Questions and Answers

Have the United States a national flower? G. B.

No, though many of the states have "state flowers."

To what temperature must milk be heated to kill the germs of tuberculosis? Mrs. C.

Almost to the boiling point—212 deg. Fahrenheit; and it must be kept at that point for 20 minutes.

What sort of paste will fasten labels to tin? F. W. S.

A solution of gum arabic, with a little plaster of Paris, will serve; or flour paste, with a little alum added, will do what you want.

What foreign governments recognized the confederate states during our war. L. Rawney.

No foreign government recognized the confederate states as a separate and sovereign power; but most of the important powers granted belligerant dights to them.

Please define the term "spot cash" as used in commercial transactions. N. G.

Cash paid on the spot. It is more emphatic than cash, or cash down in about the same degree that "yes sir ree!" is more emphatic than "yes sir."

Do bills against an estate presented to administrator draw interest? P. T. G.

We think not. The administrator has a certain time in which to collect debts due the estate, and to pay debts owing by it. Within that time no interest accrues; thereafter interest would accrue.

How many survivors of the Greely expidition are there? S. B. Thorpe.

Six: Gen. Alphonso W. Greely; Lieut. D. L. Brainard, 2d Cavalry, Fort Wingate, N. M.; H. Biederbick, New York; Francis Long, New York; Julius R. Frederick, Indianapolis; Maurice Connell, Eureka, California. In 1884 Greely was lieutenant and Brainard was sergeant.

What is the pope's salary? B. J. Henry.

He has no salary; his principal source of income is the Peter's Pence, a collection taken up each year in every Roman Catholic church. The amount received varies, but the pope's income is as a rule in the neighborhood of $1,500,000. Of this he retains about $100,000; the rest goes to the cardinals, poor relatives, the administration of the church, diplomatic expenses, schools, and the maintenance of the Vatican and its dependencies.

When was war declared between the Northern and the Southern states, and when was peace proclaimed? N. G. J.

There was no declaration of war. The war broke out "of itself." It is considered as beginning Jan. 9, 1861, when the U. S. S. Star of the West was fired on by South Carolina Militia; and it ended on Aug. 12, 1866, when President Johnson issued a proclamation to the effect that it was over.

A child is born to Americans sojourning in Europe; is he an American? Is he eligible to the presidency? C. R. B.

Such a child has a choice between two states; he may consider himself an American, as following the nationality of his parents; or as (say) a Frenchman, following the nationality of his birthplace. Should he call himself an American, he would be eligible to the presidency, because he would need no naturalization.

What became of Pocahontas? Was she really the ancestress of many "first families of Virginia?" L. S. Winter.

Pocahontas was married at Jamestown, Virginia, on April 5, 1614, to Mr. John Rolfe, and went to London in April 1616, reaching there June 12. On March 21, 1617, when 22 years old, she died in London of shallpox and was buried in the parish churchyard at Gravesend. She left one son, Thomas, from whom some of the "first families" trace their descent.

How can I test water to know positively if it is fit or unfit for drinking? L. G. G.

There is no single test for impurities in water. To test for earthly matter, dip litmus paper in vinegar, then dip in the water; if the paper returns to its original color, the water does not contain alkalies or earthly matter. If there is iron in the water, a little prussiate of potash will turn the water blue; if there is acid, blue litmus paper will turn red. Sulphate of ammonia will make the water blackish brown if it contains lead. If it contains copper, it will turn blue.

In some of the states may not a foreigner vote before he has lived five years in the country? H. P. T.

An alien, in some of the states, may vote if he had declared his intention of becoming a citizen. If he has lived in the state six months he may vote in Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota; he must have lived a year in the state before he can vote in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Oregon and Wisconsin, while Michigan requires that he shall have resided two years and a half before he can vote.

What is the famous Edwards estate, in New York? S. I. Simpson.

There is no Edwards estate. The story is that ninety-nine years ago one Robert Edwards leased some property in New York to the city for ninety-nine years; that Robert died without heirs; but that he left one or two brothers, who are known to have married. The story started (at least in this form) about six years ago; and associations of the "descendants" of Robert Edwards' brother were formed all over the country. Each member subscribed at least $3, and the men that started the story got wealthy. In England the same game was played; only there the "estate" was in Cincinnati.

