

HE IS SILENT

Lord Roberts Reports Nothing of Pretoria's Fall.

THE RUMOR OF KRUGER'S CAPTURE

Has Been Renewed at Lourenco Marques—Burghers in the Transvaal Capital in a Panic.

LONDON, June 2.—Lord Roberts continues silent regarding Pretoria, probably because he cannot give of events from his own personal knowledge. Lourenco Marques, where all the news from the Boer side is relayed, cables that communication with Pretoria is now suspended.

Some messages by courier have reached Lourenco Marques, but none of them date later than Wednesday. These assert that the burghers are in a state of panic, and that Pretoria is being controlled by a vigilance committee. Lourenco Marques again sends a report that President Kruger has been captured.

The news blank gives rise to the suspicion that the citizens' committee at Pretoria may not have been able to carry out their plans for securing the peaceful entry of Lord Roberts, and sparing the city the horrors of a siege.

A peace party appeared to be in the ascendency, and as soon as President Kruger and his cabinet left Pretoria to organize a new capital, the citizens' committee persuaded the commandants of the troops to withdraw some of the troops for the defense of the city with a view of keeping order in the town. If messengers were sent to the British, or if the British, being two hours' march from Pretoria on Wednesday, entered it, then or at any time prior to Friday noon, Lord Roberts would certainly have telegraphed this fact. Hence it looks as though there was a Boer force between Pretoria and Johannesburg.

The Boer soldiers, trekking back toward Pretoria, some of them fresh from the fight with General Hamilton, would have brought a new element into the situation, and would probably overrule the peace committee, and taking the direction of affairs out of their hands. If this has happened, the British may, as the Daily Chronicle says, "see some hard fighting" before the British flag flies over Pretoria, for even if the Boers held only the three forts standing close together on a hill south of the town, they would be in a position to stand a siege.

MURDERED HIS WIFE.

A PORTLAND WOMAN SHOT IN THAT CITY

By Her Jealous Husband—Suicide of a Kansas Man, at Winlock, Washington.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 1.—Mrs. Naomi Moss, wife of Riley L. Moss, was shot and killed at Willamette Heights Park, last night. Her husband is suspected of the murder, and jealousy is said to have been the motive. The police are looking for Moss, but he is still at large.

CUT HIS THROAT.

Tacoma, Wash., June 1.—A special to the Ledger, from Winlock, Wash., says: A. W. May, a well dressed stranger, walked into the depot this afternoon, sat down and immediately cut his throat from ear to ear. He then walked into the street and fell dead. From papers in his pocket it was learned that he was from Emporia, Kansas, where he has money on deposit in the Citizens' Bank.

PROMINENT RAILROAD MAN.

S. H. H. Clark, Former Manager of the Union Pacific is Dead.

St. Louis, Mo., June 1.—S. H. H. Clark, a director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., its former vice president and general manager; first vice president of the Texas & Pacific, and the International & Great Northern, and formerly general manager of the Union Pacific, died today at Asheville, N. C. Clark had been failing for several years, and since the reorganization of the Union Pacific road had remained in retirement at his residence in this city. He was advised to go to Asheville early in the spring. Clark was in his 68th year.

SENT TO IDAHO.

Vancouver Troops to Be Stationed in the Mining Regions.

Vancouver, June 1.—Orders have been received by the post commander, Lieutenant Colonel William Dougherty, of Vancouver Barracks, directing company M., Seventh Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Beal, to proceed to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, to take station.

RAILROAD FIGHT.

Burke, Ida., June 1.—This afternoon a work crew of the Northern Pacific of forty men, tore up the O. R. & N. track, replacing it by a switch running the whole length of the business street. The business men are indignant, and will bring a suit for damages. They say it was done as an act of revenge on the O. R. & N., which yesterday tried to lay a side-track across the ground owned by the Hecla Mining Co. Yesterday's affair was exciting. As fast as the thirty men in the employ

of the O. R. & N. would put material on the ground, the mine employees would throw it into the creek. Today the Hecla people secured a temporary order restraining the railroad company from further attempts to lay the track.

SITUATION IN PEKIN.

Washington, June 1.—Minister Conger, at Pekin, reports to the state department today, that the arrival of the 400 guards for the legations of Russia, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and the United States, has had the effect of improving the situation. He says the "Boxers" are still active in the surrounding country.

AN EXCITING TIME.

