

Mosier Bulletin

Issued Each Friday

MOSIER.....OREGON

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Newsy Items Gathered from All Parts of the World.

Less Important but Not Less Interesting Happenings from Points Outside the State.

EXTEND "DRY" TERRITORY.

Anti-Saloon League Makes Marked Gain in Eastern States.

Denver, April 7.—The anti-saloon forces were generally victorious throughout the state at the municipal elections yesterday. Of the 25 towns from which returns had been received at midnight 18 voted to become dry, while seven towns voted to license saloons.

In most cases the contending parties were designated by local names and in but few instances were the issues fought out on Republican and Democratic lines.

600 Saloons Must Close Up.

Detroit, April 7.—More than 600 saloons and 10 breweries will be forced out of business in the 19 counties of the state which voted "dry" at yesterday's election. Returns last night gave the "dry" 20 of the 27 counties in which the liquor question was voted upon, but later figures swung Owasco county, which has 19 saloons into the "wet" column by 172 majority.

Nebraska Breaks About Even.

Lincoln, Neb., April 7.—The question of saloon license was the dominating influence in elections in Nebraska yesterday, and the returns, while showing a few surprising changes, do not indicate a landslide to either side. The gains, especially in the smaller towns, are on the side of the "drys."

Local Option Wave Breaks.

Indianapolis, April 7.—The local option wave which has been sweeping Indiana suffered a setback in Blackford and Cass counties yesterday, thus breaking the string of victories for the anti-saloon cause. Both counties voted for the regularly licensed saloons and go on record with Wayne county for the "wets."

Alabama Liquor Law Valid.

Montgomery, Ala., April 7.—The Alabama state prohibition law was declared valid yesterday by the State Supreme court, all the judges concurring in the opinion. This is the second time the court has upheld the state wide act of the last legislature. It was attacked on several constitutional grounds.

Wisconsin Prefers Wetness.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 7.—April elections were held in a large number of cities throughout Wisconsin yesterday, the issue of "license" or "no license" being at stake. License carried in a majority of the places heard from. About 20 towns voted "wet," while about 14 voted "dry."

Kansas City is Republican.

Kansas City, Kan., April 7.—Incomplete returns midnight indicated the election of W. S. Guger, Republican, as mayor of Kansas City by about a majority of about 500. In Kansas City, Mo., the proposition to extend the city limits carried.

Little Rock Stays Wet.

Little Rock, Ark., April 7.—Prohibition was overwhelmingly defeated yesterday in the municipal election, in which Mayor Duley was re-elected by a majority of 1,941 votes.

TRINIDAD BARS CASTRO.

British Government Will Not Allow Ex-Dictator to Land.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 7.—At the urgent request of the State department at Washington, communicated to the foreign office in London, the British government has decided not to allow Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, to land at Trinidad.

Colorado Has Late Snow.

Denver, April 7.—The storm which has been general throughout the state for 24 hours caused little or no inconvenience to the transportation or telegraphic communication. The snowfall throughout the state has been from 8 to 10 inches, but the snow melted nearly as soon as it fell and will be of great benefit to the crops. Cripple Creek, Salida and Montrose report more than 10 inches of snowfall. Ouray reports a snowdrift at Poughkeepsie gulch, which severed communication with Red Mill.

Slow to Accept Carnegie Gift.

Honolulu, April 7.—Although Andrew Carnegie promised to give Hawaii a library costing \$150,000 if the legislature would guarantee to maintain it in a suitable manner, the lawmakers of the islands are not yet unanimous and it is doubtful if the offer will be accepted. The donation has been enthusiastically hailed by the Honolulu Library association, which has guaranteed to turn over its entire property and endowment to the project, but this has in no way moved many of the legislators from their apathy.

Ladybugs to Help Ranchers.

Sacramento, Cal., April 7.—Thousands of ladybugs have been shipped to the Imperial valley by State Horticulturist Jeffrey to help the ranchers of the valley rid themselves of the insect pests which have overrun that section for the past month. According to the opinion of eminent entomologists, the ladybug is the arch enemy of all ranch impoversishers and the hope is entertained that the unique shipment will be a material aid.

Act is Unconstitutional.

