Recent Uses of the Invention in the Study of Disease.

Edison's Part in the Perfection of the Won-derful Machine-What May Be Accomplished by His Other

The invention of the kinetoscope, which is at present attracting a large amount of popular interest, resembles some of Mr. Edison's inventions in being really an improvement on or an adapta-tion of discoveries of other men. This in no way implies that the fame of the American inventor is undeserved. On the contrary, it is due to his genius that mere experiments of scientists have been converted into things of real and lasting benefit to civilization. Sir Humphrey Davy discovered that carbon could be rendered incandescent in a current of electricity, and that oxygen consumed the carbon; but it remained for Edison to exclude oxygen and to give the electric light to civilization. The main essentials of the phonograph were in use before Edison conceived the idea of making a practical use of the machine. The Muybridge photographs were the forerunners of the

It has been proclaimed, says the Boston Advertiser, that the time is now at hand when books and theaters will become rarities, and the average citizen will be content to use the phonograph and the kinetoscope for his pleasure. Such a prediction is over-sanguine, as yet, for the reason that these inventions are not yet perfect. The beauty of concerted music or of rare singing is still marred by the electric whir and the false sounds that issue from the phonograph's diaphragm. The splendid color and dazzling luster of the opera's stage are yet beyond the grasp of the kinetoscope. Perhaps these things may come some day, but they have not come yet, and in the meantime the present generation is concerned chiefly with the things of to-day. The telephone, for instance, is of more immediate use to civilization than are the phonograph and kinetoscope com-

Science has already found certain uses for Mr. Edison's later inventions, however. The phonograph counterfeits permanently many sounds that are useful to therapeuties; the normal and unsound heartbeats, "rales" in the lungs, certain vocal sounds depending upon special conditions of the thront and tonsils. It is of decided benefit to science to have permanent records that can always be of easy access without recourse to a special patient. In the same way the kinetoscope promises to be of great utility to medical science by reproducing physical action that can be studied in detail or comprehensively as the student desires. In this city some effort in that direction has already been undertaken, and more will be de veloped from time to time, especially in nervous disorders that bring on certain physical action that is often so violent and vigorous as to baffle any attempt at close study by means of the unaidea

The Muybridge photographs showed ne years ago that the eye was unreliable for the detection of the absolute details of rapid animal motion. Instantaneous photography alone gives a correct representation of the different attitudes taken by men or animals in rapid action, and it is quite possible that medical science may achieve fresh discoveries by the help of the kinetoscope. Thus, in studying the muscular action that results from certain nerve disorders, it may be possible to trace the nerves which are affected. Even in less complicated eases, like lameness, a surgeon may be able to reach conclusione with great quickness and certainty by securing the details of museafter action of the affected limb, as the speed of the kinetoscope may be regulated at will. Altogether, then, while the reproduction of grand opera for the multitude may be a matter of the remote future, the kinetoscope is something of more use to civilization than a mere pictorial toy.

SENSES OF THE BLIND. The Singular Acuteness of Oue Who Is

Sightless. Throughout my whole life, says a blind person in the Argosy, my blindness has had this remarkable feature in it: I always have before my eyes a brilliant light, so that the whole air around me seems, as it were, incandescent. I on the property of a certain M. Vinappear to be walking in light. In this cent de Prosco. A house has been unlight I can call up at will all sorts of carthed which was covered at the time beautiful colors, which I see mingled with the radiance and forming part of in a more perfect condition than any Thus my blindness has always been for me in a certain way bright-

As I grew older there came to me other abnormal peculiarities, which have been mercifully sent as compensations. I can always tell when others are looking at me, and I can generally tell whether they are looking at me in kindness or the reverse. My sense of hearing is extremely sensitive, and through it I can read character in the tones of the voices of men and women

I can also discern character accurately in the touch of the hand. I have certain instincts for which I have no exact name, which sometimes make me foresee future events. My senses of | feet in length." touch and smell are excessively del-

