

TO A FINISH

Transvaal Government Prepares to Continue the Struggle.

A MINORITY FAVORS A SURRENDER

But Kruger and Steyn Oppose This, Though Rumor Says They, Too, Are Now Seeking for Peace.

LONDON, May 23.—(Wednesday).—The Transvaal Government has informed the correspondents at Pretoria that it has not considered, and does not intend to consider, unconditional surrender, but will fight to a finish.

The foreign consuls have been informed that Johannesburg will be defended, and the Government announces that it will not hold itself responsible for any injury to property, resulting from the defense measures.

A Pretoria dispatch affirms that President Kruger, President Steyn and all of the most prominent leaders of both Republics, after a prolonged interchange of views, are determined to continue resistance, but that the minority of the leaders advocate a surrender without terms.

Mrs. Reitz, wife of the Transvaal State Secretary and her family, with the families of other officials, have gone to Lourenço Marques, Johannesburg and Pretoria are being cleared of non-combatants. The Boer chiefs, who now recognize the possibility that they will have to defend these cities, are preparing with the utmost haste. The Boer spirit has been rising from the low ebb and is now ready for steadfast resistance. Nevertheless, according to the Daily Chronicle, long messages in Dutch have been received by the British Government by way of Amsterdam, in which President Kruger seeks peace. According to one account Kruger surrenders unconditionally, and according to another he asks for terms.

TO SAVE PROPERTY.

LONDON, May 23.—The Lourenço Marques correspondent of the Times says he has it on unquestionable authority that within the last six weeks President Kruger has transferred the bulk of his property in the Transvaal to personal friends, in order to avoid its confiscation by Great Britain.

WERE DISSATISFIED.

Nine Men Turned Back After Starting for Cape Nome.

Seattle, Wash., May 22.—Nine men who left here for Nome on the steamer Aberdeen, arrived here today, having been put ashore at their own request at East Clallam. They charged that the company had sold more tickets than there are berths on the steamer. The local agents tonight settled the claims of the nine dissatisfied ones.

ODD FELLOWS IN ASTORIA.

T. O. BARKER CHOSEN TO THE PRINCIPAL CHAIR

By the Grand Encampment at Its Annual Session Yesterday—The Rebekah Assembly.

ASTORIA, Or., May 22.—This city is crowded with visiting Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, who have come here to attend the annual sessions of the state grand bodies of that order. There are about 600 delegates to the Grand Lodge, Grand Encampment and Grand Rebekah Assembly, accompanied by fully 300 visitors, making 1000 strangers sojourning in the city.

The State Rebekah Assembly convened this morning with a large attendance and the Assembly degree was conferred on 126 candidates. After a remarkably brief session, the Assembly adjourned sine die. (This must be an error. Ed.)

The Grand Encampment convened for the 26th annual session at 2 a. m., transacted its business and adjourned this evening, after electing its officers. The following were elected:

- T. O. Barker, of Salem, grand patriarch; T. F. Ryan, of Oregon City, grand high priest; F. W. Stewart, of Portland, grand senior warden; E. E. Shorland, of Portland, grand scribe; B. E. Miller, of Portland, grand treasurer; T. F. Howard, of Pendleton, grand junior warden; A. C. Hicks, of Portland, grand marshal; J. A. Woollery, of Lone, grand sentinel; S. W. W. Kentner, of Ashland, grand outside attendant; W. W. Francis, of Halsey, grand representative two years.

THE CUBAN EMBEZZLER.

Charged with the Conversion of Public Funds—Placed Under Heavy Bonds in New York.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Charles Neely, the former chief financial agent of the Postoffice Department at Havana, was re-arrested today by the United States Marshal, on a warrant issued by United States Circuit Judge Lacombe, in a civil suit against Neely by the United States. He is charged with the wrongful conversion of \$35,400. His bail was fixed at \$50,000.

FIGHTING EXTRADITION.

Washington, May 22.—John D. Lindsey, attorney for Chas. F. Nesley, appeared before the House judiciary committee today, and submitted an argument against the proposed extradition bill. The proposition to subject American citizens to trial in a country where the Spanish system of laws are in vogue he contended was utterly opposed to American traditions.

FILLED THE BILL.

