

CENSUS OF CROPS.

The Next Enumeration Will Be Taken in June, 1900, of the Products of 1899.

The first really valuable census of agriculture in the United States was taken in 1850, of the crops of 1849. The next enumeration of agriculture will be taken in June, 1900, of the products of 1899.

Instead of recording several farms on one schedule in the Twelfth census, as heretofore, each farm will be accorded a separate blank, the entries on which will not be known to any save sworn officers of the department. No names will be published in connection with information secured from the people.

Tax assessors, collectors, and equalizers cannot serve as enumerators, or have access to the census returns, or to the information therein contained.

There are more than 5,000,000 farms, plantations, ranches, stock ranges, and market gardens in the United States, all of which, for census purposes, will be designated as "farms."

A "farm" is all the land cultivated or held for agricultural purposes under one management, whether in a single body or separate parcels.

The enumerator will ask for the size and value of each farm, the value of buildings, and the aggregate value of all machinery, implements, vehicles, harnesses, etc., used thereon; and the amount of land owned and leased, respectively, by said occupant.

He will also ask for acreage and value of each crop, and the acreage of improved, unimproved and irrigated lands.

The designation "each crop" includes all grains, cotton, corn, rice, sugar cane, sugar beets, sorghum, hay, clover, wild grasses, gathered forage, flax, hemp, hops, peanuts, tobacco, seeds, nuts, tropical fruits, small fruits, orchard fruits, nursery and greenhouse stock, broom corn, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and yams, all vegetables, including the product of all family, truck, and market gardens, etc.; also new or unusual crops, when found.

The enumerator will ask for the number and value of the live stock on the farm June 1, 1900, which will be reported under a number of heads, such as horses, colts, mules, asses, cows, heifers, steers, calves, bulls, ewes, rams, lambs, swine, goats, chickens (including guinea fowl), turkeys, geese, ducks, bees, etc.

He will also ask for the quantity and value of milk, cream, butter, cheese, raisins, prunes, molasses, sirup, sugar, eggs, beeswax, honey, wool, wine, cider, vinegar, dried and evaporated fruits, forest products, poultry and meat products, and generally, all articles made at home, or for the home, from farm materials in 1899.

If a person who moves from a farm between the end of the crop year 1899 and June 1, 1900, will leave a written record of the products and crops of that farm for 1899 where it will reach the appropriate enumerator, the statistics for his operations for that year will not be lost. He will be required to give the enumerator of the district in which he lives on June 1, 1900, the acreage, value, buildings, machinery, implements, and live stock of the farm he then occupies.

If every farmer will begin at once to prepare a careful record of all the facts which the enumerator will be instructed to record in June, 1900, he will save time for himself and the officer, and insure more accurate returns to the government.

The twentieth century will begin on January 1, 1901. Therefore, the pending census will afford to future generations a measure of the strength and condition of the United States at the threshold of the new hundred year cycle. For that reason everyone should take an active interest in making it as nearly perfect as possible. If each farmer will make his own report perfect, the aggregated report for every community, and for the nation, will be perfect.

Spokane is to send a formal invitation to President McKinley to visit the town in October, when, it is said, he will come to the Pacific coast.

North Yakima merchants are not worried because a mild winter has left heavy stocks of woolen goods on their hands; the price on woolsens has advanced 25 per cent in the past three months.

Thursday 100 horses were shipped from Walla Walla to Vancouver, says the Walla Walla Union. The animals, together with a number of other horses, will be transported to the Philippines for cavalry use. No more horses will be purchased for the government in Walla Walla at the present time.

Blanche Dewey, a 15-year-old girl of Snohomish county, made complaint against her father, charging him with criminal assault upon her, and on the witness stand swore that the complaint was false and that there was no ground for it. Then she was arrested for perjury, and, it is said, will be sent to the reform school.

George Gross, at Junction City, has a hog that weighs 525 pounds.

C. R. Hunt is about to build a new barn on his Tillamook dairy ranch, for which 45,000 feet of lumber will be required.

Telegraph, telephone and electric companies have appealed to the authorities of Pendleton to protect them from the tin sign takers, who persist in defacing their property by tacking their advertisements on the poles in the streets.

George and John Dunsan, of Willbur, near Meacham station, are in jail at Pendleton, charged with the larceny of two saddles from Ed Lisner's barn, and a horse belonging to George Adams, of Pendleton.

The burglars who entered Harriet & Lawrence's grocery, in Salem, Friday night, snatched an old empty cash drawer in their efforts to find money, but entirely overlooked the regular till, which contained \$16.

