

CALL IT BRIBERY

Pneumatic Mail Tube Service Is Crushed by Congress.

BLOCK OF THE COMPANY'S STOCK

Presented to a Member of the House Was Promptly Returned—Its Service Will Be Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The House today put its heel upon the pneumatic mail tube service, now in operation in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and, if its action stands, the whole service will be crushed out. The postoffice committee had recommended an increase of the appropriation for this service, from \$225,000 to \$250,000. The proposed increase was attacked by the appropriation committee, under the leadership of Moody, of Massachusetts, with such vigor and success, that in the end the house voted, 87 to 50, to strike the entire appropriation from the bill. Moody created a sensation in the way in which he assailed the methods of the Pneumatic Tube company, and made the direct charge that a former member of the house, who was a member of the appropriation committee, had been the holder of stock and bonds of the company. He declined to disclose the gentleman's name. He added, charging that a block of stock had been sent, as a New Year's gift to a near relative of another member of Congress, but the dishonored gift had been returned to the sender by the next mail. Although the tube service was highly commended by other members, these revelations transferred the sentiment of the House, which has several times voted for the tube service, into a decisive majority against its continuation in any form.

WILL SOON MOVE IN

WING AT ASYLUM BUILDING NEARLY READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Interior Work Is Being Completed and the Furniture Installed—Finishing Touches by the Patients.

(From Daily Statesman, April 26.) The new wing at the Oregon hospital for the insane is almost ready for occupancy. The finishing touches are now being applied and the apartments will be occupied in about two weeks. The furnaces have been installed, the rooms are being provided with furniture and the interior of the apartments are being finished. The completion of the wing was accomplished under difficulties. The appropriation of \$30,000 was not sufficient to complete the wing and Dr. J. F. Calbreath, the present superintendent, was considerably handicapped by lack of funds in completing the wing. Every cent of the original appropriation was expended several weeks since at a time when none of the finishing touches had been made. By the utilization of patient labor, however, and very careful management, Dr. Calbreath has succeeded in completing the building in every detail in accordance with the original plans and specifications. Since the appropriation was exhausted, the flooring has been laid, furnaces installed, window guards made and painted, and the entire interior of the wing painted by the patients under the direction of competent employees. It would have required probably \$2500 to perform this work by contract or with outside labor exclusively.

WANTS HIS WIFE.—An old farmer, residing in Clackamas county, near Butteville, called on Gov. T. T. Geer yesterday, and requested that official to aid him in recovering his lost wife and little girl. The old fellow stated that he was a hop grower, and that his business partner, a man who had the reputation of having several times eloped with married women, had, during the old gentleman's absence from home, eloped with the latter's wife and little girl. The couple was believed to have come to Salem by river steamer several days ago, where all trace was lost of them. The old man had photographs of the missing people, and the governor advised him to consult the police in the matter; that, with the aid of the photographs the runaways might be located by the police authorities. At last accounts no trace of the fugitives had been found.

NEW FLAGSTAFF.—Supt. J. D. Lee yesterday secured a 75-foot fir tree, to be erected as a flag-pole, at the penitentiary, and as soon as the tree has been erected, the authorities will be able to fly the National flag on state occasions. The pole will be peeled, scraped and painted this week, and will be erected, north of the main gate, near the sidewalk leading from the prison to the asylum. Superintendent Lee hopes to have the pole in place, with a nice flag flying from it, on Decoration Day.

THE TWO DEWEYS.

Admiral Dewey, to use a paradoxical expression, is not the same man he was six months ago. When he lived in Washington a few years ago he was one of the most genial and companionable members of the Metropolitan Club. Of late he has scarcely visited the club, and when he did go there he was moody and seemed to shun the society of those who were once his friends. The whole nature of the man seems to have changed. When the newspapers were filled with criticisms of his action in giving to his wife the honor contributed by the American people, he said and did many peculiar things. The Evening Star published a number of letters criticizing the admiral's action. The next day the admiral called the office up by telephone and ordered them to stop his paper. In telling that afterward to a friend he remarked, gleefully, that he had waited until a time of day when the "head men" would be at their desks before he telephoned, so that the blow would fall with all the greater force. Since

that time the Deweys have kept to themselves and few have undertaken to intrude on their privacy.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

YAMHILL REPUBLICANS.

