

MUCH SURPRISED

London Agog Over the Action of Queen Victoria.

Her Intention to Visit Ireland, for the First Time Since Her Widowhood, Creates Astonishment.

LONDON, March 7.—At no other time, since the diamond jubilee, has the queen been so conspicuous an object in the public mind as she is to-night. This promises to be even more strikingly the case tomorrow. The announcement is made this evening that, for the first time since the jubilee, she will tomorrow drive from Buckingham palace along the embankment to St. Paul's cathedral; back through Holborn and Piccadilly. Beyond all this is the announcement of the queen's intention to visit Ireland for the first time, it is said, since the death of the prince consort. This is regarded as one of the most remarkable acts of the queen's life. No minister of the crown has ever dared to suggest such a remarkable undertaking.

SALEM WELL ADVERTISED.

The War Cry Has an Excellent Account of the Advantages of Oregon's Capital City.

The War Cry, of this week, published by the Salvation Army at its headquarters in New York city, contains an excellent article on Salem, written by Mrs. R. Kuhn, wife of Captain Kuhn, the officer in charge of the work of that organization in this city. The article occupies the major portion of the sixth page of the War Cry, and is handsomely illustrated, containing excellent views of the capitol, the city hall, the court house, Captain Kuhn's residence, and also portraits of Rev. H. A. Ketchum, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and Captain R. Kuhn. Following are a few excerpts from the article:

"Salem, which is not only the capital of the state of Oregon, but also the county seat of Marion county, is the city of beautiful homes, having a population of 15,000. It is situated in the center of the largest fruit-growing district in the Pacific Northwest. It is surrounded with a rich agricultural country. Here, too, is the largest hop-growing district in the world. On the west of the city, separating it from Polk county, is the Willamette river, and as there is a great deal of traffic up and down the river, and Salem has many manufacturing interests, there is a great deal of shipping both by water and rail. Among others there is a woolen mill and a lumber mill, two box factories and a sash and door factory, and two iron foundries. There are electric lights throughout the whole city, and an electric street-car service; a complete system of water works supplies the city with water and good drainage.

"All the purely state institutions are located here. These include the Oregon state hospital for the insane, school for the blind, and a school for deaf mutes, a reform school for boys, and the penitentiary. The fourth largest school for the training of Indian youth is also here.

"There is a beautiful state house and court house, and a very handsome city hall. The buildings generally are large and substantially built, and as the streets are very wide, and lined with stately maple trees, Salem is a truly beautiful city.

"There are about twenty different churches here. Many of the buildings are very large and beautiful. Among the members are many friends of the Army. When we made an appeal at Christmas for food and clothing for the poor families of the town, every one responded, and we had plenty to give them all. Our present officers, who took charge the first of November, have been doing their best, and by the help of God the work is going on.

"The War Cry went up to the 100 mark. Almost every one is pleased each week to see the paper come into their office or store. Even our government buys a paper every week, and is a true friend. The editor of the Oregon Statesman, our leading paper, has been a valued friend, allowing space in the paper any time we wish it.

March and the Lion

Something Better Than the Old Saw.

The saying about the lion and the lamb in March often proves false, but there is another and a better one which is literally true. When March comes in and finds you taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify, enrich and vitalize your blood, you may expect, when it goes out, that it will leave you free from that tired feeling and with none of the boils, pimples and eruptions which manifest themselves because of impure blood in the spring. If you have not already begun taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for your spring medicine, we advise you to begin today. We assure you it will make you feel better all through the coming summer.

LADY WARWICK'S HOSTELS.

Much-Needed Women's Training Schools and Their Work.

Lady Warwick's hostels are situated on the outskirts of Reading. In those hostels a number of women study and practice poultry, fruit and flower farming, and other branches of agricultural production, says the London Daily News. At the agricultural college, which is in the heart of the town, they attend lectures and examinations.

A party of visitors from London inspected the hostels recently. After luncheon they were driven to the college, where a meeting took place under the presidency of Mr. Asquith.