A KINDLY MESSAGE TO THE OLD UNION SOLDIERS

Raised a Small Storm in the Confederate Veterans' Camp—Friendly Resolutions Adopted.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—The tenth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans has adjourned since the morning session ended in a state of great excitement and confusion. The trouble arose at the conclusion of the presentation of the report of the committee on resolutions. A resolution had been incorporated in the report to the effect that the convention of Confederates recognized, with appreciation the language of General Daniel E. Sickles, orator at the annual reunion of the army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg, which General Sickles had mentioned most kindly the men of the Confederacy, and the resolution said the Confederates reciprocated the feeling shown toward them by the men of the army of the Potomac. General Gordon put the question of the report. There was a chorus of "ayes," and when he had called for a vote in the negative he said: "The ayes have it."

After he had announced the vote there came a few cries of "no." General Gordon said: "I did not think that there would be any negative vote on such a question, but as there were some, after I had the declared vote, I will now resume it."

Colonel J. H. Shepherd, of Richmond, Va., secured the floor and said: "I want no quarreling with the Yankees who defeated us. For God's sake don't accept anything from their hands. Don't accept anything from the Union soldiers. Vote it down, comrades, vote it down."

Instantly there was a terrific uproar. Dozens of delegates were on their feet demanding recognition from the chairman. General Gordon finally restored order, and in response to a call for his opinion said:

"I trust the time will never come, while I stand on Southern ground or among the chivalrous men of the South, when I will refuse to send a kindly message to the enemy."

The resolution was then adopted, with a roar of assent.

WORLD OF TRADE.

New York, June 1.—Bradstreet's Trade Review will say tomorrow: The re-adjustment of price quotations, to meet the changed conditions of supply and demand, are still the leading features of general trade. The volume of business doing is of the between-season character, improvement, in some lines being counterbalanced by the increased dullness in other branches. That the basic conditions of trade are in the main of a favorable nature, however, is proved by the continued good railroad earnings, returns of which come to hand. The fact seems to be, that the volume of business offered the transportation interests of the country continues considerably in excess of a year ago.

New York, June 1.—Dun's Review of Trade will say tomorrow: The failures for the week have been 160 in the United States against 145 last year, and twenty-one in Canada against fourteen last year.

APPLES IN NEW YORK.

Practical Comments of a Leading Farm Writer.

Years ago a young man had accumulated about \$40,000, but misfortune overtook him and about everything was lost. It so happened, however, that a few acres of poor land on which he had put some apple trees could be retained. He was greatly discouraged of course. The loss did not come through his mismanagement, but because he placed too much confidence in other people. But after a time his natural pluck got the upper hand again and he said to his wife: "If I can only manage to hold on until these apple trees get to bearing we will be all right." Well they have been bearing now these many years. Probably those 30 acres have brought in more money than any other 30 acres of orchard in the state of New York. The man is now the great authority on fruit culture. S. D. Willard. He has more acres now, of course. Mr. Willard is thoroughly posted and absolutely honest. When he speaks people may well listen. He said in substance a New York institutes last winter, that we could not look for much increase in price of grain, or milk, on the average, but we could safely depend on higher prices for fine fruit in the future. He has kept a careful account and for the last ten years the price on all kinds of fruit he raises, has averaged higher, or kept up better, than the price of any other farm products. He looks for this state of things to continue, and even to still more favor the fruit. The apple trees in the future to make as big money must produce annually. And we must have early production and the finest quality. These are three great big points. He spoke of the Rome Beauty, for example, as giving him fine fruit two years from setting grafts, and they were finer quality than the Ben Davis, and do not drop off readily, and they are beautiful, and at the station at Geneva they have borne fruit seven years in succession. Prof. Beach was present and said this statement was correct. Someone asked if they could get some clones of Rome Beauty of Mr. Willard, and he replied: "No, for I want to use them all myself." Then the question came up why this variety and some others were hard to get at the nurseries, and he replied that it was because they were poor growers and hard to produce. Nurserymen preferred to grow

