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 the 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 getting 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

VALUE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Prodigious Amount of Money Invested in Agriculture in the United States.

If the average city man were asked how he thought the price of domestic animals in the United States compared with the market values a year ago, he would doubtless think first of the cost of meat. Then, says the Cleveland Leader, he would remember that automobiles were much more in evidence than they were 12 months back in the history of the motor carriage business. He could not be expected to have more than dim and uncertain notions of the price of sheep, which is greatly affected by the market for wool.

So the average town-dweller would be likely to guess that cattle were at least as high as they were a year ago. He would have the same opinion as to hogs, and he would think of what the butcher asks for lamb and mutton, and put sheep in the same class. He might estimate the average price of horses somewhat less than it was at the beginning of 1903.

Once a year the American Agriculturalist, a weekly paper devoted to farm interests, takes much pains to ascertain the market value of domestic animals in the United States and the changes which have taken place in the 12 months preceding. This winter its figures seem to prove that the natural guess of the city man would be wrong in all respects.

Cows kept for milk are about 5½ per cent. cheaper. Other cattle are reported to average 13 per cent. less in market value than a year ago. Hogs are about nine per cent. lower. Sheep have lost 7½ per cent. of their market price. But horses are rated six per cent. more than they were last winter.

It is clear that the automobile has not hurt the market for horses in any such sense as might have kept the advance from being as great as it would otherwise have been. As for the decline in the price of farm animals used for human food and the lack of any corresponding change in the cost of meat to consumers, that is a sore point with many people who are obliged to consider carefully what they buy. If the great packing companies and the retail dealers in meats have any good explanation for the conditions reported, they keep it to themselves. The curiosity of the public is not satisfied.

The enormous value of domestic animals, in the aggregate is shown most strikingly by the fact that the decline in market prices during the past year, a change which has not been more than about three per cent. is calculated at a net decrease of $120,000,000. Nothing more is needed to show how vast the farming interests of the American people are and how prodigious the investment of the nation in agriculture has become. It is still the greatest of all industries.

A PERPETUAL PASSENGER.

Woman Utilizes Extraordinary Privilege Accorded Her for Brave Act.

It sometimes happens that trivial circumstances lead to an entire change in the course of one's life. In an article describing some of the queer things that are done by persons to whom passes have been given in return for valuable service an eastern newspaper tells of a young woman to whom such a pass was in effect a means of gaining a living: "A good many years ago there dwelt a young woman on the coast of England not very far from the mouth of the Mersey. She was used to seeing the waves come combing to the cliffs on which her home was built and she was not afraid of the water. On a wintry night the storm howled around the chimneys and she knew that many a poor sailor lad was in distress far out at sea.

"She was of the plucky build who do not fear the elements at their worst, and so she left her cottage and watched. Soon she observed the lights of a steamer making for the shore, and if the course was continued she knew there would be a bad wreck and probably many lives lost. So she fixed up a "flare"—which at sea means any old sort of a thing which will attract attention by the blaze it makes. Her flare was seen and understood and the ship kept off the coast until there was sufficient light to make the mouth of the river. The ship was a peninsular and oriental boat, making Liverpool on a special trip. One of the directors of the line heard the story and became so interested that he visited the girl in her cliff home. She would not accept money for her act, but he finally forced on her a life pass on the line of steamers which run so far to the east that they meet themselves coming back. She took the pass and laid it away.

"Some time elapsed and she did not seem to be caught up by any likely young man. She got so that it was necessary to support herself, when she suddenly remembered the pass. She put it into effect at once. This woman, no longer a girl, now makes her home on the peninsular and oriental steamers and has visited every port from Hakodate, in Japan, to the Mersey mouth. She is the only original globe trotter, for she is always moving and seeing queer harbors. The pass was given merely as an exhibition of good will, but it proved a life saver for her. She practically married the company."

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 as 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."

MULE ATE THE WAGON.

Animal Took a Liking for the Wood and Gorged Himself to Death.

S. A. Harris, a grocer of Charlotte, lost a mule and the better part of a delivery wagon the other day. The wagon body was made of poplar. The mule was made of just simply ordinary every-day mule, says the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

One night the mule got out of the stable and set about a task of eating up the delivery wagon. He ate the framework down to the floor and might have finished the floor if he hadn't stopped long enough to die.

Cam King, one of the original two orphans, was at the old courthouse when he overheard Squire Maxwell telling an Observer reporter about the death of Sam Harris' mule.

"I believe every word of it," spoke up King, "and I will tell you why. Mules will eat wood when they are wanting forage and can't get it (meaning no reflection on Sam).

"At Staunton, Va., during the war I was in charge of the commissary wagons. We had plenty of corn for our mules, but for days they had had no forage whatever. Well, one night my mules ate out five spokes from a wagon wheel to which they had been tied.

"That morning I got a load of chestnut rails to feed my mules on and they ate every one of them. Not a mule died. What caused the death of Mr. Harris' mule I can't say, but I do know that my army mules were great wood eaters."

What a Yarn!

This cold weather story comes from Mapleton, Me., to the Lewiston Journal: Some of the old pioneers say that they used to have some very cold weather here when they first came. They tell of taking a block of ice and making a trough to water the cattle in, which would last until May; also of the tea kettle boiling over on a red hot stove and the water rolling on to the floor like shot, frozen solid.

Of Practical Value.

Fishermen along the German ocean used to look on deep sea research as a mere scientific fad. They changed their mind when, in consequence of these researches, 700,000 cod were caught in a few days on new grounds.

Startling Evidence.