KEEPING SAVINGS AT HOME. An Old Lady's 880 in Gold on Which She

Lost \$10,000. A woman recently died in a neighbering town, and beside a granddaughter and her cynical husband, she left a few relatives and \$80 in gold with other things. The woman, says the Worcester Gazette, was over 95 when she died, and the \$80 included her wedding presents. Like many persons in those days, she held fast to the shining cagles, and had had them for nearly 77 years. When she died, of course, the birds were distributed among the heirs. The cynical husband, who was married to the old lady's favorite granddaughter, mused upon the \$80 in gold and stripped his thoughts of all sentiment, speculated in his mind what might have been. He has not quite got through figuring yet, and his constant query is, if grandmother had only put

day of the state of the state of the state of

work, and his favorite topic of thought was suggested as he jingled a nickel and a bunch of keys looking for his car fare. Then he began to figure that money at 6 per cent. doubles in about 11 years, and he lost sleep as he thought how many times 11 years went in 77 years. When the cynical husband finally referred the question of his losses to a bank man he learned that in 50 years the \$80 in gold would have amounted to \$1,473.60. Without figururing any further on the problem, the

bank man said he would easily consider that \$10,000 was lost by saving \$80. It is not an unusual thing in some of the old banks to have an account doubled many times over and over again. One day last week in the Worcester county institution for savings, an account was reckoned at \$244.03, which originally was but \$10.65. Nothing had ever been added or taken from the bank account, and it was left to accumulate. It took about 50 years for the original sum to gather all that moss. There was another recent in-stance in the same bank where 31 times the original sum was paid to a depositor. No one wonders that somebody discovered and said that money makes money.

STAGE COACH DAYS.

How People Traveled in the Middle States Forty Years Ago.

Forty-two years ago last New Year's day the last through United States mail arrived by stage coach, from Baltimore at Wheeling, W. Va., says the Bultimore Sun. John E. Reeside, now a resident of Baltimore, was in charge of the stage which made the last trip, arriving in Wheeling New Year's day,

Mr. Reeside's father, the late James Recside, was a pioneer in this travel. The son entered the same business when about fifteen years old, and continued extending stage-coach lines westward until they reached the Pacific const. Railroads tollowed in the wake of the coach lines and took away their ousiness of carrying passengers and

Probably the most interesting of Mr. Reeside's experiences were in connection with the national road, or "old pike," projected by the national government in 1896. This road extended the Alleghanies to the Ohio rivar. It was the main artery of travel for pasenger, mail and freight traffic until the Baltimore & Ohio railroad took its

From Baltimore to Cumberland the turnpike was older, having been constructed by private persons and compa-

"The stage-conch headquarters in Baltimore," said Mr. Reeside, "were at old Barnum's hotel and the Fountain inn, which steed on the site of the Carrollton octel. The conches used were open at | which is mixed with it, and which rots the front and sides, with seats for sleven passengers besiden the driver. All sents faced the front of the vehicle. addlebags, which were carried in that time for hargage, were hung on the posts supporting the top of the stage. tallow dip, placed over the driver was best artificial commodity used in agriused at night.

"Four strong horses drew these probably cause the name of the vehicle. numberons excellent inns or taverns which lived the road.

"One of the great obstructions to travel along the road were large droves of eattle, sheep and logs being driven um western plains to eastern markets. The cattle especially, with their long horns pointed toward the encoming sough, made a formations obstruction. "The two bundred and seventy-two miles from Baltimore to Wheeling were first made in four days, with nightly stops. The best stays couch time was afterward reduced to fifty hours by the old Eclipse line, established by James

Mr. Reeside is probably the only surviving stage coach contractor of national prominence. He is a native of Cumberland. Samuel Lurman, said to be the oldest living stage coach driver, now lives in Cumberland.

House Uncarthed Near Pompell.

A valuable discovery has been made at Pianella-Setteimini, near Pompeii, thousand animals.

the city was buried, and it is said to be building yet discovered. It contains several large apartments, and three bathrooms with the basins in sculptured marble, and with leaden pipes ornamented with bronze faucets. The three rooms correspond, says a writer, in describing the discovery, to the "calidarium, tepidarium, and frigidarium, which were always to be found in ancient houses of the first class. In consequence of the eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79, the Pompelian houses brought to light heretofore have been roofless, almost without exception. Fortunately, however, that on the property of M. de Presco is perfect, and

