

All the World Loves Diamonds

But it is not everyone who feels they can afford them. We believe, however, that many people over-estimate the cost of a handsome diamond ring or stud. We have some exceedingly handsome Diamond Rings, exquisitely set, at \$10.00, \$25.00, \$50.00 and \$75.00. This is not much to put into a diamond, for, dear it is in mind, diamonds are always a realizable investment.

Barr's Jewelry Store

Corner State and Liberty Sts., Salem

Leaders in Low Prices.

STEINER'S MARKET.

Chickens 5 cents per lb.
Spring chickens—10c.
Eggs—17c cash.

THE MARKETS.

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 4.—Wheat—Walla Walla, new, 62½c; Bluestem, old, 62c.
Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 4.—Wheat—Bluestem, 66c; Club, 64c.
San Francisco, Aug. 4.—Wheat—\$1.15.
Chicago, Aug. 4.—Wheat—September opened, 70½c; closed, 69½c. Flax, \$1.49; orthwestern, \$1.55.

THE MARKETS.

The local market quotations yesterday were as follows:
Wheat—55c.
Oats—Nominal at \$1.05 per cental.
Hay—Cheat, \$7.50; clover \$7.00; timothy, \$10; wheat, \$8.
Flour 75 to 85c per sack; \$2.70 to \$3 per barrel.
Milk Feed—Bran, \$18; shorts, \$20.
Butter—15½c per pound (buying); creamery, 20c.
Eggs—17c cash.
Chickens 8c per pound.
Spring chickens—10c.
Pork—Crown, 50½c; dressed, 54c.
Beef—Seers 30½c; cows 3c; good heifers 4c.
Mutton—Sheep, 2½c on foot.
Veal—60½c, dressed.
Potatoes—50c per bushel.
Wool—Coarse, 14c; fine, 15c.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

Buyers and Shippers of

GRAIN

Dealers in

Hop Growers' Supplies

FARM LOANS

Warehouses at

TURNER. MACLEAY.
PRATUM. BROOKS.
SHAW. SALEM.
SWITZERLAND. HALSEY.
DERRY.

MGFRS. OF "ROYAL" FLOUR.

J. G. GRAHAM, Manager

307 Commercial St., Salem.

REDUCED RATES

TO THE SEASIDE AND MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

Tickets are now on sale at all Southern Pacific and Corvallis and Eastern R. R. offices, through to Newport and Yaquina at reduced rates. Southern Pacific trains connect with C. & E. at Albany and Corvallis. All tickets good for return until October 10, 1902. On June 23d the C. & E. trains from Detroit began leaving there at 6:30 a. m., meeting the Bay train at Albany at noon.

Passengers for Detroit, Breitenbush and other mountain resorts can leave Albany the same afternoon, reaching Detroit in the evening. Tickets are on sale from Albany to Detroit at \$3.00, and from Corvallis at \$3.35, good for return until October 10th with the privilege to get on train returning at any point east of Mill City.

The Southern Pacific Company have now on sale round trip tickets from all points on their lines in Oregon to either Newport or Yaquina with privilege to return via either East or West Side divisions, in connection with the C. & E. three day Sunday excursion tickets good going Saturday and returning Monday are also on sale at very low rates from all S. P. and C. & E. points.

Full information can be obtained as to rates, time tables, etc., by application to any S. P. or C. & E. agent.

A YOUNG LADY'S LIFE SAVED.

At Panama, Colombia, by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Dr. Chas. H. Utter, a prominent physician, of Panama, Colombia, in a recent letter states: "Last March I had as a patient a young lady 15 years of age, who had a very bad attack of dysentery. Everything I prescribed for her proved ineffectual and she was growing worse every hour. Her parents were sure she would die. She had become so weak that she could not turn over in bed. What to do at this critical moment was a study for me, but I thought of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and as a last resort prescribed it. The most wonderful result was effected. Within eight hours she was feeling much better; inside of three days she was upon her feet and at the end of one week was entirely well." For sale by Stone's Drug Store.

Legal Blanks, Stationery Job Office, Legal Blanks, Stationery Job Office.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS HERE

The Great Labor Leader Visited Salem on Sunday

ABLE ADDRESSES MADE

To a Mass-Meeting of the People of This City

GOV. T. T. GEER WAS PRESENT AND OPENED THE MEETING—WHAT UNIONISM MEANS AND HOW THE PEOPLE ARE BENEFITED BY ORGANIZATIONS.