Fresh testimony in great quantity is constantly coming in, declaring Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds to be unequalled. A recent expression from T. J. McFarland, Bentorville, Va., server as example. He writes: "I had bronchitis for three years and doctored all the time without being benefited. Then I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles wholly cured me." Equally effective in curing all Lung and Throat troubles, Consumption; Pneumonia and Grip. Guaranteed by Slocum, Druggist. Trial bottles free, regular sizes 50c, and $1.00

Adolph Vancob, of Fort William, Canada, confessed that he had set fire to and burned $2,000,000 worth of buildings.

That Throbbing Headache.

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25c, money back if not cured. Sold by E. J. Slocum, Druggist.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATOIN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND Office at The Dalles, Oregon, June 13, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Vawter Crawford, county clerk, at Heppner, Oregon, on July 28, 1904, viz:

ELLA L. BRANNON,

one of the heirs and for the heirs of Mary J. Saling, deceased, of Heppner, Oregon, H E No 7322, for the se½ of sec. 29, Tp. 3 s, r 24 e W M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

J. S. Young, J. H. Jones, M. C. Fuqua and J. L. Swift, all of Eight Mile, Oregon.

96-101 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Public Land Sale (Isolated Tract.)

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, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by act of congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale at this office, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on July 28, 1904, the following tract of land, to-wit:

The SE¼ SE¼ sec. 21, S½NW¼ and NE¼SE¼ sec. 28 and SE¼ NW¼ and NW¼ SW¼ of sec. 27, tp. 3 s, r 26, e 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.

96-101 ANNE M. LANG, Reciever.
MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, June 4th, 1904.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of S. C. Farmer, deceased, has filed his final account with the County Court of Morrow County, Oregon, and that Monday, the 1st day of August, 1904, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. at the County Court rooms in the Courthouse at Heppner, Oregon, have been fixed by said Court as the time and place for the hearing of said account and the final settlement of said estate

96-100 H. A. VOCOM, Administrator.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Public Land Sale (Isolated Tract.)

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 July, 1904, at this office, the following tract of land, towit:

The E½ SW¼ sec. 10, W½ SW¼ sec. 13, SW¼ NW¼ and NW¼ SW¼ sec. 15, SE¼ SE¼ sec. 22, NE¼ NE¼ sec. 23, NE¼ NW¼ sec. 25, NE¼ NW¼ and NW¼ NE¼ sec. 26 and NE¼ NE¼ sec. 27 tp 4 s, r 25 e 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.

96-101 ANNE M. LANG, Receiver.
MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND Office at La Grande, Or., June 9, 1904.

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 Vawter Crawford, county clerk at Heppner, Oregon, on July 23, 1904, viz:

HORACE M. YOAKUM.

of Heppner, Oregon, H. E. No. 9910, for the se¼ nw¼, e½ sw¼ and sw¼ se¼ of section 21, tp 4 south, range 28 e W M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Lewis A. Florence, Sterling P. Florence, Walter Crosby, and Sherman Shaw all of Heppner, Oregon.

95-100 E. W. DAVIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Public Land Sale (Isolated Tract.)

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, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by the act of Congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale on the 26th day of July 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m. at this office, the following tract of land, to-wit:

Nw¼ ne¼ sec. 19, ne¼ se¼, se¼ sw¼ sec. 17, ne¼ nw¼ and nw¼ ne¼ sec. 20, t 4 s r 25 e 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.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, June 4th, 1904. 95-100

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

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (Public Land Sale.)

(Isolated Tract.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVE THAT IN pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455 U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by act of congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale on the 20th day of July next at 10 o'clock a. m., at this office the following tract of land, to-wit:

W½ ne¼ and s½ se¼ sec 11 t 3 south range 27 e 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.

E. W. DAVIS, Register.
A. A. ROBERTS, Receiver.

United States Land Office, LaGrande, Oregon, June 2, 1904. 94-99

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND Office at LaGrande, Oregon, April 21, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Judge of Umatilla County, Oregon, at Pendleton, Oregon, on June 25, 1904, viz: H. E. No. 8010.

MARY E. RUST,

of Ridge, Oregon, for the sw¼ ne¼ n½ se¼ sec. 11, nw¼ sw¼ sec. 13 tp. 3 s r 30 e W M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Barry Whitaker, Andrew J Rust, and Clifton Smith, all of Ridge, Oregon, and John Kopp, of Nye, Oregon.

90-95 E. W. DAVIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND Office at La Grande, Or., May 20, 1904.

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 Vawter Crawford, at Heppner, Oregon, on July 7, 1904, viz: H E No 8222.

GEORGE W. DYKSTRA, of Heppner, Or.,

for the N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, Sec 9, Tp 4 S, R 27 E, W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Smith Burch, Robert Dexter, Arthur Dykstra and Robert Watkins, all of Heppner, Oregon.

93-98 E. W. DAVIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, May 14, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Vawter Crawford, County Clerk, at Heppner, Oregon, on July 8, 1904, viz: H E No. 7976.

BLANCHE WATKINS,

formerly Blanche McCormick, of Heppner, Ore.

for the N½ NE¼ and N½ NW¼, Sec 14, Tp 4 S, R 27 E, W M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Waldo Watkins Smith Burch, Robert Dexter and Lafe Penland, all of Heppner, Oregon.

93-98 E. W. DAVIS, Register.

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, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by act of congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale at this office on the 12th day of July, 1904, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., the following tract of land to-wit:

The W½ of SW¼ and NE¼ of SW¼, sec 28, E½ NW¼ sec 33 and W½ NW¼ sec 34, tp 3 south, range 27 East, Willamette Meridian.

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.

93-98 E. W. DAVIS, Register.
A. A. ROBERTS, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office, La Grande, Or., May 24, 1904.

For news and opinions—the Oregonian. news—The Weekly Oregonian.

If you take this paper and The Weekly Oregonian you won't have to beg your news.