



CONCERNING PROPOSALS.

"It's jolly hard lines," Bailey Junior said, flinging himself down in Jack's armchair. "What's hard lines?" I asked, thinking at the same time that although he had been married he need not be quite so familiar with Jack's own particular armchair. I never like to see any one at home in Jack's chair, because, if I am left a widow, I mean to keep it sacred to Jack's memory.

"A fellow isn't allowed to see Baby Jones alone for five minutes," I said. "Why do you want to see her alone?" I said, for the fifth Jones girl, in my mind, was still a child. Perhaps this was due to the fact that she is called "Baby," but Jack says it's because she's not allowed to have her 17th birthday until the two eldest girls are "off." Mamma Jones may be right; more than four girls out at one time is a great responsibility.

Bailey Junior, who had retained the suffix "Junior" ever since he went to school with his eldest brother, looked at me in surprise. "Why do I want to see her alone?" he replied; "because I want to propose, of course; a fellow can't propose with an audience."

"You propose!" I echoed. "Propose to Baby Jones?"

"And pray why shouldn't I?" he asked. "Anything the matter with me?" He pulled down his coat and stuck out his brown riding boots on my new hearth rug. Bailey Junior prided himself on his bootmaker. "I can afford to keep a wife; Jack's married."

"O, but Jack's quite different," I said. "Any one can see in a moment that Jack's different. Besides, you'll never get the chance," I continued, remembering Mamma Jones's theory.

"Why the deuce not?"

"Because the four others have to go off first, and they must go in proper order. Jack says so."

"What's Jack got to do with it?"

"O, nothing," I answered; "but Jack's so clever; he always sees through things."

"Why have the others got to go off first?" Bailey Junior asked. "Baby's marriage hasn't anything to do with the others."

"Oh, yes, it has; you don't understand."

"No, I don't; and I'm hanged if any one else does. Why can't they begin marrying from the other end?"

"Because if the country knows that Baby's old enough to marry, that would make the others just too old, don't you see? It's a point of honor with the Baby to remain under 17 till the eldest girl's off."

"Phew!" said Bailey Junior, "now I see; that's why she's so closely guarded and why the eldest girl is always thrown in my way; but I won't have her. I will tell you. No Mamma Jones in the world will make me marry the eldest; none of your serving for Rachel business for me."

"That's right," I said, "but you'll have to wait for Baby until some other fellow does want the others."

"O, Lord!" he exclaimed, in a tone of voice which was scarcely complimentary to the eldest Miss Jones; "and I sail for India this day week."

"I'm awfully sorry," I said; "but that's the principle and code of honor in the Jones family. You can't pick out the best and leave Mamma Jones saddled for life with the plain ones."

Bailey Junior was silent, and I tried my best to think of some plan to help him out of his difficulty. It was of no use to suggest asking Baby Jones to spend the day with me and letting Bailey Junior meet her here, for the Jones girls never went about singly; they hadn't enough friends to go all round, so that if you asked one to tea two always came. They were such a devoted family.

"Dear little girl," he said, "sacrificed to her elder sisters. She'll be thirty before she gets her hair up at that rate. I wonder what her age really is?"

"She's probably got mixed herself," I said; "but isn't it up yet? It will be getting quite worn out."

"It's in a sort of maidenly plait," Bailey Junior said, reflectively, "awfully becoming, don't you know, but—"

"But it's time she were quite long dressed, and put it right up, isn't it? A big girl old enough to be married in short skirts. Jack thinks it horrid."

"I think they're lovely," Bailey Junior answered, "so arched and slender; just think of the eldest girl's."

"O, no one does," I said; "she was put into long skirts before she left the nursery, and she was never allowed to play lawn tennis."

Bailey Junior's furlough was up, and he went back to India without having proposed to Baby Jones. I met her six weeks later, and she told me she had had a letter from him asking her to marry him. She seemed much astonished that he should want to marry her and not her eldest sister. The Joneses are not an imaginative family, and such an unconventional proceeding had not suggested itself to the youngest of the family.

"Poor old Bailey!" I said. "He sat for an hour and a half talking to Bella, that is the eldest girl's name—the day he went to say good-by, hoping that you would come in; he was determined to propose to you before he sailed."