New Haven, Conn., April 7.—In sustaining a demurrer entered by counsel for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company, Judge Wheeler of the Superior court, held today that the employers' liability act passed by congress in June, 1908, was unconstitutional.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

NEW PROJECTS FOR OREGON

Reclamation Service Makes Three Filings in Eastern Oregon.

Salem—More irrigation projects are in view for Eastern Oregon. The United States reclamation service has made three important filings on Eastern Oregon streams within the past few days. The filings were made on the Umatilla, Owyhee and Malheur rivers and are on record in the office of the state engineer.

At this time the filings are not definite enough to admit of any enlargement upon the proposed projects that the United States government expects to make. The filings must be approved and several months will be consumed before anything of a definite nature can result from them.

The topographical surveys that have been made in Eastern Oregon are the most valuable means whereby feasible reclamation projects are discovered. At the last session of the legislature an attempt was made to increase the appropriation from \$5,000 to \$20,000 annually for making these surveys. The bill passed the house but failed to pass the senate.

The bill failed mainly because the Eastern Oregon senators opposed it, those representing the section to be most benefited by the appropriation. Consequently, the irrigation projects must come more slowly. For every dollar the state appropriates for the topographical surveys the United States appropriates another dollar. Had the bill that was piloted through the house by Representative Rusk passed the senate \$40,000 a year would have been available.

The state engineer has gone to Wyoming to study the workings of the water code of that state, which was the model from which was formed Oregon's new code. Mr. Lewis expects to be absent about 10 days or two weeks.

BIG IRRIGATION CONTRACT.

New York Capitalists to Water Large Tract in Baker County.

Salem—The state land board has made the most advantageous contract looking to the reclamation of arid land in the history of the state. The contract was executed with O. P. Sinkler, representing Evans, Almiral & Co., New York, and unless there is some hitch in the proceedings will lead to the reclamation of from 30,000 to 50,000 acres of arid land in the lower Powder river valley near Baker City.

Whether the contract is carried through to fruition or not, there is no chance for the state to lose. The New York concern agrees to make topographic maps of land in the Powder river valley to locate all necessary canal lines and prepare plans and specifications and estimate of cost of constructing a great irrigation system involving storage in the Thief valley reservoir site.

The maps, specifications and estimates are to be submitted to State Engineer Lewis inside of six months. One thousand dollars in cash has been deposited with the state board pending the execution and delivery to the state within 30 days of a \$5,000 bond.

Upon completion of the estimates the board agrees to consider the application of the Powder river lands under the Carey act. If the demands of the company are reasonable, the board will enter into a contract with the concern which will be required to put up a bond of 5 per cent of the lien allowed to guarantee the completion of the contract. Reasonableness with respect to the lien is defined to be a profit of not to exceed 20 per cent, above the estimated cost as approved by the state engineer, and in no event to exceed \$61 per acre.

Linn Crops Good.

Albany—Linn county farmers are busily engaged putting in their spring crops during this nice weather and from the present indications there will be a large acreage put in this spring. The cold weather is holding the fruit trees back so there is not much danger from frost and everything looks forward to banner crops of both grain and fruit. Fall sown grain is looking well and came through the winter in good shape, being covered by the snow so it was not hurt by the cold weather in January.

Strawberry Outlook Good.

Roseburg—The Douglas county fruit growers are making a special effort this season to break all previous records for early strawberries. There is great rivalry between this section and the growers of Riddle, and several of the most enthusiastic growers are going to make an extra effort this season to see who can have the first shipment of ripe strawberries to the Portland markets. Prospects for big crops are good.

Reading Room for Athens.

Athena—A reading room is to be opened here under the auspices of the Christian church. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Harris, is preparing the building and premises and is soliciting funds. It is his purpose to have a place for the young people, as well as the older ones, to while away their time with profit. The room is to be equipped with daily papers and the best magazines.

School Funds Apportioned.

Albany—Superintendent Jackson, of Linn county, has completed the apportionment of school funds for April. The Albany district receives \$5,444, the largest amount of any district in the county. Lebanon comes next, receiving \$1,993. The per capita is \$4.40 for each child, and \$5 for each teacher attending the annual institute.

