

PALACE CARS FOR HORSES.

Animals Traveling by Rail Have Fine Accommodations—"Double Deckers" for Sheep and Hogs.

American railroads have almost as many different kinds of cars for carrying animals as they have cars for passengers.

One kind of car that is used for shipping horses is known technically as a palace horse car, and, excepting for fine woodwork and brasswork, it is a palace car, giving horses fine accommodations.

Each horse has his own stateroom, so to speak, for the car is fitted with independent stalls. Each stall has manger and water trough, overhead racks for holding extra feed.

Sheep and hogs are often carried in cars with two stories. These are known as double-deckers, and the animals are shipped in both stories. They have room to lie down in and water is supplied to them from pipes.

Horses and cattle are sidetracked at intervals if the cars are making a long run, and the beasts are led out and allowed to run around for exercise. Then they are driven back to their cars and resume their journey.

Sheep are often unloaded within a few miles of their destination and turned loose to rest and feed until they are in good flesh. This is not done merely from motives of humanity. It has been found that the sheep are so much improved by it that they bring higher prices when they reach the market.

GEMS IN UNITED STATES.

One Regard in Which Our Natural Resources Are Deficient—Fine Stones Scarce.

"It is a little strange," said Irving L. Russell to a Washington Post reporter, "that the United States, so far ahead in national resources of every other part of the globe in all essential things, should be so deficient as a producer of precious stones. I am of the opinion that there will be a big discovery some day of the most valued gems, probably in some out of the way corner of the land."

"I do not mean to intimate that we are exactly destitute of fine stones, but that those found are mostly of inferior quality as compared with the output of the old mines. In North Carolina a good many emeralds and rubies and sapphires are to be had, but they are of not sufficient value to warrant cutting. Some very fine pearls have been taken out of the shells picked up in the streams of Arkansas, and at one time the search for them down there amounted to a craze. Pearls, by the way, have gone up in price from 200 to 300 per cent. in recent years."

"A great many semi-precious stones are mined in California, the turquoise found out there being especially beautiful, but lacking in hardness. Tourmalines also come from California in abundance."

PROSPERITY'S BAROMETER.

Salesman Says the Common Paper Bag the Grocers Use Is Reliable Trade Index.

"The paper bag, the kind the grocers use, you know, is the best barometer for registering the rise and fall of general prosperity," said the city salesman the other morning. "I have been selling paper bags for 26 years, and can refer to my old order books and tell you just about how much money there was in general circulation at any time since I have been toting that old paper case about the city."

"In 26 years I have closely watched the sales, and I want to say that I am selling bigger bags to grocers now than ever before. Along about 1891, and for three or four years afterward one pound and two pound bags were the most used. I now sell ten times as many eight pound bags as I did even six or seven years ago."

"You see, it stands to reason that when people have little money they will buy their groceries in small amounts. When there is plenty of money people buy more at a time. Of course, when the larger paper bags are sold it means that I won't sell so many of them, for people don't trot to the groceries so often."

Convict's Discovery.

Several months ago a man named Kurzpeski, having committed a serious offense, was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in Germany, and since then the public heard nothing about him until the other day, when the news spread that he had discovered a cure for consumption which he claimed was infallible. In a letter to the minister of the interior, Kurzpeski gave a glowing account of the new remedy, stating that it had worked wonders on himself and others who are imprisoned with him at Lunenburg, and requested to be set at liberty for a time in order that he might continue his investigations in a properly equipped laboratory. With this request the minister has not yet seen fit to comply, but he has thought the matter of such importance that he has instructed a committee of scientists to go to Lunenburg and make a thorough test of the

KING EDWARD'S HEIGHT.

From This Extract It May Be Drawn That His Majesty Is About Five-Foot-Six.

Why people should make bets on matter about which they have no information, and then ask me to decide them without ascertaining whether I know any more than they do, is one of the mysteries of editorial life, says a writer in London Truth. Here is the latest example of this singular practice:

"Sir: I should esteem it a favor if you will kindly answer in your Truth columns or privately, what the height of King Edward VII. is, as two papers have already been written to, and they decidedly disagree, one stating five feet five and one-half inches, and the other five feet four inches, and I shall, therefore, take your measurement as authentic, etc."

One might have supposed that his previous experience would have shaken this gentleman's confidence in editorial infallibility. Why did he not write to the king's tailor? I have never had occasion to take his majesty's measure. But if my guess is to decide the knotty point, I guess five feet seven inches. No doubt plenty of people will be ready to correct this off hand; but I do not believe I can be more than half an inch out either way. Certainly both the figures given above are under the mark.

HISTORY ON MAN'S SKIN.

A Piece of Artistic Tattooing Revealed by an Arrest of the Paris Police.

