PURSUIT OF PELTS.

RECKLESS HUNTERS DO GREAT HARM IN LOUISIANA.

Build Fires to Drive Out Game and Destroy Pasturage and Property—Exterminating Animals.

The demand for furs has caused an invasion of southern Louisiana by hunters in search of minks, raccoons, 'possums and even rabbits which threatens to exterminate these animals as effectually as the millinery hunters have exterminated the water fowl of the gulf coast, says the New York Sun.

The ravages of the bird hunters were so great as completely to annihilate, in two seasons, four varieties of terns peculiar to Louisiana. One of these varieties was killed entirely for its tail feathers, which furnished a very handsome aigrette.

The Audubon society finally interfered and secured from the legislature protection for non-game birds which they did not previously enjoy; and this has stopped the slaughter, but not until several species had been completely exterminated.

The energy of the fur hunters is likely to lead to similar hostile legislation, if not by the legislature at any rate by the police juries or governing bodies of the several parishes. The hunters have been far more active than usual this year, and for the first time are hunting possums for their skins.

There is no particular objection to their killing the animals, except from the negroes, who regard them as great delicacies; but the manner in which the hunters have carried on the work has been such as to arouse a great deal of indignation and to invite prohibitive laws.

The coon is particularly fond of fish and shrimps, and as a consequence the swamps, marshes and prairies on the gulf coast are filled with them, and make a splendid field for the hunters. The population of this region is composed mainly of fishermen, who do not hunt, and when the fur hunters started in this year they found a big business awaiting them.

Unfortunately, they have tried to do it on too large a scale. The Louisiana coast is covered with a coarse grass, frequently five and six feet high, and when this is set on fire the coons are driven out and can be shot like pheasants in a preserve.

The prairies have been fired in all directions by the hunters. The result has been to cause heavy losses to the stockmen who feed their cattle in these prairies and to the lumbermen and the fishermen.

In Vermillion parish, which has over a million acres of this prairie, the fires started by the fur hunters have destroyed nearly all the winter pasturage of the cattle, and the injury to the stockmen will mount up to the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The police jury has prohibited coon hunting in the parish as a consequence.

The police juries of all the coast parishes are likely to take action similar to that of Vermillion, not in order to protect coons and rabbits, but to protect the inhabitants against the recklessness of the fur hunters. But for this action these animals, now probably more abundant in southern Louisiana than in any other part of the country, would be wiped out this year.

The recent raid on the coon, 'possums and mink is due to the great demand for furs and the destruction of fur-bearing animals in the northwest. The price paid for pelts is so good that the hunting of coons and 'possums is highly profitable, and a good hunter makes from $5 to $25 a day.

It is more profitable than shooting ducks or other game. The carcasses are thrown away after being skinned, or else they are converted into oil. They furnish lubricating oil worth 60 cents a gallon, and a good sized coon will yield nearly half a gallon of oil.

Coon skins have been selling for several years, bringing from 20 to 90 cents. 'Possum skins have never been sold in this region before the present year, but are now in demand at from 10 to 20 cents, and even rabbit skins bring 2 cents apiece.

Squirrels have heretofore been without value, but in the last few months there has been a demand for squirrels' tails. The minks have always been in demand, but they have been few until recently.

Thibetan Women.

As if nature had not been unkind enough, the Thibetan woman heightens her ugliness by smearing her face with a horrible black ointment to keep her skin from cracking in the dry wind. Her dress is not very different from her husband's. Her crowning glory is her hair! Plastered down with butter from the part to the ears, it goes off behind into a sunburst of small braids, to which is fastened a great fan-shaped headdress falling to the hem of her garments. It is of spreading strips of red and blue cloth, joined horizontally by iron bands, and ornamented with countless coral and malachite beads, silver coins and tiny bells. The one poetic thing about a Thibetan woman is the sound of her going—a soft, melodious tinkle, belying the grotesqueness of her face.

A CEREAL STORY.

Actor Who Once Made a Meal Off Petunia, 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 fit 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 clew, 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 2½ 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 158 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.

BALANCE FOR GLOBE

As Such Scientists Say Serves the South Pole.

An Elevation That Offsets the Preponderance of Land in Other Parts of the Sphere, It Is Thought.

The earth, a small wheel in the celestial mechanism, is subject to the laws of the balance as well as to the general laws of equilibrium which rule matter. Thus, says Cosmos, the southern hemisphere should have the same weight as the northern hemisphere—otherwise how are we to understand the precise functioning of all the slow and rapid movements, so well compensated, that the terrestrial globe executes? The harmony of these movements could not be established and could not subsist unless the respective weight of the two hemispheres were exactly balanced, and in order that these movements may not undergo and derangement what must be the delicacy of the different compensators which maintain the earth in its orbit?

It is known that the earth is a spheriod flattened at the north pole, but while measurements have been made and verified at the equator and in the north polar circle, the terrestrial degress have never been measured at or in the antartic circle.

No geodetic survey has ever been made beyond the seventieth degree. The reasons which lead us to believe in the existence of a southern polar continent are always kept before us, although it is probable that this continent does not exist and therefore we must find another cause which is capable of maintaining the earth's equilibrium, since the fact is that the hemispheres are equilibrated notwithstanding the greater weight of the land of the northern hemispheres.

Everybody, according to the energy of the electrical action to which it is submitted, necessarily suffers gain or loss of the materials atoms, the disintegrated particles being drawn in the direction of the current—a small, but at the same time constant transportation of matter under the influence of which the negative pole is hollowed and the positive pole lengthened. It should be the same in the case of the earth. Since the flattening of the north pole has been cerified, the earth, a solid globe, may be lengthened at the south pole in the same proportion that it is flattened at the north.