Lady Warwick read the report of Miss Bradley, warden of the hostels. It testified to "a year of steady progress and remarkable success." A second hostel was opened at Michaelmas, a boarding house for short-course students would be opened after Christmas, and a large poultry school had been provided. Instead of 12 students they had 41, and instead of three acres to work upon they had 11. The dairy students had attained thorough proficiency in

butter making, milk testing and in soft cheese making, and besides having acquired a good grounding in the manufacture of hard-pressed cheese. Horticultural students had been well trained in the propagation of vines, bush fruits, roses and shrubs, in raising all kinds of vegetables and seeds, and in the culture of tomatoes and cucumbers. Their strong point was the profitable pursuit of mushroom growing. Over 300 head of poultry had been reared, the two runs having increased to 10. The apiary, started last year with two stocks of bees, had grown considerably. A most valuable adjunct to the work was the Lady Warwick Agricultural association, formed in February.

Mr. Asquith made the confession that when he first heard of Lady Warwick's scheme, he regarded it as possessing a Utopian flavor. He acknowledged that, confronted by the logic of accomplished facts, he now had a firm and fixed belief in its practical utility. Hitherto the association in this country of women with outdoor work had, he thought, been mainly confined to what might be called the ruder operations in the field. The new departure, due to the initiative of Lady Warwick consisted in this, that it professed to train women of culture and education, who either wished to supplement their means, or were compelled by the stress of circumstances to earn their own livelihood—it professed to train women of that class, by a judicious combination of theoretical and experimental teaching, for the lighter, more refined, more exacting (from a technical point of view), and certainly not the least remunerative branches of agriculture.

PADEREKSKI ON CHILDREN'S MUSIC.

In my opinion, says Paderewski in Harper's Bazar, every child should be taught the piano. I know that it is considered an open question nowadays as to whether it is worth while for a child to study music unless it shows special aptitude in that direction. It is not now unusual to find young women in society totally ignorant of the piano; but to my mind, general culture demands that every civilized person should be acquainted with all the manifestations of culture. The only way to comprehend art is to have some knowledge of it. As the piano is the best instrument to show all species of music, every child should study it.

As to the length of time to be devoted to practice, for those who treat music as an additional subject of general education, one hour and a half or two hours daily are usually sufficient. For children I should recommend several periods of practice a day, each of about a half hour duration. Young students should never be allowed to practice over an hour at a time, as the acute attending prolonged exercise of this kind is apt to counterbalance any good attained. The two hours daily practice can easily be divided into two, three, or even four periods.

Advanced students should devote at least three hours a day to practice. The first thing to be learned is the elementary study of theory.

The time at which a child may take its first "piece," as it is commonly called, depends entirely upon the pupil's aptitude and zeal. The teacher must be the best judge of that.

A great deal of attention should be given to the memorizing, and it should be begun as soon as possible.—Philadelphia Times.

MAKES CHAIN ARMOR SHIRTS.

An Old Industry Revived by an English Manufacturer.

Owing to the cleverness of a Sheffield manufacturer the ancient custom of wearing chain and mail is likely to be revived. The abandonment of the coat-of-mail was due to the superior piercing ability of the modern missile, which rendered the coat useless for ordinary purposes of protection. Moreover, its unwieldiness made it worthless as a protection against the attack of steel. Now, however, the cleverness of a Sheffield manufacturer has produced a shirt of mail that weighs less than 12 pounds that can readily be worn beneath the coat, which is impervious to every attack except that of the composition bullet. His product is having a large sale and is likely to be more widely used as it becomes better known.

It is composed of small steel rings linked together so finely that even the point of a pin cannot penetrate through them. At the same time they are so flexible that they can be worn without the slightest discomfort.

They cover the entire breast and back from the neck to the thighs and extend down the arm to the elbow. Thus it will protect anyone from an attack of dagger or sword in every vulnerable place. Its value as a protection against assassination is evident.

WAR AND WHISKERS.