Sunday was the banner day in the history of labor unionism in Salem, the notable feature being the visit of President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and Max Morris, fourth vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and organizer for the International Clerks' Protective Association, who had been billed to deliver addresses.

The occasion which brought Mr. Gompers and other distinguished labor leaders to the coast was the recent convention of the A. F. of L. in San Francisco and as soon as it was discovered that no date was given for Salem in their itinerary, the unions here set to work to have a date made for this city, and the large and enthusiastic gathering and fine addresses of Sunday evening bespeak their success.

Portland visitors who came to help swell the gathering here and to escort the Gompers party to Portland, where they spoke last night, were G. Y. Harry and H. A. Duke, president and organizer, respectively, of the Oregon Federation of Labor; Charles Mickley, president of the Federated Trades Council of Portland; H. G. Kundret, editor of Portland Labor Press; A. W. Jones, president Cigar Makers' Union, of Portland, and delegate from that body to the Portland Federated Trades Council; and Geo. B. Thomas, delegate from the Machinists' Union to Federated Trades Council. All of these representative labor leaders of Portland are young, vigorous men—men of brains and muscle, active both in trades and avocations useful in the industrial life of the country, as well as in the general movement for the uplifting of the general condition of their fellow workers.

The speaking was announced to begin at 7:30, but owing to the fact that the train was one and one-half hours late, it was not until 8:10 that the first speaker appeared.

Salem did herself proud in the turnout given considering the warm weather, and the very brief time for advertising. Conservative estimates place the number in attendance at 1500 and nearly all remained until the end of the last address.

Governor Geer the first speaker. Governor T. T. Geer, stepped forward, amid vigorous applause, and in his ever-ready and clearly impromptu style, made an introductory address at once pointed, comprehensive and in full cognizance of the impending discussion and its worthy and supreme importance to the people of this country. He characterized the labor question as one of the greatest importance, as "the great question of capital and labor, of the employer and employee," and said in substance that it was a question that concerned all classes and was worthy the serious consideration of everyone; that the audience was composed largely of working people and contained few millionaires. None were more helpless than the capitalist without the laboring man and that laborers depend largely on capital for their welfare. It was a pleasure for him to be there, and to introduce to them Mr. G. Y. Harry, president of the Oregon Federation of Labor.

Mr. Harry stepped forward and in his cool, deliberate style, indicative of his careful and determined manner which gives him at once much force and influence with an audience, said he would not attempt to make an address. He was much gratified at the rapid strides unionism had made in Salem since its inception last April. Four months ago there was but one regularly organized union here, namely, the printers. Now there are six besides an enthusiastic central body, which was organized to note the many evidences of unionism. New buildings are going up on every hand, business increasing among the merchants, workmen and women employed, wages being increased, hours reduced, and a full share of credit for these conditions was due to the labor organizations. Concluding he introduced Max Morris, fourth vice president of the American Federation of Labor and organizer of the International Clerks' Protective Association.

Mr. Morris is a true type of the practical workman and his every word bespoke a knowledge of the actual conditions of his craft such as is impossible with the theorist and the politician. He spoke in a decidedly foreign accent, which stated that his understanding of the cause he espoused is most likely gained by experience in more countries than one.

He said he had intended for a long

time to visit Salem, having been repeatedly solicited, and regretted that he had not been able to do so before. He also deeply regretted the fact that at this time it should be necessary to come on Sunday. But was not Sunday, after all, a proper day to meet and consider the welfare of the working men and women of the country? "Were it not for the progress made by organized labor, we might not have the privilege of meeting for such a purpose on Sunday. We do not come to agitate something to the detriment of your people. We come to bring the greetings of organized labor everywhere. The great labor movement is growing in every direction—East, West, North, South—as never before. Every workman and woman with a common interest in the welfare of their kind and a pride or claim of efficiency in their chosen calling, should at once unite with the union of their crafts. The lot of the laboring classes has been a hard struggle ever since you and I can remember, though there has always been much work to do, and an ample production for the needs of all."