Residents of the Arcadia settlement, in Malheur county, are signing a petition to the Oregon Short Line to establish a railway station there.

The gambling ordinance of the city of Pendleton was amended at the last meeting of the city council so as to prohibit the operating of nickel-in-the-slot machines.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

Favorable Increase of Trade as Compared to Last Year.

Bradstreet says: Satisfactory advances as to expanding trade in dry goods and kindred lines come from a number of markets. That the aggregate business of the country is of good volume otherwise is, however, indicated by detailed reports of increases in trade, as compared with last year, confirmed by satisfactory railroad earnings reports, by fair gains in bank clearings and by reports of better demands for money in commercial channels. A year ago, it may be recalled, extremely stormy weather was experienced, and some effects, notably those on winter sown crops, were very unfavorable. This year opposite conditions have ruled and though some talk of lack of snow in grain-growing regions is heard, no widespread damage from cold weather is yet noted. In fact, unseasonably mild weather has been an appreciable effect on several industries, notably those engaged in the manufacture of footwear, in discouraging sales of the same actually causing the shut down of some rubber manufactories, and also in the lumber and ice business. The scarcity of snow in a Northwest will unquestionably affect the log cutting season, and a firmer tone as to values is already perceptible, notwithstanding talk of labor troubles affecting the building trades.

The foreign demand for iron and steel seems likely to have a most important effect upon prices of the domestic product. It is conceded that any important recession in value would be met by a heavy enlarged export movement.

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ANEC DOTE INCIDENT

In sentencing a prisoner to be hanged for the murder of a soldier, Lord Eskgrove dilated upon the crime as follows: "And not only did you murder him, whereby he was bereaved of his life, but you did thrust, or push, or pierce, or project, or propel the lethal weapon through the bellyband of his regimental breeches, which were his majesty's!"

A story illustrating the reticence of the Scots is credited to Ian MacLaren. A train was at a station, when a porter put his head into a carriage and called out: "Any one for Doun? Change for Doun! Any one for Doun?" No one moved, and in a few minutes the train was speeding along, not to stop again for nearly an hour. Then an old Scots-woman turned to a lady sitting near her and said: "I'm for Doun, but I'd no tell that man so."

"What is the price of this pin?" asked a young man in a Paris shop, handling a small silver brooch of exquisite workmanship. "Twenty francs, monsieur," said the clerk. "That's altogether too much," said the young American; "it's for a present to my sister; I'll give you five francs for it." "Zen it would be I zat gave ze present to your sister," said the Frenchman, with a deprecatory shrug, "and I do not know the young mademoiselle!"

The homeliest man in Congress is Eddy of Minnesota. He rather glories in the distinction of ugliness, especially as all his other characteristics are enviable. During his last campaign the enemies of Mr. Eddy charged him with being double-faced. He met the charge in a manner that disarmed all criticism. "Great heavens," said Mr. Eddy to his audience, "do you think that if I had two faces, I would wear the one I am showing you now?"

Buckle attributes the great success of Scottish men of science to their preference for the Scotch language. "The editor of a small provincial paper in Austria was in great difficulty to find a fit subject for his leading article, having been too intent upon other business or upon pleasure to provide one. The last moment had come the editor was in despair. He turned his brain in vain, when he suddenly was inspired by a happy thought I dashed off the lines:

"After carefully perusing the leading article written for the present number by one of the ablest of our contributors, we have arrived at the conclusion that it may be misinterpreted by the authorities and regarded as an attack upon the government. We ourselves consider it to be perfectly innocent, but, as we are unwilling, for our readers' sake, as well as for our own, to have our newspaper confiscated, we have very unwillingly, though, as we think, prudently, resolved to withdraw the article. This must serve as the apology to our readers for the blank space in our present issue."

The journal was published in the evening, and the sly editor, after performing this little piece of stratagem, left the office in high humor. As soon as he arrived in the office the next morning a clerk came up to him, with a doleful expression, and said, "Herr Redaktor, the paper is confiscated by the police!" "For what reason?" asked the astonished editor. "For malicious ridicule of the institutions of the Austrian empire by the omission of the leading article," replied the man—New York Press.