Lord Roberts does not comply with the queen's regulation directing the shaving of the chin, writes a correspondent on the subject of war and whiskers. Lord Roberts' father, according to his portrait in "Forty-one Years in India," wore side whiskers, but shaved the upper lip. At Majuba Sir George Pomeroy Colley wore a beard, which is common on active service; at Haliak, N. S., the wearing of a beard is compulsory in the winter months. The late General Wauchope shaved the upper lip, and indeed the whole face, just as did Major "Roddy" Owen; some young officers have lately been reprimanded for doing the same. The "Captain with His Whiskers" of the Dunderberg style was a contemporary of Lord Allchurch in "Fra Diavolo" but a small side-whisker extending as low as the lobe of the ear was worn by military officers until the days of the Zulu and Afghan wars, when it went out of fashion, though his royal highness the Duke of Cambridge stuck to his, which are even a trifle larger. Naval officers must either be clean-shaved, like Lord Charles Beresford, or must wear a full beard, like his royal highness the Duke of York. Bluejackets formerly had to be clean-shaved, receiving permission to wear beards from Mr. Childers.—London Chronicle.

Winston Spencer Churchill, the British war correspondent now in the Transvaal, has published his first novel. It bears the title "Savrola," and depicts the political intrigue and revolution in the imaginary republic of Laurana.

Twice-a-week Statesman, \$1 a year.

TOUR OF INSPECTION IN SEVERAL COURTS

STATE OFFICERS VISITED THE INSANE ASYLUM YESTERDAY.

New Wing Is Being Furnished and Will Be Ready for Occupancy the First of Next Month.

(From Daily, March 7th.)

Gov. T. T. Geer, Secretary of State, F. I. Dunbar and State Treasurer Charles S. Moore, composing the board of asylum trustees, accompanied by Architect Lazarus, of Portland, went to the asylum yesterday afternoon, on a tour of inspection through the new wing. The visit was the result of a report, received by the board, that the plastering in a portion of the new structure, though it has long been on the walls, has not dried, and it was thought advisable to make an examination of it, and ascertain the best course to pursue. After a thorough inspection the board was assured by Mr. Lazarus that the plastering was in every way satisfactory, and that, as soon as the weather moderated and the air became dryer, the plastering would harden and dry, there being, therefore, no necessity of tearing off the plastering and doing the work over.

The new wing is nearly finished, some painting and furnishing being all that is now required before the structure can be occupied; the heating apparatus and light wires are now being connected up, and the entire wing will be in readiness for occupancy by April 1st.

Gov. T. T. Geer yesterday received a letter from Wm. G. Buchanan, director general of the Pan-American Exposition, to be held in Buffalo, New York, in 1901, requesting the Oregon executive to appoint two ladies to be honorary members of the board of women managers of the exposition.

The plan of the executive committee of the board of managers is to have a women's board to consist of not less than twenty-five ladies, to take charge of the department of woman's work, and the governor of each state and territory has been asked to appoint two honorary members of this board. Governor Geer has taken no action in the matter as yet, but if any representative Oregon ladies desire to serve on the board, he will doubtless consider their wishes, and make the appointments.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS.—At a recent meeting of the faculty of the medical department of Willamette University, it was decided that the final examination should begin on Thursday, the 15th inst. There are six candidates for graduation honors, viz: J. H. Robnett, F. R. Bowersox, Boyd Richardson, E. G. Kirby, I. N. Sanders, and F. E. Brown. The graduating exercises of the class will probably take place on April 3d. Last year the exercises were deferred until commencement week at the university, but this year the class is larger and as it would be impossible to keep the class together, it has been decided to hold the graduating exercises immediately following the close of the school year.

ABOUT KLAMATH COUNTY.—On the 1st inst., Joseph G. Pierce, proprietor of the Klamath Falls Express, issued a neat pamphlet containing a general write-up of Klamath county, its resources and advantages, its present and its future. The pamphlet contains twenty-four pages, is well printed and appropriately illustrated. It is a very valuable publication for general distribution for the purpose of encouraging immigration, for which it was designed as the following inscription on the cover page would indicate: "Its productive land needs thousands of people for its proper development." The souvenir reflects not a little credit upon the enterprising publisher.

