

Classified Advertisements

(Continued from Page Three.)

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs for sale. \$3 a dozen. Geo. Irwin, 408 Laurel St. 89-31*

FOR SALE—Bliss potatoes, good size and splen lid cookers, 75 cents per hundred, delivered. Welch, Weightman and Boulevard, phone 273-Y. 89-21*

WANTED—Three young men for sojourn, also young man as partner, willing to travel. Call at Ashland Hotel, Room 2, between 5 and 8 p. m. today.

Watch the Baby Grow!

Ashland Mill

The place to save money on your Flour and Feed.

PHONE 49

Wages of Farm Labor.

Reports received from correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture indicate that the money wages of farm labor of the United States increased about 3.2 per cent during the past year and 7 per cent during the past two years. Since 1902 the increase has been about 34 per cent.

The wages of farm labor had all upward tendency during the decade of the seventies (considered on gold basis); they were almost stationary during the eighties, and declined from 1892 to 1894, since which year they have been steadily tending upward. Wages now, compared with the average wage during the eighties, are about 53 per cent higher; compared with the low year of 1894 wages are now about 65 per cent higher.

The current average rate of farm wages in the United States, when board is included, is by the month, \$30.81; by the day, other than harvest, \$1.14; at harvest, \$1.54. When board is not included the rate is, by the month, \$29.58; by the day, other than harvest, \$1.47; by the day, at harvest, \$1.87.

Wages vary widely in different sections of the United States. For instance, the monthly rate without board is \$56.50 in Nevada, \$53.80 in Montana, and \$51.60 in Idaho; \$17 in South Carolina, \$19 in Mississippi and \$19.50 in Alabama.

New York Ice Habit.

New York World: Concerning the menace of a probable short supply of ice for the coming summer, the president of the Knickerbocker Ice Company has suggested that the best time for economizing on ice is now. He is quoted as saying:

"Only notice how in any hotel your drinking water comes to your table literally stacked with chunks of ice. Order a dish of clams and it will come to you covered with a great heap of chopped or broken ice. Ice is wasted in a thousand ways these cool days, when it is not needed, and in the hot months of summer the city pays the piper."

The wasteful use of ice lamented by the man of business may be further lamented as a shameful use of it by epicure. The fashion of over-icing nearly all kinds of drinks and many kinds of foods kills the delicate flavors and savors that are dear to sensitive palates. No man can enjoy an oyster or clam when the chill of ice numbs his sense of taste. Nor can he rightly enjoy white wine or even beer as it is ordinarily served, cold as the Antarctic blasts.

We have developed among us a race of ice fiends. They waste it at home and clamor for it in Parisian cafes, which is worse than asking for a home-made sandwich at a banquet. Who shall cure New York of the ice habit will be a benefactor, but he will probably be crucified first.

SHEEP FOR THE FARMER.

Mutton Would Solve His Meat Problem.

Sheep should be cultivated as a potent agency for reduction of the high cost of living, in the opinion of President E. A. Bryan of the Washington State College, who has caused to be issued a special bulletin dealing with sheep raising and the preparation and cooking of mutton for family use. "At present farmers use bacon or cured pork most of the year, or go to the markets and pay the high retail price for fresh beef," said President Bryan. "If they had sheep their tables could be supplied with fresh meat almost the entire year. These grain farms of the Spokane country are capable of feeding a great many sheep at little cost. There is no meat so good for the farmer as mutton. It sometimes requires a little time to acquire a taste for mutton, but once acquired it often is preferred to any other meat. If the farmers of this part of the Pacific northwest will raise sheep on their grain farms they will add not only to their profits but to the convenience and comfort of their homes by assuring fresh meat for the table."

Americans Too Idealistic.

Tacoma Ledger: Anglielmo Ferrero's opinion that Americans are too idealistic and lacking in hard common sense is a new impeachment. So much has been said about Americans being materialistic and commercial, business men rather than poets and idealists, that their own generally accepted idea of themselves is that they are essentially a practical people. Now comes the great Italian historian, and says that, instead of a race of worshippers of the almighty dollar, here is a people given to much dreaming and pursuit of the chimerical.

He comments upon the vast sums which American millionaires give for philanthropic purposes, the outcomes of many of which, like the peace and medical research foundations, are too far in the future for any man to see. He pauses wonderingly upon what seems to him a blind faith in the solidness of democratic institutions and the willingness to accept new citizens by the thousands from other countries in the expectation that they will fit in at once into the complexities of American life. In contrast, he points out that South American countries are conservative about admittance of foreigners, and have practical reasons for being so. The United States, on the other hand, goes back to its ideals to justify the opening of its gates to the world.