He would not discuss the past or future, but would leave that to the able talent of President Gompers. He admonished the union members to not think the payment of dues alone makes them good union men or women. Many of the things summed up as unionism were but incidental and unavoidable details, but the higher and larger work was the helping of brother and sister workers, the promotion of the union principle in the wider aspects for which it stands. He did not ask for financial assistance, but for a constant and earnest effort to promote the sale of those goods bearing the union label, which meant the ultimate overthrow of the disgraceful sweat shops and the rescuing of untold numbers of children from premature lives of toil in the mills and factories, and the placing of them in the schools where they should be in their younger years. He told of the sweat shop condition in the large cities and impressed the fact that every demand for the union label was an effort to bring about better conditions.

He wished for more effective ways of portraying the sweat shop conditions to his hearers, the majority of whom had no conception of their true aspects. He wished he could take them to San Francisco and show them a product and how it is made by Chinese labor, which product was purchased and consumed, no doubt, by many of his hearers. But he did not say what it was. In San Francisco many children who should be in school, work in factories and his vigorous protests against such conditions, brought forth prolonged and heated arguments. He exhorted all to put their shoulders to the wheel. The movement stood only for better men, better women, a higher and nobler state of living, and though this was Sunday evening, he defied any preacher to preach a better doctrine than the one for the uplifting of the workingmen, women and children of the country.

He then directed his remarks more particularly to his own craftsmen, the clerks. This was a class who work longer hours for lower pay than any other. The greatest possible assistance could be given them by the people who would refrain from purchasing anything after 6 o'clock in the evening. Horses that draw the delivery wagons are put in the stable at 6 o'clock, but the clerks work until 7 or 7:30. He did not ask for anything unreasonable, but for natural rights as human beings. Asked all to do only their duty. The business man needs his evenings at home, if but to renew acquaintance with his family. The time was not far distant, if he was right in delineating the signs of the times, when, if all would do their duty as concerns these far-reaching questions, we will attain in fact what all are working for, a higher motive for existence than acquiring wealth, and a far more wholesome realization of the brotherhood of man.

Mr. Gompers' Address. Samuel Gompers, the next and last speaker, was introduced by President Harry, amid a general and vigorous clapping of hands. Mr. Gompers is considerably below the average in height and is proportionately built would be a small man, but he is very heavy-set and inclined to corpulence. He was easily the oldest man who spoke, being in appearance from fifty to sixty years of age. In his introductory remarks Mr. Harry referred to Mr. Gompers as the head of the greatest labor organization in history—not only in our own country, but in the world, extending as it does already to our new possessions and to Canada. Gompers had done more for the laboring people than any man in our country today, or than any man we have ever known. He has for twenty years been president of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Gompers speaks with deliberation, clearness and conviction possible only with such a war-horse as he is. He began by saying there was but one explanation necessary for their coming to Salem on Sunday—the holiday of the week to deliver addresses. Their time had necessarily been short but engagements had been made, when they were urgently requested to come to Salem and talk to their fellow workmen and friends. The only time open was the Sabbath evening, and even this required a continuous ride from Los Angeles—a ride of 49 hours. But we come here conscious that the work of the human family, for the betterment of the human family, is our primary purpose being to protect and advocate unity among our members and all working people, and we cannot do this without helping to uplift the whole human family.

The working people of our time as in all times have occupied the lowest strata of human society, yet upon their shoulders rests the whole superstructure of civilization. The improvement of their condition means an improvement that will permeate every department of human activity. While our efforts are directed first to the material benefit of our members, vast general benefits accrue to all working people both in and out of the unions as a direct result of our efforts.

Employers who are against unionism try to influence laborers to stay out, but it is very generally found that these employers work their helpers longer hours and pay them lower wages than the employer of union labor. While they do this, they are wise enough not to allow too great a difference to obtain between the hours and pay of their workers and those of the union. They are crafty enough to disguise that they would never do, but they get the same benefit of enhanced prices for their products necessary to pay the

union prices to labor, and at the same time reap a good profit by employing non-union labor at a lower rate of wages and longer hours. This is the most potent argument why any business man should oppose unionism in a city or community known to be a union district and where union prices prevail. Though it is true that in most cases of this kind the non-union worker gets a better wage, yet it is really the effect of unionism is a benefit to him. Its indirect influence is to raise the wages of non-union as well as union workers, and to improve conditions for all.