trees that they could produce easier. But to go on, Sutton's Beauty was named as better quality than the Rome Beauty, not quite as large, but it sells well, at home and abroad, and keeps well, even up to April 1st. It does not get mealy. It is an annual producer and exempt from scale. Mr. W. never sprays it. The foliage is perfect without, and having the foliage of the trees perfect throughout the season is the very basis of success with fruit. The Ben Davis was spoken of as a very desirable kind for shipping abroad, and also at home. It hangs onto the tree well, is a large producer and showy. But it is evident that Willard rather leaned toward something better, and particularly towards annual producers. Speaking of the fall apples, he said that years ago he sent to a nursery for Baldwin trees for ten acres. All but 100 of what they sent proved to be Duchess of Oldenburg. He said he was awful angry when he first found it out, but now was sorry they had not sent all that variety. He has to have 20 to 30 crops under a tree sometimes, and gets \$1,500, \$2,000 and \$3,000 in a lump for the fruit. The entire crop was sold last year to Cincinnati buyers for \$2.25 a barrel. They were entirely free from fungus growth. Mr. W. said the Spitzburg apple had the finest flavor he knew of and was his choice for home use, but they do not produce well enough so one can afford to grow them for the ordinary market. From the above you can get a hint in what direction Mr. W. would start now, if young again, and as a result of his long experience. Apple growing is a great industry in parts of New York. Seven counties sold last year more than \$5,000,000 worth.

But Mr. W. will give you some practical remarks made by Mr. W. along the line of culture mostly. "Hillsides are better for apples with me than low land. Cold weather never worries me because my fruit is on ridges and hillsides. In the South they speak of 'making a crop of cotton.' We never talk of making a crop of apples, but we should, as they won't come now unless we do our part. We must make them come, and we can every year and fair and fine. Not one imperfect apple is ever allowed to go into our barrels of No. 1 fruit. We ship the imperfect ones by themselves, unmarked and sell them as such, notifying the dealer to let them slide at any offer. Our land is valued for taxation at \$300 an acre. We have cherry trees by the roadside, and last year we sold enough fruit from these trees to more than pay the taxes on all the land. There were about 20 tons of cherries sold. You can kill apple trees by planting them too deeply. I had a block of trees that were not doing well, once, and I examined them and found that they had been put down three inches too deep. We took them up and reset them and they grew all right. When you set out trees pack the earth snugly about the roots. Pound the ground down, as long as you do not injure the roots and it is reasonably dry. Many trees are injured by loose planting. I prefer to plant in fall and then bank the earth up around the trees high and well, removing it in the spring. The best time to trim trees is when they are dormant. We do our pruning, cutting, etc., any time in the winter season. If we must take a large limb, it is done just before the growing season begins. There is no better spraying machine made than the sent out by the Gould Mfg. Co."

When asked if they raised any other kind of fruit, Mr. Willard replied: "Oh, yes, our currants netted us \$250 an acre last year. We sold ten tons to one man to make jelly of. We could have sold 100 tons more if we had had them. We sold last year 50,000 baskets of plums, and did not have nearly a full crop." But some of you will say all men cannot make everything turn out well, as Mr. W. does. Alas, that is true. But there is no way only to keep trying. Mr. Willard is an old man in years, but he is still full of push and vim. He has got enough energy in one little finger yet to take a barren hill and in ten years make it bring him in two or three hundred dollars an acre net, annually. It is an inspiration to hear him talk, when you know that every word is from experience.—T. B. Terry, in Practical Farmer.

In starting a new orchard the land should be prepared as thoroughly as for any other crop, and the preparation should begin a year or two before the planting. After the trees are planted cultivation should be kept up during the growing seasons, beginning as soon as the buds swell. As to form of the trees, it should be right when set and then kept right by pinching in and cutting off small branches so that no severe pruning will ever be necessary. The trees should be inspected three or four times each season, and the growth that is starting where it is not wanted pinched off. The farmer who takes delight in seeing things grow and has the right kind of pride in fruit growing enjoys going through the orchard in this way to see that his young trees are forming good habits. One should always remember that an old orchard site is not a good place to plant a new one.

It has been fully demonstrated that Ely's Cream Balm is a specific for Nasal Catarrh and cold in the head. This distinction has been achieved only as the result of continued successful use. A morbid condition of the membrane lining the passages can be cured by this purifying and healing treatment. Sold by druggists or it will be mailed for 50 cents by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York. It spreads over the membrane, is absorbed and relief is immediate.

There should be no "off years" in fruit growing, for they involve high prices one year, with such scarcity as makes the high price do the fruit grower no good, and abundance the next with prices so low as to make the fruit scarcely worth picking. By careful cultivation, pruning and thinning a great many old orchards, that used to bear crops only in alternate seasons, have been made to bear every year. The "off year" is chiefly the result of allowing trees to over bear off year, so that it takes all the next year to recuperate.

CANTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Signature: *Dr. H. H. H.*

OPPOSED TO ELECTRICITY.

The Turkish government has issued an order prohibiting the transportation of all apparatus connected with electricity.

