

SENTIMENTAL NOVELS. They Are Much Read by Very Young

The young girls of today as a rule read such silly and sentimental books that it is a wonder to those who know the conditions that they do not oftener grow up weakly, sentimental beings themselves, says the Baltimore News. The boys of the family are usually watched with eagle eyes by both pater and mater familias to see that they do not peruse highly-colored detective stories of the Deadwood Dick order, while it seems generally to be left to the natural instinct of girls to choose their reading matter; consequently many maids just entering their teens acquire a propensity for devouring trashy love stories. A book that has not among its characters titled men aplenty, all of whom sigh for the hand of some "poor but honest" maid, aged not more than 17, is esteemed but un-

A plot is considered all that can be desired when a couple meet, love, are separated by the machinations of the villain, suffer much in the separation. but are finally reunited with a flourish of trumpets and are married. Variations of this theme are unusual. Occasional pathetic scenes are demanded of course, the heroine herself often being a lachrymose little individual, whose blue eyes are perpetually full of tears.

Numberless young girls with the full consent and approbation of their parents spend much of their time reading the ever-popular Elsie books, which introduce the heroine at the tender age of 8, and take her through the successive stages until she is found in the last volume a grandmother. Some irreverent person has insisted that there will certainly be a continuation, show ing her in heaven teaching the angels morality.

Certain it is that she is a very unpleasant, puritanical, self-righteous and maudlin person from infancy to old age, and that a perusal of her life can hardly be of advantage to the immature mini.

There are plenty of good books bright witty and wholesome stories that may be put into the hands of young girls with safety-stories that will in terest and instruct, too, without thrust ing the instruction unpleasantly upon the readers who are wary of all such efforts to give them a pill in sugar coating. There is no need, therefore, to allow the youngsters to resort to inflammable novels of mawkish sentiment for amusement, and a ceaseless vigilance should be exerted to see that their tastes are cultivated along proper lines with the right sort of literature.

A WOMAN'S NOTEBOOK.

A chapter might be written on the box-pleated skirts as seen at the modistes, for they are of many kinds.

The single box-pleat in the middle of the back is the simplest form of all. It's graceful and not as heavy as the

Sometimes the single box pleat comes in pairs and sometimes they are "three of a kind."

Only the slim maid should wear the garment that is pleated all the way around, and the one with a plenitude of stitched tucks is also likely to give an appearance of embonpoint.

Any of these kinds will look well in summer goods, however.

By the bye, the wholesale milliners are having their openings, so spring must really be at hand.

Lingeric of polka-dotted dimity in sets to match is new and quite too lovely for anything.

Now it is that one may purchase the lovely ulster one coveted in the fall for about half the price asked then.

But one's too interested in waists and organdies to spend anything on a mere coat, spite of the groundhog's prediction.

And don't furs cover a multitude of sins of shabbiness?

'Tis a time for renovation, hence the prevalence of the bolero and the pointed jacket.

SAD FILIPINO CHILDREN.

It is sad news that the person charge of the White Cross Society in Manila reports in regard to Filipino children, says an exchange. They appear to be a most joyless class, no amusement such as ordinarily delights the childish heart being provided for them. Their little faces are described as pensive and sad; they never play with toys, nor do they have any merry games. Their only diversion is cock-fighting. When benevolent American women are making up hampers and packages of books for the Manila hospital wards, if a few toys were shipped in, directed to child Filipinos, who knows how many little lives might be brightened and bettered? Some who have observed the lack-joy estate of these children have contrasted their cheeriess for with the merry times that crowd the lives of the Japanese children, and prayed that American women would start a toy and game movement in behalf of these poor babies who are defraeded out of the child's birthright of fun. Nothing achieved in later life can atone for a joyless child-

AMETHYSTS FOR FEBRUARY

The girl who was born in February derived from the Greek, meaning cause. When you feel inclined to ask "without drunkenness," the stone be- yourself seriously if life is worth living,

ing supposed to prevent intoxication. The ancients had cups made of ame-thyst, believing that they would prevent the liquor they contained from intoxicating. The amethyst was also considered a sure charm against poison.

. . . WOMEN OF TODAY.

Women sailors are employed in Denmark, Norway and Finland. In one of the large office buildings in Boston the electric elevators are op-

erated by girls. No married woman in the United States is compelled by law to take her husband's name.