This swelling is composed of fluid matter of which the molecules slipping rapidly the one on the other are carried to the place where the need is to balance and compensate the more or less greater weight of the other hemisphere.

The rapidity and facility with which water flowes are the most logical means of securing a mechanical balance for the purpose of maintaining, without shocks, the movements made necessary by the gravitation of the earth, the weight of the oceans balancing the weight of the raised land on the opposed hemisphere. The earth is a finished planet and whatever may be the form of the agglomerated solid mass, the regulating actions of the oceans will suffice instantly to establish the equilibrium of the globe if at any moment it should be compromised.

ALMOST THE SAME.

Herr Krupp's Railroad Was as Wide as Anybody's Dinky Old Trackway.

The waking hours of G. Otto Krupp were spent in thinking of schemes whereby he might get rich quick. As the owner of an eight-mile railroad he was a person of considerable local importance in the Pennsylvania German settlement where he resided.

One morning, relates Lippincott's, when Mr. Krupp's brain was particularly active, it occurred to him that by sending passes over his road to the presidents of the big railroads of the country he might receive complimentary passes in return. This would enable him to see something of the world at comparatively small expense, and such passes as he could not use personally he could dispose of advantageously. Mr. Krupp lost no time in getting letterheads printed with his own name in large type as president. Then he sent "R. & A." passes broadcast and awaited results.

One hot afternoon a flushed representative of a big western road walked into Mr. Krupp's office and said he had been all over town looking for the "R. & A." railroad, and could not find it. He said he was sent from Philadelphia to investigate before the company issued a pass over its entire line.

"It is chust outside of town—five minutes valk," explained Mr. Krupp, suavely.

"How long is your road?" asked the railroad's representative.

"About eight miles, I t'ink."

"Thunder! You don't expect us to exchange passes with a road like that, do you?" the representative demanded, angrily. "Why, we have 8,000 miles of road."

"Vell," answered Mr. Krupp, drawing himself up with an air of offended dignity, "maybe my road ain't so long as yours, but it's chust as vide."

Singular Birthmark.

Mrs. Belle Harvey, of Bower's Mill, is one of a family of four living at

WHEN BABY COMES.

"Where did you come from, baby dear?
Out of the everywhere into the here.

Where did you get your eyes so blue?
Out of the sky as I came through.

What makes the light in them sparkle and spin?
Some of the starry spikes let in.

Where did you get that little tear?
I found it waiting when I got here."

The fact is as sad as it is true that the baby finds the tear waiting to dull its blue eyes, and stain its soft cheeks. At the first it "has no language but a cry." Its one necessity is but to give expression to its suffering, and for that a tear suffices.

The mother who stoops in anguish over the wailing child would do anything to ease its suffering. But she is helpless. The time when she could have done so much for her child is past. She did not realize that in those anxious nervous days when she shrank from the ordeal of motherhood she was preparing suffering for the baby.

The path of motherhood is soothed and made easy for those who use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives physical buoyancy and mental brightness. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages a healthy appetite and induces refreshing sleep. It gives the mother strength for her hour of trial, and the confidence and content which come from strength. It makes the birth hour practically painless, and by increasing the natural, food secretions, it enables the healthy mother to enjoy the happiness of nursing her child.

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, or any other narcotic.

A Mother's Gratitude.

"I would like to express my gratitude to you for the benefit I have received from your wonderful medicine, 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Mrs. H. C. Anderson, of South Britain, New Haven Co., Conn., (Box 33). "During the first month of expectancy I could not keep anything on my stomach. Was so sick that I had to go to bed and stay for weeks. I tried different doctors, but with little benefit. I read about many being helped by using your medicine, so I thought I would give it a trial. I began to take your 'Favorite Prescription' in November and I had a nice little girl baby in February following. My baby weighed over eight pounds. I was only sick about one hour, and got along nicely afterward; was up and dressed on the eighth day. I never had the doctor with me at all; just the nurse and one or two friends. My friends thought that I was sick a very short time. I think Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is indeed a *true* 'mother's friend,' for it helped me wonderfully. This makes my second child; with the first one I did not take 'Favorite Prescription.' The little one lived just about two months and she was sick all the time. This last baby is as plump and healthy as any mother could wish."

Much Better Health.

Mrs. Annie Blacker, 629 Catherine Street, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Your medicines have done wonders for me. For years my health was very poor; I had four mishaps, but since taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Favorite Prescription' I have much better health, and now I have a fine healthy baby. I have recommended your medicines to several of my friends and they have been benefited by them."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser in paper covers is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

To Heal Burns.

How many children are burned about the hands or arms none but mothers know, and a good thing to know is how to cure them without leaving a scar. A sure way, which I have tested, is to place a piece of the inside skin of a raw egg-shell on the burn—the wet side to the burn—as the white of the egg sticks and heals it quickly. This is also good for blister on the back of the heel, caused by wearing new shoes.—Agricultural Epitomist.

The Difference.

"Is this where I can have a tooth pulled without pain?"

"This is where I can pull a tooth without pain."

"What's the diff—oh, yes, ah-ha, I see. Oh, well, I ain't got no toothache nohow."—Houston Post.

Aiding Agriculture.

The annual government expenditures for the promotion of agriculture are: $4,500,000 spent by the states and $6,250,000 by the national secretary of agriculture.

To the Ladies.

A lady from Chicago will open a millinery store at Heppner with a full line of Gage hats and trimmings the first of September. 93-4t.

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 2455, 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 29th day of June, 1904, at this office, the following tract of land, to-wit:

The n½ of nw¼ of section 33, tp. 5 s r 26 W. M.

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. NOLAN, Register.
ANNE M. LANG, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, May 12, 1904. 91-96

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