A remarkable life story is reported from Lyons. In consequence of a complaint lodged by a local butcher, a young man, of weak and miserable appearance, was arrested for theft. He protested that he was innocent of the charge, and that he had never before been in the hands of the police, says a Paris report to the Chicago Inter Ocean. "To prove the truth of my statement," he continued, baring his breast, "look at this, and see whether it would not be easy to establish my identity."

The young fellow having stripped to the waist, it was found that his body was entirely tattooed with historical scenes, which included the murder of Duc de Guise and the death of President Carnot.

The man's life story was as remarkable as the rest. Son of the wife of a superior officer in the French army, and born out of wedlock at Marseilles, he was placed by his mother with a woman in that town, who received 60 francs a month for some years for his keep. Afterward he served on several coasting vessels as cook's boy, where he met a former student of the Beaux-Arts school, who was also in difficulties, and who tattooed his body in a most artistic manner.

THEY TOOK NO SOUP.

In the Early Days of the Republic It Was Food for Invalids Only.

Serving dinner in courses is comparatively a modern fashion, first introduced in diplomatic circles in Washington, D. C., and imitated from France. Up to the date of President Polk's administration the course dinner among Americans had made no further progress than that of serving fish and soup separately. Soup was considered such a foreign frippery that a note written by Gen. Winfield Scott, in which he explained that he was "just sitting down to a hasty plate of soup," covered him with such ridicule as to materially contribute to his defeat as a candidate for the presidency, says Lippincott's. Soup in the early days of the republic was considered as food for invalids or poor people only; later, when the social splendors of the court of Empress Eugenie attracted rich Americans in flocks to Paris, French table manners and custom pushed the old English dinner fashions to the wall. It is doubtful, however, if soup ever found a place on the dinner table of the wealthy Maryland or Virginia planter, unless green turtle, which was really a stew, might be so called.

LUNACY ON THE INCREASE.

A Swedish Professor Says That Educated Women Are the Chief Victims.

Hermann Lundborg, of the great Swedish lunatic asylum at Upsala, says that lunacy is increasing among Swedish women and more especially among the educated classes. In the lower classes insanity is brought on chiefly by the cares of life or intemperance, but in the educated women the main cause, he contends, is their education.

Dr. Lundborg emphatically asserts that the forced training to which this class of women submit themselves is most hurtful.

"It is monstrous," he says, "to subject women to this competition, and if the competition does not cease effects upon future generations will be disastrous."

HE WEDDED IN LONDON.

President Roosevelt's Marriage Register at St. George's Attracts Many Curious American Tourists.

President Roosevelt's marriage register is in London, at St. George's, Hanover square, and so many American tourists have flocked to see it that, for convenience' sake, it has been placed by itself in an accessible alcove of the old church building, says the New York Tribune.

President Roosevelt's marriage to Miss Carow took place so long ago—17 years ago, to be exact—that few persons remember that the American president was married in a foreign land. He is, it is said, the only American president whose wedding was not celebrated under the Stars and Stripes.

Tourists take great interest in the certificate, in Mr. Roosevelt's occupation of "ranchman," and in Miss Carow's signature. They study the autographs of the witnesses, and they wonder who these persons were. They observe with pride that the canon of York, and not a simple "reverend," performed the ceremony.

BAVARIAN WOMEN VOTE.

All Owners of Property Have the Privilege and Exercise It by Proxy.

Women who own taxable property are permitted to vote at municipal elections in Munich, the capital of Bavaria, but they have never gone in person to the polls, sending instead male proxies. At a recent election, however, one courageous woman, who, by the way, is president of a large philanthropic association of women, appeared in person to cast her vote. She pleaded that it was not any more difficult to cast a ballot than to instruct some man how to do it, while the only way to be sure that the right ballot was used was to cast it herself. Her action caused something of a sensation, but she was not denied the privilege she asked for.

When it is remembered that until recently women in Germany were not allowed to attend political meetings or to ally themselves with political parties, and that these laws are still in effect in many parts of the empire, this action of a woman voter, which passed without protest from the men, indicates a growing sentiment in favor of improved conditions for women. The liberal party and the social democrats all over Germany, wherever the laws are not unfavorable, are inciting women to join them. In Hamburg about 1,100 women belong to the social democratic clubs, and are even represented on their boards of directors.

WANT A MOURNING STAMP.

There Are Many Demands for Issue of Postage Stamp to Harmonize with Black Border.

The post office department is constantly in receipt of requests for the issue of a mourning stamp for use on black-edged stationery. Persons in all grades of life assert that there is no harmony or appropriateness in an envelope with a black edge, and a red stamp in the corner, and they beg the department to issue a black stamp, says the Washington Post.

The department has given much consideration to the subject, but has been unable to comply with the requests on account of the rules of the Universal Postal union, which prescribes that our lowest value stamp shall be green; that the stamp used for domestic use shall be red, and the stamp carrying foreign mail—five cents—shall be blue. In view of these restrictions it has not appeared possible to meet the requirements for a mourning stamp, as the department does not deem it advisable to print a stamp in red and also in black.