The roof measures almost forty-four Japanese Officers. A war correspondent, writing after familiar association with Japan's leading soldiers, says: "The Japanese oflicers are a mixture of the French officers and the German cous officers. Tacy live right among their men, sleep near them, cat the same food in sight of all, expose themselves to all kinds of danger and hardship. No wonder the soldiers have the greatest confidence in them! I found every Japanese general I met to be brave, generous, kind, po-lite, ready to give his life for his men and for his fing. When the detailed history of the life of some of these men

archicologists are happy over that fact.

is written it will undoubtedly call forth the admiration of the world. Collisions and derailments were responsible for the death of 431 employes during the year ending June 30, 1892. Of this number 336 were

trainmen. THE largest number of casualties to railway employes during the year endthat \$80 in the bank when she first got | ing June 10, 1802, resulted from coupit, what a clutch of golden eagles we | ling and uncoupling cars, 378 employes would have now! He mused on this as having been killed and 10,319 inhe got ready on cold mornings to go to | jured while rendering this service.

WURN-DUT HURSES.

The Animals Turned to Account When Dead.

From Their Carcasses Oils and Fertilling Material Are Rendered - How the Different Parts Are Used.

Farmers whose horses are played out and useless now know where to dispose of them. They sell them as low as two dollars apiece to an establishment here that converts the animal into a fertilizer, and then later on the farmer purhases the fertilizer and plants the outout of his old horse where it will enrich screps and Basten their growth. The neern that deals in old horses, says he Chicago Tribune, is in the business f producing fertilizer, and the more orses available the better it is for the trade, for this is an industry that has always prospered despite hard times and business depression. The concern stands ready to purchase all the horses that can be procured. The price paid is one dollar and a half to two dollars a head. They are worth nothing to the owners, and when it is considered that about five hundred pounds of fertilizer is procured from each animal it can easily be seen that a good margin of profit is made. If the supply holds out they kill on an average three horses a day all the year round at these works, and, as the business is of long standing, it is estimated that enough horses have been disposed of to supply a large standing army. The ages of these infirm brutes range rom lifteen to twenty-five years, and their condition depends largely upon the life they have led. Many of the animals look as if they hadn't seen ats since they were colts, and others we spavined-sprung at the knees and blind. An apartment of the building s set apart as the death house, as it is here the executioner wields the instru-

ment of death. The manner of disposing of the ani-mals is this: When led from the pen the horse is tied to a post and the black cap" placed over its head. The executioner then strikes it a blow across the head with an ax and the animal falls helpless to the floor. Its throat is then cut and life vanishes. from Cumberland, Md., westward over This done, the process of dissection and separation begins. The hide is first removed and the carcass boiled. if it contains any fat. The grease is desgnated as "horse oil." The bones of the lower limbs are boiled, and the fat extracted from them is called "neats foot oil." When the flesh of the carcass has been thoroughly boiled and the grease skimmed off the surface of the vat it is thrown into the cellar and allowed to remain there for over three months, all the time being subjected to the influence of potash and gypsum,

The bones pass through two crushers, the first of which reduces them, and the second grinds them to powder. Several chemical ingredients are then mixed with the bone dust. This prep-A small raci: behind for trunks was aration is what is commonly known as seldom used. A tin lantern, with a bone fertilizer, and is probably the culture. The horse hides are disposed of to leather manufacturers, and bring coaches, with relays every ten or twelve | more than was originally paid for the miles at stages or stations, from which entire animal. But not horses alone are used in the production of fertilizer. The average rate of fare was six cents | A great many cattle go that way too, a mile. At first travel was only in the and as for bones, those of any animal laytime, with stops over night at the are valuable. The concern here does not draw the line on live animals; dead ones will do, providing they are not too old. It is a very strange coincidence that but very few cows are disposed of in this way, and that may explain where much of the tough beef comes

from. Several qualities of fertilizer are produced from animals, it all depending upon the amount and quality of the ingredients used. Various vegetables and cersals require fertilizer of a certain strength, and while a certain quality will produce good results on one kind of vegetables it will destroy another. The price per ton ranges all present executioner of horses has been identified with the works ever since they were established, about fourteen years ago, and during that time it is estimated that he has put to death three

TERRAPINS AS PETS. Easily Tamed and May Be Taught to Do Certain Tricks.