Waiter girls in Munich restaurants work fourteen to sixteen hours a day without a holiday all the year. Mrs. F. C. de Sumichrast, wife the French professor at Harvard, has started the Harvard relief fund for the

soldiers. Miss Elise Farrel of Ansonia, Conn., college graduate and the daughter of a millionaire, is acting as typewriter in her father's office, in order to learn

destitute children and wives of British

business methods. The female Society for the Relief and Employment of the Poor is probably the oldest woman's association in America. It was founded in Philadel-

phia over 104 years ago. Captain Gordon Chesney Wilson, who was wounded in South Africa, had the pleasure of being reported by the British office on the wounded list, as Lady Wilson's husband."

The government of France has formed an order among the washerwomen of the Seine and will give them diplomas. Twelve medals will be dis-tributed among the most skilled and faithful.

Mrs. Catherine Smith has filed suit against the city of Columbus, Kas., for \$15,000 for damages sustained by the habitual drunkenness of her husband, which, she alleges, is due to the fact that the city permitted saloons to be run in violation of the law. The proprietors of all the drinking places in the town and the owners of the buildings in which they are located are made party defendants.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S SCRAP BOOK.

He gives a ripe apple for an apple blossom who changes an old love for One should not, even in jest, be discordant with the beloved,

A cranberry jelly served recently was molded with circular slices of banana, the combination proving delicious.

-Austin O'Malley.

If a moth miller is seen in a closet, it is a good plan to burn a little camphor gum very promptly. Frequently, this simple precaution, if taken very por of sleep. During the night they

Soup is very improved by the use of whipped cream. A teaspoonful of why one feels sleepy after a heavy whipped cream is put in the soup tu- meal, for then there is a large quantity reen and the hot soup poured over it. Stir lightly two or three times with a fork before serving. This addition to bright spirits for days at a stretch; any sort of soup, stock, or cream, will prove a success.

A simple dessert enjoyed by the children consists of apples-cored, and each cavity filled with sugar, nutmeg, a bit of butter and two or three raisins. Add one cupful of hot water and bake in a slow oven. This may be varied occasionally by placing a meringue on the top of each apple when done, and cooking in a slow oven for seven minutes longer. Serve cold.

An old California recipe for soda biscuit, dating from the days when baking powder was unknown, is still used in many kitchens of the old residenters, and with most admirable results. Given experience and practice, the tiny, spongy biscuit thus evolved are as light as the proverbial feather. A medium dough is mixed at night of sour milk, flour and a pinch of salt. In the morning this is rolled out on the molding board, with just a bit of flour to keep it from sticking, and over the top is sprinkled the tiniest bit of soda, bearing in mind that the sourer the milk the less soda used. Roll lightly and fold over. Repeat three times, cut into biscuit about the size of a silver dollar and bake in a slower oven than is required for baking powder biscuit.

The following recipe for cheese croquettes, given some time ago in these columns, has been requested again by correspondent: Cut up one pound of American cheese into small dice shapes. Have ready in a saucepan one cupful hot cream sauce. All the diced cheese and the beaten yolk of two eggs, diluded with a little cream. Blend together, and allow the mixture to stand on the stove a moment until the cheese gets steady. Season to taste with salt, white pepper, a little grated nutmeg and a dash of cayenne, and set the mixture upon the ice until cold. When ready to fry make into croquette shape, dip in beaten egg, then in crumbs again, and iry in deep fat until brown. These are pronounced delicious by all who try them.

POISON YOU EAT AT DINNER.

The most mysterious of all poisons are those deadly ptomaines, which kill numbers of people in the hot season numbers of people in the hot season while other rhymes support the same of the year. Whenever you eat a view. In an old collection of English piece of animal food you run some risk proverbs we have: of swallowing a fatal dose, and, as a The Welshman would rather see his matter of fact, scarcely a day passes that you don't take a small quantity of Than see a fair Februser; these poisons with your breakfast, and from the Scotch collections:

luncheon or dinner. It is they which give you that lanshould wear an amethyst, which signi-should wear an amethyst, which signi-fies true love. The word, however, is comes over you without any apparent When you feel inclined to ask guid, out-of-sorts feeling that often

you may feel tolerably sure that you have got some ptomaines circulating in your blood.

