AS READ IN THE EYE

The True Stories They Do Tell.

What They Indicate to Students.

The Kind of Eye That Accompanies Intellect and the Eye of Good Nature.

All physiognomists agree that the life of the subject exerts a most marked influence upon the look from the eye. No feature admits of so many variations in size, shape and expressions, because the passions, the spirit, the most elementary, as well as complex, emotions of the soul are reflected in the eye, despite the most subtle artifice of the cleverest actor. The mouth is a telltale also, but the mouth may be concealed by a growth of hair in men, and the compressed lips, accompanying a tremendous effort of self-control, will even in women sometimes baffle the would-be reader, but a student of physiognomy cannot only tell the leading characteristics of a man by his eyes, but frequently his calling or profession. Thus the glance of the actor on his Broadway promenade will be totally different from that of a man of business, a scientist or a schoolmaster. An army man is easily distinguishable. We need no expert to tell us of the proximity of the habitual criminal, for he ever has the shifting, easily recognized eyes of his class. The drunkard, the glutton, the sensualist and the innocent maiden are known as we casually look at them, and the wretched outcast from society, steeped in ignominy and hurrying still further downward, tells her most pitiful story through her hardened gaze.

Blue eyes were considered by the ancients as most beautiful and also as indicative of wisdom, and Minerva was depicted with large, bright, open blue eyes. Physiognomy, however, teaches us that violet blue eyes are loving and ardent, but impetuous and not intellectual. Very light blue eyes are indicative of cunning and of cruelty, particularly when convexed and near sighted. A watery blue eye is much more bleary than a watery hazel eye. As a rule, persons of intemperate habits, given to great excesses in eating and drinking, have light blue watery eyes. Pale blue, near sighted eyes are signs of a deceitful and innately cruel nature. Hazel eyes tell of intellect, with fickleness, and with very arched eyebrows a most uncertain temper, though a warm, loving heart also often accompanies the hazel eyes. Gray eyes denote wit, great cleverness, unselfishness and a rigid sense of integrity and justice; combined with a broad forehead they denote talent. Frequently blue eyes in youth change to gray in latter years—such eyes are almost always accompanied by a look of great patience and resignation. Brown eyes are affectionate, gentle, brave and intelligent. Very light eyes are regarded as extremely unfavorable by many character readers, and the greenish eye, which changes from blue to green, is especially undesirable, denoting a cunning and treacherous disposition. Very dark brown eyes, almost black, with a peculiar velvety look at times, are not to be trusted. They belong to passionate and frequently murderous natures. Coal black eyes are less expressive of intellectuality than any others. "I have looked in vain," says a noted writer, "for a flash of real wit from the owner of a pair of coal black eyes. They have been compared to burnt holes in a blanket, and they are quite as expressive. In Italy and France there are hundreds of thousands of these coal black, brilliant eyes. They fascinate one somewhat at first, but they say nothing. There is in truth, no soul behind them, and their possessors are stupid and material to the last degree."

Shakespeare is said to have had hazel eyes, Swift blue eyes; Byron, Wellington, Napoleon, Scott, Milton, all had gray eyes. Character is denoted also by the form of the eye. Round, wide open eyes denote curiosity. Children usually have round eyes, but with the growth of the mind the eye becomes longer. Very long, narrow eyes, the exaggerated almond in shape, are a certain indication of a suspicious nature. When the corner of the eye ends in a point it denotes craftiness and subtlety. Eyes obliquely set and close together mean deceit. The owl shaped eye, with fleshy upper lids, is a sign of dullness of perception, lack of moral sense and brutal tyranny. The owl eyed woman will terrorize and brutalize anything weaker than herself. The lighter the color of the eye the more silently cruel its owner. Mr. Frank Bolles, a well known authority on birds and their habits, writes as follows:

"The owl reminds me of some people whom I have had the misfortune to know—silent and sinister by day or when exposed to the scrutiny of their fellows; taking without reply or blow the taunts and abuse of those whom they have wronged, but by night devils in thought, purpose and action. To the owl everything which possesses the power of motion is presumably fit to be devoured. Quadruped, bird, fish, reptile, insect, mollusk, any or all, unless specially protected, invite to murder. So with men, nothing is too pure, too beautiful, too defenceless to be sacrificed to their selfishness. One owl is enough for many miles of forest. Fortunately for society, owlish men and women are similarly scarce."