Young Obed Perkins—It wasn't right for you to go to see Cynthia while I was going with her, Seth. She won't keep company with me at all now.

Young Seth Wheatley—Well, it wasn't right for you to see Cynthia's feller, but you see, it was this way: While you was just a good-looking feller as I am, you know Cynthia's a gal what's

got a all-fired good education, and she's gosh-darned paticker that she gets a feller what uses good grammar. That's my strong point, Obed, and natcherly she tuck right to me.—Indianapolis Sun.

MINERS ARE KILLED.

Asheville, N. C., May 22.—It is reported here at midnight, that an explosion occurred in the cumkook mines, near Charlotte, tonight. The news comes that between fifty and sixty miners were killed, but this is not confirmed.

ELECTED SENATORS.

Baton Rouge, La., May 22.—Both houses of the state Legislature assembled at noon today, and elected ex-Governor M. J. Foster to the United States senate, and re-elected S. D. McEnery.

HOW TO MAKE THE GARDEN PAY.

(C. L. Allen, New York, in Orange Judd Farmer.) The first work to be done to make the garden pay is to put the soil in condition for planting. No matter what the character of the soil, it should never be stirred when so wet that the particles will not separate freely when the spade or the plow and the harrow are used. It must always be made as fine as it is possible to make it.

If the soil is small, the spading fork, if properly used, will leave the soil in fit condition for planting; excepting for very fine seeds, when it will be necessary to use a fine rake, as not a particle of earth should be as large as the seed that is to be put in it. The manure used should have been provided several months ago, so that it can be pulverized as finely as the soil. Then it should be so thoroughly and evenly incorporated that the one could scarcely be distinguished from the other.

When commercial fertilizers are used, as they always should be, in equal proportions, when the soil is continually worked, let them be evenly distributed. No matter what the size of the plot may be, not more than one-fourth—one-sixth would be better—should be used in the first planting. For profit, as well as for pleasure, plantings should be made at frequent intervals, because there are but few vegetables that are in the best condition for use longer than a few days. As soon as the first planting is made, preparations for the second should commence, and so on to the end of the season. The moment the first planting has been gathered, clear the ground as quickly as possible and prepare for a second planting, and follow up this plan the entire season.

The preparation of the soil, so far as the application of manure is concerned, and making it fine, must be as thorough for each subsequent crop as for the first. Do not think that once working and once feeding is sufficient for the season; it is not. No more manure should be used at one time than a given crop will require.

A surplus is nearly as fatal to the production of a crop as a deficit. Plants to be productive must needs have just as much nourishment as they can assimilate, but not be stimulated to excess, which is fatal to productivity. For success every foot of the soil should be constantly at work producing something. Nature will not tolerate idleness; if the gardener does not plant, she will. There is no reason why, in ordinary seasons, the garden cannot be as green and productive in August as in June. To that end, intensive cultivation is a necessity.

The surface must at all times be covered with a growing crop, and so thickly as to, in a great measure, prevent evaporation. But by no means plant so thickly that each plant cannot have all the room for growth and air required. Room for a horse to walk between the rows is the poorest economy possible, besides it is not necessary. For instance, when we set our cabbage or cauliflower plants, which require the greater part of the season to mature, make an intermediate row of some quick growing vegetable. Imitate our up-to-date market gardeners near all large cities. When they set their early cabbage plants, they are in rows 30 inches apart, the plants 15 inches apart in the row. Between these plants they put a plant of lettuce, and between each row of cabbage a row of lettuce; then between the rows of cabbage and lettuce they sow a row of radishes, which gives but about seven inches to a row of vegetables. The radishes will require their space, and in turn the lettuce will be marketed by the time the cabbage begins to head. By this method every particle of the soil finds some work to do, and as the ground is nearly shaded at all times by the growing crops, evaporation is slow, consequently it is ever moist and in a condition to encourage active growth.

MERELY IN FUN.

At the Dinner Table.—“George, don't stare at Mr. Crumley that way. It isn't polite.” “I was just waiting to see him pick up his glass of water, ma. I heard pa tell you that he drinks like a fish.”—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

“You look robust,” remarked the lady of the house. “Are you equal to the task of sawing wood?”