Bailey Jones opened her eyes wide. "Did he really?" But he ought to have known that mamma said he was to marry Bella. I was sent out to do some shopping, and the others staid in their rooms and said they were out. I wonder why he didn't propose to Bella?

"Because he was in love with you," I said. "Don't you like him, Baby?"

"O, yes," she said slowly; "he's nicely endowed, and" (with a little sigh) "I do like his boots. But it's Bella's turn first."

CAPE NOME.

Incredible Richness of This District Fully Verified by Late Reports.

Each steamer which comes down from the North brings fresh proof of the almost incredible richness of the Cape Nome mining district. At first people were inclined to believe that the reports of splendid riches found in the Cape Nome beaches were simply fairy tales circulated by the transportation companies. But the arrival last week in Seattle of the Roanoke, with its cargo of gold dust, gave the final assurance that Cape Nome is quite as rich as it is painted. This famous treasure ship brought to Seattle more than two millions of dollars in the pretty yellow dust. The purser had charge of \$1,300,000 only; but many of the passengers kept their private hoards in their own immediate care, so that a modest estimate of the combined wealth of the returning gold seekers aboard the vessel may be placed at \$1,000,000, exclusive of that in the purser's care. It is probable that the real amount went far above this estimate. Every passenger had his bag of dust, heavy or light, according to the amount of energy he expended while in the golden North.

It is safe to prophesy that the stampede to the Cape Nome district next spring will be more eager than the Klondike rush of a few years ago.

Cape Nome has a weighty advantage over the Klondike region in that travelers to the former camp have no perilous river and mountain travel to go through, but are landed from the steamer directly on the gold beach. The Roanoke was but 10 days on the way down from the Cape, and she spent a day and a half of this time at Dutch Harbor.

No expensive tools are required to dig out the gold from the beach. As one of the Roanoke passengers expressed it: "Nome is the greatest country on the earth. Every man's bank account lies in the beach. All he has to do when he is out of money is to go down to the beach and dig it out. I never even dreamed of the wonderful wealth that is to be found along the Nome beaches. Literally I dug out \$315 with a common table spoon in 10 minutes. I did this to prove to my friend that there was gold at Cape Nome."

About two thousand people will winter at Nome. Work has mostly stopped on the claims there, as the creeks and the beach are freezing up. The people were engaged in building houses when the Roanoke left. Lumber sells there for \$200 per thousand feet. However, money is cheap, and nobody grumbles. Many improvements are being projected for the new community. One of the most important is the wharf which is to be put in next spring at the Cape Nome landing. At present vessels have difficulty in landing supplies on the beach. A company has also been formed to provide the city of Nome with waterworks, bringing pure water from far back in the hills. This will solve the typhoid fever problem, as that disease has been caused by impure water. This water system will be in operation not later than July 20. Electric lights and street railways are to be provided. Companies having been organized to secure these improvements.

At the Clackamas Hatchery. S. W. Downing, superintendent of the government hatchery on the Clackamas, says no salmon eggs are being taken at the hatchery now except those that are transferred from other hatcheries. Superintendent Wisner has just come from the little White Salmon hatchery and delivered 1,500,000 eggs to the Clackamas hatchery. Mr. Downing states that he made a large shipment of Quinault salmon eggs to New Zealand recently. The eggs were packed in crates between layers of cotton. The fish will be introduced by the New Zealand authorities as an experiment.

Great Quantities of Fish. Washington state's fish hatcheries are expected to turn out 85,000,000 salmon fry this season. This will be four times as much as the turn-out any previous year. The United States government is now thoroughly alive to the importance of nursing this branch of food supply.

Will Probably Sell Bonds. A recent meeting of the city council of Dallas the finance committee was instructed to prepare a report looking to the matter of advertising a sale of city bonds to the amount of \$2,500, the proceeds to be used in paying off the present city hall bonds.

Carbon County Bonded. The commissioners of Carbon county, Montana, have decided to bond that county in the sum of \$43,000 for the purpose of taking up outstanding warrants. These bonds are payable in 20 years, and redeemable in ten years. Interest is not to exceed 5 per cent.