These are very curious bodies in one sense, that is, the simplicity of their composition. If you take a quantity of air, a little hydrogen from water, and some of the carboa of a cedar pencil, and join them together in a particular

way, you have a poisonous ptomaine. No chemist can join them properly together, but the microbe makes them in this way. He feeds on a piece of meat, and, in the process of feeding the changes it into a ptomaine. If you could now separate it from the meat you would find a little drop of oily fluid like nicotine, or a little particle in the fact that a set of books that had a set like opening the name of solutions. of salt like quinine. And a quantity smaller than a pinhead would kill a

All kinds of fish and meats are sometimes charged with ptomaines, but some foods are particularly dangerous. Pork, sausages, meat pies, roast goose, mackerel, hams, herrings, salmon and shell fish are the lavorite resorts of the microbe that manufactures ptomaine. Scarcely ever do we hear of any one being poisoned by mutton, or beef, or chickens. But cheese often contains quantities of poison. Tinned meats and tinned fish, if the tins are not perjectly sealed, are almost sure to contain very dangerous ptomaines. And fley have been found even in beer which was beginning to decay.

Sometimes you cannot protect yourself, no matter how careful you are, for these poisons appear in meat only a few hours after killing. But the risk is very slight except under two conditions, which greatly favor the produc-

tion of the ptomaines. Firstly—When you cook meat and then put it in the larder, for a few hours, the poison is made in large quantities. As a rule, in fact, you will find that all the great poisoning tragedies have occurred from eating cold meat or fish.

Secondly-If you open a tir of fish or meat, do not consume it all at once, and eat the remainder next day, you stand a very great chance of getting poisoned by ptomaines. The explanation of these facts is enrious, and it shows what wheels within wheels there are even in the microscopic world. Some kinds of microbes are the mortal foes of other kinds. In all sorts of food there is a class of microbes whom the ptomaine bacteria are in mortal dread. Now, when you cook the meat you kill these microes. Then, when you set it aside, the ptomaine bacteria come along, find no occupants and so take possession. Half an hour afterwards they have succeeded in making sufficient poison to kill a tapily And there is no use in heating the meat again, for heat does not affect the ptomaine.

Perhaps the strangest thing about these substances is that they are always present in our bodies. It is said that if the quantity in our blood were increased teniold we would die. They are found in our saliva, and, at times, a little of it would prove fatal to a bird, a mouse or other small animal. They are also present in our brain, and the latest theory of sleep is that is results from the paralyzing effects of ptomaines in the brain.

During the day these substances accumulate in the brain until there is a sufficient quantity to produce the torearly in the spring, will rid that closet are burned off by the oxygen that of moths for the season. and coffee keep one awake. They destroy the ptomaines. And this is also of imported ptomaines in the blood. Now and again you feel in unusually then you have a prolonged fit of depression. It is all a matter of more or less ptomaines in the system.

THE FEMININE OBSERVER.

From the Philadelphia Times. A sable coat covers a multitude faults.

A woman never can understand why her dog doesn't seem as cute to others as to herself.

The real test of a man's affection comes when a woman can be of no use It seems hard that the wicked stand

in slippery places-the righteous certainly do not. A man with a headache upsets a

household far more than a woman with broken bones. Fringe will never be fashionable on men's trousers, though it may be on

Why is it we always feel so mad when we are told of faults that we know we possess?

women's gowns.

The desire to jump on a train and go away somewhere is almost as overpowering with some persons as the thirst for liquor.

In 1901 the woman who can make good bread will be prouder to acknowledge it than if she painted the finest

FEBRUARY WEATHER LORE.

From an old English book we learn that the tendency of this month to wet weather and its uncertain temperature, as hovering between winter and spring, are expressed proverbitly: February fill the dyke (ditch)

Either with a black or white; namely, either with rain or snow. Popelar wisdom, however, recognizes an advantage in its adhering to its wintry character, the above rhyme having occasionally added to it: If it be white, it's the better to like;

dam on her bier

A' the month o' the year Curse a fair Februeer. The Norman peasant pronounces virtually to the same purpose: Fevrier qui donne neige

Bel ete nous pleige.

