His Wife Wanted Him to Do for Her That Knocked Him Out.

The merchant uttered a sharp exclamation and sank back in his chair. A telegram fell from his shaking hand. His eyes were dilated, his face white, and beads of perspiration stood on his brow. The men in the outer office whispered among themselves, relates an exchange.

"Touch of heart disease?" asked one. "No; the old man can't take up a note," said another. "I've heard rumors of that kind. We fellows will have to be looking for another place."

"Get to work—he's coming to again." The merchant wiped his brow, fetched a despairing sigh, picked up the paper from the floor, frowned and stamped his foot, as if to summon all his resolution, placed the telegram on his desk, and forced himself to read the bitter message. This was it:

"Dearest James: Please send the waist for my grosgrain suit at once. You will remember the one, as it has revers on the front and chain-stitched biases on the back. It is in the lower trunk in the cupboard beside the back room, under your winter overcoat. If not there, it must be in the sealed box on the third shelf in the front room cupboard. If you don't find it there, it must be somewhere else. The trunk keys are in the second wardrobe drawer, unless they were put in the chiffonier; and I think the keys are in a vase on one of the mantels. Pack the waist so as not to wrinkle it; and, oh! James, please do not swear! Your loving wife!"

Only One Difficulty.

Scholar—Professor, your mnemonic system is wonderful, and I am sure that anyone, after mastering the rules, can learn to remember anything. But I am handicapped by one difficulty.

Professor—What is it?

"I can't remember the rules."—Town and Country.

Original.

"You seemed surprised when I gave you that sonnet to read," said the would-be poet. "Perhaps you didn't believe it was original."

"I knew it was original the first moment I saw it," replied Crittiek.

"Yes?"

"Yes, the first moment I saw it was some 20 years ago, when I was reading Shakespeare."—Standard and Times.

Poor Fido.

"What is the matter with Fido?" "Oh, isn't it horrid! I gave him to the laundress to wash, and she starched him."—New Yorker.

No Poor Houses in Servia. There are no poorhouses in Servia. Even the poorest people own property.

Larger Reward For Apostle.

Corvallis, Or., June 10.—With \$100 appropriated last week by the County Court of Benton for the purpose, the total of the reward now offered for Creffield is about \$400. Formerly, \$100 was contributed by citizens and placed in the Sheriff's hands as a reward for the capture of the fugitive, and within the past few days an additional \$100 has also been raised by subscription. This, with \$100 offered in Portland, makes an aggregate of \$400.

The orders of the County Court making the appropriation recites that Creffield is a criminal out of the ordinary; that, at large, he is a menace to the peace and happiness of the community, and that six of his followers have been committed to the insane asylum.

Eva May Hurt, another of Creffield's victims, was, on petition of relatives, ordered by the Benton County Court this morning to temporary commitment in the home of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society at Portland. She is to be taken there tomorrow.

Portland's New Postmaster.

Washington, June 10.—In the appointment of a new Postmaster for Portland today, another big surprise developed. John W. Minto secures the appointment although not the first choice of Senator Mitchell. The resignation of F. A. Bancroft will take place June 30.

Ex-State Senator J. E. Hunt, originally selected by the senior Senator, was not acceptable to Postmaster-General Favne, who had received advices which made him somewhat skeptical as to the executive ability of Mr. Hunt.

The regime of Assistant Charles A. Burckhardt is also expected to come to a close at the same time as that of his superior, F. A. Bancroft, since the department does not consider his administration satisfactory.

MENELEK AGAINST SLAVERY

Abyssinian King Forbids His People to Make Slaves of the Galla Natives.

A few weeks ago King Menelek of Abyssinia issued a decree against the slave trade. It is couched in the language of potentates who have unlimited power to enforce laws of their own making. The king says:

"By a letter forwarded some time ago to all the provinces, I forbade traffic in men of the Galla tribe. I also intimated that those guilty of this offense would be excommunicated from the Christian Church of Abyssinia, but you refuse to cease making slaves of the Galla men.

"Now beware. You who are taken in the act of enslaving the Gallas will no longer, as heretofore, be fined or turned out of the church; but you will be punished in your own persons, by which I mean you will be subjected to the penalty of mutilation."

This, remarks the New York Sun, is certainly one of the most drastic measures yet taken against slave trading in Africa. The Gallas are a fine tribe, widely spread over the country south of Abyssinia. A large part of their territory, by agreement between Menelek and Great Britain, now lies within the king's domain.

The Abyssinians, with their guns and superior military skill, have regarded Gallaland as their poaching ground and have inflicted great hardships upon the natives, whom they robbed frequently, not only of their produce, but also of their liberty.

The evil has been increasing. Abyssinians have seemed to think that the easiest way to acquire wealth was to make a raid in Gallaland and carry home a few scores of natives to sell as slaves. The crimes committed against this superior tribe have been the scandal of Menelek's reign. The Gallas have been powerless to make effective defense, though they have lost no opportunity of spearing individual Abyssinians or very small parties and speedily decamping to avoid detection.

Years ago the Arabs were wont to invade the Galla country and take hundreds of the natives into slavery. In recent years, however, the Abyssinians have been the only oppressors.