At Boston, it is reported, there are one thousand freight cars standing on side tracks. Thirty freight ships have been taken out of their regular service at that port owing to the war with Africa, and consequently the cars have to be used for storage purposes. Many of these cars are the property of western lines, and are badly needed for transportation of lumber and grain.

A gentleman who is in a position to know what is going on in the federal department at Washington, states in his opinion, there will be no final action with reference to the squatters on the reservation with a year from the present. This he bases upon the probabilities of the question being taken up in the department and the time usually consumed in getting such matters to a final issue, after they have been once taken up.

The farmers are now busy harvesting their crops and sowing their fall crops, says a Southern Oregon exchange. Although the prospect for a fair price is not good, the farmers can do nothing but work ahead and try to solve the problem: Why do some men live well and do no work?

Helena, Mont., Nov. 9.—United States Senator Thomas H. Carter was arrested today and fined \$1 for spitting on the sidewalk. The complaint was made by a man arrested and fined yesterday for the same offense. The fine was paid.

HEAVY WOOL MOVEMENT.

Condition in London Prompts Speculative Buying.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: British disasters in South Africa have brought to view something besides the steady self-reliance of the English people, and that they hold not many American securities to be lodged in any time of alarm, but are uninclined to take more stocks, and money looks for safe investment. A little decline of 3/4c in wheat and 1 1/2c in corn does not hinder exports, though it is some evidence that growers think they have ample supplies.

Atlantic exports of wheat for five weeks have been, flour included, 15,686,500 bushels, against 18,182,631 bushels last year, and Pacific exports 2,713,551 bushels, against 3,917,434 bushels last year. Western receipts of wheat have continued heavy, but have not rivalled last year's extraordinary outpouring, amounting to only 35,958,087 bushels in five weeks, against 49,640,791 bushels last year.

The enormous sales of wool at Boston, 21,557,500 pounds reported, making 25,368,700 pounds at the three chief markets for the week, are extremely important. That not all is for consumption, as the trade is naturally tempted to believe, may be true, and yet actual purchases by the mills of half that quantity would imply extraordinary encouragement respecting the demand for woolen goods. The prices have been generally advanced to an average scarcely below that of May, 1892, and for Ohio washed, light and dark unwashed and pulled wool slightly higher. Expectation of higher prices at London prompts much speculative buying, but the demand for woolen goods is also undeniably encouraging.

Cotton manufacturers have also been in great demand, with prices constantly rising.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$1.00@1.25 per sack.
Potatoes, new, \$16@18.
Beets, per sack, 85c.
Turnips, per sack, 65c.
Carrots, per sack, 75c.
Parsnips, per sack, 90c.
Cauliflower, 75c per dozen.
Cabbage, native and California, \$1 @1.25 per 100 pounds.
Peaches, 65@80c.
Apples, \$1.25@1.50 per box.
Pears, \$1.00@1.25 per box.
Prunes, 60c per box.
Watermelons, \$1.50.
Nutmegs, 50@75c.
Butter—Creamery, 28c per pound; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 20c per pound.
Eggs—Firm, 30c.
Cheese—Native, 13@14c.
Poultry—11@12 1/2c; dressed, 13 1/2c.
Hay—Pugnot timothy, \$12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$17.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$21; whole, \$22.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.65; blended straight, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; Graham, per barrel, \$2.90; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.75.
Milletstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15.00; shorts, per ton, \$16.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$20.50 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.00.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 54c; Valley, 55c; Bluestem, 56c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.25; Graham, \$3.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 34@36c; choice gray, 32@33c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$15@16.00; brewing, \$18.50@20.00 per ton.
Milletstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$9@11; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 42 1/2@45c; dairy, 37 1/2@40c; store, 25@35c.
Eggs—25@27 1/2c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cream 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.00@3.50; geese, \$5.50@6.00 for old; \$4.50@6.50 for young; ducks, \$4.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13@14c per pound.
Potatoes—60@65c per sack; sweets, 2@2 1/2c per sack.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, \$1; beans, 5@6c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@4c per pound; tomatoes, 75c per box; green corn, 12 1/2@15c per dozen.
Hops—7@10c; 1898 crop, 5@6c.
Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12@15c; Valley, 18@20c; Northern, 8@10c.
Hops—1899 crop, 7 1/2@12 1/2c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 6 1/2@7c per pound; lambs, 7 1/2c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$6.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$3@3.50; dressed beef, 6 1/2@7 1/2c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; small, 8@8 1/2c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 12@14c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12@15c; Valley, 18@20c; Northern, 8@10c.
Hops—1899 crop, 7 1/2@12 1/2c per pound.
Onions—Yellow, 75@85c per sack.
Butter—Fancy creamery 27@29c; do seconds, 27 1/2@28c; fancy dairy, 25@27c; do seconds, 23@24c per pound.
Eggs—Store, 25@30c; fancy ranch, 40c.
Milletstuffs—Middlings, \$19.00 @20.50; bran, \$17.50@18.00.
Hay—Wheat \$7.50@10; wheat and oat \$7.00@9.00; best barley \$5.00@7.00; alfalfa, \$5.00@7.00 per ton; straw, 25@40c per bale.
Potatoes—Early Rose, 40@50c; Oregon Burbanks, \$1.25@1.50; river Burbanks, 50@75c; Salinas Burbanks, \$1.00@1.10 per sack.
Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2.75@3.25; Mexican limes, \$4.00@5.00; California lemons 75c@81.50; do choice \$1.75@2.00 per box.
Tropical Fruits—Bananas, \$1.50@2.50 per bunch; pineapples, nominal; Persian dates, 6@8 1/2c per pound.