Fulness underneath the eyes so as to give the organ a prominent appearance without being convexed means a command of words and a talent for acquiring different tongues. Eyes that are very large and clear mean love of the opposite sex; they resemble the eye of the animal kingdom in size and shape. When the iris is of a great size, dark and brilliant, it means a tremendously passionate nature, capable of anything when roused. Slightly protruding eyes and a raised convex forehead are indicative of an excellent memory. Perspicacity is denoted by the eyelids forming a horizontal line over the pupils, with the upper part of the forehead sloping slightly. Eyes which have a very wide opening, as seen frequently in the negro races, evince mental poverty; at the same time the other extreme is indicative of cunning and treachery. The Chinese, for example, have eyes with such small openings that they form when open an oblique line. A certain width between the eyes denotes intellect, but exaggerated, as in the African type, it is a sign of stupidity. The eyes of all the lower animals are much further apart than those of the human family. Much of the character of the face depends upon the movements of the eye. We are told by one physiognomist that the eyes of intellect move with firmness and moderation; the glance is pleasant, assured, intelligent. Large pupils impart a tender, gentle expression to the iris, and the surroundings of such eyes are often somewhat melancholy. A very contracted pupil, on the other hand, imparts a steel-like, cynical and heartless expression to the eyes. A strong will is characterized by great freedom of the movements of the eye, while the eyes of individuals with little mental capacity move with a certain degree of effort, and have a habit of staring into vacancy. The eyes of men of genius, of clever, talented people, move easily and freely and embrace a wide horizon. Protruding eyes have many unpleasant characteristics. They are credited, however, with a good verbal memory—the faculty of learning by rote—but they are intensly animal and material. Deep sunk eyes are often found with strong intellectual tastes and capacities, rarely, however, with poetic and imaginative gifts. Lavater, the high priest of physiognomy, liked neither the projecting nor sunken eyes, and found that "intellectually considered persons with protruding eyes seem ever in the search of enjoyment; animally considered they are generally the slaves of sensual indulgence. The opposite type, the deep seated eyes, have a deathlike and cadaverous appearance, and are indicative of a morose and melancholy temperament."

Many vivacious little women have small, bright, bird-like dark eyes. They resemble birds in their natures in many ways, and with broad foreheads and good sized mouths are bright, industrious little domestic paragons. They are not intellectual, and prefer home rule to woman's rights. These same bright little eyes, however, united to a low, receding forehead, and straight, thin lips, are frequently indicative of a malicious and crafty nature. As in horses, so with the human family, too much white to the eye is a sign of a bad temper. The sclerotica, when of a dirty white tinge, is indicative of a phlegmatic and heavy nature; when yellowish it is a sign of melancholy. Clear, tranquil, bright eyes, with a frank expression, usually denote honesty in their owner. Occasionally a great rogue has been found with such eyes, but put to the test the rogue will always convict himself by the uneasy shifting of his eyes, which he cannot control. Once in a while a bad woman will look at one with an expression of guileless innocence from a pair of blue or hazel eyes. She can never, however, keep up a sustained gaze of innocence. Her thoughts will reflect themselves, and after the eye which appeared so childlike has given us one wicked or suggestive glance it can never look honest to us again. Its real power to deceive us is gone.

Round eyes, with widely opened lids, suggesting the cat, denote keen intensity and inspection, but little sensibility. Small, brisk, lively, twinkling eyes often are accompanied by an active, vivacious intelligence; when deep set and united to sharp features they lean toward craftiness and malice. On the contrary, small, bright eyes, in connection with a fair sized brow and joined to a well shaped mouth and chin and a generous nose, are frequently found in industrious, painstaking, thrifty and honest people. "How different," says Longfellow, writing of the eyes, "are faces in this particular. Some of them speak not; they are books in which not a line is written save perhaps a date. Others are great family Bibles, with all the Old and New Testament written therein. Others are Mother Goose and nursery tales. Others still are tragedies, and some are pickled herring faces."

THE NEW FRUIT MARKET

What the Future Has in Store for Thoughtful Willamette Valley Horticulturists.

Shipment of a carload of pears from Salem to London is a reminder that the salvation of Oregon fruitgrowers is in reaching a wider market than pioneer transportation facilities afforded. Tons of fruit unexceptionable in quality and appearance, year after year for many years, rotted upon the ground in Willamette valley orchards. Farmers have been unjustly censured for what seemed to those who have observed this waste as shiftlessness in permitting it, when in point of fact they were powerless, under the circumstances, to prevent it.

In the first place, the older orchards of the state were planted with reference first to the production of a family supply, and afterward to meet a narrow local demand. Some thirty-five years ago, it is true, Oregon apples found a remunerative market in San Francisco, but that was over when California orchardists demonstrated the fact that apples, as well as grapes and peaches, could be grown there in abundance. Hence the Oregon orchards that were planted to meet the demand of the San Francisco market have been for years given over to moss, caterpillars and decay.