The injustice done them has been the more pitiful because as agriculturists and herdsmen and in their industrial arts they are more advanced than any other pagan people in that part of Africa. They are famous for fidelity and frankness and are distinguished by intense love of freedom and self-government. Such is their horror of captivity that they no longer regard as Gallas those of their fellows who are dragged away into bondage.

In setting his face against the Galla slave trade Menelek has honored himself; and the sympathy and interest with which the world has been watching his effort to consolidate and develop his country will be intensified.

TOMATOES IN WINTER.

In Pennsylvania They Are Raised to Perfection Under Glass and at Good Profit.

"The tomato season is nearly over," said a Washington market dealer, apologizing for the poor quality of his tomatoes, says the New York Times.

"But it's just beginning in Philadelphia," said the customer.

"I always heard they were slow down there," replied the dealer, resurrecting the moth-eaten joke.

"Slow in some things," said the former Philadelphian, "but able to show New York a thing or two in tomatoes. Down there only the poor people eat tomatoes in summer. Then about Thanksgiving day the greenhouses of Chester and Delaware counties begin to produce tomatoes such as you seldom see in this market.

"They are fine, smooth, perfectly ripened, and without any core. They are raised under glass, with scientific care of the vines, all the superfluous leaves being plucked off so as to put all the strength of the stalk into the fruit.

"Only two vines are allowed to grow from a single root, and they are supported on trellises. The vines last about six months, and sometimes reach a length of 40 or 50 feet and become as thick as grapevines. Branches are plucked off, and they are kept bare of leaves back of the point at which the fruit is forming.

"The earth around the roots is renewed from time to time, and the vines are so trained that the fruit is exposed to the sun. The result is the production of tomatoes such as you don't dream of here in New York, and the supply is kept up until June, when the outdoor crop begins to come in, and people who appreciate really fine tomatoes stop eating them.

"Every day from November to June these tomatoes come in car loads to the Philadelphia markets, and they are all disposed of there at moderate prices. Twenty cents a pound is the prevailing cost.

"These tomatoes never reach your New York commission houses, but your best hotels and restaurants buy them in Philadelphia and have them sent on by express.

"Your Long Island and New Jersey farmers will learn some day that there is good money in raising tomatoes in winter under glass."

MANY SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS.

Being Built as a Result of an Act of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Under an act of the legislature of 1901 there is quite an epidemic of soldiers' monuments building throughout the state. The advantages offered by the act are just beginning to be understood and taken advantage of. Every county seat not now provided with a suitable soldiers' monument is pretty certain to have one within a few years, says the Philadelphia Press.

The act in question was prompted by the fact that in a number of counties the effort to raise a sufficient amount of money by private subscription to erect memorials to the dead of the war of the rebellion had failed. Considerable amounts had been contributed in some instances, but not enough, as was the case in Delaware county, where a monument completed at the expense of the county was dedicated a few weeks ago. The project had been in hand many years, and it is doubtful if it would ever have been finished if the county had not been authorized to come to the rescue. In other instances, soldiers' memorials have been incumbered, but the obligation can now be lifted by the county out of the county moneys, and has been in several cases.

Under the terms of the act it is necessary for at least 50 citizens of the county to petition the court of quarter sessions for the erection or completion of a monument or to pay debts heretofore contracted for the erection and construction of such monument. By the court the matter is laid before the grand jury, and if approved by two successive grand juries and the court the county commissioners shall be authorized to pay any and all debts contracted for the erection of a monument, to complete it or to erect a new one, and maintain at the county seat a suitable monument to the soldiers and sailors of the rebellion. There is no reason under such a law why any county should long be without a proper memorial to the patriotism and bravery of those who offered their lives for their country.

Nor is it likely any county which does not now have a monument will fail to take advantage of the opportunity offered. If any has not already done so, it is because the enabling act has not become well understood. The finances of a county must be in desperate condition indeed to compel the authorities to refuse an appeal from old soldiers for a memorial to their departed comrades. It is doubtful if there is a county in the commonwealth in any such straits, and in every instance the expenditure of a reasonable sum for such purpose would certainly have popular approval.

All over the state the work is in progress and in a short time Pennsylvania will have the distinction which no other state enjoys, of having a public memorial to its soldiers and sailors at every county seat. These monuments should be erected under intelligent and artistic direction.

REMARKABLE PROCLAMATION.

Three Million Subjects of the Czar of Russia Forbidden to Carry Arms.

The governor of the great Russian district of Kharkoff, which lies between the Don and the Dnieper, and has a population of nearly 3,000,000, has issued a remarkable proclamation of which some hint has already been given in the cable dispatches, says a London report. After forbidding the inhabitants to carry arms or weapons of any description—"daggers, brass-knuckles, sword-canes, knives, etc."—without special permission from the police, the proclamation continues:

"Dealers in firearms, ammunition and explosives are required to have a detailed list of such on their books. They may deliver such only to persons authorized by the police to buy them, and must keep a record of the names and addresses of such persons, exactly specifying each sale.