VOTED DOWN

Proposal to Empower Congress to Regulate the Trusts

DEFEATED IN HOUSE YESTERDAY

Debate in Both Branches Was Warm and Politics Were Brought in by Several Members.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The House of Representatives today, after a lively debate extending over two days, defeated the joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment empowering Congress to regulate trusts. It requires a two-thirds vote, under the Constitution, to adopt an amendment to the Constitution. The vote stood: Ayes, 154; nays, 131. The affirmative vote therefore was thirty-eight short of the requisite two-thirds—102.

Five Democrats—Campbell, of Montana; Naphe, of Massachusetts; Scudder, of New York; Sibley, of Pennsylvania, and Thayer, of Massachusetts, and a Silverite—Newlands, of Nevada, voted with the Republicans, for the resolution, and two Republicans, Loud, of California, and McCall, of Massachusetts, with the Democrats. These were the only breaks from party lines. The Republicans voted solidly against the resolution. The debate preceding the vote had a strong political flavor throughout, and was at times very personal. The features were the closing speeches of DeArmond, Democrat of Missouri, and Littlefield, Republican of Maine, for their respective sides, and a short speech of McCall, Republican of Massachusetts, against the resolution. McCall has distinguished himself before during this session, in opposing the action of his colleagues on the Porto Rican bill. His action today was unheralded, and therefore attracted the more attention.

IN THE SENATE.

Washington, June 1.—The Senatorial debate today was caustic, and as warm as the weather out of doors. At times the exchanges between the Senators bordered on personalities. Much of the discussion was of a political nature, although in themselves the questions involved were not essentially political. Soon after the Senate convened a memorial was presented from the people of California, asking that the Government provide some relief for the starving people of India.

Hale, Republican, of Maine, with this as a text, severely arraigned Great Britain for expending hundreds of millions of dollars in crushing liberty and freedom in South Africa. Instead of caring for the helpless and dying people of England's chief colony.

Aldrich, Republican of Rhode Island, charged Hale with making a political speech on irrelevant matters, and a little later when Hale reported a further disagreement on the naval appropriation bill, an exciting discussion arose over the matter of a political question. A sharp political twist was given to the debate by a speech which Hanna delivered in favor of leaving the whole matter in the hands of the Senate conferees, and of conferring discretionary power upon the Secretary of the Navy, in accordance with the House proposition. He became involved in a controversy with Tillman, Democrat of South Carolina, and Allen, Populist of Nebraska, over the Government's ability to manufacture armor satisfactory, in which sparks flew to the intense interest of the audiences. Teller, Allen Pettigrew replied to Hanna, all speaking in a political vein. The bill finally was returned to the conferees.

Seventy-nine private pension bills passed, and also the Military Academy appropriation bill. The Military Academy bill carried amendments, making General Miles and all future commandants of the army, Lieutenant General, and General Corbin, a Major General.

Consideration of the last of the appropriation bills, the general deficiency, was begun but was not completed.

TO START ON MANILA CABLE.

Bid of New York Company for the First Section Is Accepted.

New York, May 25.—The announcement was made today by the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable company of this city that notice had been received from the War Department in Washington of the acceptance of the company's bid for the construction of the first section of the Philippine cable. This section is to be 600 miles long and will cost \$1,600,000. The contract calls for the delivery of the cable on shipboard at New York by September 4th.

The cable will be constructed at the company's plant, 221 West Twenty-eighth street. The cable will be shipped to Manila on the transport Burnside, which is to be refitted into a cable steamer. The start on the work of laying the Pacific cable is to be made at Manila.

The Safety company also has a contract with the Mexican government for several thousand miles of cable to be laid in the Gulf of California and along the coast of Mexico. This cable, the company's officers say, will be the longest cable ever sent out of this country. The success attending cable construction in this country, has led the company to secure a site at Bergen Point, N. J., where a new plant is being erected at which ships can load cable at the wharves of the plant.

THEY ARE PRISONERS.

THREE AMERICANS HELD BY FILIPINO REBELS.

Will Be Treated Well by Their Captors—Two American Officers Are Promoted.

MANILA, June 1.—Captain Roberts, of the Thirty-fifth regiment, and his two missing companions, captured at San Miguel de Mayumo, province of Bulacan, island of Luzon, on May 20th, are still in the hands of the rebels, who have communicated to the Americans

their intention to treat the prisoners well, and in accordance with the laws of war.

DESERVED PROMOTIONS.

Washington, June 1.—The President today appointed Colonel Luther H. Hare, of the Thirty-third volunteer infantry (Captain Seventh Cavalry), and Colonel J. H. Smith, of the Fifteenth infantry, to be brigadier generals of volunteers, in recognition of their distinguished services in the Philippines.