Planted to supply a limited market, the universal plan of early orchardists was to sport a wide variety of apples, the usual allotment being from three to six trees of a kind. As a consequence, when transcontinental railroads, with their numerous feeders tapping fruitless regions, brought a widened market, there were not enough apples of any kind in any orchard of ordinary size to warrant shippers in handling the product. This stage of fruit growing in the Willamette valley had its discouraging, wasteful day, but it has to a great extent vanished. Those who have planted orchards in recent years have planted for the wider market that has been opened up by transportation facilities and by the springing up of cities and towns in regions that a generation ago were uninhabited. Many of these orchards are now coming into their first bearing, and the consignment of fruit to these farther points is made practicable by the ability of dealers to secure enough fruit of a kind—as Royal Anne and Black Republican cherries, Wilson strawberries, Bartlette pears, Gravenstine apples, the better varieties of plum and prunes—to allow carload shipments. Rising to meet the opportunity, there are intelligent shippers and careful buyers in the field for all the better classes of marketable fruit, wherever it is raised in quantity and quality that will justify sending pickers to the orchards.

While the grower does not get all the profit there is in fruit raising in this way, he gets what the old system and conditions denied him—a market—by having it brought to his very doors. Of course, the farmer who yet adheres to the old method has more fruit than he can use, and loses his surplus, as in former years. There are enough of these still to make the waste of fruit in the Willamette valley enormous in aggregate. This simply cannot be helped while these conditions hold, since, as in former years, the demand of the local market is limited. There are enough fruit growers on the right track, however, to establish the reputation of Oregon in this line in other markets, to its great advantage, within a few years. Horticulture, from a haphazard industry, has latterly grown into a science, and he who masters its simple but all-important details and devotes his energies at proper times to the practical application of its rules to the matter in hand will find in the market brought to his doors by modern transportation facilities and their co-relative agencies a fair, and perhaps at times generous, recompense for his labor.—Oregonian.

FRENCH PRISONS.

We are apt to think that we are far in advance of other countries in our treatment of prisoners. Certain people, who seem to think that the convict should be starved and generally maltreated in order to teach him the error of his way, view with dissatisfaction every innovation introduced to make our prisons reformatory as well as punitive. They point to the well lighted cells and good sanitary condition of our prisons and contrast them with the loathsome dungeons disease laden atmosphere of the prisons of other countries in the far past, seemingly forgetful of the fact that dungeons and instruments of torture are being superseded in other countries by punishment more in accord with enlightened civilization. The model prisons of France, according to the Contemporary Review, are conducted on a system far ahead of ours in regard to the physical and moral well-being of the convict. We quote from the Review:

"The workshops of the new prisons, which are gradually superseding the older structures, are centers of healthy, active life, according to the work done. Labor is also proportioned to the prisoner's mental capacity, health, habits, and disposition. The question of recreation, too, is taken especially into account, thus not only reducing the monotony of prison existence, but forming an incentive to prisoners to industry and observance of discipline. Another point worthy of attention is the principle of enabling prisoners to preserve their self-esteem, evidenced by the various little rewards and distinctions conferred for good conduct and good service, as well as by the form of labor to which each is subjected. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that in the French model prison every effort is made in the direction of humanizing the prisoner. Hence the intellectual side of life naturally plays a considerable part in the daily discipline. Each prisoner is obliged to attend school every day either as a pupil or a teacher. The subjects taught are varied and scholarly, including mathematics and foreign languages. In some prisons there is a brass band and music room. The mind is enriched and solaced by occasional community readings, singing and concerts. Brightness and cheerfulness accompany the daily promenade, the exercise yard being profusely planted with trees and flowers.

That other important subject, the stomach, is also not disregarded, for it is clear that efforts such as have been described above would be futile if spent on convicts whose only god is a good, "square meal."

Finally, the question of outside communication is solved satisfactorily for the prisoner, who not only can see his relations several times during the week, even when under punishment, but may write home practically as often as he likes."

HOW HE MADE MILLIONS.

"That, man, is the light of the future!

"That is electricity!

"I am going to light the world with it!"

These were the words of a big, broad-shouldered young fellow of twenty-eight. They were uttered about eighteen years ago to an old man who stood in front of a shop on one of the side streets of the city of Cleveland, and looked with wonder on a glass globe in which blazed a ball of fire, upheld, as it were, between two black carbons the size of your little finger. This old man was A. C. Baldwin of Tiffin, generally known throughout Northern Ohio as Old Uncle Baldwin, and noted for his great common sense and shrewd business ability. He had made a fortune out of manufacturing churns, and he was now passing through Cleveland on his way to visit one of his relatives there.