"The proprietors of workshops, factories and other industrial establishments are also persons holding such establishments on lease or as managers, and their foremen, are required scrupulously to watch that their men are not made the object of incitement to revolt on the part of revolutionary agents, and they are to report such revolutionary agents to the police and aid in their arrest and in the seizure of anything, such as prohibited pamphlets or books, seditious proclamations, or secret manuscripts, that may secure their conviction. All persons are prohibited from circulating reports of anticipated public disturbances either orally or in writing, and from organizing without permission of the authorities any kind of collection or lottery.

"Porters and night watchmen of houses are required always to lend active assistance to the police immediately they are called upon to do so. House owners are allowed to engage for these duties only persons whose selection is approved by the police, and they may not dismiss them without informing the latter."

The governor's notification also provides for the strengthening and the rigorous regulation of the service of night watchmen. He concludes with the warning that "anyone breaking these orders will render himself liable to a fine not exceeding 500 rubles (\$270), or to three months' imprisonment."

A CEREAL STORY.

Actor Who Once Made a Meal Of Petunias, Nasturtium and Pansy Seeds.

The refreshing part of a story which the New York Times recounts is not the stupidity of man in his domestic aspect. The particular man concerned is an actor whose wife—an actress—is an earnest advocate of the theory that food should be the consumer rather than the reverse. Consequently there are periods when milk flows incessantly through the household menu. Again it is hot water, and at other times nuts, fruits and grains alone are relied upon to nourish genius to its finest flower.

Once, in the grain age, the wife was called away to a rehearsal that was likely to last well into the afternoon. She told her husband that he would have to get his own luncheon, and he cheerfully consented to do it.

"I had a fine meal of your new cereal," he said, when she returned.

"What do you mean?" she inquired. "I haven't any new cereal in the house."

"Why, that nutty stuff you left on the dining-room table."

The wife sat down suddenly. "You've eaten up my window-garden!" she wailed. "All my petunia, nasturtium and pansy seeds!"

STARTING IN HOUSEKEEPING.

Young Bride and Groom Borrowed All the Furniture of a Neighboring House.

A curious story concerning an easy method of starting in housekeeping comes from Jefferson county, says the Utica Journal. A Watertown woman owns a house in a small village and occupied it prior to May 30 last, but on going to that city to live she locked it up leaving the furniture inside. A few days ago she went to the village to see how her property was getting along, and greatly to her surprise she found that the furniture had disappeared. A little later while looking around in the vicinity, she saw a brand new pump, which she had recently purchased, in the well on the premises of a neighbor. Following up this clue, she called at the house, and there found her entire outfit of furniture, carpets and dishes. The dwelling was occupied by a man and his wife who had been married only a couple of weeks, and the former said he had found the house of the Watertown woman open, and, believing that the owner would not object, he had borrowed the goods. He was evidently repentant, readily returned the furniture, and paid the woman \$10 for its use. This seems to be an instance where housekeeping is one thing and furniture keeping another.

FORTY-YEAR CLOCK.

Jeweler Makes a Timepiece That He Will Probably Never Have to Wind Again.

A jeweler, calculating that he would in all probability live about 40 years, and during that time spend about 60 days winding the house clock—allowing two minutes each day for the task—decided that he would make a clock which would need winding but once during that period. He spent his odd minutes at the task, and has succeeded in producing a clock which is the only one of its kind in the world, says the New York Herald.

This 40-year timepiece is 15 inches in diameter and weighs 75 pounds. The movement is so geared that the barrel wheel, containing the mainspring, revolves only once in 2 1/2 years. When this wheel has made 56 revolutions somebody will have to give the key 17 turns. The clock will then be wound up for another 40 years. The first wheel from the barrel wheel crawls around at the rate of one turn a year. The dial plate is six inches in diameter. The movement is full jeweled. The cork is put in a hermetically sealed glass case, and it will work in a vacuum, thus lessening friction and preventing the oil from drying.

DEATH IN THE STREETS.

Frightful Loss of Life in Past Year in New York as Result of Traffic Accidents.

Waste of life in America has often been alluded to, but no illustration is more striking than the fact that in New York city during the last year 538 individuals have been killed in traffic accidents, says American Medicine. How reckless we are as to human lives is shown by the comparative figures for London, where—in a larger city—there have been only 153 deaths in the same way. It is said that the Merchants' Association of New York has resolved to pursue reform work in this matter by all the methods in its power, especially by such devices as may prevent the unnecessary number of accidents. For instance, the use of a new fender on trolley cars, which has been in successful use in Liverpool, England, is to be encouraged. The reckless speeding of these cars should be stopped. The fact that trolley accidents are more numerous in Brooklyn than in Manhattan demonstrates that it is not congestion of traffic alone that is responsible for the fatalities. Grade crossings of steam cars must be abolished, a reform that at once lessens accidental deaths in a marked degree.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

(Isolated Tract) Public Land Sale. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2453, United States Revised Statutes, as amended by act of Congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on the 25th day of June, 1904, at this office, the following tract of land, to-wit: The 1/2 of 1/4 of section 33, tp. 5 s r 26 W. 3. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited. MICHAEL T. SOLAN, Register. ANNE M. LANG, Receiver. U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, May 12, 1904. 91-96

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