Seventeen Year Case Settled.

Albany—The final account in the estate of Richard C. Finley has just been probated here. The case has been running for the past 17 years and could not be settled until the death of Mrs. Finley. The estate comprises several thousand acres of land, located in this county; also some realty in Crawfordville.

BIG FUND FOR UMATILLA.

Plan to Raise \$50,000 for Publicity is Adopted.

Pendleton—Business men from all parts of the county, with the exception of the east end, met in Pendleton recently to form a county publicity bureau and partake of a banquet prepared by the Pendleton Commercial association. Arrangements were made for raising \$50,000 to carry on the work of the bureau for a year. This is to include the salary of a secretary, who is to conduct a press bureau similar to those used in exploiting exhibitions.

Half of this sum is to be raised in Pendleton and half in the county outside. A certain portion is to be allotted to each section, and committees were appointed to see that the assessments are raised.

Enthusiasm prevailed and there is no doubt the desired amounts will be raised in the 10 days allowed. It was practically decided to discontinue the promiscuous sending out of pamphlets and to spend more money in newspaper advertising and the expenses of a publicity agent, who will take care of inquiries, sending information and personal letters when requested.

Frank L. Merrick, of Portland, who has been connected with the publicity departments of the Portland and Seattle fairs, is being considered for publicity agent. He was present at the meeting.

Gilliam Land Leased.

Mitchell—What is considered as the largest lease of land ever transacted in this county was completed recently when G. L. Frizzell, of Gird creek, leased all his grazing land to Perry Reames, of Mitchell. The property is considered one of the best stock ranches in this section. It consists of 2,150 acres, situated at the head of Gird creek. Mr. Reames has taken immediate charge, while Mr. Frizzell will drive about 300 head of cattle to Toppish, Wash., where he has been feeding 650 head the past winter. The whole herd, 950 head, will be fattened for the northern markets.

Freight Rate Too High.

Salem—That a railroad by charging big rates can be a detriment instead of a benefit to a community is shown in an exposition of conditions at Canyon City, placed before the railroad commission by the Canyon City Commercial company. The Sumpter Valley railroad is the carrier attacked by the Canyon City business men. It is set forth that the rates on freight between Canyon City and Baker City are greater by from 2 1/2 cents to 27 cents than they were before the railroad came in the old stage days.

"Varmints" Going Rapidly.

Roseburg—The records in the office of the Douglas county clerk show that the wild animals, such as cougar, panther, coyotes, wolves and wild cats, are being exterminated at a rapid rate in this county. Numerous trappers have been spending the winter at Peel, and other mountain towns, catching the animals, and in most cases the trappers have made a good thing financially of their winter's work besides killing the animals.

Land Brings \$1,000 an Acre.