He had left the depot and was walking through the streets. It was in the early evening and the gas lamps cast their flickering rays upon the pavement. In one spot, however, there was a glare of light which came from this ball of fire in the glass globe. It was before the days of electric lighting and old Uncle Baldwin stopped and gazed at it in open mouthed wonder. As he did so this big, broad-shouldered young man came to the door. His brawny arms were bare to the elbow. A leather apron covered his chest and fell to his knees. His hands were blackened and his face was smudged with dirt. But his eye was bright, and his athletic form was the personification of vigor and force. As Uncle Baldwin saw him he said:

"That is a wonderful light. I don't understand it. What is it? There is no pipe for gas! Where is the wick and where is the oil? Say, what is it, anyhow?"

Then came the reply:

"That is the light of the future. That is electricity! I am going to light the world with it!"

The old man, for a very sharp old man he was, became interested at once. He inquired how the light was produced. He asked many questions as to its cost, and before he left had told the young man that he would take $500 worth of stock in his company, which had been organized to push the invention. He rather hugged himself over his investment, as he left the young man and his ball of fire, and when a half hour later he found himself in the home of his friends, surrounded by some of the most prominent people of Cleveland, he could not rest until he had told of the wonder he had seen and of the stock which he had secured. As he spoke the crowd burst into laughter, and Uncle Baldwin's relative, then and now one of the most influential men of Cleveland said:

"Well! Well! Well! And so you have been taken in by that young fellow Brush and his crazy ideas about electricity. I have had a dozen of chances to buy his stock, but I wouldn't give a cent for a thousand shares. Why, Uncle, the man is crazy. His ideas are impracticable and impossible of execution, and you might as well put your $500 into Lake Erie as to give it to him." And so the Cleveland man went on. He cited the noted capitalists of Cleveland who would have nothing to do with Brush's invention, and he finally persuaded Uncle Baldwin that he had made a mistake.

The result was he withdrew his offer As he came to the door the young man looked up from his bench and said:

"I suppose you have come to back out of your proposition as to that stock. That is the way they all do. But, I tell you, you are making a great mistake, and you are losing a fortune."

It was not many years before Uncle Baldwin realized how great a fortune he had lost. Within twelve months after his refusal the name of Charles F. Brush, the great Cleveland electrician, was on everyone's tongue. His light had been shown at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. It had surprised the scientists of the world in the great electrical exposition at Paris, and the French government had decorated him a chevalier of the legion of honor for his achievement. A great company had been organized to operate his inventions. The Brush stock had doubled and quadrupled over and over again until Uncle Baldwin's $500 worth was of more value than all the savings and speculations of his lifetime. The prophecy of the young man had been fulfilled. His light of the future had become the light of the present, and today he has lighted the world with it. The streets of the biggest cities of every continent blaze at midnight through the genius of Charles F. Brush.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES.

We are convinced more and more that Oregon is a land of great opportunities. In the Seattle paper we read that a big ship is just putting out of Puget Sound for South Africa with over two millions of feet of lumber, to be used in the gold mines of that region. This forces upon us the thought of the hundreds upon hundreds of millions of magnificent timber in the Coast and Cascade ranges, ready to turn a steady stream of god this way for generations to come.

Then we pick up a Curry county paper, the Gazette, which tells us of prospectively successful plans for extracting the treasures of gold from the sands along the Southeastern Oregon coasts—millions upon millions in it—when the successful methods are finally discovered and applied.

We are reminded of the intensified agriculture in the rich Willamette valley—more millions to be dug out of the ground by the plow, hoe and cultivator, than will come from even the mountains of black sand—resources that cannot be worked out. The lands will grow richer and richer under the hand of intelligent agriculture.

Then we turn to the Grants Pass Courier, and, upon opening its pages, are again told of another point of our greatness, as follows:

"'If Josephine county could be set down within 100 miles of Denver there would be 10,000 men at work and $1,000,000 capital invested in our mines within sixty days,' a mining man of experience remarked to the Courier this week. And he was right. No such prospect for large returns exist anywhere as are numerous all around Grants Pass, and yet the chances are allowed to lie dormant for lack of capital. If even far-off Alaska presented one-half the number of known ledges or rich placer deposits steamers would be loaded weekly by adventurous mining men of capital. Our great drawback, strange to say, is in being so ridiculously convenient to the great centers of population and commerce. It looks too nice altogether to be able to step off a Pullman coach and pan out paying colors before you leave the 'right of way.' And yet such are the conditions in Southern Oregon in the year of Our Lord 1895."

A VISIT TO QUARTZVILLE.