What is the theory of "Osteopathy?" Do "osteopaths" use drugs in treating diseases? Dillard.

Osteopathy means really the "science of diseases of the bones," but the inventor of osteopathy makes the word mean the "science of diseases of the whole body." The inventor is A. S. Still, a physician, who discovered "that the body could be manipulated at will by a skillful operator; that the organs could all be regulated by manipulation much better than by drugs * * * that a dislocated rib might produce heart disease, that an obstructed veign might produce a cancer" Dr. Still has opened a "medical" school and teaches anatomy principally His followers use no drugs of any sort. Osteopathy seems to be a development of the Swedish movement cure, combined with a good deal of "massage" or hand rubbing, which for years has been recognized as of value in the treatment of diseases.

SHIPS REPORTED LOST.

Supposed to Be Distroyed by a Hurricane and Many Lives Lost.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—Private advices from Guaymas today intimate that the steamers Diego, Mazatlan and another small gulf coaster have been lost with all hands on board. The crafts were right in the path of a hurricane and nothing has been heard of them, though one was due at Guaymas and another at Mazatan several days ago. A number of passengers were on the steamers and if they went down a hundred lives have probably been lost.

THE NEAREST FIXED STAR.

An interesting discussion took place recently in Paris at a meeting of scientists as to the distance of the nearest fixed star. A number of astronomers had been asked to make observations of a certain star, and then to report the result of these observations to the meeting.

It was discovered that no two calculations agreed, but the astronomers departed with feelings of great satisfaction, for in no case was the difference between any two results greater than 20,000,000 miles.

There are eight planets moving about the sun, of which the earth is one, and astronomers have calculated, with very little chance of error, the distance of these bodies from each other and from the sun. The various results can be conveniently recorded in miles.

But when it comes to the fixed stars, which are themselves suns, many of them far larger and brighter and hotter than our own sun, and around every one of which it is not improbable that a family of planets is moving, the task of computing distance is far more difficult. The abyss of space that separates us from our nearest stellar neighbor is so enormous that the human mind cannot form the slightest conception of it.

Nor is the ordinary astronomical unit, or distance of the sun from the earth, sufficiently large to be convenient in expressing the distance of the stars—that is, if we attempt to denote the distance of the nearest fixed star by stating that it is "so many times the distance of the earth from the sun," it is found that this unit is entirely too small to be used with convenience, though it measures 93,000,000 miles.

Experience has shown that it is more satisfactory to take as a unit the distance that light travels in a year, which is about 63,000 times the distance of the earth from the sun. Thus, if we say a particular star it at a distance of ten light years we mean that it is so far away that it will take ten years for its light to reach us, supposing it to have just sprung into existence.

It is curious to think that such comparatively insignificant creatures as human beings, inhabiting a fifth-rate planet, revolving around a third-rate sun, should be able to compute with any degree of accuracy the enormous distance of any one of these stars. The magnitudes are so great that the ordinary mind can comprehend them only when they are represented by some illustrative comparison. This may be done as follows:

If we select any flat surface, such as a level field, and place on it a globe two feet in diameter, we may consider this the sun. Mercury, which is the nearest planet to the sun as well as the smallest of all the planets, will be represented by a grain of mustard seed at a distance of eighty-two feet. Venus will be indicated by a small pea at a distance of 142 feet from the aforesaid globe. The earth will be a slightly larger pea 215 feet from the globe. Mars will become a rather large pinhead at a distance of 327 feet from the central body. Jupiter, the largest of all planets—in fact, larger than all the others put together—will assume the respectable dimensions of a moderate-sized orange nearly a quarter of a mile from the globe. Saturn, the beautiful ringed planet, will be represented by a small orange two-fifths of a mile from the mock sun. Uranus will be a full-sized cherry or a small plum three-fourths of a mile from the same object. Neptune, the most remote of all the planets, so far as known, will be fairly indicated by a good-sized plum at a distance of one and one-quarter miles.

If, however, we attempt on the same scale to indicate the distance of the nearest fixed star, we impose a heavy task on our power of imagination. For such a star would be represented by another globe, about two feet in diameter, at a distance of 800 miles—in other words, at the antipodes, at the other side of the earth, on the end of a line drawn through the earth's center from the globe representing the sun.