But what seems the most remarkable to him is probably to be explained as much by a sort of national optimism as by idealism. This is the bold assailing of evils that the European nations have come to regard as necessarily a part of human life—problems of vice extermination, of inequality of rich and poor before the law, of eliminating sharp practices from business, of reconciling capital and labor, and of ending war between the nations.

It may be true that these aims are not all practical at the moment, and that the American, in his hurry, is apt to temporarily adopt some innovation that is more idealistic than common sense, but this optimism is something more than the flush of dreams. It is the confidence of a courageous people who have been meeting and overcoming obstacles since the beginning of their history, and whose history, so far, shows they have never gone very far from the course of logical reasoning.

The average distance covered by a team and wagon is 16 to 20 miles a day, and that of an automobile is 40 to 60 miles.

—Wall paper at Dickerson's.

JOHN BARRETT.
Director Pan-American Union
Urged Mediation in Mexico.



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Keeping the Curbside Real Estate Broker Out.

Redding Searchlight: An ordinance should be passed by the city trustees, licensing real estate agents. This ought to be done for the protection of the legitimate agents in this city who pay rent and have an established place of business, also for the protection of the general public against a class of itinerant brokers who visit Redding periodically and with a slick tongue inveigle some poor unsophisticated person into the purchase of something, that is without merit and of little value.

The curbside agents, armed with only a blueprint of what he terms a subdivision of some tract of land, and a copious quantity of "hot air," seeks his victims on the streets, in their homes, or in the lobby of a hotel, where he fills them with dreams of quick returns.

Nine times out of ten the prospective buyer has never seen the property he takes. It is not situated in this county, but is usually in another part of the state. The agent tells his man that he need make only a small payment down. The victim bites and he either loses his first payment or finally wakes up to find that he has been gloriously soaked. The first installment is all the agent wants, for all is easy sailing after that. There are those in our midst who can tell of how they have been swindled and of how they have lost their first payment, but the average man who has thus been taken in does not chirp his troubles.

The curbside broker should pay Redding a heavy license or else rent an office and do business the same as local business men do. As it is, no responsibility attaches to him whatever. He is up and gone and may never return.

Reversed Himself.

"What's the trouble now?" demanded his employer, when the office boy came in half an hour later. "The ice on the pavements," said the lad. "Every step I took I slipped back two."

"You did, eh? Then how did you ever get here?"

"I started back home."—Judge.

Wisdom of Sorghum.

"What is your notion of an ideal statesman?"

"An ideal statesman, in my opinion," replied Senator Sorkhum, "is a man who knows how to keep his ear to the ground without lying down on his job."—Washington Star.

The United States patent office issued 993 patents during the year 1850, but last year the number reached 34,084.

SUNDAY IN THE CHURCHES

Notes of Services of Various Religious Bodies.

Baptist Church, corner Second and Hargadine streets.—Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.; Preaching, 11 a. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m.; Preaching service, 7:30 p. m.; Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

Brethren Church, corner Fifth and East Main streets.—Sunday school at 10 a. m.; preaching service at 11 a. m.; C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; evening service at 7:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Frank Lindblad, pastor.

Church of the Brethren, corner Iowa street and Mountain avenue.—Sunday school at 11 a. m.; Christian Workers and preaching services Sunday evening at 7:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. We cordially invite all. Elder S. E. Decker, pastor.

Christian Church, corner B and Second streets, Nelson L. Browning, pastor. Residence, 53 Pine; telephone, 128. Bible school at 10 a. m.; G. W. Milam, superintendent. Communion and preaching at 11 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; Endeavor at 4 p. m. Teacher training at 5:15. Evening service at 7:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Ladies' Aid Wednesday at 2 p. m. Pastor's afternoon at home, Tuesday.

First Church of Christ Scientist—Sabbath school, 9:45 a. m.; regular morning service at 11 o'clock Sunday; Wednesday testimonial experience meeting at 8 o'clock in the evening. All services are held in G. A. R. Hall. Reading room is open every day in the week between 2 and 4 p. m. except Sunday. All are cordially invited and literature may be read free of charge, or purchased, if preferred. F. C. Homes, first reader.