A Scene of Activity—The Work of Development Going Steadily Forward.

An Albany Herald correspondent made the Quartzville mining district a visit recently, remained there several days and was much surprised to find so good a road into the mines, from impressions gathered previously. Considering the high altitude, the road is good and there must have been a large amount of labor and money expended to have brought it to its present condition. The scenery is grand and worth the time and effort of anyone having the time and desire to see and learn something of the modus operandi of a mining camp. The company is putting two tunnels into the mountain and is sinking a shaft at the top. It is intended to strike the main lead from the tunnels to the main shaft before mentioned. They are erecting necessary buildings and running two shafts in the mines. Wages were raised the 1st of August. Miners refused to work longer for the sum of $1.50 per day under ground. The pay was raised to $2 and board for miners, and an advance of 25 cents per day to carpenters. They are burning their coal for shaping drills and there is a great deal of activity there. The sound of blasts night and day reminds one of the 4th of July. They are running the sawmill and getting out quite a quantity of lumber, as they run seven days in the week—no Sunday in Quartzville. We saw the notice of W. B. Lawler out from the mines several miles claiming water rights and warning persons not to build on their land. Whether the mines will pay or not, one thing is certain it will bring many dollars into this part of Oregon. The company certainly know what they are about, and expect to reap a return for the half million dollars they are expending.

NORTHWEST NEWS AND NOTES.

Items of Importance Picked Up from All Directions.

The Portland Industrial exposition will open October 5th and continue thirty days.

Lafayette Lane, ex-congressman, is said to be an invalid and confined to his home in Roseburg.

The Corvallis council has passed an ordinance to license bill posting. Salem tried it once with no success.

Neither of the participants in the shooting affray at Portland a week ago will likely die from the result of their encounter.

The Pacific Empire is the name of a new paper just issued from Portland. It is a woman suffrage sheet with Mrs. Dunlway, the veteran suffragist, as editor.

The board of trade of Oregon City has issued a very handsome illustrated pamphlet, devoted to description of Oregon City. What is Salem's board of trade doing for our beautiful city.

Wm H. Harvey, the author of Coin's Financial School, will visit this state soon. He will give a number of talks on the silver question. His itinerary puts him in Salem during the state fair.

McMinnville is preparing for some great bicycle racing on Wednesday, Sept. 4th. Liberal purses have been offered. Salem may follow with a meet on the 10th, introductory to the state fair races.

ONE CREAMERY'S WORK.

A new industry on the bay is the Toledo creamery, which has enjoyed a successful run since the day it was opened last spring. Its first product was about 600 pounds per week, but with the heat of summer, the product has run down to about 450 pounds per week. The butter turned out is of high grade, and is insufficient to supply the heavy demand at Newport, on account of the summer business. Early in the season the creamery's product sold in Portland at the market price, but during the summer it has steadily brought 20 cents, an advance of six to eight cents on the market price in Portland for fancy creamery butter. The enterprise is no longer an experiment, and with the monthly distribution among farmers of cash payments for their milk a permanent confidence in the business has been born, and a quarter of a hundred high grade cows from Marion county have been imported into Lincoln, and a demand for milk cows has been created, with a certainty that the breeds will be much improved. Toledo merchants felicitate over the results achieved by the new enterprise, and as they observe that the old credit system is passing away, and that business under the stimulus of the new revenue is fast trending toward a permanent cash basis, they thank goodness for the man who invented the creamery and the lucky star that brought one to Toledo. During the winter, when the creamery is shut down, improved machinery for making cheese will be added to the creamery plant, as well as a complete cold storage outfit.—Corvallis Times.

BEANS IN EASTERN OREGON.

Henry Sauer of Geer Springs, nine miles northwest of Weston, Or., furnishes some figures on bean raising:

Six acres of beans, white, average, per estimate, 2½ tons per acre. He has been offered by the contractors for the entire crop 3½ cents per pound.

Cost—Rent of land, $60; seed, $12.50; harvesting and threshing, $25; sacks, 600 at 4½ cents each, $27; total, $124.50

Value of crop—Two and one-half tons per acre, six acres, 15 tons, or 30,000 pounds, at 3½ cents per pound, $1050.

This gives for one man's labor for one-fouth his time for four months, $935.50, wages which will show up as quite liberal during such times as these; or, in fact, in any season, be current wages high or low.

HOPS IN LANE COUNTY.

The Yield Not So Large as Has Been Expected.