In 1838 Bessel succeeded in demonstrating and measuring the parallax of the star known as 61 Cygni, and then, by a protracted series of calculations, in determining the distance of this star at 60,000,000,000 miles. This announcement created a great sensation in the scientific world, and the fortunate Bessell was loaded with congratulations and medals for the honor. Then Sturve published the results of his observations of the same star, in which he located it at not less than 49,000,000,000 miles. Curiously enough this announcement was received as a confirmation of Bressell's discovery. A matter of 20,000,000,000 miles was a trifle.

However, one star is known to be nearer than 61 Cygni. This is the star known as Alpha Centauri, which is situated in the left foot of the constellation of the Centaur in the southern heavens. It is never visible in northern latitudes, and its distance is about 35,000,000,000 miles. The distance is represented in terms of light years, as explained above, by 3.6—that is to say, if this star should suddenly spring into existence from nothingness we should known nothing about it until nearly four years had passed.

DOINGS UNDER THE BIG DOME.

Filings, Appointments, Resignations Board Meetings, Reform School Boys and Other Matters.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday in the secretary of state's office by the Union Real Estate Association, of Union, Oregon, with James Raymond, T. H. Crawford and J. F. Phy incorporators; capital stock $65,000 in shares of $100 each.

Notaries public were commissioned yesterday as follows: Frank Wilmot, Bridal Veil, Multnomah county; Albert E. Seaman, Empire City, Coos county; C. M. Foster, Baker City; Geo. S. Smith, C. H. McCulloch and Henry F. Conner, Portland.

Geo. T. Knox of San Francisco, was appointed commissioner of deeds for Oregon to reside in California.

A. Yerrington of Eugene was appointed a member of the state board of pharmacy by Governor Lord to succeed S. P. Gould of Pendleton, whose term expired some time ago and who has retired from the drug business.

John Minto resigned yesterday from the state board of horticulture and C. L. Dailey, a practical fruit grower residing south of the city, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Minto was later elected by the board as its secretary. The board then organized and discussed the inspection nursery stock and passed on commissioners' report.

The state board of education was in session yesterday, their business being largely of a routine character. The board adopted the theory of giving direct attention to the matter of granting or refusing paroles from the state reform school and yesterday had several under consideration. A petition from a man named McHargue of Albany for the parole of his son was denied, and paroles were granted to Wilbur Davey, Ernest Klinger, Daniel McKeen, Peter Coulter and Henry Arpin. Parole was also granted to Edward James Clark of Portland upon the representation of his father that he will remove the boy out of the state.

The state military board met in their rooms in the capitol last night, General Beebe, Adjutant General Tuttle, Col. F. V. Drake, Major Cardwell, Major Dunlway and other members of the board being present. Only the routine work of auditing accounts came before the meeting.

The board adjourned to meet in Portland next week, when all members are expected to be present and when the matters relating to an encampment will be considered.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Returns of the Taxable Property in Malheur County, also Statistical Information.

The assessment rolls and census statistics of Malheur county were filed in the secretary of state's office yesterday. From the assessment books the following figures were gleaned:

19,608 acres cultivated	141,985
190,390 acres unimproved	214,676
10,144 horses and mules	10,248
23,923 cattle	240,144
71,414 sheep	71,416
800 swine	2,328
12½ miles R. R. bed	62,000
12½ miles Tel & Tel. do	750
Impts. on deeded lands	107,389
Town and city lots	20,445
Impts. on town lots	26,915
Impts. on undeeded land	38,500
Railroad rolling stock	149
Merchandise and Impts	75,550
Money	2,875
Notes and accounts	14,897
Shares of stock	124
Household furniture, etc	27,598
Gross value all prop	$1,138,559
Exemptions	122,321
Net vauation	$1,016,238
No. of polls	331

The net valuation is a decrease of $43,358 from the valuation last year as equalized by the state board.

The census rolls reveal the following summary:

Legal voters	898
Males 21 and upwards	898
Males 10 to 21	290
Males under 10	359
Total males	1547
Females 18 and upward	473
Females 10 to 18	257
Females under 10	373
Total females	1,100
Wool (pounds)	398,705
Sheep (No.	59,001
Hogs (No.)	2,123
Horses (No.)	10,032
Mules (No.)	87
Cattle (No.)	21,520
Acres cultivated	14,195
Wheat raised (bushels)	6,391
Oats raised (bushels)	18,174
Barley and rye	33,098
Corn	2,395
Hay (tons)	25,022
Butter and cheese (lbs)	18,472
Potatoes (bu.)	17,144
Apples	685
Prunes and plums	104

VERY PROPER COURSE.

