

GROWERS OF PRUNES

MARION COUNTY ORCHARDISTS TO MEET IN SALEM.

Conference Will Be Held in City Hall on Saturday, April 14th—To Pool Their Interests.

(From Daily, March 31st). A meeting of the prune growers of Marion county has been called for Saturday, April 14th and will be held in the city hall.

The meeting is called by Charles Long, who represents Marion county on the board of directors of the Cured Fruit Association of the Pacific Northwest that was organized in Portland early last month.

The object of the meeting is in connection with the proposed re-organization of local associations recommended by the board of directors of the Northwest Association. The fruit growers of Marion county will be asked to pool their interests this year with the association. In order that the association may prove an effective agency in disposing of the crop it is necessary that 75 per cent of the acreage be controlled, and it is with a view of explaining the situation to the growers of Marion county that a large majority of them may be induced to pool their interests with the association and dispose of their crops to better advantage than they have been able to do in recent years, that this meeting is called.

WAS FORMERLY OF SALEM.

J. G. Lurman Who Killed His Partner at Sumpter Spent Last Summer in the Capital City.

It has been learned that J. G. Lurman, who is under arrest at Baker City for the murder of his partner, V. P. Weiman at Sumpter last Monday evening, is the same individual that spent last summer in this city and was such a prominent figure in baseball circles.

Before leaving this city last fall Lurman told some friends that Sumpter was his destination and that he proposed to engage in the restaurant and lunch counter business. He said he would conduct the same in a large tent under the name of the Cape Nome boarding house. This news is confirmatory of the general supposition here that Lurman formerly resided in this city.

Concerning the latest developments in the case of the Baker City Democrat of the 28th inst., contained the following: "An inquest over the remains of V. P. Weiman killed at Sumpter Monday evening by J. G. Lurman, was held last evening. District Attorney White going to Sumpter on yesterday afternoon to conduct the hearing on the part of the state.

C. A. Johns yesterday morning was summoned by the defense to go to Sumpter and also left for that place last evening.

"Persons coming from Sumpter yesterday say that Lurman has from the first refused to make any statement regarding the killing and to all who questioned said it would be time enough to talk when the case came to trial."

DANGEROUSLY ILL.—The information reached Salem yesterday that F. M. Bewley, a former resident of this city, was lying dangerously ill in Portland, suffering from an affection of the heart, and information was asked as to the whereabouts of his relatives. The only known relatives of the old gentleman—a brother—is said to be in the mines in Southern Oregon, but it is not known at what particular point. Friends of the sick man are anxious to secure the address of the brother, for the purpose of communicating with him.

NEW CITIZENS.—Three foreigners were yesterday made citizens of the United States by County Judge G. P. Terrell and they are now full-fledged American citizens. The gentlemen who thus changed their allegiance were August Pamdrich, a native of Russia; Ezete Fortier, of Great Britain, and Wm. Baxter, of England. All three of the gentlemen at once registered as voters, and will exercise the right of free born Americans at the next election, by casting a free man's ballot.

TWO PATIENTS.—Two insane patients were received at the asylum yesterday, for treatment. Mrs. Carrie Martin, aged 44 years was brought down from Silver Lake, Lake county by the 4:14 Shasta express, and, Andrew Pet-

SYRUP OF FIGS ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. CLEANS THE SYSTEM. DISPELS EFFECTUALLY COLDS, HEADACHES, OVERCOMES & FEVERS HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS. BUY THE GENUINE—MADE BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and flavor noticed in the finest cake, short cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Made from pure, grape cream of tartar.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

erson, aged 57, came up from Portland last night, being escorted by an officer from Multnomah county.

MANIA FOR WILL-MAKING. An Old Woman Who Had a Distinct Method in Her Madness.

"Several years ago," said a New Orleans lawyer, chatting about queer experiences in his profession, "a woman died in this city who to my certain knowledge had made at least twenty-five different wills. Of course, there are people in the world who have a mania for will-making, just as there are manias in other directions, but there was a distinct method in this woman's madness. She made her numerous wills for the deliberate purpose of exciting curiosity and then profiting by it, and in the true story of the curious complications growing out of that policy could be written it would form an astonishing chronicle of greed and duplicity. To begin with, she had a couple of pieces of improved property worth perhaps \$6,000, and a lot of personal belongings, which were mere junk and rubbish, but which she valued at a fabulous figure. Between the two she was reputed to be worth from \$50,000 to \$60,000, and there was much jealousy as to prospective succession among a lot of distant relatives.