Clarence Butt Renominated for Member of the Legislature.
McMinnville, Or., April 25.—The Republicans held their county convention yesterday, and the following ticket was nominated:
Representatives—Clarence Butt, of Newberg, and E. F. Lamson, of Willamina.
Clerk—J. H. Nelson, McMinnville.
Sheriff—E. A. Alderman, Dayton.
Treasurer—O. O. Rhude, McMinnville.
Assessor—J. M. Yocum, McMinnville.
School superintendent—E. V. Littlefield, McMinnville.
Surveyor—C. E. Branson, McMinnville.
Recorder—J. L. Hoskins, Newberg.
Commissioner—Amos Nelson, West Chehalis.

THE COUNTY FUNDS

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND EXPENSE FOR SIX MONTHS

As Shown by the Semi-Annual Statement Compiled by the County Clerk—Cost Was Very Low.

(From Daily Statesman, April 26.)

County Clerk W. W. Hall has completed his semi-annual statement of the financial condition of Marion county, and the cost of conducting the affairs of the county during the six months from October 1, 1899, to March 31st, 1900. The statement shows an excellent condition of affairs, and one very gratifying to the Republicans. The amount of net expenditures during the six months is \$27,649.68, the lowest it has been for the same period of time for twenty years. The outstanding warrants of the county, together with the estimated interest accrued thereon, aggregate \$72,272.26, while the resources applicable to paying county warrants aggregate \$87,082.45. The warrants drawn were in amounts, and on the several accounts, as shown below:

Road and bridge.....	\$ 3,957 65
Pauper.....	4,118 96
Criminal.....	2,285 71
Stationery.....	1,174 40
Court house and jail.....	1,234 39
Clerk.....	1,525 00
Recorder.....	800 00
Sheriff.....	2,000 00
Shirley board prisoners.....	425 00
Bailiff.....	168 00
School superintendent.....	500 00
County judge.....	450 00
County commissioners.....	190 80
Road supervisors.....	3,320 75
Insane.....	94 00
Jury.....	862 40
Coroner.....	217 30
Treasurer.....	400 00
Fuel.....	110 85
Assessor.....	2,775 00
Election.....	134 00
Postage.....	110 35
Tax rate.....	21 20
Military.....	125 00
Legal.....	387 40
Tax and delinquent roll.....	702 00
Tax advertisement.....	730 40
Total.....	\$28,719 61
Less cost collected, tax sales.....	748 93
Total amount claims.....	\$27,649 68

Outstanding Warrants.

Unpaid warrants.....\$70,167 25

Estimated interest.....2,105 01

Total.....\$72,272 26

Resources.

Tax roll, 1899, applicable to county warrants.....\$82,339 65

Liquor license (estimated).....1,300 00

Clerk's fees.....1,675 15

Recorder's fees.....1,532 85

Rebate from state and other sources.....234 80

Total.....\$87,082 45

WILLOW PATTERN PLATES.

Romantic Story Which Their Designs Are Supposed to Represent.

A description of a plate which contains the whole of the willow pattern is as follows:
To the right is a mandarin's country seat. In the foreground is a pavilion; in the background an orange tree, and to the right a peach tree in full bearing. The estate is inclosed by a fence. At one end of the bridge is the famous willow tree, and at the other a garden-er's cottage. At the top of the plate, left-hand side, is an island with a cottage on it. The birds are doves. The three figures are the mandarin's daughter with a distaff in her hand, the lover and the mandarin. The story is this: The mandarin had an only daughter, La Chi, who fell in love with her father's secretary, who lived in the island cottage at the top of the plate. His name was Chang. The mandarin, forbade the match, and the lovers eloped, and concealed themselves for a time in the garden-er's cottage, and thence made their escape to the island home of the lover. The father pursued them with a whip, and would have beaten them to death had not the gods changed them into turtle doves. It is called the willow pattern because at the time of the elopement the willow began to shed its leaves.—Boston Transcript.