J. R. Carter in Eugene Register: As I have been visiting several of the hop yards in the past few days in Lost Valley precinct, your correspondent finds by close observation that the hops make a beautiful outside show, but under the vines next to the pole there we find no hops to speak of. Also your correspondent visited T. Howard & Sons' and James Scriveners' hop yards. We find all the yards on about the same grade, all on good bottom land. At the present outlook the coming hop crop when picked and baled will be away short of the estimate already made. We think there will be something over half a crop. In our locality your correspondent has as good a hop yard as can be found in our valley and on good river bottom land. We don't expect over half a crop as the hop has not filled up the vines as they should do according to past years. We have been cultivating and growing hops as a business occupation ever since the year 1882, including this year is 13 years, and I find the hops have not turned out as low down on the poles as they do commonly, especially on tall poles.

HOP INTELLIGENCE.

C. E. Merrill, of Puyallup, Wash., tells a doleful story of the hop crop of Puyallup valley. The hop lice have made their appearance in great numbers and in spite of spraying are seemingly on the increase. The growers are much discouraged and in some yards not a box will be picked. The price of picking will be about 50c a box, he says, which is equal to 25c in Oregon, as the boxes are twice as large. This is quite a contrast from the reports in this county. We hear of hops of fine quality in all the yards, unless it may be one or two exceptions and the hop dealers are anticipating getting their very choicest hops from this vicinity. Our hop growers should not contract their hops, as it is very likely the price will be better than anticipated and at least the ruling market price will not apply here, as both the quality of the hops, the care exercised in picking, and the attractive manner of baling will be in their favor. One man we know of has gone to the expense of buying paper to place inside his baling cloth to add to the neatness of the bale. These are some of the reasons why Polk county hops will bring the best prices.—Independence West Side.

Lice are more prevalent in Yakima, if reports are true, says the Puyallup Citizen, than ever before, and if weather conditions this season are the same as they were last (when many of the Yakima hops were ruined by lice), the present short crop will dwindle down to insignificance.

Hop picking will commence about the 1st of September, around Independence.

BLACKBERRY CULTURE.

Blackberries are such strong-growing plants that they need a good deal of moisture, and, therfore, the field where they are set should be plowed and subsoiled to a depth of at least 20 inches, and every clod should be broken very fine, so that when the ground settles compactly it will hold a great deal of water. The North American Horticulturist points out that it is a great mistake to leave off cultivation as soon as the berry season is over, since the pickers will tramp the ground hard, so that the water will evaporate quickly from the soil and the plants will at once ripen up their wood. With the fall rains a new growth will begin, which, of course, will be green and sappy, and unable to endure a hard winter. The best practice is to give frequent and shallow cultivation from early spring until the middle of August of the first of September.—Garden and Forest.

A GOOD ADVERTISEMENT.

Oregon and Washington people have lately started to boom their state products for Eastern consumption in a large way. They are particularly anxious to sell fruit in the East, because there has been a notable development in the fruit-raising industry of their region of late years. They are making the novel claim that much of California's reputation for fine fruits has been made on Oregon and Washington products. Great quantities of fruits from these states have been sold to California buyers, and, it is alleged, shipped East as California fruit. A recent case offered in proof is the receipt of an order by a Salem, Or., cannery from a California fruit-packing house for 500 cases of canned cherries, "to be shipped without labels." The inference is that the fruit would be labeled as California product and sent East. Under the new policy of booming their own state the cannery managers declined to fill the order.—N. Y. Sun.

THE PLANK BARN.

A new system of barn building has been in use in Central Ohio for a series of years, which Waldo F. Brown describes as giving a barn a far greater strength than the old plan of heavy timbers morticed and tenoned together, with a saving of about half the frame timber, and more than three-fourths of the work of framing. This barn is called "the plank barn" and the entire frame is made of 2 by 8 planks, except nails, tins and rafters, which are 2 by 6. There is, according to the "New England Farmer," not a mortise or tenon in the building, but it is put together with spikes and carriage bolts, and two men will form a large barn ready to raise in four days, such a one as it would take them four weeks to frame on the old plan. At $2 per day for carpenters, the saving in wages would be $80 in framing the barn, and, as a farmer must board his carpenter, counting the board of two men for twenty days, at 50c each per day, we have saved $20 more, making the saving in labor and board $100, besides the saving of lumber.

NORTHWEST NOTES.

Sept. 2d is Labor day, according to the statute.

L. C. Rogers of Birch creek, Umatilla county, has two large vats, which are to be used for the purpose of boiling horse-flesh which is to be fed to hogs. Mr. Rogers has a large number of swine which he intends to fatten for the market. As horses are worth but about one-fourth of a cent a pound gross weight, this noblest of animals is to be slaughtered, cooked and converted into pork.