"The old woman's plan was to take up her quarters with some particular set of her kin and make a will in their favor. Needless to say, she would be treated with every consideration, but she was very irascible, and invariably got into a quarrel in the course of a few months, and moved somewhere else, where the same programme was repeated. She spent years in migrations of that sort, going the rounds of her relatives several times and camping temporarily with numerous personal friends. When she finally died it was found that her last authentic will left the coveted property to a niece who had shown her scarcely any attention at all, and that the will of rage and disappointment that arose was something simply terrific. I dare say she engendered more family bitterness when she was alive, precipitated more rows, and was instrumental in causing a greater number of people to stop speaking when they passed by than any other person in the parish. This was an extreme case, but it was by no means unique. Almost every lawyer in town who has a large general practice could cite instances where judicious will-making has kept old age surrounded by affectionate solicitude."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

CROWDS FLOCK TO HEAR HIM.

Mr. Jones of Nevada is the "father of the Senate," and when he speaks his voice has the sound of an oracle. He is regarded as one of the ablest orators in public life and one of the rarest. He makes a speech only about once in two or three years, and when he takes the floor the Senate chamber is always crowded. The galleries are filled with people from town officials of the government and other public men, and members of the House of Representatives come over in large numbers. His last great speech, made in 1894, is admitted to have been the ablest argument ever delivered on the silver side of the financial question. It was a memorable occasion, one of the great events in the history of congressional debates. The Senate chamber never held a larger audience either on the floor or in the galleries. Every newspaper correspondent in town was at his desk and every important newspaper in the country printed the speech verbatim.

If Senator Jones should announce a speech upon expansion I believe the Senate chamber would be as well filled as it was when he spoke on silver six years ago, which suggests a change has occurred in public sentiment.—Kansas City Star.

SHAKING HANDS. A Scientific Custom, Dating Back to the Beginning of Time.

"It is said by ancient astrologers that shaking hands is a scientific custom which dates back to the beginning of time. There is all the difference in the world between the various modes of shaking the hand of stranger or friend as to the resulting impression obtained by and through that operation, consciously or unconsciously," said a society woman at a select afternoon tea yesterday. "I claim that the results depend upon the proper position taken by the two hands clasped, although a mere touch will tell much. We shake hands in order to form a connection between us which will result in the exchange of planetary vibrations which notify us whether we have met a friend or foe. Few people go into such an exact scientific analysis of the reasons, but perhaps think that they do it because other people do it; that it is the custom of the country, or because the person met offers the hand. It remains an indisputable fact, however, that we form likes and dislikes upon touching the hands of strangers, and that friendships or dislikes often start at that point, whether we realize it or not. The exchange of impression is strong at the moment of contact of the palm. It makes us unhappy to touch some peo-

ple, and we will not if we can help it. The most effective handshake is not the close clasp in all cases, although it may be in many, but varies according to the sizes and shapes of the two hands which clasp each other. However they may meet, there is one spot which is the magnetic center of the entire being—the mount of the sun, speaking from the standpoint of palmistry—which has the most direct nerve contact with the brain and also most direct blood connection with the heart, and is, therefore, called the 'ring finger'—with the magnetic pole at its base.

"The physical and mental strength are there united in the strongest magnetic center of the body. If the two hands thus clasped are placed with their magnetic centers in close contact, no matter where the rest of the palm may be, I insist that there is a strong magnetic current established between these two hands.

"It may be intensified in effect if the mounts at the bases of the other fingers also be brought in contact with each other, thus bringing the minor magnetic poles also together. Then, if the third, or 'ring finger,' curls around the mount of Venus—astrologically situated at the base of the little finger, above the heart line, and traversed by the marriage line or lines—and the thumb extends across the back of each friend's hand to the knuckle at the base of the 'ring finger,' clasping those chief magnetic poles the more closely, the law of magnetism is carried out to complete perfection, the effects are most pronounced, and we enjoy the pleasurable interchange of vibrations, whether we know the 'whys and wherefores' or not.

"In all probability, we do not care why—we only know that we enjoy the handclasp."—New York Tribune.

The Latest War News. The latest war news is eagerly sought after. To some it brings happiness, as they read of valiant deeds accomplished, while to others, the same message brings sorrow, when they note the death or capture of their loved ones. There is so much sorrow and suffering throughout our own country by those who have been captured by that great enemy—Dyspepsia. For this, however, there is a remedy and that is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also cures indigestion, constipation, biliousness, nervousness and insomnia, and as a preventive for malaria, fever and ague it is unequalled. It has a record of fifty years of cures to back it up and a trial will convince you that your case is not incurable, as you will find after taking a few doses your stomach will be strengthened.