AUTOMOBILES.

A line of automobile tourists' coaches is to be run in the Irish Lake district. The route is fifty-five miles long, and with the present horse traction the journey has to be spread over two days. The roads are very good, but there are two mountain passes which will try the hill-climbing qualities of the motorists. If they prove successful all the horse coaches will be abandoned.

My ear is pained.
My soul is sick with every day's remembrance
Of wrong and outrage with which the earth is filled.
—Cowper.

Affliction is a greater enemy to the face than the smallpox.—St. Evremond.

HOP MOLD IS DEAD

THIS FUNGUS GROWTH HAS ALMOST ENTIRELY DISAPPEARED.

Salem Chamber of Commerce Laboring with Hop Growers' Association to Effect Organization of Growers.

(From Daily Statesman, April 26.)

The blue mold has almost entirely disappeared from the hops on storage in this city, a condition that causes the Oregon Hop Growers' Association to feel considerably encouraged.

Lupulin, in Mark Lane Express, of April 9th, wrote as follows discussing the prevalence of blue mold in Oregon hops:

"A large quantity of Oregon hops are awaiting removal from warehouse in Salem. The owners are alarmed by the appearance of mold in many of the bales. It is said to originate in the cloth forming the covering, from which it is supposed to penetrate the bales and spoil the hops. I am inclined to think the evil is due to the development of spores within the hops themselves, caused by imperfect curing. The mold would eventually make its appearance upon the surface, and could hardly be eradicated from the bale by the process of stripping and scraping, which, I hear, has been adopted as a remedy."

Officers of the Oregon Hop Growers' Association take issue with Mr. Lupulin in this connection and especially in the conclusion that the mold was primarily caused by "imperfect curing." A prominent member of the association yesterday said that the appearance of the blue mold was directly the result of the cold damp weather of the winter months combined with the inferior quality of the crop. He also said that the mold had not reappeared in any of the bales that had been treated by the association, disproving the contention of Mr. Lupulin that such treatment would not prove effective. Warm and dry atmosphere having replaced the cold damp and disagreeable weather of a few weeks ago, no further trouble with mold is anticipated this year.

The matter of effecting an organization of the growers of California, Oregon, Washington and New York, for the purpose of solving the problem of over-production, is now under serious consideration by the officers and members of the Oregon Hop Growers' Association. The Salem Chamber of Commerce has become interested in the plan and through its industrious secretary, Henry B. Thielsen, is working in conjunction with the hop growers in an effort to secure the organization of all growers in this country on a plan recently suggested by Geo. C. Brewer, of California, although the original scheme has been subjected to a number of modifications. The plan is to have 75 per cent of the growers in the three states agree to pool their interests, the same to be subject to the disposition of a joint committee to consist of an equal number of growers selected from each state from among the state organizations. Each of these committees shall in their respective states, annually ascertain the number of acres in hops, the probable yield, the yield for the previous year and other data pertaining to the industry, all reports to be received and placed on file. A joint meeting of the committees will subsequently be held when the statistics will be canvassed and from the fact that the consumption of this article annually does not vary much, the committees by a comparison of the figures for the two years, can readily reckon whether or not the yield will exceed the consumption and can regulate the harvesting of the crop so that the supply will not be too great, but be substantially within the amount required for consumption. This arrangement, it is argued, would dispense with the question of low prices and a poor market, such as the growers have experienced this year. The proposed organization, however, will not be permanently accomplished until growers representing 75 per cent of the acreage in each of the four states mentioned, have signed the agreement, the form of which is now being drawn.

In cultivating this year's crop, growers have been advised to cultivate not more than two vines and many have followed the suggestion. By so doing the quality of the hop can be promoted and the weight per box increased. The foliage would be reduced and the bur would be larger and more healthful.