London, Oct. 14.—U. S. Ambassador Bayard returned today from the country. He refuses to say anything for publication regarding the statements made in the pamphlet recently issued by Lord Sackville, formerly British minister to Washington.

ANOTHER USE FOR THE GASOLINE ENGINE.

A farmer friend says he has made an attachment between his gasoline engine, with which he grinds his feed, cuts his fodder, etc., and which is located not far from his well, so that if necessary he can begin to pump water with the engine in a few seconds. His well is provided with a good force pump, operated by a windmill, but now in case of fire or other emergency he can use the engine for pumping and throw a fine stream of water through a hose a good long distance and for any length of time. Since the gasoline engine can be "fired up" and started at once there is no delay in starting the pump when required. This is all very run the washing machine, too, and so nice, but why not make that engine help the women do the hard work of washing the heavy, dirty clothes?

DAIRYING IN RUSSIA.

As but few of our readers will ever have occasion to indulge in Russian butter, we give the following description of the methods of that country:

Those who reside near cities produce some poor butter and some milk for sale, but those living remote from market produce no more than they consume. The cows are fed in winter on coarse food, such as oat, barley and rye straw. In summer they give but little milk, twelve to fourteen pounds per day at the most. The milking is done by stripping with thumb and finger. The milk is set in cellars in earthen crocks, which are so porous that they are very hard to clean, and the milk sours very quickly. To avoid this difficulty some of the peasants keep a number of small frogs in their cellars for the purpose of putting in their milk, their idea being that these cold creatures take the heat out of the milk, and they put them in to keep it sweet longer. The cream is dipped off with wooden spoons and churned in an earthen pot by stirring with a stick and the butter is worked with the hands.

PRUNES DO PAY.

Norris Humphrey Will Clear $5,000 Off of His 35 Acre Orchard.

Norris Humphrey will complete the work of drying prunes on his thirty-five-acre orchard this evening. The orchard consists of 28 acres of seven year old trees and seven acres of six year olds. Off of this orchard he has harvested 120,000 lbs. of dried fruit, and shipped 84,000 lbs. of green fruit. For the green product he received $840 and estimating the dried fruit at 5 cents per pound he will receive $6,000 for it, making a total of $6,840. His cultivating and harvesting expenses will not amount to over $1,800, which will leave him over $5,000 profit. This shows what fruit raising will pay in Lane county when properly handled.

Lane county's climate and soil are peculiarly adapted to raising the celebrated Italian prunes, and thousands of acres should be planted by our people to this fruit, which always commands a high price in the markets of the world. If our farmers would each plant out ten acres of choice fruit the cost would not be noticed by them, while in a few years the same would pay more profit than 640 acres of small grain.—Eugene Guard.

SIWASH SOCIAL SESSION.

Lo in All His Fantastic Glory at Yakima.

The Indians again thronged North Yakima in great numbers on Sunday last, says the Herald, and it is estimated that they spent between $8,000 and $10,000 among the merchants—principally for blankets, shawls, silk handkerchiefs and hats. The toilets of some of them were exceedingly gorgeous. The son of old Saluskin of the Cowche was radient in all that goes to make the Indian heart glad, except whisky. His hat was one of Stetson's "white cowboys," encircled midway between the top of the soft crown and the flaring stiff rim with cherry red silk ribbon; while at the side an eagle's feather was clasped by a brooch of amethists of a size which, if they were genuine, would have been worth a king's ransom. His blanket, leggins and shirt were all of the finest texture and of the most brilliant colors, and pendant from either shoulder were amulets of mink and otter tails, tipped with sea shells of dazzling whiteness. Beaded work covered his mocasins from the sole to the ankle, while beads and embroidery alternated on his leggins from the knee down. In all, he was a poem in color, and many of the brown-eyed maidens shot admiring glances at him as they passed and repassed the First National bank building, where, mounted on his horse, he posed on dress parade. There were many other gorgeous costumes, but young Saluskin held his own in all the brilliant throng.