Governor Mount of Indiana has in his wife an efficient helper. She assists him in the arrangement of his notes for speeches and attends herself to the filing of his large collection of newspaper clippings.

La Olen Times. People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system. Buy the genuine, made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

All our possessions are as nothing, compared to health, strength, and a clear conscience.—Hosea Ballou.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys. Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work. Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or steady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries. It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble. If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail. Home of Swamp-Root, free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Order this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

HAS PAID IN FULL

COLUMBIA COUNTY'S STATE TAX IS SETTLED.

First One of the Counties to Make Its Final Payment on Account of the 1899 Levy.

(From Daily, March 31st).

State Treasurer Chas. S. Moore yesterday received the full amount of the state taxes owed by Columbia county, on account of the levy of 1899, being \$91,384.33. This is the first county to pay up in full for 1899. Columbia was also the first one to pay the full amount of the 1898 tax.

The state treasurer also received Jackson county's second installment of state taxes, on account of the levy for the year 1899. The amount so received was \$4000. Jackson county has now paid \$8000 on the 1899 state tax, leaving a balance still due of \$13,242.13.

The counties that have paid thus far are: Benton.....\$11,650 00 Columbia..... 9,138 43 Jackson..... 8,000 00 Klamath..... 2,250 00 Josephine..... 2,250 00

The following insurance companies yesterday filed the annexed statements and paid their state tax in the treasury department:

Palatine Insurance Company, of Manchester, England—Gross receipts, \$19,471.53; premiums returned, \$2,555.70; losses paid, \$6,910.32; net receipts, \$10,005.51; tax paid \$200.17. Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York—Gross receipts, \$5,740.53; premiums returned, \$99.58; losses paid, \$918.37; net receipts, \$4,722.58; tax paid, \$94.44.

UMATILLA CANDIDATES. — A telegram, received here yesterday from Pendleton, brought the information that L. E. Reeder and T. J. Kirk had been nominated by the republicans for the legislature, and Lot Livermore for clerk. Mr. Reeder was a member of the last legislature, and Mr. Kirk represented his county in the legislature in 1899.

MARRIAGE BY FORCE.

Indians of Tierra del Fuego Take Advantage of Their Strength.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook tells of a little-known race of aborigines in an article in the Century Magazine for March on "The Giant Indians of Tierra del Fuego," whom he visited on the Belgian Antarctic expedition. Of their marriage customs he writes:

Marriage, like almost everything else, is not fixed by established rules. It is arranged and rearranged from time to time to suit the convenience of the contracting parties. Women, generally, have very little to say about it. The bargain is made almost solely by the men, and physical force is the principal bond of union. For ages the strongest bucks have been accustomed to steal women from neighboring tribes, and from neighboring clans of their own tribe. The Onas, being by far the most powerful Indians, have thus been able to capture and retain a liberal supply of wives. A missionary who has been in constant contact with these Indians for thirty years has given it as his opinion that a plurality of wives is entirely satisfactory to their peculiar emotions and habits of life.

The relation to one another of the women who possess but one husband in common in the family wigwam is of novel interest. As a rule they are no more jealous than are the children of a civilized home circle. The principal reason for this is that the several wives are often sisters. A young man takes by force, by mutual agreement or by barter the oldest daughter of a family. If he proves himself a good hunter and a kind husband, the wife persuades her sister to join her wigwam and share her husband's affections. Frequently, when a girl is left an orphan, she is taken into a family and trained to become the supplementary wife of her benefactor in later years. In the hut each wife has her own assigned position, always resting in exactly the same spot, with all of her belongings about her. The wealth of the household is not common to all the occupants. Each woman has her own basket of meat, fragments of shellfish, her own bag with implements, needles, sinews and bits of fur, and each wife has her own assemblage of children.

The work of the men is strictly limited to the chase. He carries his bow and quiver of arrows, and his eye is ever on the horizon for game; but he seldom stoops to anything like manual labor that is not connected with the actual necessities of the chase. He kills the game, but the wife must carry it into camp. In moving, the women take up all of their earthly possessions, pack them into a huge roll, and with this firmly strapped across their backs, they follow the unincumbered lead of their brave but ungainly husbands. Thus the women carry day after day, not only all the household furniture, but the children and the portable portions of the house. The women certainly have all uninteresting detail and the drudgery of life heaped upon them, but they seem to enjoy it. In defense of the men it should be said that they are worthy husbands. They will fight fiercely to protect their homes, and they will guard the honor of their women with their own blood. It is a crying sin of the advance of Christian civilization, that this red man of the far South should be compelled to lay down his life at the feet of the heartless pale faced invaders to shield the honor of his home.