Lupulin, in discussing market conditions in England, says in the Mark Lane Express of April 9th, which is just to hand:

"As each grower prefers to act for himself alone, he has no individual strength, and must bow to the inevitable, which leaves him a helpless unit in selling his product at prices which can scarcely cover the cost of picking and curing, to say nothing of the expenses which have accrued since the harvest was gathered. My appeals to growers to get together for conference as to the best methods for checking the downward tendency of the hop market, produced much practical effect. A few communications have been received, but they generally indicate that a sort of 'reign of terror' exists, which entirely hampers any freedom of action on the part of planters. Being accustomed for so many years to the dictation of the borough, the majority of growers appear to be afraid to speak of their produce in the sense of having any control over it, or its value. Mr. Henry White writes: 'I certainly think something should be done to alter the state of the hop trade generally, and also present prices of English hops.' But this gentleman objects on technical grounds to the proposal that part of the plantations should be left uncultivated for a year, and with regard to the suggestion of pooling the present unsold balance says: 'It would be most disastrous to those who joined the pool, as I feel sure merchants would never forget those growers who did so.' In these words Mr. White expresses many, who in the main agree with the general principles of strength being only obtainable by unity. I am not aware that there is any other section of agriculture in which such oppressive control exists, and the thought is forced upon me that the attitude accepted by hop growers is open to reproach, and that it is high time to try to break the fetters that now bind them and re-establish themselves in such freedom as is the proud birthright of every Englishman."

Mr. White declares that the only way to make hop growing again profitable is to put a duty on foreign hops on a sliding scale. I fully agree with him, and heartily wish it could be done. It is a concession that is due to the English planter, but popular prejudice has decided that at present such protection cannot be permitted. The property of the British farmer does not appear to be an object of solicitude with our legislators so long as a plentiful supply of the necessities of life can be imported from other lands. Statesmen will willingly let tea, tobacco and other products with cannot be grown here, but any assistance to British agriculture (the most important industry we have) by a moderate import duty upon competing products is considered to be outside the range of practical politics, and cannot be entertained for a single moment. 'Tis pity, 'tis pity, 'tis true, therefore we must not pursue a chimera, but give our attention to what can be done, and I repeat, that as affairs are now existing, the only feasible scheme that can be suggested for present relief is that which I have already put forward. It may be difficult, but it can be accomplished if those who are interested in it will only determine to act in this direction. I am glad to know that some growers are holding out with the intention of seeing the business through, being prepared to take the chances of the market. This boldness is praiseworthy, but as I fear, misplaced, inasmuch as no one man can stem a torrent, although the active labor of many may build a dam. I wish that these good sowers would form in their own interests, a body, under which circumstances their obstinacy would be as valuable as it is now likely to be in vain. In speaking thus I have no intention to suggest an upset or even a general reform of existing arrangements. This may be considered later on, and doubtless is worthy of consideration. The pooling proposed is limited to the stocks of hops at present in growers' hands. When these are dealt with it will be soon enough to discuss other matters, which may then be suggested by growers in their own interests. I believe in prudent progress, but do not advocate rushing, and so I would urge that we should grapple with the evil we find around us today, and build therefrom a platform whereby we can ultimately reach after higher and wider topics.

TO PREVENT SPREAD

OF THE MANGE AMONG EASTERN OREGON HORSES.

Gov. T. T. Geer Urges the Federal Authorities to Help in Controlling Practices of Indians.

(From Daily Statesman, April 26.)

For years the matter of diseases of horses in Eastern Oregon has been a source of considerable trouble and worry to the state authorities, and hundreds of range animals, afflicted with the mange and other contagious animal diseases, have been killed to prevent the spread of the troubles and thereby creating greater losses among valuable herds of healthy animals. Nearly all of the ponies, owned by the reservation Indians in Eastern Oregon, are afflicted with the mange, and they have given the authorities no end of trouble, ranging throughout a vast region at will, scattering the disease among the herds of horses belonging to the ranchers, and causing incalculable damage. The efforts of the state authorities, to exterminate the diseased horses under the state laws, have not met with the approval of the Indian agents in Eastern Oregon, who insist that the state officers have no authority over the reservation Indians and their property.