A BAD FALL.—Ruth, the 10-months old daughter of Chief of Police D. W. Gibson, received a severe fall and sustained a bad gash on the forehead, while playing about the family home on South High street. The little midget was just learning to walk when she fell, striking her head against the wainscoting and cutting quite a gash. Dr. W. H. Byrd was called and found it necessary to take two or three stitches.

NEW CITIZENS.—N. Gooding, S. Merten and J. Blomberger, residents of Butteville precinct, yesterday took their final naturalization papers before the county court; they were formerly subjects of the emperor of Germany. Carl Jansen, a native of Denmark, declared his intention to become an American citizen.

WHAT ONE WOMAN THINKS.

Every man is a hero to some woman.

A huckster is necessarily a man of high calling.

'Be kind to the turkey, he will not be long with us.

Most people practice economy because they have to.

About the only thing some men take to heart is their pocket-book.

Love and friendship are both plants which thrive under cultivation.

No man can exist respectfully without a good woman to look after him.

A woman always enjoys the play a little more if she is certain of the becoming arrangement of her back hair.

The only man that does not object to wearing an apron, is either a butcher, a baker, a shoemaker or a Mason.

The millionaires who are constantly preaching about the blessings of poverty do not exhibit any great alacrity in securing them.

Man may boast of his superior courage, but whenever any peculiar noises are heard around the house at night, it is always the woman who gets up to hunt for them.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder, it cures painful, smarting, nervous feet and ingrowing nails, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

JUDGE R. P. BOISE'S DEPARTMENT IS IN SESSION.

New Foreclosure Suit Filed Yesterday—Minor Orders Made by the Supreme Court.

(From Daily, March 7th.)

Judge R. P. Boise held a brief session of the equity department of the circuit court yesterday, when a number of cases were disposed of. Minor orders were entered as follows:

Mary M. Mothorn, plaintiff, vs. Mattie A. Parrish, et al., defendants; confirmation; confirmed.

J. H. Brewer, plaintiff, vs. Henry W. Hencke, defendant; foreclosure; default and decree of foreclosure.

Salem Building & Loan Association, plaintiff, vs. G. W. Harris, et al., defendants; foreclosure; demurrer overruled; no further answer.

Salem Building & Loan Association, plaintiff, vs. W. A. Alderson, et al., defendants; default as to all defendants and decree of foreclosure.

W. T. Slater receiver, plaintiff, vs. C. M. Talbot, defendant; confirmation; confirmed.

The Salem Building & Loan Association, plaintiff, vs. H. C. Downing, et al., defendants, is the title of a new case filed in Judge Boise's court yesterday. Judgment is asked for \$1575 and interest, and \$100 attorney's fees, and the foreclosure of a mortgage, held by the plaintiff, on lot No. 4, in block No. 7, Watt's addition to Salem. F. A. Turner is attorney for the plaintiffs.

In the supreme court, yesterday, orders were made as follows, in cases now pending:

Julia C. Richardson, appellant, vs. Bertrand Orth, et al., respondents; ordered on stipulation that appellant have until April 10th to serve and file the abstract.

Thomas J. Hammer, respondent, vs. F. O. Downing, et al., appellants; ordered on stipulation that respondent have until April 15th to serve and file his brief.

R. Kerslake et al., respondents, vs. The Brower & Thompson Lumber Company et al., respondents and appellants; ordered on stipulation that appellants time to serve and file their brief be extended to April 1st.

IN MARION COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Considerable Money in Hands of the District Officers—School Libraries Very Popular.

Many reports of school district clerks are being received in the office of County Supt. G. W. Jones, for the year ending March 1st, and nearly all of them show considerable balances of cash on hand. This condition of affairs is the result, partially, of the changes made by law, in the manner of distributing school moneys, there being four apportionments, annually, instead of two, as was the custom in the past. This change was made last year, after the district boards had made their plans for the year, erroneously basing them on the quarterly distribution which was believed to be the semi-annual apportionment. As a result the money apportioned to the districts was not all used, and the balance will therefore be returned to the county, save \$50 for each district, which amount will be retained.