The latest fad in the way of domestic pets is the diamond-backed terrapins. They can be found now in artists' studios, men's smoking-rooms, and even in the ladies' boudoirs, says the

New York World. The terrapin is a most convenient pet so far as feeding him is concerned. You can train him to eat almost enything in the way of meat, or if you do not give him anything to eat at all for a year or so it does not appear to distress him to any great degree. It only increases his wakefulness and activity. At first he will only feed in water, and will eat nothing but hard or soft shell crabs and clams. He is especially fond of the former. After a time, however, as he becomes more domesticated, he will readily devour cooked beef or mut-

ton chopped up fine, and will learn to take it out of your hand. When first introduced into the domicile the diamond-back is very restless. He seems to want to investigate every possible corner of the house. But as soon as he has taken the bearings of his quarters he subsides into a condition of quiet content and will allow you to try to teach him tricks. Everybody who possesses a diamond-back speaks of the readiness with which they can

be tamed. A well-known New Yorker declares that he has succeeded in teaching his should have an unglazed surface, but terrapin to do the danse du ventre. But this cannot be verified.

EXTRAORDINARY VITALITY. The Longevity of Tonds and Frogs Sald

to He Surprising. The persistence of life in frogs is very ong. Spallanzani preserved some frogs in a mass of snow for two years. They became dry, stiff and almost friable, with which impour a gradual heat brought them back been associated. to life. Vulpian observed a return of

ife in frogs and salamanders that had been poisoned with curate and nico-In both cases the animals in question had been for several days in the condition of cadavers. Toads have been shut up in blocks of plashave been shut up in blocks of pias-ter, and then, having been deprived of all air except what may penetrate through the material, and of all sources of food, resuscitated several years afterward. The question pre-sents one of the most curious problems that biological science has been called on to explain. The longevity and vital resistance of toads are surprising. Besides the experiments we have cited. nature sometimes presents some already made, and vastly more astonishing. Toads are said to have been found in rocks. Such cases are rare, but it would be as unreasonable to doubt them as to believe in some of the miraculous explanations that have been made of the matter. The phenomenon is marvelous, it is true, but it is sup-ported by evidence that we are not able to contest; and skepticism, which is ncompatible with science, will have to disappear if rigorous observation shall

MILITARY SYSTEM OF GERMANY The Country That Has Been the War

School of Europe. The military history and successes of lermany have easily made her the war school of Europe, and the scientific development of the military art, to which she is indebted for the overthrow of Austria and France in her later wars, has compelled the others to follow her example and imitate her methods even to the particulars of organization and equipment, though unable probably to rival her in systematic thoroughness of preparation and sustained attention to detail. The system evolved by Germany and now substantially common to all the continental states, says the North American Review, is as a whole simple enough, and has for its practical object the conversion, so far as may be, of the entire nation into a military body with the largest amount of training that the finances and other public exigencies will permit.

The controlling principles may be summarized as follows: 1. Liability to service universal, and actual service compulsory at the discretion of the state. 2. The thorough training and maintenance under arms in readiness for immediate service of as large a force as practicable. 3. A secure simplicity and perfection of organization and equipment in every particular, large and small. 4. The formation, as rapidly as may be, of a regular reserve from which the active ranks can be at once expanded from a peace to a war footing with fully trained men. 5. The formation and partial training of a militia, which in the absence of the regular troops is to occupy garrisons and forts, construct defenses, maintain order at home, and supply the waste of war by filling vacancies in the field. 6. The enrollment of every citizen into a force that may be levied en masse in ease of invasion. 7. Careful study and solution, in advance, of every possible military complication in order that prompt and concerted action shall follow a declaration of war.

THINGS THAT GO ASTRAY. A Peculiar Story About the World's Fair.