"Don't you want to hire a porter?" "Yes."

"What's de job payin'?" "Six dollars a week."

"I'll take it."

"You? Why, boy, you're not half large enough."

"I know it, but I've got a big brother who's strong and ain't got no head in business. You pays me de sal an' I gits him to do de work. See?"

Chicago Tribune.

THE B. P. O. ELKS

Great Preparations Being Made for the Fourteenth Annual Grand Lodge of that Order.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 1.—The fourteenth annual Grand Lodge and Reunion B. P. O. Elks will be held at Atlantic City on July 10th, 11th and 12th. Atlantic City Lodge, No. 296, has appointed an executive committee which has been at work the past five months arranging all the details for this convention. Various sub-committees have been appointed to work out the details for the entertainment of the largest gathering of Elks from all over the United States ever assembled at their yearly meeting. All the arrangements have progressed most satisfactory and everybody, whether an Elk or not, who visits Atlantic City at that time will be amply repaid for their trip to the seashore. In this series of weekly letters full information as to what has been done and the attractions which will be offered will be given to the readers of this paper. Any specific information desired can be secured by addressing Emory D. Irelan, Chairman, or Herman G. Mulock, Secretary, of the Executive Committee B. P. O. Elks Reunion, Atlantic City, N. J.

That Atlantic City is the World's amusement parlor, nature's own sanitarium, and a grand galaxy of sparkling pleasures is well known. When people need rest, recreation, or revivification; when they feel overworked and weary, downcast and lonely, and long for the cool invigoration of the sea, and the magnetic influences of spontaneous gaiety, and irresistible amusements, they hasten to Atlantic City, and in its endless round of refined amusements live the fairy's dream of paradisaical existence.

Besides the sea and the beach and the soft sea air, which were its primary attractions, Atlantic City has developed an endless variety of artificial attractions.

First of all is the Boardwalk. This magnificent steel structure is an adjunct to the sea which has become even more popular than the sea itself. Thousands who never wet their feet in the bounding surf come annually to tread this greatest of the world's promenades and to enjoy its life. It is here that the life of the resort centres. On one side lies the beach, with its white sand and its caressing waves, and beyond stretches away the illimitable sea, with its rolling billows, its light and shadows, its whitecaps and its sails. On the Boardwalk is another scene—a constant stream of ever-varying but always joyous life. The light and color are wonderful; the animation, the laughter, and the overflowing good humor, are irresistible. It is one great parade, where human nature in all its endless varieties may be seen and studied. The lights from the booths and bazaars beyond, the happy faces and merry glee of countless children, the soft, mellow colors of the women's summer gowns, the grace and loveliness of the younger women themselves, the gay and gallant young men, the dizzy whirl of the merry-go-round, the soft and swelling notes of the orchestra, and the thousand and one pictures presented by the throng as it moves on—all combine to make this one of the greatest exhibitions of kaleidoscopic life ever witnessed. And then at night, the splashing waves, the soft air, the iridescent sea, full moon over the sea, and over all the beautiful twilight heavens, inspire an ecstasy seldom experienced.

The amusements which have sprung up along this great avenue are its great auxiliaries. Almost every device known among men for amusing is found here—merry-go-rounds, switchbacks, observatories, Ferris wheels, phonograph parlors, Punch and Judy shows, streets of Cairo, Japanese gardens, swimming pools, shooting galleries, shuffleboards, and many more, each playing its own part in the great harmony of the whole. In truth, this Boardwalk presents the appearance of a continued fete or carnival.

Four great piers extend from the Boardwalk into the ocean. Many of the larger hops are held upon these piers, and at night, when illuminated, they present a charming picture, with their swift gliding dancers and the rhythmic music that seems to float on the glinting waters of the sea. There is much free social gaiety at Atlantic City. Most of the larger hotels have their own orchestra for the season.

And hops are given every evening. Concerts are frequent, and amateur theatricals, private parties, and progressive euchres, are in constant vogue. First-class performances by some of the best musical and dramatic talent are also given in various theatres.

The bathing at Atlantic City is, of course, a popular feature. Nowhere can it be indulged in with less danger or more delight. During the fashionable bathing time—between eleven and one—many thousands may be seen breasting the waves, splashing in the smooth water, or sunning themselves on the beach. And many who do not enter the water love to sit beneath the great umbrellas or in awning-covered swings, beyond the reach of the waves, and watch the sport of the bathers. Life guards constantly patrol the beach or ride in open boats beyond the breakers, ready to assist any luckless bather who has unwittingly ventured too far.