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG!

The Foremost Athletic Trainer in America Recommends Paine's Celery Compound.



John Graham is the foremost man in American athletics. It was he who managed the successful team from this country that recently won world-wide attention in the recent Olympic games at Athens.

Formerly trainer for Columbia college, then for Princeton and finally for Harvard university, Mr. Graham had much to do with raising the standard of collegiate sports. A small army of gentlemen have been guided by him since he left Harvard and took his present position, superintendent of the famous gymnasium of the Boston athletic association.

Three of his proteges, White, Brewer and McCarthy, have just won the New England championship at the mile, quarter-mile and five-mile run. He has trained Weeks of Brown university, one of the best college sprinters in the country.

Many another student of what makes men and women strong has used and has recommended Paine's Celery Compound as the best known remedy for those who are weak and dispirited, the overworked and enfeebled persons who are most concerned in the general awakening of interest in outdoor exercise and indoor attention to the proper rules of health.

It was the ablest professor of medicine and surgery in any college, that of Harvard, who, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth

college, who after years of patient investigation and study, assisted by all that was best in the progress of medical science at home and abroad, first discovered the wonderful formula of Paine's Celery Compound.

There was no doubt of the interest that would be awakened at once by the announcement of any discovery by Prof. Phelps. The formula from the first was furnished to the best physicians, and forthwith this remarkable Paine's Celery Compound was personally used and professionally prescribed by them. The result of the closest investigation might have been expected. It soon required a considerable industry to produce the remedy, and rapidly but steadily, without ceasing, the demand for Paine's Celery Compound has increased, until today there is no other remedy that in comparison begins to hold half the public attention that it holds.

In untold number of cases where every other remedy has been tried and failed, Paine's Celery Compound has attained the wished-for results, making the weak strong, purifying the blood, rebuilding the worn-out nervous tissue, curing chronic sickness, proving a never-failing and permanent relief for rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney diseases and disorders of the liver, all due to the impairment of the person's nervous system, the consequent impoverishment of the blood and the breaking down in

consequence of some particular organ.

When Mr. Graham, writing January 18, 1897, said: "I have used Paine's Celery Compound to my benefit, and I have no doubt that any person undergoing great physical and mental strain would find it of great service. For students especially it ought to be of great value." When, as prominent a student of bodily health, who has no equal, unless, perhaps, one mentions Dr. Sargent of Harvard, with whose methods Mr. Graham became well acquainted at Harvard—when Mr. Graham says bluntly that after his experience he believes others would find Paine's Celery Compound of great service, what man or woman out of perfect health can afford to neglect his well considered and expert advice!

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