The annals of "things that go astray" contain no parallel to the case which, appropriately enough, reaches us from the United States, says the Grimsby (England) Express. It appears that eighteen months ago the Spanish government sent for an exhibition at the Chicago world's fair a priceless collection of objects connected with Columbus and the memorable voyage of discovery which first placed the new world upon the map. But the collec-tion never reached the exhibition authorities, and it is not the least astounding detail of an astounding story that this exhibit of surpassing interest was never missed. All through the summer no one asked inconvenient questions about the missing curiosities, and in due time the world's fair closed. the way from twenty to thirty-five dol-lars. The product of this one plant is ship arrived at Cadiz to return the rest disposed of direct to the farmers and of the exhibits. Then the outcry about one thousand tons are sent out arose: Where was the Columbus col annually. The works are capable of lection? No one knew anything about turning out three tons per day. The the matter on board the vessel, therefore warm expostulations were addressed to the United States authorities at Washington by the Madrid foreign office. The affair of the missing antiquities was well on the way toward causing an international misunderstanding when, Eureka! the precious case of objects came to light in a bonded warehouse, where they had been carefully stowed away, not only from dust and damp, but also from the eyes of the millions who went to Chieago last year and to whom they would have proved one of the most interesting features of the show. That such a blunder could have been possible cast a flood of light upon the chaos and disorder which reigned supreme by the shores of Lake Calumet during last

New Use for Indian Grass. Sweet grass has been put to a new use. It is woven and made into cushions in which pins can readily be stuck with ease. In this guise it becomes a useful as well as decorative object. Those seen so far are quaint in the extreme. There is a small doll which makes the foundation, and the woven grass becomes her gown. This last is somewhat elaborate and shows bows and ribbons enough to stand for the model of a winter fashion plate, but all are made from the grass. The ample skirt is stuffed, and so the cushion is formed. The whole hangs upon the wall and is very charming, at the same time that it holds pins in safety and by the score.

Metal and Earthenware Soldered. A new electrolytic method of great use to plumbers is the joining of metal to earthenware. The earthenware if otherwise the glaze is removed and the surface coated with plumbago and placed in an electro-lytic bath, thus obtaining a metallie coating. To this coating the lead pipe can be soldered in the ordinary way by means of a plumber's "wiped" joint. This process, it is said, will probably supersede the use of rubber sleeves, washers and putty, with which imperfect joints have often

Well and Happy

Headaches-That Tired Feeling.

"One of the greatest mistakes people make i to lock the door after the horse is stolen, or in other words, to wait until they are sick in bed before they do anything for the poor body. Neither my wife nor myself were real sick; I attended to my business, and my wife to her household duties daily. But we had dull, heavy headaches, and a little over-exertion would tire

neadacnes, and a little over-exertion would the
us greatly, and my appetite was very poor. So
we took three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilia,
and the result was perfectly satisfactory. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla
Saved Us a Severe Sickness
And a big dector's bill. If people would only
remember that 'an ounce of prevention is worth
a pound of cure,' there would be less suffering
in the world. My advice to all who do not feel

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, constipation,

FROM THE ORE. Some of the Processes in Steel and Iron Manufacture.

RAILWAY collisions were responsible for the death of 286 employes and 136 passengers during the year ending

Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed by the court Receiver for the C. A. Barrett Co., all parties owing said firm are requested to call and settle their accounts. C. A. BARRETT,

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Mr. W. H. Toles San Francisco, Cal.

Hood's parille Cures well is to take Hood's sarsaparilla according to directions, and you will be well and happy."
W. H. Tolks, 16: 12th St., San Francisco, Cal."

usness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion

Iron-making is a kind of cookery on a huge scale. The earthy impurities must be "roasted" or melted out from the iron ore; the necessary carbon must then be properly mixed in from the fuel, or the unnecessary carbon burned out. This is of manufacture, says R. R. Bowker in Harper's Magazine. A wrought-iron bar or plate is always obtained from a puddle ball, an aggregation of grains of iron in a pasty, semi-fused condition, interspersed with a greater or lesser amount of cinder or slag. Under the powerful action of the rolls the grains are welded together, and a large part of the cinder is squeezed out, but enough remains interposed between the iron granules to prevent them from welding thoroughly and forming a homogeneous mass. The welded lumps elongate under the process of rolling, and the resulting bar resembles a bunch of iron fibers or sinews with minute particles of slag interspersed here and there. Such iron varies in resistance according to whether the power is applied with or against the fiber. Steel is the result of a fusing process. It may be crucible, Bessemer, or open-hearth steel, but in all cases it has been east from a thoroughly melted and fluid state into an ingot mold, where it solidifies and is ready for subsequent treatment, such as hammering or rolling. The slag being lighter than the steel, it rises on top of the melted bath, and does not mingle with the metal, which remains clean and unobstructed, and, after being east into the mold, cools into a crystalline homogeneous mass in which no amount of rolling can develop a fiber. Thus steel possesses a structure more regular and compact than wrought iron. Its resistance to strains and stresses is more equal in all directions, and its adaptability to structural use is vastly increased.