“Equal isn't the word, madam,” replied the pilgrim, as he resumed his journey. “I'm superior to it.”—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Geyer—Men have different ways of making home happy. Mrs. Meyer—How so? Mrs. Geyer—Some do it by staying at home and some by going away.—Chicago News.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen, sweating feet, ingrowing nails, blisters and callosities. Relieves corns and bunions of all kinds. Gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

In a new airship, designed by a Haitian, a series of fans are mounted in a car partially supported by a gas balloon the fans being used to drive air through adjustable pipes, which are adapted to turn toward any point to move the ship in the opposite direction.

Daniel A. Ray of Illinois, who is to be appointed United States marshal for the Hawaiian Islands, was formerly a

newspaper correspondent, and served in that capacity at Springfield for many years. He has held various places under the legislature.

ARDEN L. SHULSE PASSED AWAY.

After a Heroic Struggle the Young Man Succumbed to Consumption—Parents in Montana.

Arden L. Shulse son of Rev. J. M. Shulse, died in Bozeman, Montana, last Saturday, May 19, at 5 o'clock p. m., of consumption. The young man was aged 23 years and 21 days. Four years he was a student in Willamette University, part of the time in the literary department and part of the time in the College of Medicine. He also studied medicine at a medical school in St. Louis. While in St. Louis his health failed, and he went to New Mexico for a change of climate, and stayed there one year. He found relief, but it was only temporary, and last August Mr. Shulse and his family moved to Montana, hoping that the high altitude would give his son a new lease of life.

In his quest of health no demand of climate and medical skill was denied and the boy made an heroic fight for life, but the disease could not be overcome and the indulgent parents are again stricken with grief.

During the father's pastorate in Leslie Methodist church, South Salem, their oldest daughter died, and another daughter died during his residence in Jacksonville, Oregon. It is a triple affliction and their numerous friends in this city and in different parts of the state will again sympathize with them in their great sorrow.

Among his schoolmates Arden will be remembered for his cheerful disposition and his skill in athletics, and his devotion to books and study indicates that he was ambitious to fit himself for a useful career. He was a member of the Methodist church in Bozeman; his affections were set on the higher life, and his end was triumphant. Rev. J. M. Shulse is now a member of the Montana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his residence is in Bozeman.

A CLAIM ALLOWED.—Mrs. Ida M. Babcock, guardian of the person and estate of Mary B. Babcock, a minor, yesterday petitioned the probate court for an order, directing her to pay to B. F. Bonham, guardian ad litem of Mary B. Babcock, the sum of \$43, due for legal services rendered. The order was made as prayed for.

FROM LIBERTY, OR.

LIBERTY (Or.), May 2, 1900.—(Editor Fruit World.) Allow me to thank you for a recent copy of your valuable paper, as for your offer to enclose stamps for one year's subscription. Perhaps you will be interested in a word from this “neck of the woods.”

Liberty, Or., is located four miles south of the capital (Salem.) in the famous Red Hills, several hundred feet higher than the city. Here is to be found the largest acreage of Italian prune orchards of any place in the state, a little over 5000 acres; the oldest orchards are now eleven years old down to six years old. The orchards as a rule are well cared for and trees look well. Last season we had an entire failure, due to heavy freeze in February, 1899. This spring we have again been visited with cold rain, and heavy frosts, so that the prune crop is somewhat in doubt at this writing. It will take at least two weeks more to know the full extent of damage to crop. This condition of things, I am told, is of rare occurrence for this valley. Many feel somewhat discouraged, but will continue to take care of their orchards.

There are sixteen large evaporators at this point now in readiness, and were built in 1898, when we had our first large commercial crop. Others will be built.—D. M. Crouse, Liberty, Or., in Los Angeles Fruit World.

INSANE CHINAMAN.—Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Chief of Police D. W. Gibson, assisted by Officer John Duncan, arrested Louis Luk, an insane Celestial, who had entered the White House restaurant. They had considerable difficulty in landing the crazy Chinaman in the city jail. When arrested the fellow was armed with a 38-caliber Smith & Westcott revolver, newly purchased, and wore a belt containing over fifty cartridges. When seized by the officers, Luk reached for his pistol, but was disarmed before he could alarm anyone. Luk is about 30 years of age and formerly worked at the Willamette hotel, but more recently was employed in the family of G. W. Gray. Several days ago his mind became so badly impaired and his actions frightened the family so much, that he was discharged. Luk was released from the insane asylum about a year ago. He imagines some body is after him and endeavoring to kill him, hence the armed himself with personal protection. Chief Gibson will this morning enter a complaint charging the Chinaman with insanity, and will have him again committed.