During the past few months the matter of creating libraries for the school districts has received much attention, and Supt. Jones reports that fully one-half of the districts in Marion county will be provided with choice libraries during the ensuing school year, and these libraries will do much to aid the work of the teachers, by creating a desire for reading among the pupils and thus fostering a taste for good literature to the great benefit of the pupils and society in general.

AN OBITUARY.

Editor Statesman: Kindly publish the following obituary:

William Rodney Barnett, son of John and Temperance Barnett, was born February 27, 1884, and died February 21, 1900. During his entire life he was afflicted, and from the time he was four years old was a great sufferer with spinal weakness; his last illness was brief and terminated fatally within a day or two after he was seized with meningitis; he was patient and uncomplaining during the years of suffering, a beautiful spirit and his end was peaceful. He was one of thirteen children, four of whom preceded him; eight brothers and sisters, a father and mother remain, and a goodly number of relatives and friends were present at the funeral, which was conducted by the writer.

EDWARD GITTINS, Pastor M. E. church, Turner, Or., March 6, 1900.

NOT WORTH MENTIONING.

Mauser Bullet Through Your Neck—Need Not Spoil Your Appetite.

The descriptions which have prevailed hitherto in works of surgery of the lesions inflicted by bullets must be completely rewritten. The remarkable changes of recent years in the diameter and velocity of rifle bullets have been followed by changes equally remarkable in the wounds produced by them. When only the soft parts of a limb are perforated and no important vessels are hit and the shock at the time of infliction of the injury is but slight and recovery is rapid and complete. Sir William MacCormac cites a case where a Mauser bullet traversed both thighs, passing in front of one femur and behind the other. There was very little hemorrhage, and the man was able to run another 800 yards after receiving the injury. Even when a bone has been hit the bullet may make a clean hole through it, without any splintering, or with very little. It has occurred in the case of the bones of the skull. In many cases, even when important structures have been in the line of the bullet, no harm seems to have resulted. In one instance a bullet entered in the right side of the neck, and its point of exit was in a similar position on the other side. Some difficulty in swallowing and speaking followed, but this passed off almost completely in a very short time. In another case, from the situation of the aperture of entrance and exit, and remembering that a Mauser bullet passes straight from

one to the other, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, we are justified in thinking that the bullet must have pierced the stomach, but no symptoms of any such injury appeared.

The patient took his food from the beginning without any inconvenience, and had a rapid and uneventful convalescence. In yet another instance from the situation of the wounds, and from the fact that a most obstinate constipation followed the injury, it is almost certain that the colon was perforated, yet no peritonitis arose. Not the least remarkable of the effects of the Mauser bullet is the very slight hemorrhage resulting from perforation of the lung. There is generally a little haemoptysis, which soon ceases and convalescence ensues.

The term "wounded" will soon cease to have the fearful significance which it once had, says the editor of the Polyclinic in some notes on the surgery of the war, and those coming under it will hardly be counted as "losses" when it is recognized that two-thirds may probably be back in the ranks within a fortnight. Now that it is found that to be shot through the lungs involves but little risk, and that bullet wounds of the limbs count for almost nothing, while those of the abdomen, the liver, and even the head, are far from being necessarily fatal, it seems possible that some return to defensive armor may be practicable. The region of the heart is the part which remains mortally vulnerable, and it may, perhaps, be found practicable to contrive a breastplate which may be worn without incumbrance and yet conduce much to the wearer's security.—London Lancet.

IN INLAND EMPIRE

ELTON SHAW WRITES FROM THE IDAHO MINING COUNTRY.

Description of the Manner of Conveying Ore in Wardner and Wallace—Bunker Hill Mills.

The Statesman is in receipt of a letter from Elton Shaw, of Brooks, who is traveling in the inland empire, giving a description of the scenes he is passing through in that section of the country. The letter is as follows:

"Wallace, Idaho, Feb. 27.—We spent only a short time in Spokane. I was somewhat disappointed in that city. It had been represented to me, by people who had lived there, as a model city, comparing favorably with Eastern cities of the same size, but in my opinion it is not so. About the only beautiful spot that I viewed in Spokane were the falls of the Spokane river. They are magnificent. The city is built along each side of the river. There are bridges at intervals of one or two blocks. This enables one to see the rapids on all sides. The city is constantly encroaching upon the stream. The banks are solid stone, but they are constantly being blown to pieces by powder and the crooks and bumps straightened and smoothed out. I suppose some day the stream and its bank-lined buildings will present an altogether different appearance.