Receiver.

The Northern Pacific Farmer, Published at Portland Oregon, now in its twenty-first year, is the best' and in fact the only truly weekly agricultural paper published in the Northwest. It is edited by Frank Lee, the granger editor, assisted by scores of correspondents, and contains from 16 to 32 pages weekly, of agricultural, horticultural, stock, poultry, Western market reports, childrens, household, and other tems of interest that no one who has any interest in the farm or the Northwest can afford to be without. At \$1 cash in advance per the best and cheapest paper in the United States. To all new subscribers who will pay one years subcription to THE PRESS in advance, and all old subscribers who will pay their back subscription and one years subscription in advance to THE PRESS will receive this great Northwest journal free for one year. No one can afford to be without it.

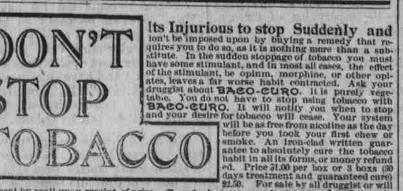


Charterer, ne vi Spannlated Type the the nab of advances have be used by and bus of advances here and business ability. Real of these types belong to the base man or summer; and Demoral's Faidly Ma name prepares cotten by for the persons a whole volume of the Moral, condensed in a mail space, so that the record of the whole world's work for a month may be real in half an hour. The Contest Type indicates refinement, culture, and a love of mask, no trains fetter. A nerson make the present the contest of the mask of the contest of the masic, por re-sies ferfere, A person with this type of futumb with thoroughly enjoy the literary attractions of Demorrest's Magazine. The Artistic Type is leaders a love of beauty and ref, which will find rare pleasure in the nazinfleent off-pieture of roses, [12], [2] inches, reproduced from the original patieting by De Longpes, the most celebrated of living flower-painters, which will be given to every subscriber to Demorrest's Magazine for 1895. The cost of this superb work of art was \$350,40; and the reproduction cannot be dist nearly flower-paintened that the original. Fessives this, an exquisite oil or write-solar patiene is published in each manber of the Magazine, and the art-cles are so profusely and superby illustrated that the Magazine is, in reality, a port-folio of art works of the highest order. The Philosophic Type is the thumb of the tomicer and inventor of idass, who will be deeply interested in those developed monthly in Demorrest's Magazine, in every one of its numerous departments, which cover the entire artistic and scientific field chronicing every fact, fancy, and fast of the day. Demorest's its simply a perfect Family Magazine, and was long ago crowned Queen of the Mostillies. Send in your subscription: it will cost only 2.00, and you will have a dozen Magazines in one. Address W. JENNINOS D. Monsey, Publisher, 15 East 14th Street, New York, Though not a firshion magazine, its remail



PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will apply to the Mayor and common council of the city of Athena, Oregon, at a meeting thereof to be held on the 25th. day of February 1895, for a license to sell spirituous, mait and vinous liquors in less quantities than one quart, said in uors to be sold only in a building situated on lot 7 in block 5, of said city. Alex McKay Dated Feb. 1st, 1895.



will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. Send six two-cent stamps for Samp!

Box. Bookle's and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & Ming Co., La Crosse, Wis. Office of THE PIONEER PRESS Co., C. W. Hornick, Supt., St., Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.

Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co., La Crosse, Wis,

Dear Sirs—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty eigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being, at least. I tried the so-called "Keely Cure," "No-To Bac," and various other remedies, but without success, until I accidentally learned of your "Baco-Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every invoterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your "Baco-Curo" simply wonderful, and can fully recommend it Yours very truly.

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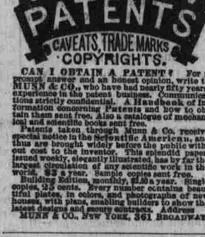
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