TO CAPE NOME.—Prof. A. I. Collier, of the chair of geology in Willamette University, left yesterday afternoon for Seattle, where he will join a government geological surveying party and leave for Cape Nome, where they will spend the summer examining the mineral resources. Prof. Collier is quite a popular member of the University and many of the students accompanied him to the depot, where, upon the departure of the train, the University yell was given.

By the last official census in Holland the number of cattle returned was 1,500,000, of pigs 1,200,000, of sheep 680,000 and of horses 720,000. The shortage of hog products in Holland offers to the United States a profitable market the stability of which would seem to be not only well established but on a basis of permanence.

CONCENTRATED MONEY CROP

In the Lompoc valley, Santa Barbara Co., Cal., farmers make a specialty of growing mustard seed for market. The area under this crop is about 3000 acres, divided between English yellow mustard and Trieste red mustard, the first named selling at the higher price. Last year about 300,000 pounds were harvested, a short crop, owing to the drouth having getting 20¢ a cent per pound, and the year a much greater yield is anticipated.

ASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. H. J. Pierce.

CHILD WIVES.

THE PATHETIC PICTURE DICKENS DREW.

Of all the characters evoked from the master mind of Charles Dickens, there is perhaps none which can rival in its pathetic interest, that of Dora, the “Little Blossom.” She found the wedding ring grow too heavy for her little hand, and in spite of the lavishness of a husband's love, she faded away just like some sweet blossom nipped by untimely frost.

The pathos of the child-wife's history reaches its climax in that interview with her husband. David sits on the bed side, and thus the story is told:

“She looks into my eyes and speaks very softly, ‘I am afraid dear I was too young, I don't mean by years only, but in experience and thoughts and everything, I was such a little little creature. I have begun to think I was not fit to be a wife.’”

“I try to stay my tears and to reply, ‘Oh, Dora, love, as fit as I to be a husband.’”

“I don't know,” with the old shake



of the curls. “Perhaps! But if I had been more fit to be married I might have made you more so too. I was very happy, very, but as the years went on my dear boy would have wearied of his child-wife. She would have been less and less a companion to him. I know I was too young and foolish. It is much better as it is.”

Poor little Dora! The sweet little blossom faded and fell. But how many women wake up to a realization of the burden of marriage, crying with Dora, “I was not fit to be a wife,” and live on through years of misery and suffering.

UNFITNESS FOR MARRIAGE is the cause of so much of the unhappiness which is so frequently ventilated in the divorce courts. The young woman, knowing nothing of physical disabilities, enters into the marriage obligation to wake from her dream of love and happiness, to a realization of possibilities of suffering hitherto unknown.

“About ten years ago I was married and three months later I became miserable, but I did not know what was the matter with me,” writes Mrs. John Hemmris, of Munson Station, Pa. “I was so sick and nervous, was not able to do any work at all; had to hire it all done. My husband's mother had been using your remedies, and one day she came over to see me and brought some of your ‘Favorite Prescription’ with her, and she said, ‘Take that medicine—I know it will help you.’ I took it and it did help me and I got better of the bad feelings that I had before I commenced taking it; was soon able to do my work myself. I took the medicine right along till after confinement, and I can safely say that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is better than all the other doctors' medicine put together. Now I am happy and well, and the people who saw me before when I was sick and see me now have said—‘How well you look,’ and they ask me what I got to make me so well. I quickly tell them what made me better. Some of the neighbors have used the same medicine through my advice, and they have been greatly benefited, too. As long as God lets me live, whenever I need any kind of drugs, I will send for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and ‘Pellets.’ It used to be before I used your medicine that every mouth I had severe pains and then the hemorrhage would stop and in a day or two come back again, and so on for a week at a time, and I would have to lie in bed, but now that is all over, I can go ahead with my work as if nothing was the matter. I will ever be thankful to God and you for having such remedies to help poor suffering invalids like I was myself. I will advise every sufferer who is in need of a doctor to put aside the doctor and get some of Dr. Pierce's medicine, and that will be the best doctor they ever had and the one who will do them the most good.”