In many places he was asked whether the industries of the country can afford the enhanced prices demanded by the unions. There are some men who will still actually believe that American workingmen must come down—that they must consent to lower wages and longer hours in order that their employers may compete with the cheap labor of the world. This position was positively untenable. No country ever became great on a debased condition of its people. No country on the globe ever developed a force of character and progressiveness where labor serves for long hours and low wages.

On the contrary those nations distinguished above other nations, are remarkable for the higher and better conditions of their working classes. The two nations which now stand out pre-eminent as progressive, Christian nations, viz: America and England, also stand at the head in the intelligence of their working people and in the wages paid and hours of service required.

If low wages and menial conditions of workers are productive of those things which enable a nation to acquire place and prominence among other nations, then China ought to stand at the head of them all, but instead we find that nation the very last one of the world of whose masses of producing people we would desire in our country. Yet, with the conditions that exist in China at this time, owing to debased and underpaid labor, the greatest nations in the world are clamoring for an opportunity to sell their products in China, where men work for 6 cents per day.

Gompers in an orator, and best of all he has a theme that gives a spirit to his appeals. He pictured to the mind the great progress the world is making in every direction. He saw progress unequalled and wealth in greater preponderance than ever before. He read in the signs of the times that the workers are soon to receive a far more equitable share of the products of their labor. He asked if, in their desire for more pay, if there were any exceptions to the rule. It was proper for them to ask for more pay, and when they get it to ask for still more and more and more, and to never cease in their demands for more, the inference of course being that nature would supply the demand according to the capacity of the worker. In such respects he asked if all were not alike. "We all want more," he said. The man who earns a dollar a day would like about ten cents a day more; the man who gets \$2 a day wants about 25 cents a day more; the fellow who gets \$2.50 wants 50 cents more; the three-dollar-a-day worker is confident he should have a dollar more. And so it goes. The man who gets \$100 a day wants \$50 more; the man who gets \$1000 wants \$1000 more, and thus it progresses to the trust magnate making his untold thousands, and when asked what more he wants, he frankly confesses that he wants the earth.

Proceeding, he referred to the hopeful condition of union sentiment in Salem, saying the union spirit had about taken hold of the people here.

The struggle of labor had been a long dreary one. It was the policy of tyrants to divide the people against each other, while it had been the work, hope and prayer of the man who loved his fellow-man to bring unity, and in this great work of unity lies the hope of our republic in the future.

The tyrants who yet exist but to amass wealth, who live on the blood of innocent children and depraved and underpaid labor, know no God but the Almighty dollar. They are yet hideously in evidence.

The great change, however, in the conditions facing the exponents of unionism, was never more marked in its history than upon this occasion. It was not always the honor of labor union speakers to have their meetings opened by the Governor of a state. He was proud to know that Governor Geer was seated upon the platform and did his cause the honor to speak the encouraging words he had upon this occasion. In honoring the cause of labor he likewise honored himself. In years not very remote labor organizers were driven from pillar to post and treated more like outlaws than freemen.

In the present stage of the labor movement there is not a church in Salem or elsewhere where the preacher can longer fill his pews unless he discusses the economic and labor problems; not a magazine that can remain a respectable and supported periodical if it fails to recognize and discuss the various phases of the industrial problem; not a newspaper that the people will support except it recognize the rights of labor and express its version of them; not a college or university worthy the patronage of American people except it contains a class in social and economic questions. But the proof of the advance of these reforms that is greater than all the rest combined is the evidence manifested in the hearts of all men of a regard for the welfare of their fellow men and women who toil.

The American Federation of Labor stands upon the broadest platform of any labor organization, and the speaker should give it the best effort, not for the sake of the cause, but for the sake of the cause. None are so deep in economic and social despair that we do not want to go down and help them. Some would still drive out the labor organizations. If they could succeed, the action would be followed by a state of confusion impossible to describe, and within 24 hours the death of unionism would be succeeded by the birth of other movements which in all probability would be far less desirable. Wealth would become a curse and the lives of the wealthy would stand in constant peril.

Labor unions were like the Irishman's shamrock, the faster you pick them the thicker they grow. They are a potent factor in the maintenance of industrial as well as practical liberty. We believe those who create wealth are entitled to the first consideration from the products of their creation. We want work and insist that when we

are willing to work we should be given the opportunity.