Chief Moses was around and, of course, attracted much attention, not alone on account of his wonderful Prince Albert coat of elk-skin, but because he has a history. There was another chieftain who hailed from British Columbia, who was very much of a dude in his dress, although tall, lithe and straight as an arrow. Like many of the others, his clothing was of fine quality and richly beaded and embroidered, but what attracted most attention was his jewelry. In his ears were great hoop rings of gold; around his arms just below the biceps, broad bands of the same material; while around his neck and covering his breast was a soft cuirass, artistically formed of bone and gold beads. He is a magnificent specimen of the Indian, and is said to have great fame in his country as a figure dancer. He is above picking hops, and his trip to Yakima was made solely to be present at the Indian jubilee.

It is not alone the chiefs who "toil not, neither do they spin," but there are quite a number of gaudily-dressed siwashes who can always be found at any encampment or gathering of their people where money is plentiful. They are Indian gamblers who are ever ready to bet on anything from horse racing to cards. They are mainly from Moses' reservation, and are said to be the slickest of their kind. Sunday they pitched their tents along the Channo ditch, on the west side of the track, where they were surrounded nearly the entire day by several hundred Indians who wanted to make money fast—but generally lost and fell back to give others room to try their luck at the shrine of the fickle old jade. Spanish monte seemed to be the favorite game, and a local sport who visited the gambling camps said that the dealers were up to all the tricks of the trade, and could give their white brethren "cards and spades" in shuffling, dealing and slipping out the card they most desired at the opportune time.

While business seemed thriving in all of the stores that were kept open, probably much the greater number of Indians were attracted to Coffin Bros, which was crowded throughout the day. "Potlatches" are always an attraction for the Indians, and, on this occasion, the Coffins gave away hundreds of watermelons, stacks of chewing gum, and threw in a couple of gaudy handkerchiefs with every blanket sold. That a heavy business was done was evidenced by the necessity of employing an additional force of white clerks and a number of Indian salesmen. Next Sunday they will have a potlatch of coffee, cakes and smoked salmon.

OREGON VS. CALIFORNIA.

Roseburg Review:

The progress of the Durrant trial in San Francisco brings to light many unique phases of California laws and customs. Juries on serious cases are not guarded closely as they are in Oregon and one was met on a street car by a friend, who accosted him with the remark, "If you don't hang him, we'll hang you." The joking gentleman had to pay a fine of $250 for his hilarity, although the loose California methods should alone be held responsible. Another instance illustrates the Parisian go-easy style which laughs while the guillotine is working briskly around the corner: A juror complained that the court room was so dense with tobacco smoke that he could not get his breath. He was looked upon as an esthetic of the most dudish proclivities, and an attorney shortly after remarked, "I will go outside and smoke this cigar in deference to Mr.——." It is illustrations like these that remind us that Oregon is not such a "wild and wooly" place to abide in after all. Our people are the law-abiding, God-fearing kind who can see no appropriate connection between a ball room boquet and the hangman's noose.

FED WHEAT TO HOGS.

Fossil Journal:

Mike Duker, R. W. Crane, Wm. Dyer, Paul Greiner, Geo. Stewart, Jas. Ramsey, M. L. Ahalt, Jas. Curl, John Cooper and B. K. Searcy, all of the Mayville section, shipped 154 hogs to the Union Meat company from Arlington Monday. The hogs averaged 228 lbs., and the price paid was $3.15 on board cars at Arlington. They hauled the hogs to the railroad in wagons, 9 to a wagon, making the 50 odd miles in two days. On the way the hogs were fed and watered in the wagons. This shipment is of more than ordinary interest as it is the result of an experiment by the farmers to see if it would pay to feed wheat to hogs. They found that their wheat brought them about the same as the price in Arlington, but they saved a great deal in hauling, as the round trip with the hogs took but five days, and it would take a month to haul to the railroad the wheat they had consumed. Geo. Stewart bought the wheat fed to his hogs at 30c, a little more than the ruling price at Mayville, and yet had a comfortable margin on the transaction. Two more shipments will be made this fall from Mayville. Next year several of the largest farmers of that section will feed all their wheat to hogs, unless the price of wheat would materially advance. There is no danger of glutting the market, as hogs net as much when shipped to the East as they do when shipped to Portland.

THE CULTURE OF FLAX.

The Opportunities It Offers to the Northwest States.