The dispute as to the amounts of prize money to which Admiral Dewey and his men are entitled for the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila has led to an inquiry as to the scope of the law applying in such matters. It has been learned that the revised statutes provide that if a prize vessel was of a superior or equal force to the captor; if it was inferior, half only goes to the captor and half to the Government. The money is divided thus: To the fleet or squadron commander, one-twentieth; to the second in command, one-fiftieth; this to be taken from the Government's share. If there is such a share, and to be additional to his share as commander of a ship making a capture. To the fleet captain, 1 per cent, except when the vessel on which he is actually makes the capture; in that case he shares as the other officers. To the commander of a single vessel, one-tenth if the vessel was attached to a fleet or three-twentieths if it was operating alone. All the rest is distributed among the officers and men in proportion to their pay. For a naval victory the Government gives a bounty of \$100 for each officer and man on every vessel of an inferior force that is captured or sunk; if the force was superior the bounty is \$200 a head, and the total amount is divided as the prize money.

The Chinese minister to the United States, Wu Ting Fang, has a little son who evinces a wonderful interest in the deeper subjects of life. Not long ago he was talking to some of his little playfellows, and they were discussing the Sunday school. One boy was indignant over a text his teacher had given him to explain. "It's a Chinese puzzle, anyway," said the boy to the minister's son. "In that case," said the little Oriental, "I guess I can tell you all about it. What is the question, anyway?" The Sunday school student, the son of a naval officer, looked at the little Chinaman and answered: "This is it. What's the meaning of the Bible question, 'In my Father's house there are many mansions?'" The naval officer's son felt confident that he had "stumped" the minister's son. But he reckoned without his host. The little Chinaman looked with contempt at the American.

"Why, don't you know what that means? In my Father's house there are many mansions. That is an apartment house."—Washington Post.

"Twenty minutes for dinner" is on railway time-table.

that is graceful in shape and a model of uniformity. The perfectly laundered new shirt is something that must command the admiration of everybody that likes good work, and the ironing of it is the top-notch of laundry work.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

BEATS THE HORSE RACES.

Lucky Check that Always Wins Out for the Owner of It. Two young men were lunching together one day last week, and one took out his pocketbook to find a certain memorandum. It did not come to hand readily, and finally he emptied the contents on the table. In looking over the pile he came to a soiled and worn-out piece of paper. Without looking at the inside of it, he pushed it over to his friend and remarked: "Take a look at that."

His friend found it to be a check for \$50, drawn by the man himself, made payable to currency, and dated several months before.

"What on earth have you been carrying this around for?" he asked of the man with the pocketbook. "I thought you'd ask," replied the other. "Well, that's my lucky check. You know, I'm fond of the 'bang-tails,' and every few days I drop into a pool room and make a bet or two. Sometimes I win, but more often I lose. But this check never goes back on me. When I run out of currency I get down on any old thing of a horse with the check. That's all I have to do. No matter if it's Beautiful Bill to beat Yellow Tail, it wins. I always get back the check and a wad of currency from the bookmaker. I've bet that check at least a dozen times in the last six months, and I wouldn't take three times its face value for it."

"What makes you wait till you go broke before you bet it?" asked his friend. "Why don't you start in with the check and keep it up till you've got a bank roll?" "Humph!" replied the man with the check. "I guess you don't know much about the horse racing game."

RIGID CENSORSHIP IN AUSTRIA.

Newspapers in Francis Joseph's Domain Must Not Speak Too Freely. The editor of a small provincial paper in Austria was in great difficulty to find a fit subject for his leading article, having been too intent upon other business or upon pleasure to provide one. The last moment had come the editor was in despair. He turned his brain in vain, when he suddenly was inspired by a happy thought I dashed off the lines:

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ANECDOTES OF GEN. LAWTON.

New Version of the Charge by Which El Caney Was Captured. Some National Guard officers who served in the Spanish-American war were discussing Gen. Lawton's death and his services in Cuba. One of them told the following stories concerning his conduct at El Caney, where he wore the white helmet which was the cause of his death:

"On the morning of July 1 Gen. Lawton was sent with a force of about 5,000 men to take El Caney, while the rest of the troops were to be engaged at San Juan.

"I have seen some mention since the death of Gen. Lawton of the order sent to him by Gen. Shafter to withdraw his troops from El Caney, a proceeding which would have been disastrous to our forces, but I have never seen the statement given to me by the same staff officer. He told me that as Gen. Lawton stood directing the troops an aid from the staff of Gen. Shafter rode up and said:

"Gen. Lawton, Gen. Shafter directs you to withdraw your troops."

"At first Gen. Lawton was non-plussed; then, turning to the aid, he said: 'This is too serious an order to be received verbally, and I shall require it in writing from Gen. Shafter.' He well knew that Gen. Shafter was eight miles in the rear, and that a written order from him could not be received before the charge was ordered. This much is a matter of history, but I do not believe that the whole story has been told.