Politicians allege overproduction as a reason for unemployed labor. A strange and illogical conclusion. Its only illustration from labor's view point is that when there are too many shoes we must go barefooted; when too much clothing we must go shabby dressed; when too many houses we must go without shelter; when there is too much beef we must go hungry. The theory is an utter absurdity. The cause is that the working people who produce are not allowed to consume. They are not paid so they can buy, they are deprived of time to use the things that the idle have in superabundance.

Better pay and less hours will give us time to cultivate better tastes, higher ideals and nobler aspirations. We want leisure in which to live, leisure in which to love, leisure in which to taste our freedom. Give us these conditions as they are truly earned and merited and your overproduction will melt away like snow before the sun.

The greatest impetus to this movement is the desire of working people for a higher standard of living. Wages, like water, will always find their level. Conditions never stand still, and we must exert ourselves to improve them or be dragged down to the lowest level.

"Friends of Salem, I trust you will heed the appeal of my colleagues as well as myself. The toiling masses are taking cheer at our success and progress. Recently in Tennessee and Kentucky the passage of laws has been secured to protect young and innocent children from the thralldom of the factory and mill. Other states have similar laws and we urge every state to have them and enforce them."

"People of Southern states clamored to deprive the negro from voting, but there is a condition there today, though many of you may not know it, that is a strange sequel. While the children of white parents are toiling in mills and factories, colored children are going to school and being educated, and later they may control the destinies of those states were it not for a change that must be brought about."

"I am told Oregon has no law to protect the children in this respect. I trust it will not be long until you do have such a law. In California I have seen children toiling in canneries and mills when they ought to have been in the play ground or in school."

"No savage would consent to have his children penned up in factory, mill or mine as we do in our boasted civilization."

It is the constant struggle of organized labor to extend the privileges of education to all.

"It has not often been my privilege and pleasure to be among you. Eleven years ago I passed through on my way to Portland. It is a deep gratification to me to find the workers of Salem so well organized. Roseburg, Albany and Eugene each have one or more organizations. In Roseburg there is a strike or the workers on the street improvements for \$2 a day and eight hours. I am sure this is not an unreasonable request, and I trust you will give them aid and encouragement. Also for the noble miners in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. They are struggling as men have seldom done before, and their demands are just. I also bespeak for them your encouragement and assistance. I appeal to you for a higher and better life, for the unity and solidarity of the people everywhere. Honestly, fair dealing, justice, and right should be the cardinal principle of every action of our everyday lives."

President Harry thanked the audience in behalf of the unions and committees, of Salem, and in behalf of the union labor of the state.

R. A. HARRIS.

CONTEMPT OF COURT

MR. PETER POWER IS LIABLE TO BE PUNISHED UNLESS HE EXPLAINS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Peter Power, complainant in the suit against the directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, to restrain them from turning over the stock of that company to the Northern Securities Company, was today served at West Hurley, N. Y., with a citation to appear before Justice Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court on Wednesday and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. The contempt proceedings were the result of the failure of George Alfred Lamb, counsel for Power, to produce his client for examination before Special Examiner Mable, despite the fact that subpoenas have been served on Power on three occasions within one week.

Mr. Lamb secured several postponements of the hearing on the ground that Power was in ill health. In view of this order, which was secured by counsel for the directors, the hearing before Special Examiner Mable was today adjourned until next Wednesday.

FIND A RESTING PLACE

REMAINS OF THE LATE G. PERRY CARD HAVE RETURNED TO MOTHER EARTH.

The funeral of the remains of the late G. Perry Card, was held from the home of his sister, Mrs. J. M. Brown, on South Commercial street on Sunday at 5 a. m. Rev. John Parsons conducted the funeral services, and the choir of the First M. E. church, and Mr. C. H. Hines provided the musical program.

The floral pieces were numerous and beautiful among them being one representing a broken wheel, sent by Mr. Edward Dekum, of Honolulu, who was with deceased to his last moments.

After the ceremony at the home, Salem Camp No. 115, Woodmen of the World, took charge, and the remains were escorted to the City View cemetery, and there laid to rest with the beautiful and impressive rites of the Woodmen, of which order deceased was for many years an honored member, and this order will erect a suitable monument over his grave.