Large shipments of flax to San Francisco by steamer has led to an investigation of the destination and the place from which it came. The inquiry revealed the fact that the larger part of the shipments came from eastern Washington and northern Idaho. The flax is of a superior grade. It is being shipped to San Francisco, where it will have the oil extracted from it and the refuse then pressed into oil cake. Nearly the entire amount of the product of this flax is again shipped back to the states from which it came and then sold to those who raised or helped raise it.

Grain Inspector Lawshe said:

"This flax is mostly grown on the contract plan. That is, flax dealers in San Francisco furnish the flax seed to the Washington and Northwest farmers on the condition that the farmers sell their entire flax crop to those who furnish it at the prevailing market price. Sometimes the farmers get a profit from their venture and sometimes not. Flax seed is quite plentiful east of the mountains now., and, inasmuch as it is a hardier grain than wheat and will stand more wet weather, the crop will doubtless grow year by year to be one of the Evergreen state's leading products. What is needed is a plant for the manufacturing of the seed into oil and cake. The straw will also make good stuffing for furniture. The fibre is of the finest quality and could be manufactured into superior textile fabrics, if it were possible to compete with the cheap labor of foreign countries. I understand Victoria started to build a flax mill last spring. Since the crop of the great inland empire passes through Tacoma she may just as well stop it right here, manufacture it into the usual commercial commodities and thus save expense of freight to and from California. The last steamer to San Francisco carried about 700 tons of flax, the next steamer will carry almost as much, and these shipments have been going on for the last four weeks and will continue some time yet.

"It is estimated that nearly 1500 acres of flax will be harvested in the vicinity of Moscow alone this season, and the yield will be at least 15,000 bushels. The Potlach country also has extensive fields of the new plant which is claimed will yield from 18 to 30 bushels per acre. The Palouse country has produced some excellent specimens of flax. The larger portion of this season's crop is engaged at 95 cents to $1.10 a bushel The crop is certainly growing in favor in the northwest, and it is believed if the price stays in the neighborhood of $1 a bushel this year the acreage will be greatly increased next year.

"A good deal of attention was paid to flax growing in the Northwest some years ago, but it was gradually abandoned for wheat. But with the apparent necessity for the diversification of crops flax has again come into notice here. Portions of Eastern Oregon, eastern Washington and northern Idaho are peculiarly adapted to the production of this crop. Crops in these sections generally yield from 18 to 30 bushels per acre, and may be harvested two or three weeks earlier than wheat, thus making a surer crop, as there is little danger of it being overtaken by early fall rains. There are other peculiarities in favor of raising flax. Frosts do not affect the plant any when in bloom, squirrels do not bother it and it is not infested with blight. In the northwest it is usually cut with a binder and bunched, not bound. Each day 1500 sacks of two bushels each are easily threshed.

"The straw is valuable in manufacturing linen and paper, and so far every particle of the same in the Northwest is either discarded or fed to cattle."

THE HOP TRADE.

Trade has continued very quiet—much more so than usual at this season of year. Brewers appear to have a good deal of old stock in their ice houses and are in no hurry to buy the new hops; that they will want considerably more stock later on is a conceded fact, and the trade that usually comes in October will probably stretch into November or December. This had some influence in the conservative buying by dealers, and up to the present writing the business done both here and in the interior is exceedingly small as compared with some former years. Exporters have been getting a few samples from London and have filled them by purchases in the interior at about 10c. Nothing at present to indicate important business in that direction. About three carloads of new California arrived this week in transit for England. While the trade passing here is very light, there is an evident undertone of steadiness on fine goods and our figures are realized when anyone wants the hops. A little buying is reported in the state recently at 6@8c. for average quality, but as high as 10c. was paid for a few special lots for export. Growers are not free sellers. Latest reports from the Pacific coast indicate that the crop is a little more than expected—best estimates about 150,000 bales.—N. Y. Price Current, Oct. 5th.

FARMING FOR FUN.

It seems from official data, that the farmers of Illinois have for years been growing grain, either for healthful exercise or from force of habit. The estimates of the state board of agriculture give the acreage, products, cost and value, with the profit and loss on each crop. They show a profit in wheat in twenty years out of thirty-six, from 1860, and in only four of the last thirteen years, averaging a net loss of about a million dollars per annum since 1882. In the decade between 1860 and 1870 the net profit is figured at over nine millions per annum. This loss is not on account of reduced yield, for the product of the last ten years is greater than that of the ten years following 1860, upon an acreage reduced by more than one-fifth, or an increase of about three bushels per acre. The difference in value per acre is in reduction of price, which ranged from seventy-six cents to $1.97 per bushel in the early period, and from forty-three cents to eighty-two cents in the last ten years.