In order to have the attention of the Federal authorities called to the matter, Gov. T. T. Geer yesterday wrote a letter to the members of the Oregon delegation in Congress, urging them to secure the co-operation of the Federal authorities toward suppressing the evil, and protecting the range stock of the settlers in Eastern Oregon. Following is the letter:

"We are having trouble in Umatilla county and have been troubled for some years, with Indian ponies that run on the range there, and that are seriously affected with the mange. These Indian ponies are practically worthless, but they are just as effective in the matter of spreading that destructive and contagious disease among good horses, as if they had some value of their own."

"Under our state law we are authorized to kill horses so affected, and have been enforcing the law quite strictly wherever the disease has spread in the state, but the Indians object to having their horses killed, and the Indian agent, I understand, says that the State of Oregon has no jurisdiction over reservation grounds."

"I write for the purpose of enquiring if it would be possible for you to interview the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, whichever officer may have jurisdiction over this question, and determine whether the United States Government cannot undertake the matter of exterminating the mange among the Umatilla Indian horses. It is a question we cannot reach satisfactorily, and is one that seriously concerns the interests of the people of that section, who own horses and are trying to maintain them free of disease. Aside from this consideration it would seem that it is the duty, anyhow, of the Federal authorities, to look after the health of the horses on the Indian reservations."

A PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

Graduate of Corvallis Agricultural College Conducts a Blacksmith Shop in Connection With His Benton County Farm.

"On a thrifty farm in the western portion of Benton county there is a neat little workshop, 10x12. Within is a home-made forge and furnace with an improvised chimney to let the sparks escape," says the Corvallis Times.

"There are lags, chisels, and files, old pieces of iron and such things, as accumulate in a repair shop. The work bench, saw, plane, drawing knife and other utensils of like sort indicate that wood work has not been entirely neglected. To say the least, the aggregation looks inviting to any man of a mechanical turn of mind, who might wish to repair on a rainy day."

"Inquiry, by the Times man who visited the place, developed the information that the workshop was the especial property of the young man on the farm. He had attended the agricultural college, where not only his brain became schooled, in English, mathematics and literature, but his hand and eye had also become skilled in the use of iron and wood working tools. His return to the farm had been signified by the appearance of the little workshop, and there, whenever necessary, his handicraft is called into use."

"In explaining the advantages of the repair shop on the farm it was stated that with such a contrivance, machinery is kept in good repair, and that in case of accident, broken parts are mended without the ordinary delay of going to town and losing time at a season when the hours are very precious; furthermore it is in every way economical. The proprietor of the farm stated that the workshop and the home repairing system is growing immensely popular with his neighbors, who have come to believe an investment of this character on a farm will pay for itself every year."

SOME DAMAGE DONE

HEAVY FROSTS INJURED GARDENS AND STRAWBERRIES

In the Stayton Neighborhood—News Notes from That Live City, and Also from Astoria.

STAYTON, April 25.—The heavy frosts of Monday and Tuesday mornings did considerable damage to garden and small fruits in this vicinity. It is thought the first crop of strawberries has been entirely blighted.

E. J. Seeley of Albany, who is overseeing the creamery work, is here, and the machinery is being placed in position ready to begin operations at an early date.

Rev. E. Weddle returned home on Tuesday from The Dalles, where he went several days ago to convey his little grandchildren to their father, George Sandman, of The Dalles.

Mrs. U. Whitney entertained a number of lady friends Tuesday with a carpet bag tacking.

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Fishing is the popular sport in these

parts since April 1st. Quite a number of fine trout have been caught.

John Nerberth captured a fine salmon in the Salem canal one day recently with a gig. The big fish weighed 12 pounds.

Liny Donald Derbyshire has been quite ill, but is now on the road to recovery.

Com Osborn, of Shelburn, was in the city Tuesday and rode home a new bicycle.