Milwaukee—Mrs. M. D. Reid has completed the sale of 22 acres of her home place to B. Lee Post and others of Portland for an average of \$1,000 an acre. The land sold is under a high state of cultivation and contains one of the most productive grape vineyards in Clackamas county.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Bluestem milling, \$1.25; bluestem shipping, \$1.17 1/2 @ 1.18; club, \$1.12 @ 1.15; Turkey red, \$1.15; red Russian, \$1.08; valley, \$1.10 1/2. Oats—No. 1 white, \$39 @ 40 per ton. Barley—Feed, \$31 @ 32 per ton. Hay—Timothy, Willamette valley, \$13 @ 15 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$16 @ 18; clover, \$12 @ 13; alfalfa, \$14.50 @ 15; grain hay, \$12 @ 14; vetch, \$13.50 @ 14.50; cheat, \$13.50 @ 14.50. Apples—65c @ 82.50 per box. Potatoes—\$1.25 @ 1.35 per hundred; sweet potatoes, 2 1/2 @ 3c per sack. Vegetables—2 1/2 @ 3c per sack; carrots, 90c; parsnips, \$1.50; beets, \$1.75; horseradish, 10c per pound; artichokes, 65c @ 85c per dozen; cabbage, 30c @ 40c per pound; cauliflower, \$2.50; celery, \$4.50 per crate; lettuce, head, 85c per dozen; onions, 40c @ 50c per dozen; parsley, 35c per dozen; peas, 15c per pound; radishes, 35c per dozen; rhubarb, 50c @ 8c per pound; spinach, 6c per pound. Onions—Oregon, \$1.75 @ 1.85 per hundred. Butter—City creamery, extras, 29c; fancy outside creamery, 27 1/2 @ 29c per pound; California, 27 1/2; store, 18 @ 20c. Butter fat prices average 1 1/2c per pound under regular butter prices. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 21 @ 22c per dozen. Poultry—Hens, 16 @ 16 1/2c per pound; broilers, 24 @ 25c; fryers, 18 @ 20c; roasters, old, 10 @ 11c; young, 14 @ 15c; ducks, 20 @ 22 1/2c; geese, 10c; turkeys, 18 @ 19c; squabs, \$2.50 @ 3 per dozen. Veal—Extras, 10 @ 10 1/2c per pound; ordinary, 7 @ 8c; heavy, 5c. Pork—Fancy, 9 @ 9 1/2c per pound; large, 8 @ 8 1/2c. Hops—1909 contracts, 9 @ 10c per pound; 1908 crop, 7 @ 7 1/2c; 1907 crop, 3 @ 4 1/2c; 1906 crop, 1 1/2 @ 2c. Wool—Eastern Oregon, contracts, 16 @ 18c per pound; Valley, 18c; mohair, choice, 23 @ 23 1/2c. Cattle—Top steers, \$5.25 @ 5.50; fair to good, \$4.75 @ 5; common to medium, \$3.25 @ 4.50; cows, top, \$4.25; fair to good, \$3.50 @ 4; common to medium, \$2.50 @ 3.50; calves, top, \$5 @ 5.50; heavy, \$3.50 @ 4; bulls and stags, fat, \$3 @ 3.50; common, \$2 @ 2.75. Hogs—Best, \$7.25 @ 7.50; fair to good, \$6.75 @ 7; stockers, \$5.50 @ 6; China fats, \$6.75. Sheep—Top wethers, \$5 @ 5.75; fair to good, \$4.50 @ 4.75; ewes, 1/2c less on all grades; yearlings, top, \$6.25 @ 6.50; fair to good, \$6 @ 6.25; spring lambs, \$9 @ 10.



CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

"Thanks; but you have not told me yet whether you enjoyed your ball."

"Yes; that I did; I got lots of dancing, and I do like that, you know. But how about yourself, Gert? I don't think you quite did your duty."

"Pretty fairly, I fancy. We can't be expected to consummate the amount of prouetting that better society delight in. I danced a good deal, and it was real pleasure to me to see the little sensation you made. I like to see my pretty cousin appreciated as she should be, and taking her legitimate position in the company."

"Why, as the belle of all Hampshire, of course, I wish, though, you hadn't danced with that fellow Pearson last night. I've a sort of presentiment ill will come of it."

"You're stupid, Grenville; what can come of it? I am not likely to see him again for months—perhaps never. At the worst, recognition of his existence on meeting is all that quadrille entails."

"Well, I suppose you are right, Maude; but it is time I was off. Good-by; and Grenville's pulse tingled a little, as his lips touched the fair cheek so quietly yielded to him. "Kind regards to my uncle and aunt; and drop me a line now and then."

"Don't be afraid of that," laughed Miss Denison; "don't I always write to you when I want anything—and am I not always wanting something? I think the past might testify in my favor. Good-by; and don't ponder over you come and see us again."

Grenville rose pondered moodily over his visit, as he drove to the station. He had not quite mastered the fact that he was in love with his cousin, but he had arrived at some close apprehensions on the subject. He felt that he would have been a good deal better satisfied had his parting salute been much less easily accorded.

Maude, fresh as a rose, after a turn round the garden, comes in just in time to greet her mother on her return to the dining room. Her mother is one of the chief pleasures of Maude Denison's life. On this occasion she conducts her into the easy-chair next the fire, makes the tea, and then, drawing a stool near, seats herself at Mrs. Denison's feet, and with girlish delight recounts all her successes of the previous night; to which the fond mother listens with quiet happiness, as her hand plays with her daughter's silken tresses. That nobody could eclipse, that nobody could ever be worthy of mating with her peerless Maude, was a thing that Mrs. Denison would have deemed absurd to argue.