George A. Houck, the well-known rancher and great breeder, who is interested in the forming of a pool of the mohair grown in Benton and Lane counties, stated to a Guard reporter this morning that the project is receiving favorable consideration among great men. Mr. Houck expects to have all the mohair placed in the pool at the two shipping places designated, Eugene and Corvallis, so that he can guarantee to purchasers the delivery of the product as well as assure the growers that their money will be forthcoming. The sale will be made April 7.—Eugene Guard.

Ex-Chief Justice Edward M. Paxson of Pennsylvania has erected a home for aged Friends of the Friends' quarterly meeting of Bucks county, Pa. One room he has reserved for himself in case he should need it in his old age.

Prayer secures the divine indorsement to the checks of faith.

A Mother's Peril

It Seemed Certain that Her Death Would Follow the Birth of the Child—How Help Came After the Doctors Despaired.



The sacrifice of a woman at the altar of motherhood is not an unusual event, but how unnecessary such sacrifices often are will be seen from the following interview with Mrs. C. R. Simmonds of 140 Mineral Springs Ave., Pawtucket, R. I. Mrs. Simmonds, whose husband is a well known and popular grocer of Pawtucket, says:

"When my child was born on April 22, 1899, I suffered such an excessive loss of blood that I was utterly prostrated and had no strength whatever. Blood poisoning set in and my life was despaired of by two of the prominent physicians of this city.

"Before my marriage I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People with good results in building up and purifying my blood and when the doctors gave me up, I decided to give the pills a trial, although the case was desperate.

"My husband bought some of the pills and by the time I had taken three boxes I had gained so much strength that I was able to leave my bed for the first time in two months. I continued taking the pills and in another month could go about as usual. My appetite was good, the color returned to my cheeks and I gained rapidly in weight.

"I very gladly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to anyone afflicted as I was." Mrs. C. R. SIMMONDS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of August, 1899. (SEAL) THOMAS W. ROBINSON, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People expel impurities from the blood, and supply the material for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissue. It has performed hundreds of almost miraculous cures in severe cases, many times after doctors had given up hope.

DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE REGISTERED. Look for this trade mark on every package. Sold by all druggists, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50. DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE COMPANY, Schenectady, N. Y.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Its Great Progress During the 140 Years of Its Existence.

The British museum was established a half century before the library of Congress, and had as a foundation three considerable collections already formed—that of Sir Robert Cotton, given to the nation by William III. fifty-three years before; the Harleian, also in the custody of the nation; and the collection of Sir Hans Sloane, purchased in 1753 at a cost of £20,000. Within four years there was added the old Royal library, founded by Henry VII., the gift of George II. In 1759 the museum was opened with 80,000 volumes of printed books and pamphlets, among them material—chronicles, chartularies, original rolls and charts, and other manuscripts—of inestimable importance to the student of English history.

For the 140 years succeeding it has, from time to time, received other great special collections, which kings and noblemen and other wealthy private collectors have freely turned over to it as gifts to the nation: The Royal library of George III., the gift (in 1823) of George IV., 70,000 volumes, whose cost had been \$500,000; the Greenwell collection, 20,000 volumes, upon which the donor had expended near \$300,000, and innumerable smaller or less costly accumulations—the Edwards, Birch, Onslow, Banks, Cracherode, Edgerton, Ardenel. The total value of gifts to the museum in all departments during the twelve years from 1823 to 1835 alone was estimated at \$2,000,000. To expend great sums on books, manuscripts, gems, marbles, ceramics, to be known as a collector defying competition in the chosen field, and at the acme of a reputation, to turn over the exquisite whole to the use of the nation, appears to have become itself the proudest feat of the British aristocracy.

The museum began immediately, and for 140 years has continued unintermittedly to receive the benefits of accessions from the copyright law of Great Britain. Its regular appropriations for the purchase of books, already 1,000 a year in the beginning of the century, when values were trivial, became in 1845 £10,000 a year, and for the past forty-four years have averaged at least that sum yearly. In addition it has had numerous special grants for the purchase of notable collections thrown suddenly upon the market—the grant, for instance, in 1828 of 45,000 for the purchase of the Stowe manuscripts.—Herbert Putnam in the AD lantic.

SAD CASE OF A BRIDE.