THE YOUNG WIFE'S DANGER commonly grows out of neglect of conditions which seem to her trivial. But every variation from the normal, in the womanly functions is a prophesy of evil to come. Irregularity in the girl is often the beginning of a deranged condition, which in widowhood opens the way to serious disease. Inflammation comes and ulceration to be followed by that condition of general disease known as “female weakness.” No woman is fit to be married in whom the womanly function is not regular and healthful. The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription insures this regularly and more than all, gives positive strength and vigor to the womanly organs.

“I wrote you for advice February 4th, 1896,” writes Mrs. Loma Halstead, of Claremore, Cherokee Nat., Ind. “I was racking with pain from the back of my head down to my heels and was unable to sit up for ten minutes at a time. You answered my letter advised me to use your valuable medicines, viz. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, ‘Golden Medical Discovery,’ and ‘Pleasant Pellets,’ also gave advice about injections, baths and diet. To my surprise, in four months from the time I began your treatment I was a well woman and have not had the backache since, and now I put in sixteen hours a day at hard work.”

WHY DO WOMEN WAIT when they discover the first symptoms of the diseases peculiar to their sex? The question is not hard to answer. Women wait because they dread to face the unpleasant questions, the delicate examinations, and the obnoxious local treatment which their friends have undergone at the hands of some local physician. Woman's modesty is affronted by these things, and disease is allowed to go unchecked. Dr. Pierce has earned the undying gratitude of thousands of women who have taken advantage of his offer of free consultation by letter, and have been treated and cured as was Mrs. Halstead, without having to submit to questions, examinations and local treatments, offensive to every modest-minded woman, and only submitted to when there seems no other way of escape.

If, after undergoing all the mental martyrdom attending on such treatment, the suffering woman could be sure of a cure, it would be some consolation to her outraged feelings. But

the average local practitioner can make no allowance for the differences in women. He treats them all alike, strong and weak, and makes no allowance for the delicately constructed woman, whose fine organization revolts at the crudity of his methods. The use of “Favorite Prescription” and Dr. Pierce's treatment have resulted in cures where physicians and surgeons have been entirely baffled and helpless.

“I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as one of the best medicines for women,” writes Mrs. Mary (Murdock) of 230 Taylor St., Topeka, Kansas. “I consider it the best medicine made. I know it has no equal. I am the mother of ten children and only one living—the tenth one. She is one year old and is as well and hearty as can be. She is a beauty. Of my other babies, some were born at right time, but dead, others were premature births; one lived to be one year old but was always feeble. I tried different doctors but none of them could tell what my trouble was. They said I was well and strong. I was examined by surgeons but they found nothing wrong, and they were puzzled to know what my trouble was. I did not know what to do, so I thought this last time I would try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I took it the entire nine months and now have a fine baby girl, and I cannot praise your medicine enough for the good it did me.”

NOTHING LIKE IT. It can be claimed without equivocation or reservation that no put-up medicine specially for woman's use sold by dealers, has been so wonderfully successful in curing the diseases of women, as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the periods, it heals inflammation, and ulceration. It cures female weakness. It strengthens the nervous system, so that there is no more nervousness. It gives a healthy appetite and sound, refreshing sleep. For prospective mothers it is invaluable, giving them strength for the coming ordeal, which is made practically painless through the use of “Favorite Prescription.” Its tonic effects are no less marked, and nursing mothers find it a source of vitality which makes the nursing of the baby a ceaseless pleasure, instead of a painful drain upon the vital powers.

Sick women suffering from chronic ailments are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free of charge. All letters are read and answered in private, and their contents are held as strictly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Advisee. It answers the natural questions of the womanly heart. It points the way to happiness in marriage, and healthy motherhood. This great book containing 1008 large pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send twenty-one one cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or thirty-one stamps for cloth bindings. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

TONS OF POTATOES.

New Peeling Machine That Performs Marvels.

(Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review.) O. W. Stoner, local manager of the Washington Evaporating and Preserving Company, in North Yakima, Wash., has ordered a potato-peeling machine from Germany. The capacity of the machine, which will be operated by steam, is placed at three tons a day.