However, the suggestion has been made that the three-cent stamp, now printed in purple, might be issued in black, so that a person desiring to use a black stamp upon his mourning envelope might do so by paying the additional cent. The department may take up this suggestion later and act upon it.

REINDEER AND PRAIRIE DOG.

One Is Increasing and the Other Diminishing in Numbers at a Rapid Rate.

The purchase and distribution by the federal authorities of herds of Siberian reindeer in Alaska have been already, if official reports can be trusted, of no inconsiderable benefit to natives who have suffered privations from their own reckless extermination of game in earlier years.

The cynomys ludovicianus is the long scientific name of the short prairie dog, which has been, over large areas of the western country, more of a nuisance than many people imagine. Until recently he spread over 68 counties in Kansas, to say nothing of his occupancy elsewhere, damaging local crops to an extent not in keeping with his unobtrusive dimensions. All kinds of poisons were tried on him in vain till the recent discovery of a new one. Its constituents not disclosed, which sweeps him off the earth, root and branch, he to speak, leaving of his hide and hair neither bark nor animation; a good riddance of this damnable marmot, which, with its companion in sin, the pocket popper, has cost the western farmer no end of money by its ravages.

The Dalles has Research Club.

Pendleton is to have a carnival in July.

Brick is being imported in Pendleton for a building. The brick comes from Kansas.

Thousands of cattle will be disposed of in Baker City next Fall. The cattle are already in good condition.

An explosion of fireworks in the Diamond Firework's Company's factory in New York City, killed three employes, injured a dozen others and caused heavy damage to property.

The lumber exports from Columbia river points during the month of June amounted to 12,000,000 feet.

The trans-Pacific liner arrived at San Francisco from the Orient with 28,000 boxes of tea, and 538 boxes of opium, upon which the duty is \$250,000. It bore a large general cargo and \$2,000,000 of Japanese gold to pay for munitions of war.

Lester May, a Brooklyn newspaper man, shot and killed his wife and then himself. They had been separated a year and a half on account of May's bad habits.

Alex Johnson, a 13-year-old boy at Pelham Manor, N. Y., compelled to retire early, by his older sister, deliberately hung himself to the bedpost and was found dead in the morning.

A negro threw confetti on a white woman in the carnival at Salem and was promptly struck with a cane. The fellow was acting rough with the colored paper and turning on the woman tossed a handful in her face. The woman seized a cane from a near-by booth and broke it over the black man's head.

Chauncy Hotelling, living near Binghamton, N. Y., first shot his blind baby dead, then tried to shoot his wife, and set his house afire, jeering as the body of his son burned.

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

During an electric storm at Chester, Pa., five boys took refuge under a cherry tree which was struck by lightning, killing three of the boys.

Miss Myrtle Edwards, of Newark, N. J., swung so long that she fell from the swing in an epileptic fit.

The editorial page of the Weekly Oregonian gives a broad treatment to a wide range of subjects.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

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 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 28, 1904, viz:

ELLA L. BRANSON, one of the heirs and for the heirs of Mary J. No Sailing, deceased, of Heppner, Oregon, H. E. No. 7322, all of section 29, Tp. 3 S., R. 24 E. W. M. 322. 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. Finqua and J. L. Switt, all of Eight Miles, 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 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 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 27, Tp. 3 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.

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, on the 1st day of August, 1904, at the County Court house at 10 o'clock A. M. at the County Court rooms in the Courthouse at Heppner, Oregon, and that the hearing of said account and the final settlement of said estate

H. A. YOON, 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, to-wit:

The E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 28, 1904, viz:

HORACE M. YOAKUM, of Heppner, Oregon, H. E. No. 9910, for the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. 96-100 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 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:

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register. ANNE M. LANG, Receiver.

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 on the 20th day of July, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at this office the following tract of land, to-wit:

W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 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, June 30, 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 G. W. Bea, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Heppner, Oregon, on August 17, 1904, viz: H. E. No. 11483.

CHARLES FORTUNE, of Heppner, Oregon, for the W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Tp. 2 S., R. 29 E. W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Elmer Scott, J. W. Brandt, Roy Voign, and T. D. Matlock, all of Heppner, Oregon. 98-103 E. W. DAVIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND Office at LaGrande, 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 G. W. Bea, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Heppner, Oregon, on July 7, 1904, viz: H. E. No. 8222.

GEORGE W. DYKSTRA, of Heppner, Or., for the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, 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 LaGrande, Oregon, May 14, 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 8, 1904, viz: H. E. No. 7976.

BLANCHE WATKINS, formerly Blanche McCormick, of Heppner, Or., for the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 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: Walter Burch, Robert Dexter and Lefe 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 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 W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 28, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23 and W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, 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.

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.