Of the many interesting and even startling features of the wedding of the step-daughter of the mayor of Philadelphia, reported in the World with a fulness proportioned to its importance, the most interesting and the most startling is the wedding presents. Four grand and three upright pianos have been sent to her as wedding gifts. She must find a place on her sideboard for forty-nine cut-glass fruit bowls and sixty-three pickle dishes. She must set up three parlors to hold the three complete suits of drawing-room furniture sent to her by inconsiderate persons.

Then there are nineteen solid silver table services to invite burglars, and there are one hundred and twenty-three oil paintings which she must hang upon her walls whether they please her eye or not.

What is the poor girl to do with seventeen plate-glass mirrors, seeing that she doesn't contemplate the setting up of a shop? Where is she to bestow the one hundred and two sad and pepper boxes or the four hundred and fifty-six other pieces of silver? She will be compelled to hire a man to wind up the ninety-eight clocks forced upon her by merciless friends. Her nine music-boxes may perhaps come in handy if ever their gears come in a bunch to spend the evening. She can set them, like the guests at Mr. Bob Sawyer's bachelor party, each to playing the tune it knows best, with excellent and revengeful effect.

Senator Hear a few days ago introduced a petition asking for the elimination of that clause in bills relating to the Philippines which limits the right of suffrage to males. He gravely requested that the petition be referred to

"the committee on our largest acquisition." The presiding officer seemed to have no difficulty in understanding Mr. Hoar's remark, for he referred the matter to the Philippine committee.

A FULL CIRCUS IN MINIATURE.

The children in Kokomo, Ind., are going to see a miniature circus.

Every actor in the new circus is to be a lilliputian. The whole performance is to be on a miniature scale. There is not to be a full sized person or animal in the show. The whole world has been gone over for acrobats, horsemen, jugglers and other performers who are tiny in stature. The collection is now almost complete, and includes baby elephants, baby bears, baby giraffes, all inexpressibly fascinating to children. Dens, chariots, cages, band wagons, cars and other necessary equipments are being constructed for the new circus, which will go on the road one of these days. A great many Japanese have been engaged as performers, as it happens that the cleverest Japanese performers are almost always tiny. The others are children, dwarfs or midgets.

Instead of horses of the ordinary size, patrons of the new circus will see Shetland ponies, burros and baby zebras. The largest elephant will be but 41 inches tall. A baby camel and a baby hippopotamus will be two of the greatest wonders of the show.

This extraordinary performance of the timest creatures in creation will be closed with a spectacle.—New York World.

THE "PIGEON CURE."

If the following facts were not vouched for by a highly distinguished physician, Dr. G. Legue, it would be permissible to regard them as an invention suggested by sundry of the marvellous "cures" in vogue in the Middle Ages. Dr. Legue's discovery by one of his patients, who informed him in the most casual manner, and as if there were nothing extraordinary about the statement, that she had tried the "pigeon cure" for meningitis and for the first time with limited success. Dr. Legue had to confess his entire ignorance of the cure in question, and to ask for an explanation of its nature. It was then revealed to him that in this sceptical age, and in Paris, of all places in the world, there are people who believe in the efficaciousness, as a remedy for certain maladies, of the blood of a freshly-killed pigeon.

The head of the patient to be treated is shaved, and then the breast of the pigeon is ripped open by the "operator," and the warm and bleeding carcass immediately applied to the bared skull. The believers in this cruel and senseless cure imagine that all fever is drawn out of the body by the hot life-blood and the quivering flesh of the pigeon. The extraordinary thing is that faith in the cure is widespread, and recourse to it frequent. Dr. Legue, who has thoroughly investigated the matter, has been able to obtain the address of a shop in the central markets at which nothing else is sold but live pigeons destined to this strange purpose. The business done is so brisk that the late proprietor, Mme. Michel, has been able to retire, after making a small fortune. Her successor declares that the pigeon cure is considered a sovereign remedy for influenza, since the appearance of which she has been unable to meet the demand that has arisen for birds. They are also used, it seems, in cases of typhoid fever; but in this instance two pigeons are necessary, and they are applied to the feet of the patient.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Summe up at night what thou hast done by day; And in the morning what thou has to do. Dress and undress thy soul; mark the decay And growth of it; if, with thy watch, that too Be down, then wind up both; since we shall be Most surely judg'd, made thy accounts agree.

Three German steamship lines touch at Morocco harbors, and nearly all the export business is done by them. Some German newspapers are already looking forward to a future partition of that country by European governments.

Dr. F. Apéry of Constantinople, a well known scientist, says that he can clear ships and warehouses of rats by the use of carbonic acid gas, which, being heavier than air, would sink to the bottom and suffocate them.

The most important work for the present is that for the future.