The process of preparing fruits and vegetables for market is a secret formula. Extensive works are in operation in North Yakima and on Puget Sound. The plant in North Yakima is capable of consuming six tons of raw potatoes daily and turns out one ton of the evaporated product in ten hours. The manager estimates that he will consume at least 100 tons of the Yakima Burbanks this season. Several women and girls are employed in the work at wages ranging from 75 cents to more than double that amount a day. They are paid by the quantity peeled, sliced or spread on trays, thus making the wages depend upon the individual exertions of the wage earners.

The potatoes are peeled raw and after slicing very thin are placed in trays and cooked by steam. This removes the water, estimated at about 80 per cent, of the tuber, and leaves the solids or nutriment in ten hours. They then go through the drying process, which is on the principle of dry steam heat, the pipes passing through the evaporator near each row of trays. The evaporating apparatus in the North Yakima plant contains over one mile of pipes, carrying the heat to the trays. A wire screen is kept over each tray during the drying to prevent dirt from settling upon the sliced potatoes.

FARM WASTES.

“A penny saved is a penny earned,” says Poor Richard, and while the penny is of itself a wholly inconsiderable sum, in a calling which consists of the daily doing of a thousand and one different things, and failure to save the penny in a considerable number of them figures up to an aggregate well worth saving during the course of a year, for “mony a mickle mak' a muckle” is another equally true proverb of a related people noted for their thrift and a Carnegie ability to get “gear” together.

One common source of no inconsiderable waste on the farm is in the inconvenient location of the farm buildings with respect to each other and to the fields in which the farm work is done, for if a penny saved is a penny earned, a day's work saved is just as much earned also. There is a vast deal of time wasted on many farms in traveling from one part to another, the waste being due to the fact that the buildings are not centrally located, farm house is at one end of the farm and the work of doing the chores is largely increased when the supply of stock water is a quarter of a mile down a lane from where the stock is kept. If a farm of 100 acres is 100 rods long, the number of visits a man and team will have to make to the various parts of it during the year will probably not be far from twenty for each acre. On only 80 acres of it, it means 1600 trips a year, and if each of these trips be on an average 80 rods longer than they need to be, it amounts to forty miles unnecessary travel, which is a good deal in the busy season and may mean the difference of getting the hay crop under shelter or having it spoiled by a storm. A waste of a similar kind that any reader can amuse himself by figuring out on the facts of his own situation, if he happens to be committing a waste, is in securing the water supply is a long distance from the stock to be watered.—Ex.

NEW ASYLUM FARM COTTAGE.

Bids Opened by the Board of Trustees Yesterday—John Gray was the Lowest Bidder.

The State Board of Trustees for the Oregon Hospital for the Insane held a brief business session yesterday afternoon, when bids were opened for the construction of a close cottage at the asylum farm, proposals for which had been recently advertised for. There were five bidders, each submitting three proposals—for the building complete with steam heating; for the building with hot water heating, and for the structure without a heating plant. John Gray of this city was the lowest bidder on all three plans proposed. The contract will probably be awarded today after the board having taken the matter under advisement.

Following are the bids for building with hot water, with steam, and without heating, respectively: John Gray—Hot water, \$7823.81; steam, \$7361.81; building, \$5773.81. Young & Johnson—\$8000; \$7498; \$6198. W. M. Welch—\$8443; \$8031; \$6450. Sorber & Southwick, \$8634.95; \$8222.85; \$8846.95. Erb & Van Patton—\$6640; \$8700; \$6300.

ISN'T IT STRANGE?

That women make such a fuss over a baby? That women are not at ease unless they do carry a pocketbook? That women can tell the smallest detail of other women's dress? That women learn a foreign language so much more readily than a man? That women are so much more constant in their affections than men? That women can smile so serenely when knocking ten years from their age? That women insist upon the foot fitting the shoe instead of the shoe fitting the foot?—New York World.

While frosts in nearly all sections of the West have greatly injured fruit buds of all kinds and in many places completely destroyed them, in the vicinity of Union and all over Grande Ronde the buds remain practically uninjured and prospects for the largest crop ever known were never better.—Union Republican.