At the upper end of the island, at the Inlet, a fleet of safe and speedy yachts, ably manned, is ever ready to take out parties, desiring to sail for fish. The annual regatta show will be held this year during the same week as the Elks' Convention, and as this is one of the social features of the year will be greatly enjoyed.

Atlantic City offers one diversion which no visitor should fail to enjoy—an excursion by rail and boat to Somers' Point and Ocean City. Sea Isle City, or Avalon, by way of Longport. Starting from the station at the corner of Atlantic and Tennessee avenues, the electric cars of the Longport line run to Longport, seven miles south of Atlantic City. Here, from a double-decked pier always swept by the freshest breezes, the boat is taken which performs the marine portion of this excursion. The steamers are constructed of the best material, and are staunch enough to undergo a sea voyage. The steamer ride covers an exceedingly pleasant trip across the placid waters of Egg Harbor Bay to Ocean City or Somers' Point, according to the choice of the passenger. The trip between Longport and Ocean City occupies about seventeen minutes, and that between Longport and Somers' Point about twenty-five.

The hotels of Atlantic City are among the best in America, and compare favorably with any in the world. They are constructed on modern plans, contain all the conveniences which a progressive age has devised, and are conducted, as to cuisine and service, according to the highest and most approved standards.

There are fully seven hundred hotels and boarding-cottages located here. Rates can be secured from \$5 per week up to \$200 per week, and the rates as given are by contract from the proprietors.

Any additional information concerning the Reunion arrangements will be cheerfully furnished by addressing the committee.

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To make fruit growing profitable something more is necessary than merely to grow fruit. When the fruit crop is a failure throughout the country almost anything will sell, and at a good price, but in average fruit years it is only good fruit that pays, and appearance goes for much. The heads of the trees should be kept open enough to admit plenty of sunlight in order to secure as much color as possible. Thinning should be practiced habitually as early as condition can be determined, in order that perfect specimens of good size shall be produced. If this is done there will be no "off years," for an off year in a tree simply means that it has produced so much fruit one year that it has not vigor and vitality enough to at the same time, form fruit buds for a crop the following year. Careful experiment has shown that thorough thinning, while producing fewer specimens, will make as many bushels to the tree and it will be larger, better and more saleable.

COLLEGE WOMEN.

The higher culture gives resources for joy and action. It gives worth and dignity to unmarried life, but it takes away none of the joys of true marriage. I know that the idea is prevalent that the educated woman is spoiled for humbler duties, that she will play the piano in the parlor while her mother cooks in the kitchen, that she is weak in nerve and flabby in muscle, less fitted for the stress of life and less willing to do her part in it than her untrained mother or her unlettered grandmother. As to this I can only say it is not the fact, writes David Starr Jordan in Harper's Bazar.

A little learning without training is a dangerous thing. In these days of many books the uneducated woman is exposed to many new dangers, know our grandmothers could not know. Half-educated mothers are too often caught by passing fads—medical, literary and religious. It is among the partly educated women that worthless books find their readiest sale. It is from among them that the societies for the promotion of "the higher foolishness" draw their membership. Christian Science, Ralstonism, vegetarianism, faith cure, rice cure, osteopathy, psychic experience and a variety of delusions which real knowledge would dissipate and which now add unprecedented terrors to matrimony.

Mamma—Why did you let him kiss you?

Daughter—Well, he was so nice, he asked me.

"But haven't I told you you must learn to say 'No'?"

"That's what I did say. He asked me if I'd be angry if he kissed me."

Troy Times.

In Manitoba and Northwest Territories during the year 1899 there arrived from European countries 20,364 settlers, and from the United States 9839.

VIM VIGOR VITALITY FOR MEN
Morrison's Bismarck Pills have been in use over 50 years by the leaders of the Maroon Church and other religious bodies. They cure the most cases of old and young arising from effects of indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, etc. They are sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box. Address: Morrison's Bismarck Pills, 1000 Broadway, New York City.

FOR SALE BY D. J. FRY, DRUGGIST, SALEM, OR.

MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS They overcome Weakness, irregularity and omissions, increase vigor and banish "pains of menstruation." They are "LIFE SAVERS" to girls at womanhood, aiding development of organs and body. No known remedy for women equals them. Cannot do harm. Sold by druggists. \$1.00 PER BOX BY MAIL. Sold by druggists, DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.