INFECTION FROM BOOKS.

The State Board of Health of Michigan has, it is reported sent a commu-nication to the New York Board of Health that twenty elerks employed on some volumes of record had died of consumption, and on examination by a bac-teriologist the books were found full of tubercle bacilli. It is thought they became infected by a former clerk, who had the habit of moistening his thumb been coughed over by a succession of twenty consumptive clerks should con-tain tubercle bacill, and decidedly need sterilization but the story is an interesting one, though too incomplete and indefinite. It ought to be given with a thorough medical report of all the facts, and this we have not yet seen in our overlooking of German medical literature. It would be of interest to know how many cashiers of business houses, and tellers, become infected from the money they handle with every form of germ. So far as we are aware very little effort is made to disinfect dirty bills and coins, which last are often almost black in places with dirt lodged in the impressions of the die. We all know what the physical characters of much of the paper currency are, and and it is a most remarkable thing that every possible infection is not spread broadcast by it. The fact that the illeffects of dirty papers from hand to hand by thousands of people, habitually wet with salvia in counting, circulating everywhere without any attempt at cleansing or disinfection, does not convey disease at wholesale almost staggers one's fath in any infection what ever. The bank tellers' occupation should, of all, others, it would seem, be one of the most productive of morbidity and fatalities. What are the facts in the case, and have they been investigated? It would appear that this might be a matter worth inquiry. It is, in fact, probable that none of us really escape the infection of tuberculosis, but that only where the predisposition exists or the infection is particularly virulent is it effectual in producing perceptible morbidity, and may not this constant exposure have created a very general immunity to the disease? This certainly appears to be one of the most rational explanations of the facts as they exist.

THE POLITEST MAN LIVING.

This is a new story of the Height of Politeness. It is told by Angus Evan Abbott, the author, and it is, I believe, absolutely true. Mr. Abbott is a Canadian by birth and education, and on first coming to England be was, as most Americans and Canadians are, eager to gatch a glimpse of the Queen; but as Her Majesty did not live in his suburbs Mr. Abbott's wish remained ungratified for some time. However one day he found himself in Portsmouth and learned that the Royal yacht, with the Queen and Princess Beatrice aboard, was to cross from the Isle of Wight to Portsmouth. Hastening down to the landing-place, he discovered that there was not the ghost of a chance of catching sight of Her Majesty on land, so he went to the waterside, hired a small boat, and rowed out into the great harbor. Pushing out from the inner port, wherein rode a mighty fleet of battleships and cruisers all a-flutter with bunting in honor of the Queen, the writer found himself on the broad outer bay, alone except for a dotted line of men-of-war's boats indicating the route to be taken by the Queene's yacht Pulling in his oars and allowing the boat to float at will, Mr. Abbott got his glasses focussed ready for the Queen's yacht and put in histime reading a book. All at once he heard a voice sounding as though it came from the clouds. It was gentle, aristocratic of accent, and apologetic in diction. It said, "I beg your pardon, but would you mind letting us pass?" Glancing quickly up, Mr. Abbott beheld the bow of the mighty battle-ship Minotaur towering over his little rowboat like a precipice; and peering over the brow of the cliff of coming directly toward the tiny row-boat. In the words of the novel, "To "Arrows of the Chace" harbor, and was but a few yards away, Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, seize the oars and pull for his life was the work of an instant." When Mr. Abbott was clear of the battle-ship the naval officer, not a ghost of a smile on his face, said "Thank you very much," and the ship crept past. Mr. Abbott claims that haval officer to be the politest man living.

HERITAGE OF BRAVERY.

An Englishman is always glad to run across a proof that heredity tells. The pleasing theory that there is everything in heredity is the foundation of the mild monarchical and aristocratic form of government that obtains over here, and isolated instances of inherited virtues are rapidly seized upon and held up to public view. The war now raging has furnished one such object-lesson. At Elandslangte the Lancers found themselves in a very tight corner. The Boers swarmed around the cavalrymen and shot straight. Alone with the foremost of the Lancers rode John James Shurlock, a sixteen-year-old trumpeter. This young blood deserted the bugle for the revolver, and was seen by officers and men to shoot down three Boers as he rode forward, Now, this boy's mother was the daughter of a man who served thirty-one years in the old Eighty second Foot (now the second battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment), and his father served twenty-two years in the Fourteenth Hussars and the Fifth Lancers. Two cousins of young Shurlock are also at the front.