"Gen. Lawton, knowing that the aid would soon reduce the order to writing, immediately sent order to his officers to charge. The aid returned in about twenty minutes with the written order, having only retired a short distance to write, and he delivered it to Gen. Lawton just as the whole American force stormed across the field in that last desperate, successful attempt to take El Caney. When he handed the written order to the General, Lawton pointed to the charging troops and said: 'As you see, the troops have already commenced to charge. Tell Gen. Shafter that God Almighty himself could not stop them now.'

"The following story of Gen. Lawton was told by a sergeant in the regular army, who served under Lawton in Cuba, and afterward went to Manila, being now the oldest enlisted man in the Eighth army corps: After the surrender of Santiago the General was standing in the main street of the city looking into the windows of a shop, his tall, massive form making him even more conspicuous than usual. He wore a blue shirt and campaign hat, and was without any indications of his rank. A young second lieutenant just from West Point, and so belonging to the class known in the army as "Johnny-come-lately," was walking down the street, and having a high sense of his own importance, tapped the General on the shoulder, taking him for a non-commissioned officer. As the General turned around he addressed thus by the young officer:

"Sergeant, are you a soldier?" "Yes, sir," replied the General. "Then why don't you salute an officer when you see him?" The General saluted, but with so abrupt and flippant an air that the anger of the lieutenant was aroused, and he further asked:

"Sergeant, what's your name?" "Well," replied the General, assuming a slight drawl that was sometimes characteristic, "my name is Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton. What's your name?" leaving the lieutenant crestfallen and stammering out some lame apology.

The usual results of exposure to extreme cold are loss of energy, both physical and mental, followed by drowsiness and disinclination to move; the mental faculties become torpid and the senses numbed, while the victim is seized with an irresistible desire to lie down and sleep. If this desire is yielded to the lethargy passes into stupor and death follows. Occasionally these symptoms are preceded by others which resemble those of intoxication and are due to a peculiar condition of the blood, which at a very low temperature takes up an insufficient quantity of oxygen, and so has an injurious effect on the nervous system. It was observed during the retreat of the French from Moscow that those who were most severely affected by the cold often reeled about as if intoxicated; and also complained of giddiness and indistinctness of vision, and sank gradually into a state of lethargic stupor, from which it was impossible to arouse them. Other instances are recorded in which persons became delirious and died through a short exposure to intense cold.

Henry Clay and the Hunter. When Henry Clay was stumping Kentucky for re-election, at one of his mass meetings an old hunter of wide political influence said: "Well, Harry, I've always been for you, but because of that vote (which he named) I'm going agin you." "Let me see your rifle," said Clay. It was handed to him. "Is she a good rifle?" "Yes," "Did she ever miss fire?" "Well, yes, once." "Why didn't you throw her away?" The old hunter thought a moment and then said: "Harry, I'll try you agin." And Harry was re-elected.

Millions for Snowsheds. Thirty-two miles of snowsheds, costing \$61 a foot, or a total of \$10,813,440, represents the price one transcontinental railway had to pay before it could run its trains over the Rocky Mountain division of its road. That was merely the first cost; since that outlay fully \$1,000,000 has been spent annually in keeping the sheds in repair and the exposed tracks free from snow.

His New Graft. Wickwire—Look here. This is the fourth time this morning you have been here asking for the price of a meal. Dismal Dawson—Yes, I am the absent-minded beggar. Don't ye know—I'm an Indian!—Indianapolis Press.

It is a good sign when a young girl sits potatoes, bread and meat, instead of candy, pickles, and that sort of thing.

SUPPOSE WE SMILE.

HUMOROUS PARAGRAPHS FROM THE COMIC PAPERS.

Pleasant Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that are Cheerful to Old or Young—Funny Selections that Everybody Will Enjoy.

Hixon—You are the only man I ever heard of who started out to build a house for \$4,000 and actually succeeded in finishing it within the limit. How did you manage it?

Dixon—Oh, that was an easy matter. I had my architect draw up plans for a \$2,000 house. See?

How He Won Her. She—Is it true that all men run after beauty? He—I think not. If they did you would have a crowd around you all the time.

Woes of Wedlock. "We might just as well come to an understanding right now," said the angry husband. "It's hard for you to bear the truth, especially from me, but—" "Indeed it is," interrupted the patient wife. "I hear it so seldom."

Wasted Opportunities. Slowboy—Then you regard me only in the light of a friend. Miss Swift—Well, it isn't my fault if you don't know enough to turn the light down.

Such Is Fame. Mrs. Parvenu (at the reception)—You are an artist, I believe? Literary lion—Well, not exactly, madam. I am what you might properly term a word painter. Mrs. Parvenu—Oh, now I understand. You paint signs for a living.