"And, mother, dear," said the girl, at last, "Grenville said, before he went away this morning, I was quite the belle of the ball. What do you think of your daughter now?" Won't that satisfy papa, although he did grumble so about the expense of the dress?"

"Yes, love. He will be quite contented when he hears how thoroughly you enjoyed yourself. I am only so sorry that I was not strong enough to have been present myself at my darling's success."

Harold Denison entered the room in his usual listless fashion. He kissed his daughter carelessly, asked if she had enjoyed her ball, scarce listened to her affection, and then plunged at once into the letters and papers that lay piled alongside his plate. He was a tall, slight, handsome man, with a keen, cold eye and rather undecided mouth, verging on fifty years of age. The slightly grizzled eyes looked keenly at her, and he was the least of it, very unpleasant, as far as he is concerned.

"Good! Then, with a little pressure, that'll be good money, if it's won, eh?"

"Just so," nodded the father.

"Now, we'll come to something else. Just listen to this. I've pretty well come to the conclusion that I had better get married."

"I don't see any reason you should not; on the contrary, I should like to see it. Not going to make a fool of yourself, I suppose?"—and the old man looked keenly at his son.

"Tell me more about it when it comes off; but certainly not, I think, in the design. We've made a good bit of money between us. I'm not going to say it isn't most of it yours; still, since I have been having a share in the concern, I've put some together myself. Now, what I want in marriage is connection, more than money."

"Yes—yes, I think you are right; but there will be difficulties—difficulties, I fear."

"Of course there will, to a certain extent; there always is about getting anything worth having in this world; but money is a key to most things nowadays. Tottering coronets must be propped by wealthy alliances. The parson or doctor marries the rich tall chandler's widow. Marriage is a social contract in these times. A hundred thousand pounds from Manchester stands out for a strawberry leaves in the coronet, while a fifth of the money from Birmingham is quite content to put up with an Honorable. Well, to return to what I was saying, you agree with me that I must look out more for connection than money, don't you?"

"Yes, I think that's best; but it would do no harm if you could see your way into a trifle of property besides."

"Exactly. I was at the Xminster ball last night, and the prettiest girl in the room was the daughter of old Denison of Glin. I got introduced to her; danced with her, and did quite as well as anyone could expect to do in a first dance—just made her acquaintance, in fact. Now that's the lady I've marked down as my intended."

"Yes," said the old man musingly, "that might do if we could bring it about; but he's a proud man, the father—very."

"We'll come to that presently. Just listen while I reckon up all the advantages. First of all, I have taken a fancy to the girl. She's a real beauty, every inch of her. In the next place, she's an only child. Consequently, it's only fair to suppose that Glin and what's left with it will eventually fall to her. We have got most of the old property now; and that would insure the whole thing being in one hand at last."

"Yours, Sam, yours. It is not likely I'd last to see it. Harold Denison is full twenty years younger than I am, and his wife is younger again; they'll see me out, boy."

"Well, father, it's no use denying it may be so. Still, in days to come, I should be Pearson of Glin; and with a wife of her own class, it would be hard if I didn't take my place in the county."

"Yes, you should manage it, though I have failed; but you've had advantages I had'n't. Sam, I've a pull, you see, in education; I haven't much. The art of making money I taught myself, and it didn't leave time for learning a deal of anything else. You start with a tuxel made; and I think I have shown you

enough to insure your not making ducks and drakes of it."

"No, I don't think I shall hurt. I can take care of myself pretty well at most games on the board. I never dabble in anything I don't understand. Don't you make yourself uneasy about me, governor. Now, Denison is a poor man, is he not?"

"Yes; he has well on to three thousand a year nominal rental left still; but there's more than one mortgage on the property, let alone other charges."

"Haven't you some money on the property yourself?"

"Ten thousand, Sam, and I'm first mortgage; but I know there's a second mortgage of the same amount, and there may be more for all I know."

"Well, these, you see, are all points in my favor. We could make this first mortgage quite easy for him, at all events."

"It's a deal of money—ten thousand pounds; but of course it would be different if the whole property looked like coming to you at last."