PARODY ON THE RECESSION J AL

F. W. Reitz, the Transvaal State Sec retary, has written a parody on Mr. Kipling's "Recessional." It is entitled, "Progressional" and is dedicated to "Mudyard Pipling". The first stantza

follows:

Gods of lings, brass and gold.
Lords of the world, by right divine.
Under whose baneful sway they hold
Dominion over mine and thine—
Such lords as these have made them rotten.
They have forgotten. They have forgotten,

FAME'S PATHWAY.

Captain Fuzzt, who lately died in Grenoble, France, was a veteran of Waterloo. He was but 131 years old when he joined the colors after Napol-con's return from Elba, and he served continuously in the French army, except for a time spent in Greece during Mr. Jones Says the Situation Is Very En-the revolution, until after the Franco-Prussian war.

George L. Watson, the Scotch designer of yachts, celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a designer this year. After serving his apprenticeship he went into business for himself, and, as is well known, has been the most successful of British designers. His best averaging eighty-five bales each, were known boats are the Thistle, the three Valkyries, the Britannia, the Bona, the Rainbow and the Gleniffer.

One of the features of the present congress is the friendship that has come into existence between Littlefield, the successor of the late Mr. Dingley, and Judge de Armond of Missouri. The former, of course, is a republican, and the latter is a democrat, but they have become what is called inseparable. Their intimacy began while they were at work on the Roberts case.

General Theodore Schwan, who is distinguishing himself in the Philippines, is a graduate of the ranks. He entered the army as a private in 1857 and quickly rose through the grades of corporal, sergeant, first sergeant and quartermaster sergeant, which grade he got in 1863. A year later he got his lieutenancy for meritorious service, and in 1866 was made a captian. For his services in the war of the rebellion he was brevetted captian and major.;

PHONETIC SPELLING BARRED.

The University of Chicago Overturns a Decision of Its Printing Authorities.

Chicago, Feb. 4.- The innovation of ronetic spelling at the University of hicago will not be made at present. The University senate yesterday vetoed the action of the administrative board of the University Press in deciding to adopt for use in the university publications the National Educational Association's list of twelve words in the abbreviated phonetic spelling. The phonctic spelling question has been discussed by profesors at the university for some time. The board of the University Press took the action for the innovation several months ago. changes of spelling contemplated were: Program for programme, the for though, altho for although, there for thorough, thorofare for thoroughfare, thru for through, thruout for throughout, catalog for catalogue, prolog for prologue, decalog for decalogue, demagog for demagogue, pedagog for ped-

agogue. The official publications and journals oublished by the University Press inlude an immense amount of current Board was such a radical step that leading members of the university congregation asked the board not to put it into operation until it had been dis-been a factor in maintaining prices in cussed. The vote was close, being 20 this section is a fact that is gradually o 16. This action of the congregation attracted attention over the country. Thousands of newspaper clippings from all cities and states have been sent to was formed, prices have been main-President Harper, in which the university has been ridiculed. The senate then, when but for the influence of the took up the question yesterday with the result above noted. It is the highest and most exclusive body of faculty members.-New York Sun.

HIM. Mr. Ruskin, it has been calculated, wrote more books than any three of recent bibliography-including various editions, letters, etc.—reach nearly ence. Quotations of from 4 to 7 cents twelve hundred. But the books he have been maintained, when otherwise wrote were only a small portion of those which he projected. His drawers at Brantwood must be full of manuscripts, and his letters will one day make a most delightful volume-or rather series of volumes. It is said fron was the calm face of a naval officer. I that he appointed as his literary exec-The ship was swinging slowly into utors Mr. Charles Eliot Norton and

> Mr. Ruskin's art treasures will presumably remain at Brantwood. They have been much reduced by gifts to public galleries and museums, but still include a splendid collection of Turner's drawings; countless drawings by Mr. Ruskin imself; a set of Durer's engravings; and many drawings by Burne-Jones, Rossetti, William Hunt and others of his favorite artists. The Brantwood collection of minerals, formed without any regard to cost, is probably unique, and Mr. Ruskin was also the possessor of many valuable missals and manuscripts. Some years ago he made over Brantwood and its contents to his cousin, Mrs. Arthur Severn, by deed of gift.-London Daily

A FAVORABLE SIGN.