"Spokane county has a beautiful court house, composed of compressed brick. The building is cream color or nearly white, and indeed is a very pretty structure. The review block is the tallest building; it is six stories and quite modern in structure. The business portion of the city is quite compactly built, but the residence portion is scattered over miles of territory. The Hotel Spokane is a very nice building. It is the best house of the kind we have seen since leaving Portland.

"The city celebrated the 22d of February in fitting style. The city band and state militia paraded the main streets in the afternoon; many of the store windows were very prettily decorated.

"Leaving Spokane at 4:30 p. m., on February 22d, we ran down to Tekoa and lay there until 9:45 a. m. to make connection for Wardner and Wallace, Idaho. We passed an uneventful night in Tekoa, and left on time Friday morning for Wardner, a distance of eighty miles. Just before our train left Tekoa the fire alarm sounded, and as we pulled away from the place we could see the darting flames rapidly consuming a dwelling house near the railroad depot.

"The country from Tekoa to Wardner is very mountainous, and we saw some very pretty scenery in passing the various canyons. I have forgotten the name of the place where we come to the Coeur d'Alene lake, and as I have not my map at hand, I cannot give you the name. We crossed the lake here on a steel drawbridge. During the summer months the Northern Pacific Railroad Company runs a line of steamers along the lake for a distance of forty miles, thus enabling passage direct from Spokane to Wallace by the Northern Pacific Company's line. The lake is frozen over at present. We saw flocks of wild geese on the ice; also what I at first took to be stumps sticking up through the ice, but as we neared them we found they were Indian women, sitting down, fishing through holes they had cut in the ice. We saw a couple of steamboats frozen fast in the lake, and many log booms along the shore, awaiting the arrival of warmer weather. There is a great quantity of timber cut and transported by means of the lake along here.

"We reached Wardner at 12:30—that is, reached the railroad depot. The town is strung along up a canyon for two miles. The main town is built up at the mines; it is built on the two sides of a canyon, as in the bottom is only room enough for a street and a row of store buildings on either side. The houses are arranged in terraces up the hillside. It is not laid out in blocks at all. They are just built 'any old way.' Almost every house has to be reached by a steep path or a flight of steps; everything was covered with snow, which had been packed by continual traveling; thawing and then getting in and freezing again, until it was like ice. You could see some one picking himself up almost any time. I took my turn at the above mentioned exercise the same as other people. I remember very distinctly, trying three times before making a certain ascent, the first and second attempt ending by my sliding down the hill four or five times the length of myself—on the front side of my abdomen.

"The mountain sides are very steep, and it is, they tell me, half a mile at least from the street to the top. The town is 2900 feet above sea level. The ore from the Bunker Hill mine is carried by large buckets on a tramway a distance of a couple of miles to the mill. In its transit it passes over the town. The cable is between 300 and 400 feet above the street. These buckets carry from 700 to 1000 pounds of ore each. The cable carries 128 buckets placed at intervals of 140 feet, the tram men ride over the line in these buckets to oil the bearings and inspect the machinery twice each day. Saturday morning I saw a loaded bucket slip from the grip and fall down the cable and knock five others from their places; they fell in the street, but hit no one. A few years ago one fell through the roof of a house (floor too) and killed a woman living in the building. No one would occupy the house, so she secured it without paying any rent, but it finally cost her her life. Another time one of the buckets fell on a team of horses and killed them both, but did not hurt the driver.

"It is quite interesting to see how easy one of these heavy loads of ore is switched around and emptied by one man at the ore bin in the mill. No power is used except a brake to keep the thing from running away, and the loaded buckets pull the empties. The company is building a tunnel to take the place of the tramway. They are back 1/2 miles at present.