In oats another anomaly is found. While a profit is reported in only twelve years out of the thirty-six and a net loss of about $40,000,000 is indicated, the number of acres has increased from 543,572 in 1860 to 3,647,626 in 1895, with a value per acre of only $4.75, a drop from twenty-six cents per bushel in 1860 to twenty in 1895. Farmers have become so enamored of growing oats at a loss that they put in a breadth six or seven times as great as in 1860.

KOREAN WOMEN.

Characteristics of the Women of the Orient.

As for Korean gentlewomen, they are skilled in Korean music, in Chinese and Korean literature. They are unsurpassed mistresses of the needle more than able with the brush, and thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the complicated Korean etiquette. They are deft in the nice ceremonies of the toilet. They know the histories of Korea, of China, and perhaps of Japan. They are familiar with their own folklore, and can repeat it glibly and picturesquely. They are nurses and mothers, nurses, and wives by nature, and wives, mothers, nurses and accoucheuses by training. Above all they are taught and they learn to be amiable. They are instructed in the art of charming, and in grace of being gentle, as soon as they are taught to walk. I have known advanced women in Europe who could scarcely boast of being more highly educated. And the happiest women I have known have not always been the most learned. I think that we are apt to underrate the education of women in the East because it differs so essentially from ours; but then so do their physique and the country in which they live; its flora, its climate, and its sociology. A Korean once told me the was a kinsman of Queen Min, a traveler, a linguist, and a man of—cosmopolitanly speaking—most considerable attainments) that his wife was more thoroughly versed in Chinese literature, modern and classic than he. And Chinese literature is indisputably the greatest literature that Asia has ever produced.

The Queen of Korea is, with the possible exception of the Dowager Empress of China, as well educated as any royal lady in Asia.

As to the national lack of beauty among the women of Korea—why, it is neither more nor less than nonsense, ignorant and rather stupid nonsense. * * * The queen of Korea is quainly pretty, and among the 300 women who are, nominally at least, the concubines of the king, and among the very many female attendants of their two majesties, there is scarcely a plain face. Of course many Europeans who have been residents of Korea, and have written of their residence, have not had access to the court, much less to the queen and her ladies. But surely any wide-eyed man who has spent some time in Korea has seen and seen again the geisha girls. Who that has lived in Korea denies their beauty? And would it not occur to an observer of somewhat less than abnormal reasoning power that, since the only female members he had ever seen of the Korean leisure class were beautiful, it was fairly presumable that the Korean women who worked even less, and lived in greater luxury, and under more healthy conditions, were at least as beautiful?—From "Quaint Korea," by Louise Jordan Miln.

WOOL AGAIN LOOKING UP.

The London sales of Australian and other foreign wools, now in progress, show positive strength. Opening prices of the series, which began last week, show an advance of fully 15 per cent in Australian fleeces and 10 per cent in South African compared with July. The attendance of buyers, particularly English and continental, together with considerable spirit in the bidding, points to a strong position abroad. On this side the water traders are slower to follow the advances, yet the situation in the main is fairly encouraging for holders of the staple. Southern and California wools are selling on a scoured basis 2@4c higher than early in the summer.

Higher prices for Australian may result in a strengthening in territory wools, which are being used for cheapening purposes. Taking fine mediums as a basis, these are saleable in the Eastern markets around 32c, freed from grease; a price less than paid a few months ago, yet speculators hold the property with a firm hand. Medium Montanas have sold in Boston as high as 15c in the grease, California and Oregon wools are in moderate demand at established quotations, and the Texas staple quiet, with relatively little interest in the fall clip, now that it has largely passed out of first hands.