"Has my daughter encouraged your suit?" asked the father. "Well, replied the young man,

can only point to circumstantial evidence, and the dog is always locked in the cellar on nights that I call."-Philadelphia North American.

Glorious News.

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, L. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused

her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved,—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rhenm, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold at Dr. Stone's Drug Stores.

There are as many kind of silver knives as there are different brands of bicycles.

ARE BEING SHIPPED

MANY CARLOADS OF HOPS FOR-WARDED TO EASTERN BUYERS.

ion-Directors Meet.

The shipment of hops from Salem is very lively at the present time. During the month of January eighteen cars, shipped to Eastern brewers, while thus far this month seventeen cars-pracsically a daily average of one car-have been forwarded to the Eastern market.

There are now 3000 bales of the 1899 crop stored in the Southern Pacific company's warehouse in this city. A mold has appeared among baled hops that is causing some uneasiness among both dealers and growers. lungus growth first appears on the burlap with which the hops are enclosed and, unless promptly suppressed, will penetrate the bale and ruin the hops. The treatment that is being administered to bales that are affected in this way, consists of the removal of the burlap from each bale, which is then thoroughly scraped, until all signs of the nrold have disappeared, when the bale is again sewn up. The mold has appeared quite extensively among the hops in the railroad company's warehouse in this city. Two forces of men were yesterday subjecting the hops to the treatment here mentioned, gooking to the suppression of the further spread of the mold.

M. L. Jones, of Brooks, president of the Oregon Hopgrowers' Association, was in the city yesterday, returning home on the Shasta express last evening. When seen at the depot and quesgioned concerning the general condition of the hop market, Mr. Jones

"The general condition of the market is better and the situation as pertains to the individual grower and the Oregon Hopgrowers' Association is very encouraging. There are many more inquiries. Buyers are now asking: What will you take for your hops? when but a few short weeks ago they were offering ridiculously dow quota tions of from 2 to 4 cents per pound. Some dealers are now talking of purchasing hops from the association at even better prices than have yet been realized for hops this year. In this respect, conditions have wonderfully improved,

"If the people will stand by the association, the growers can but be greatly benefitted by the association. grower who has pooled his interests with the association, means business, a iterature. The action of the Press fact that bespeaks much for the permanency of the organization."

That the hopgrowers association has being realized. While it is true prices have not materially advanced, it is also equally a fact that since the association toined at the figures which prevailed association, prices would, undoubtedly bave steadily declined until the ultimate result would have been a panic equal to that of 1895. These facts were WHAT RUSKIN LEFT BEHIND prominent Salem buyer, in conversation

with a Statesman representative. This some buyer further said: "While the association has not accomplished all that is desired, it has been successour leading thinkers. They number ful in maintaining prices and prevented over seventy. The entries in the most the anticipated panic that would have ensued but for its strengthening influhave been maintained, when otherwise hops would not have brought more than 2 or 3 cents. The association is well organized and if the organization is continued, will prove a strong factor in the handling of the product of this industry."

> The board of directors of the association held a business meeting in Woodburn last Saturday.

Much business of a routine nature was transacted. James Winstanley was appointed a member of the sales committee. The affairs of the association were reported in good shape. Recenty several sales at fair figures were made, and more are under considerafion. The secretary was instructed to open an office here, and will begin at once the pooling of the 1900 crop, on the same general plan and on substanfially the same contract with the growers as the Fruitgrowers' Association of California has with its producers. The hop statistics, as gathered by the association, show by 15,000 or 20,000 fewer bales at present in the state than is claimed by some dealers. The board finally concluded that there were now on hand not to exceed 25,000 bales in the state, and that even these figures are too high.

The matter of purchasing supplies that will be required for harvesting this year's crop was very shoroughly dis-cussed. It was finally decided to refer the matter to H. L. Bents, of Butte-ville, secretary of the association, who will ascertain from the several local associations that comprise the state orgarrization, the amount of supplies each will require. When these statistics shall have been gathered, the officers of the association will arrange for the purchase thereof.