"Well, then, we must take that second mortgage also into our own hands, and let it stand at very easy interest. It will be only virtually allowing Denison so much a year during his lifetime, and in the long run will fall principally upon me."

"Yes; but I don't follow the meaning of all this, Sam."

"That's just what I am about to explain to you. My chances of meeting Miss Denison are so extremely few, that it is quite impossible in that way of asking for her hand in that way. My only chance is your proposing it to her father, and asking him to accord me permission to try if I can win his daughter's hand. Mind that is the way you must put it; but don't forget that you will have to bring your pecuniary hold over him into play also—only, do it gently."

"You may trust me; I have pulled the strings so many times my time that I've learnt to be pretty close about doing it with a delicate touch. I'll help you all I can when I've made my mind quite up about it."

(To be continued.)

"SKULLCAPS" USE IN BABIES.

This Herb is Said to Have Effect on Cures a Century Ago.

In view of the public interest in hydrophobia, certain physicians have suggested that the attention of research laboratories be called to an herb used about a century ago in the treatment of this disease, says the New York Post. The herb is the scutellaria lateriflora whose common name is skullcap or maddog herb.

In 1812, Dr. James Thacher, a Massachusetts physician, issued a book entitled: "Observations on Hydrophobia, produced by the bite of a mad dog or other rabid animal, with an examination of the various theories and methods of cure existing at the present day, and an inquiry into the merit of Specific Remedies. Also a Method of Treatment best adapted to the Brute Creation."

The book mentions many hydrophobia nostrum cures, such as "the liver of the mad dog broiled," "Cray fish burnt with twigs of bryony," the "East India Remedy," "St. George's Cobra Powder," the "Pulvis Antilyssicus" of Dr. Mead, the renowned "Omskirik Medicine," and others that passed into disrepute. Among them was "Crows' Remedy," a nostrum so celebrated as to have induced the New York Legislature, 1806, to purchase the formula, for which it paid \$1,000; "Webb's Medicine"; and the "Snake Stone," now known as the "Mad Stone."

Having the record of many cases in which scutellaria was used with apparent success, Dr. Thacher concluded that the drug should be exhaustively tested, and for several years afterward it received much attention from the medical profession. According to the treatise issued recently by the Lloyd brothers of Cincinnati, Dr. Lyman Spalding read a paper in September, 1819, before the New York Historical Society, in which he gave Dr. Van Derveer a New Jersey physician, credit for being "the first person, so far as we have been able to learn, who used scutellaria as a preventive of hydrophobia from the bite of rabid animals."

It is said that Dr. Van Derveer treated more than 400 persons, losing only two cases; and says Dr. Spalding: "Dr. Van Derveer made more than 100 experiments on the antidotal powers of the skullcap, in each of which the remedy was given to a part of the bitten animals, none of which were afflicted with hydrophobia; but in every instance some of the animals which did not take the skullcap died rabid."

Dr. Spalding summed up his testimony by saying that the scutellaria had been used by more than 850 persons, bitten by animals believed to be rabid, and in only three instances did symptoms supposed to be hydrophobia supervene; "in two of them the symptoms disappeared on taking more freely of the medicine."

How to Grow Peanuts.

Peanuts only thrive in a warm climate. The plant requires a lime, sandy loam, and yields from two bushels of pods planted an acre to as much as 40 or 50 bushels of pods and two tons of straw. The seed is planted about one inch deep in rows from 25 to 30 inches apart, and from 12 to 19 inches in the row.

Fattening.

Wedderly—My dear, you have improved wonderfully in your music since we were married.

Mrs. Wedderly—Why, John, how can you say that when I no longer play or sing?

Wedderly—That's where the improvement comes in.

Bombarded.

"Ah, my man," said the good old parson, "you should always be 'looking up.'"

"Not me, parson," responded the farmer with much emphasis. "Not with all these here chaps in aishlups and balloons throwing over sand and cigar stubs."

Pleasant.

"The trouble with this tooth," said the dentist, probing it with a long slender instrument, "is that the nerve is dying."

"It seems to me, doctor," groaned the victim, "you ought to treat the dying with a little more respect."