Among the interesting features of the goods trade is the enormous advance in mohairs, which have more than doubled in price during the last few months. Though fickle, fashion has this time helped the producer, and practically everybody engaged in the trade, either in raw or finished goods, and the return of great popularity of mohair and luster fabrics is the reason for the changed conditions. The raw material is now worth 54@64c per pound in London and eastern manufacturing centers, against 30@33c six months ago, and a price as low as 24c in the recent past. Yarn has advanced from 48c to $1.03, and finished fabrics are 60@70 per cent over the price of a year ago. This is not a speculative advance, nor a corner, as stocks are moving rapidly into the hands of consumers, who are full of orders for goods and yarns. Available stocks of both Turkey and Cape mohair are unusually small, according to recent London advices, and the consumption is on an enormous scale. Angora or mohair goats have been introduced into our southwest, Texas having a number of flocks, some of them of fair size, and a good deal of territory is adapted to goat raising all the way to the Pacific coast.

A HURRICANE.

A Mexican Town Completely Destroyed.

San Francisco, Oct. 10.—Private dispatches received here say that La Paz, Mexico, has been completely destroyed by a hurricane. The storm was followed by a tidal wave, the waters in the bay rising to an unprecedented height, inundating that portion of the city fronting on the bay, and carrying out to sea men, animals an ddebris of wrecked buildings as the tide subsided. The dispatch announcing the destruction of La Paz was dated Guymas, and was received by Shipping Agent Reuter. The dispatch said the steamer Willamette Valley, of the Pacific Mail line, had been delayed two days at Guaymas by the same storm which devastated La Paz, but that she left Guymas last night for the north.

Mexicans here say that they have had dispatches about a severe storm which prevailed all along the coast early this week. The loss of life is reported heavy, but details of the disaster are meager.

La Paz is the capital of Lower California and situated on a bay of the same name. The port is well-sheltered and easily defensible against an attack from the sea. The city had a population of 4000; a cathedral, a government house and a town-house, and the place was once the abode of luxury, as evidenced by the handsome dwellings of the wealthy class.

La Paz was once the seat of extensive pearl fisheries. Silver mining was extensively engaged in and the commerce of the port was not inconsiderable.

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S
GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
1051 Market St., San Francisco
(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)
Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.
Private Office—Same Building
1051 Market Street—Diseases of men: stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

. . . The serie of school books now to be used in the Public Schools have arrived and are on my counters . . . . . .

. . . M. E. Wheeler,
C St. Independence.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

R·I·P·A·N·S

The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

TRADE R·I·P·A·N·S·TABULES MARK

Independence to Portland.

PORTLAND, OR., August 6, 1895.

EDITOR WEST SIDE:

DEAR SIR:—Owing to the extreme low water and short days it will be impossible to continue our regular trips to Independence longer than this week. After Monday, August 11th we will make but one trip per week to Independence, which will be Sunday, arriving in the afternoon and leaves Monday morning at 6 a. m. Please change time table to that effect during low water—trips to Salem will be as usual, except that we will leave 7 a. m., instead of 7:45.

CAPT. A. W. GRAHAM.

NEW PLANING MILLS.

W. S. FERGUSON, PROPRIETOR.

Are now in operation, and you can get all kinds of wood work done on short notice, also sash, doors and moldings of all kinds.

Main Street, West of the water works.

Independence, - - Oregon.

A Beautiful Girl

Is the pride of her parents, of her friends and of the community in which she resides. There are very many pretty girls in Polk county.—Every town has a score of them and every post office has at least one pretty girl.

THE WEST SIDE DESIRES TO SECURE A gallery of these charming young ladies for publication in its columns. A halftone engraving, printed on a supplement of super-calandered paper will make it show up much better than the one above.

THE PLAN WE PROPOSE TO WORK ON IS THIS—Each week a coupon will be printed in the paper, which will be received at certain time and place as a vote for the most beautiful young lady in the town or vicinity, these coupons continuing four weeks. The young lady receiving the most votes will have her picture and a brief description of herself and her parents published the succeeding week.

As soon as all the post-offices in the county have voted, then the several pictures will be grouped in the paper, and to the young lady receiving the most votes a handsome gold watch will be given by the WEST SIDE. Be sure and save the coupons.

DR. POWELL REEVES,

Permanently Located at

51½ Third Street, Corner of Pine, Portland, Oregon.

Where he can be consulted on all

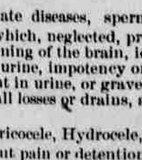
CHRONIC, NERVOUS, AND PRIVATE DISEASES.

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, roughness of vision, scrofulous eyes, closing of the eye duct, squinting, cross eyes, wild hairs, 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,