First Congregational Church, corner Boulevard and East Main. W. A. Schwimley, pastor. Manse, 469 Boulevard.—Sunday services: Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; C. G. Porter, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m.; Junior Christian endeavor, each month; Mrs. E. A. Northland, superintendent. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; V. V. Mills, president. Preaching service, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening, 7:30. Men's League the second Monday evening of each month; C. H. Willison, president. Ladies' Aid meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month; Mrs. F. G. Swedenburg, president. Woman's Missionary Union meets the first Wednesday of each month; Mrs. W. A. Schwimley, president.

The services next Sunday will be of great interest. Reception of members and a communion service at 11 o'clock a. m. The pastor will preach the sermon at 7:30 p. m. Subject, "Giants." Everybody welcome.

First Free Methodist Church—Corner East Main and Seventh street. Sunday-school, 9:30; preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 in the evening. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. All are cordially invited. M. F. Childs, pastor in charge.

Methodist church.—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m.; Junior League, 3 p. m.; Epworth League, 6:15 p. m.; preaching, 7:30 p. m. Rev. L. C. Poor, pastor.

Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, cor. Fourth and C street.—John T. Little, pastor.—Sunday services: Sunday school 9:45 a. m., Thornton Wiley, superintendent. Preaching services at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Presbyterian church, corner North Main and Helman streets. H. T. Chisholm, pastor.—Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; Men's Bible class at 12 m.; Junior C. E. at 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Rosary Church (Catholic), corner Sixth and C streets.—Sunday services: Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, 8 a. m. and 10:30 a. m. Christian Doctrine for Children, 2 p. m. Sodality of Mary, 7 p. m. Benediction and Sermon, 7:30 p. m. Weekday services: Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, 7:30 a. m. Friday, Holy Hour and Sermon, 7:30 p. m. Interviews by appointment. Phone 106. Rev. J. F. Moisant, pastor.

Seventh Day Adventist, cor. Fourth and C streets.—Services every Saturday: Sabbath school, 9:45 a. m. Preaching services, 11 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. T. G. Bunch, pastor.



Even If You Don't Play Golf--- Go Fishing--- Paddle a Canoe---

or indulge in any kind of sport---you DO like a change from your ordinary work-a-day clothes. Every man does. Every man likes to look different sometimes.

Then every man should see our Michaels-Stern Norfolk Suits---that is, if he has \$15.00 or more that he doesn't positively need, because if he sees one, he'll buy one.

See our large line of ladies' suits, coats and blazer jackets for Spring. We can fit you when others fail. Give us a trial.

H. G. Enders & Son
"Where You Do Better"

Temple of Truth (Spiritualist), 479 Boulevard.—New Thought class, Sunday, 7 p. m. Regular Lyceum, Sunday, 8 p. m. Theosophy class, Friday evening, 8 p. m.

Trinity Episcopal Church, Second street.—Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. Morning service, 11 a. m. Afternoon service, 4 p. m. Holy Communion, 8 a. m. each third Sunday. Rev. William Lucas, rector.

Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock as usual. Instead of 7:30 p. m. the services will be at 4 in the afternoon during the winter months, so that those failing to attend church in the morning may do so in the afternoon.

Straight at It.

There is no use of our "beating around the bush." We might as well out with it first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation by its remarkable cures has gained a world-wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by all dealers.

California now ranks first among all the states west of the Mississippi river in the value of its mineral production.

OUR HARD-EARNED MONEY.

How the American People Fritter It Away for Luxuries.

In all this excitement over the high cost of living, let's stop a moment and figure up how much we fritter away. Why not keep a record of your accounts for one month? That would show you the leaks to be stopped—and they must be stopped before you have a surplus in the bank.

Here is the official record of what the people of our country spend per year for luxuries:

Intoxicating Liquors	\$2,000,000,000
Tobacco	1,200,000,000
Jewelry	800,000,000
Confectionery	200,000,000
Temperate drinks	120,000,000
Tea and coffee	100,000,000
Chewing gum	13,000,000

Sure Sign.

One day a teacher was hearing a first grade class in physiology. She asked them if they knew that there was a burning fire in the body all of the time. One little girl spoke up and said:

"Yes'em, when it is a cold day I can see the smoke."—National Monthly.

BRIGGS' EXCLUSIVE SHOE STORE

We are showing a most elegant assortment of Spring and Summer Footwear for the entire family. Call and let us show you. We can fit your feet PERFECTLY, your head EXACTLY and your purse ECONOMICALLY.