Mrs. Richard Hukill, 74 years old, who lives in Tacoma, is one of three heirs to a colossal fortune of $100,000,000.

Professor S. A. Randle will have charge of the Santiam academy at Lebanon this year.

C. J. Shedd has been appointed postmaster at Shedds, Linn county.

Miss Ballou will shortly open a school on the individual plan in Salem.

GROWS HIS OWN COFFEE.—August Storz, living in Albina, prefers to raise coffee in his own yard rather than buy it at the stores. Some time ago he sent for a number of plants of what is known as the German coffee berry, and this year they will produce about twenty-five pounds of coffee. This berry is used largely in Germany, Italy and other European countries in place of the tropical coffee, and it evidently answers every purpose of the genuine coffee. Mr. Storz' way of using it is to mix it with equal parts of Mocha, when it is said to make a superior drink. He will present the immigration board with a number of plants to be exhibited at their rooms.

Doctor—(Examining rural editor for life insurance). Your circulation does not seem to be impaired.

Editor—No, we're printin' two hun dred and thirty copies a week now, agin two hundred a year ago.

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CHRONIC, NERVOUS, AND PRIVATE DISEASES.

Examination and Advice, FREE.

Come one, Come all, and embrace this grand opportunity to learn the true condition of your health, without money and without price.

These old reliable doctors will consult with you free of Charge, and tell you your disease without asking you a question. They also furnish all medicine at their offices, and save you extra cost of buying medicine at the drug store. We can give you references of many remarkable cures they have made on this Coast, by leading bankers and business men. Call at the office and read them for proof.

The successful physician—the skillful surgeon—the eminent specialist—your best friend—the world's benefactor—permanently located—consult him this day.

Treats rupture, piles, fissure, fistula and rectal ulcers, without knife, ligature or caustic, and without pain or detention from business. He also treats all private diseases, loss of power, spermatorrhœa, syphilis, pimples, etc.

Most Successful CATARRH Doctors IN THE WEST.

These old reliable specialists of many years' experience, treat with wonderful success all lung and throat affections, Cancer, Piles, Fistula and Rupture.

EYE All cases of acute or chronic inflamation, far or near sightedness, dimness of vision, scrofulous eyes, closing of the eye duct, squinting, cross eyes, wild humors, syphilitic sore eyes, granulated lids, tumor, cancer of the lids, etc

EAR Deafness from catarrh, singing or roaring noises, thickened drum, inflamation of external ear, purulent discharges from the ear, etc.

HEAD Neuralgia, sick, nervous, or congestive headache, dull, full feeling Loss of memory, dizziness, softening of the brain, tumors and eczema of the scalp.

THROAT Catarrhal and syphilitic sore throat, acute and chronic pharyngitis, enlarged tonsilitis and palate, hoarseness, loss of voice, thick phlegm in throat, which causes hawking.

LUNGS Consumption in the first and second stages, hemorrhage and chronic bronchitis, dry and loose cough, pains in chest, difficulty in breathing hepatizations, asthma, etc.

HEART Valvular diseases, weak and fatty hearts, dropsy, and rheumatism of the heart, languid circulation, etc.

STOMACH Catarrh and ulceration and acid dyspepsia, indigestion, pain and fulness after eating, heartburn, waterbrash, and difficulty in swallowing.

LIVER, SPLEEN All diseases of the liver, spleen, bowels, constipation, chronic diarrhœa, kidney and bladder, all nervous and reflex disorders, rheumatism and all skin diseases, eczema, salt rheum, ringworm, hip joint disease, old sores, fever sores, stiff joints, hair lip, spinal irritation, nervous prostration, rupture, piles, fistula, rectal ulcers, which produces pain in small of back.

SEXUAL ORGANS All private diseases, spermatorrhea, nightly or daily losses, which, neglected, produce nervous irritation, loss of memory and ambition, softening of the brain, idiocy, insanity, etc., syphilis, stricture, inability to hold the urine, impotency or loss of power, sterility, prostatorrhea, ropy, sandy sediment in urine, or gravel, varicocele treated by a new surgical operation, hydrocele, all losses or drains, atrophy or shrinking of the organs.

RUPTURE Piles, Fistula, Varicocele, Hydrocele, and all tenderness or swelling treated without pain or detention from business.

LADIES Who may be suffering from any of the distressing ailments peculiar to their sex, sush as persistent headaches, painful menstruations, displacement, etc, do not give up in despair, even if you have met with repeated failures in seeking relief. We are happy to state that we have cured hundreds of cases after other physicians have pronounced them hopeless. Charges very moderate.