A hack load of Stayton's young people went to Scio Friday evening, where they attended a ball given by the young people of that city.

L. A. Thomas, Stayton's accomplished barber, has added a new 100-candle power gas lamp to his titorial parlors.

Robert Grier, aged 81 years, died at the family home in this city, Monday, April 23d, of epilepsy. For eleven months this aged citizen was a patient sufferer from this disease, and has ever expressed himself so ready to go. For many years he has been a faithful member of the Baptist church, and an honored citizen. He is survived by an aged wife and two children; a son and a daughter. Funeral services will be conducted this morning at 11 a. m., by Rev. John Osborn, of Monmouth, followed by interment in the Campbell cemetery.

FROM AUMSVILLE.

Aumsville, Or., April 25.—Farmers on Mill creek bottom are busy seeding, and will soon finish if the weather remains good.

Miss Lulu Martin has gone to Salem, where she expects to remain for a few weeks.

Miss Maude Porter and Ernest Younger drove over from Monmouth last Sunday, and returned Monday afternoon.

Prof. Goode has purchased the Webb farm of ten acres just east of town and Mr. Webb and family have moved to Mr. Byrnam's place.

Ralph Speer, has returned from California, and is now engaged in running a delivery wagon for Speer Bros. He collects cream for the Salem creamery and does a general delivery business—a rural mail service.

Henry Porter's forty-four head of goats averaged four and one-half pounds to the fleece. At 28 cents per pound, this would bring \$1.26 per head for the mohair.

C. F. Hein has a beautiful field of clover just south of town, which demonstrates the fact that the Mill creek bottom land is the "boss" for clover.

The W. C. T. U. of this place rendered a nicely arranged program at the conclusion of Sunday school last Sunday, followed by an able lecture by Prof. John Goode.

HOW TO GO TO SOUTH AFRICA.

"Well," said the man who knew something about it to the man who didn't, "if you want to go to South Africa you have got to have money or you've got to swim. Swimming is slow because it is 5,000 miles from London to Cape Town and 3,000 from New York to London, or to Southampton, from which port the ships sail. You can go from the other side by the German East African line, but that takes you around to Delagoa bay only. There are several English lines, but the best are the Union and Castle lines sailing every Saturday from Southampton. The fare from here to London is anything you want to make it, from \$60 up. From London to Cape Town by Royal Mail boats is \$200 first-class, \$128 second, \$67 third, and the usual time is seventeen days."

"By intermediate boats first-class fare is \$184; second, \$117; third, \$69, and the time is twenty-one days. If you want to camp out you can get an open berth ticket for \$52. The German line goes through the Mediterranean, stopping at Lisbon, Naples, Zanzibar and other ports. The British and Colonial boats sail every two weeks from London, as do the Aberdeen boats, but these latter go direct to Port Natal. Before the war you could get tickets direct from London to Johannesburg via Natal, but you can't now. The fare was \$254 first-class, \$162 second and \$93 third, with a 10 per cent less rate by intermediate boats. When you have got to Cape Town you will find railroad travel expensive and distances about as stretched out as in the United States."

"For instance, it is 1,014 miles to Johannesburg, and it costs, \$55 to get there, or nearly six cents a mile, double the usual rate in this country. Second class was \$30 and third \$21. Time, two days. From Cape Town to Kimberley, which is now open, the distance is 647 miles, and the fare, first-class, is, or was before the war, \$40; second, \$27; third, \$13, and the time was a day and a half. From Cape Town to Bulawayo it is 1,360 miles and the first-class fare is \$60; second, \$30; third, \$28, and the time is four days. That, you see, gives you plenty of time and opportunity to spend money of bed and board, though I don't believe they have our kind of sleeping cars down there. The railway time from Durban to Johannesburg is twenty-seven hours, and to Pretoria twenty-nine hours. Incidentally I may add that if you want to do any telegraphing you will find it somewhat expensive also, the rate from England to West Africa points running from \$1.01 a word to \$2.64, while to the east coast