Just Look At Her.

Whence came that sprightly step, faultless skin, rich rosy complexion, smiling face. She looks good, feels good. Here's her secret. She uses Dr. King's New Life Pills. Result—all organs active, digestion good, no headache, no chance for "bites." Try them yourself. Only 5c at Dr. Stone's Drug Store.

REPORT FOR THE ASYLUM

State Board Receives Dr. J. F. Calbreath's Monthly Statement

TWO CASES OF SMALLPOX DEVELOPED—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION IS GOOD—COST OF KEEPING PATIENTS IS LOW.

The State Board of Asylum Trustees yesterday received and audited the report of Supt. J. F. Calbreath, of the Insane Asylum, for the month ending July 31st. The statistical report for the month shows the following regarding the population of the institution, showing the changes during the month:

No. patients June 30th.....	280	280	1260
No. received during July.....	24	12	36
No. received escapes.....	2		
No. under care.....	906	292	1298
No. discharged recovered.....	7	2	9
No. dis. not improved.....	2	1	3
No. dis. improved.....	4	3	7
No. dis. not improved.....	3	2	5
No. died.....	9	2	11
No. eloped.....	5		5
Discharged, died, eloped.....	29	8	37

No. patients July 31st.....877 384 1261

Average number daily, 1262 13-31.

The number of officers, employees and patients at the Asylum during the month were:

No. officers and employees, 159.

Average number patients daily, 1262 13-31.

Total number, 1,421 13-31.

The cost per capita for the month was:

Per capita monthly, \$9.36 4-10.

Per capita daily, 29 59-100 cents.

In his letter of transmittal Supt. Calbreath says:

"I leased from Mrs. Amelia C. Riley, a 20-acre tract of land lying east of the Asylum grounds for one year, from the 12th of December, 1902, for \$2.50 per annum.

"The general health of the institution for July has been good, with the exception of a case of smallpox, which developed in the receiving ward July 27th. This patient, together with roommate and nurses, was at once sent to the quarantine building, and the receiving ward quarantined. So far there have been no further developments. This case has progressed favorably and is considered out of danger.

"The work of harvesting and gardening is well up. The hay is cut and stored, and the grain cut and ready to be threshed this week. The yield of hay and grain will be large.

"The work on the upper story of the closed cottage is being pushed along and will soon be completed."

The financial report shows expenditures on account of the several departments as follows:

Kitchen and dining room.....	\$2487.57
Male department.....	381.12
Female department.....	486.31
Bakery.....	356.61
Laundry.....	44.39
Engine room.....	307.64
Farm, garden and dairy.....	26.60
Stable.....	2.38
Drug store.....	200.00
Sewing room.....	227.08
Center building.....	27.58
Office.....	12.12
West cottage.....	.06
East cottage.....	3.90
Stanley farm.....	1126.39
Expense.....	298.20
Infirmary.....	71.17
Carpenter shop.....	2.60
Factory.....	45.10
Tailor shop.....	65.33
Total.....	\$6191.42

PECULIAR AND PERTINENT.

It is possible to break a flask of glass by singing.

Hot water is supplied from wells direct to houses and offices in Boise, Idaho.

The wife of the governor of New Borneo has a baby rhinoceros for a pet.

People who have experienced extreme cold say it is very similar to extreme heat.

Beetles in the East and West, Indies are so brilliant in coloring that they are beautiful as gems.

Two thousand three hundred carrier pigeons recently took part in a race from Rome to Ghent.

Half a dozen motoring millionaires are going to construct a 25 mile speedway across Long Island.

The barking of a dog is said to be an acquired habit and one lost if the animals are allowed to run wild.

So many thatched eed roofs in the Transvaal were burned during the war that a boom in American galvanized iron is expected.

A live frog is said to have recently been taken from the stomach, where it had lived five years, of a Hopewell Junction (N. Y.) woman.

San Francisco has a new labor organization, the Newsboys' Union, with a membership of 350, applying for admission into the labor council.

Pineapples grow so plentifully in Natal at certain seasons that it is not worth while carting them to market, and they are often given to the pigs in consequence.

GO TO THE BEACH

AND HEAR WHAT THE WILD WAVES SAY.

Excellent train service and cheap round trip excursion rates via the A. & E. R. R.,