"I went through the big mill from top to bottom, and found it very interesting. It is quite noisy in the neighborhood of the crushing machinery. An abundance of water is found in all parts of the mill. The compressor, where the air is compressed to furnish the power which runs the mill, was a beautiful sight to me, as I am naturally fond of machinery. They have from ninety to ninety-five pounds of pressure to the square inch, giving them 500 horse power. There I saw a massive wheel, twenty feet in diameter, being broad enough on its corrugated face to carry twenty-one large cables.

"This is a new mill on the spot where the old one was blown up last April, by the miners going down from 3000 pounds of dynamite, which was placed in the mill and set off in three charges at intervals of only a few seconds. The mill men at Wardner took to the hills. It is only fourteen miles from Wallace to Wardner. Wallace is hemmed in closely by mountains, but the town is nearly all built on a level spot, and it is a much nicer looking place than Wardner. I called on and had a very pleasant conversation with Walter A. Jones this morning. He is one of the leading attorneys of Wallace. He assisted in the defense of the men who were in the suit growing out of the strike, and the blowing up of the Bunker Hill mine last April.

"I have some very pretty specimens of ore, comprising lead and silver, coming from the Bunker Hill and Last Chance mines. The ore from the Last Chance is hauled by teams from the mill to the railroad. They pass down Main street all the way down hill, and haul nothing less than five tons at a load. It is hard work for the four big horses to pull the empty wagons back up the hill. The boys tell me these empty wagons weigh 4500 pounds, and they are monsters.

"ELTON SHAW."

BIG DEMAND FOR FRUIT TREES.

M. McDonald, President of the Oregon Wholesale Nursery Company, Has Returned from Montana.

M. McDonald, president of the Oregon Wholesale Nursery Company, returned Tuesday evening from a business sojourn at Missoula, Montana. Mr. McDonald's company maintains a branch agency at Missoula throughout the year and he has charge of the business there, spending a great part of each season in that city. The secretary of the corporation, A. McGill, conducts the affairs of the company's head office in this city.

Mr. McDonald says the winter season just closed has been an unusually mild one in Montana. The raising of fruit is very extensively engaged in by the people of Montana. By reason of the usually severe climate of that section, a more hardy variety of fruit trees than those suited to the mild climatic conditions of the Willamette valley, is required for the Montana trade and the Salem company aims to supply this demand.

There is a greater demand than ever in Montana this spring for fruit trees, reports Mr. McDonald, who also says the company's shipments will this year surpass those of any previous year, by several carloads. The company has a single order for 15,000 trees and another requisition for 10,000 trees has been received. The shipping of trees for the Montana trade will begin about the latter part of this month, and the packing of the trees preparatory to shipment will soon be commenced.

NOT AT ALL JEALOUS.

But the Other Fellow Would Better Not Presume on That Fact.

"As you know," said Winkleton to his wife, who sat calmly engaged in the intricacies of a half-completed sofa pillow, "I am not of a jealous disposition. I noticed at the dancing club last night that young Dribbton paid you marked attention. I have been thinking over the matter since then, and I am glad to say that I have no petty feelings upon the subject. I have seen some men who would have been furious over even such a small matter as this, but I am glad to say that the whole evening I wasn't even ruffled. It is a pleasure—I may say a source of great satisfaction—for me to know that I am broad-minded enough to ignore a thing like this. Indeed, it was really a delight for me to know that you are such an attractive woman. I should, I believe, have some secret chagrin—my pride would be touched—if you failed to attract any notice from other men. I really don't think, my dear, that there is one particle of jealousy in my whole nature."

"I am glad to hear you say that," smiled Mrs. Winkleton, in reply. "No doubt I have misjudged you, but I did think that possibly you were annoyed by Mr. Dribbton."

"Never!" said Winkleton, firmly. "never! Such a thing did not occur to me. At the same time, I don't mind saying this," and his voice rose at a bound "from 70 degrees Fahrenheit to 160 in the shade—'If he goes back farther, or even dare to repeat the smallest fraction of his odious attentions to you of last evening, I'll horsewhip him within an inch of his life!'"—Harper's Bazar.