REMEDIES The remedies used in this dispensary are known only to ourselves, and have descended to us as a priceless heritage from our illustrious ancestors, through many generations of the brightest lights in the medical profession that the world has ever known; and to these precious treasures of knowledge we have added the results of many years of labor and research in our chosen calling, until now we feel confident of curing all curable cases, and of greatly benefiting all who have not yet received any relief whatever.

DR. POWELL REEVES,

THE FLOUR TRADE.

And Some Remarks About the Big Brick Mill.

The growth of Oregon's flour trade with the Orient and with Central America has caused important changes to be made by the Portland Flouring Mills company. The machinery is being removed from the large brick mill at Salem, which has a capacity of 800 barels per day. Part of this machinery will be put into the mill at Albina. The remainder of the machinery will be put in the company's mill at Tacoma. The company will still have one mill at Salem, with a capacity of 500 barrels per day

The principal reason for doing away with one mill at Salem, the Oregonian says, is that it is not so convenient to get wheat there as it used to be. A great part of the Waldo hills wheat, which used to be hauled into Salem, by teams, now goes by rail to Oregon City or Portland, and a great deal of the country across the river from Salem, which used to haul wheat to that city, now ships it down the river. It was thought better to have only one mill there and keep it running all the time, than to maintain two and have them idle a part of the time.

The removal of this machinery leaves a fine large brick building and a magnificent waterpower idle. T. B. Wilcox, president of the company, says there was some foundation for the statement printed in the Statesman to the effect that A. Bush had proposed to him to turn the establishment into a "ginmill," but he had adhered to the principles of the Puritans inculcated by his Sunday school teacher in his youthful days, and had firmly declined to become a partner in any such arrangement, especially as Mr. Bush had refused to have anything to do with sampling the output. Mr. Wilcox says that the mill and waterpower will shortly be utilized, and he has one or two projects looking to that end now in view, which he is not at liberty to disclose at present.

BIG THRESHING RUN.—Several rapid threshing runs have been reported so far this season but the largest appears to be the one made between the hours of 5 p. m. Tuesday and 5 p. m. Wednesday by the Ben Robinson steam thresher on the E. C. Ball farm four miles from Turner. During that time, allowing of course the usual sleeping hours, 2700 bushels of oats were ground out. The machine was moved and set three times, and the crew now claim the banner until something bigger is chronicled.

It is stated by the postoffice authorities that open circulars frequently "swallow," in the mail box, many letters which can never afterwards be traced. It may also be said that newspapers, do the same thing, but, in the case of newspapers, missing letters usually come to light after a brief delay, whereas when "swallowed" by circulars, there is always the probability of their being thrown away and destroyed without discovery. Inventions are in order for a new shape of envelopes which will prevent this.

HOP NEWS.—The nearer we get to picking time the better are the prospects for the new crop. Everyone predicts some shortage from last year, but the improvement in general condition of the yards has been marked of late. Most of the Palmer's seedlings have been picked and growers will be at work on the Humphreys shortly. There has been very little contracting of new hops recently and scarcely any business in 1894 hops. Advices from the Pacific coast do not indicate any material change in the condition of affairs out there. Pickers will begin in California next week. Reports from England are conflicting, but the German crop has improved materially within the past two weeks. Our local market has dragged along in a most stupid manner. There has not been the slightest encouragement to forward stock to England, and neither brewers nor dealers are sufficiently interested to look at more than an occasional sample. So few actual sales are effected that values are largely nominal and our quotations are mostly the asking rates. Samples of new seedlings are here on which sellers are trying to draw bids of 9c. Brewers were never so little interested in the first of the new crop.—N. Y. Price Curent.

HOP INTELLIGENCE.

Hop picking is getting under way this week, in some parts of the county being pretty general, but in this vicinity it will not be general until next week. The hops are looking bright and are large and hard, and will be of a rich, firm quality unless something happens.—Otsego Republican.

IT IS A GO.—Portland is leaving no stone unturned for the complete success of her exposition, which is to be held immediately following the state fair. The $10,000 guarantee fund has all been raised and the organization of the exposition has been commenced in real earnest. Committees are at work in the various departments and the prospects for success are bright.

If Mr. Cleveland runs the country into debt to the extent of over $300,000,000 during his second term, how much money will it cost to gratify his desire for a third?

SPAIN AND CUBA.

An Engagement Between Spanish Troops and Insurgents.

Havana, Aug. 26.—According to official advices an engagement between the Spanish troops and insurgents, lasting an hour and a half, has been fought at Niguero, near Manzanillo, Santiago de Cuba.

The insurgents are said to have lost fifty killed and wounded and their leader, Reiter, is said to be seriously wounded. No details of the affair, it is added, have reached here.