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10:45 A. M. At San Francisco Lv 6:00 P. M.

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8:30 A. M. Lv Portland At 4:40 P. M.  
9:27 A. M. Lv Oregon City Lv 3:30 P. M.  
5:20 P. M. At Roseburg Lv 8:00 A.

**SALEM PASSENGER DAILY**  
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**JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA.**  
Is made from herbs, and contains no mineral drugs or deadly poisons. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla cures Dyspepsia, Chronic Constipation, Liver Complaints and Kidney Affections.

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**JOY'S FOR THE JADED**

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla prevents tired feelings, staggering sensations, palpitation of heart, rush of blood to the head, dizziness, ringing in ears, spots before the eyes, headache, biliousness, constipation of bowels, pains in the back, melancholy, tongue coated, foul breath, pimples on face, body and limbs, decline of nerve force, dizziness, faint spells, cold, clammy feet and hands, sour risings, fatigue, insomnia, and all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys.

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Refuse a substitute. When you pay for the best, you get the best.

It is an indisputable fact that for more than fifty years, children, from the age of three months to ten years, have been benefited by Steedman's Soothing Powders. These Powders are famed soothing because they correct, mitigate, and remove, disorders of the system incident to teething.

## Steedman's Soothing Powders.

For Children Cutting their Teeth.  
IN USE OVER FIFTY YEARS.  
Relieves Fervent Heat, prevents Fits, Constipations, and procures a healthy state of the constitution during the period of teething.

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Too undervalued having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge, a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,  
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Builds up the System and Prolongs Life  
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## TOWN AND COUNTY

### PROGRESS AND DOINGS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Supreme Court of Washington Sustains Acts of Capitol Commission—Over 500 Homestead Entries Filed in the Nez Perce Reservation—Oregon News.

Much valuable data is contained in the recent annual report of the engineer in charge of the improvement of the Willamette and Lower Columbia river and their tributaries. It is a very exhaustive report and covers comprehensively all the improvements and surveys under Major Post's charge. The report was transmitted to congress by the secretary of war, who summarized its principal features in his own report. Mouth of the Columbia river, Oregon and Washington—The project for this work was adopted in 1894. During the year ending June 30, 1895, 138,900.1 tons of rock was added to the jetty which was raised to its completed height for a length of about three and a quarter miles (station 53 to station 230). Groins Nos. 3 and 4 each 1,000 feet long were also finished and the main line of the jetty with the exception of about 700 feet at the inshore end, where some additional rock is still required, was completed. An elevated track for use in constructing the shore revetment which has a total length of 3,675 feet, has been nearly finished. Soundings taken in May and June, 1895 show that there is now a direct channel over the bar seven-eighths of a mile wide and thirty feet deep at low water and that for a width of one-half mile the low water channel depth is at least thirty-one feet. Columbia and Lower Willamette rivers below Portland, Or.—The project for improving these rivers, adopted in 1877 and modified in 1891, contemplates securing a channel from Portland to the sea having a low water depth of twenty-five feet. Prior to commencing the improvement the low water depth of the channel was from ten to fifteen feet at the shoalest places. Up to 1891 this depth had been increased to fifteen feet by the construction of dams at Swan island chute, at Willamette slough, and at other sloughs in the Willamette river near its mouth, and of a dike at St. Helens and dams at Burke slough and Martin slough in the Columbia river, the effect of these works being aided by dredging and bank protection where most needed. Since the modification of the project so as to secure a channel depth of twenty-five feet, dikes have been built by the port of Portland and St. Johns and Postoffice bars in the Willamette river, and at Walker's island, Snag island, and Cathlamet bay in the Columbia river. This corporation has also dredged the channel at Swan island and Postoffice bar in the Willamette river and in the Columbia river at the mouth of the Willamette, at St. Helens, at Martin's island, at Walker's island, and in Cathlamet bay, removing a total of 320,241 cubic yards of material at these points. The work done by the United States has consisted in extending the dike at St. Helens, in constructing a dike at Martin's island, in the Columbia river, in dredging the channels of both rivers at various places, and the removal of snags wherever necessary. During the year ending June 30, 1895, the dike at Martin's island has been thoroughly repaired, and dredging has been carried on to maintain, and, as far as practicable, to increase the depth of the channel from Portland to the sea, the total quantity of material removed being 433,372 cubic yards. In the Willamette dredging was done at Postoffice bar and at the mouth of the river, and in the Columbia river, on the bars at Hunter's point, at Martin's island, at Pillar rock, at Walker's island, and opposite Astoria. Vessels drawing twenty feet can now pass over the shoalest places at low water, and, by taking advantage of the tides, vessels drawing twenty-three feet of water or more can come to Portland without difficulty. Columbia river between Vancouver, Wash., and the mouth of Willamette river—The project for this improvement, adopted in 1892, provides for the construction of a low dam across the slough on the Oregon side of Hayden island to increase the volume of water, and by the additional scour to remove a troublesome bar in the main channel. Work during the fiscal year has consisted in dredging the bars on the north side of the island for the relief of navigation, the depth on these bars having been increased from nine feet to thirteen feet at low water. Willamette river, above Portland, and Yamhill river, Oregon—At the time of the adoption of the present project, in 1878, the mouth of the Yamhill river, forty miles above Portland, was the head of low-water navigation, with a draft of two and one-half feet. The project of 1878 contemplates the improvement of the river by the removal of obstructions and the construction of dikes to contract the waterway at shoal places so as to secure a navigable channel for light-draft boats from Portland to Eugene, a distance of 172 miles. This project was extended in 1892 to include the removal of obstructions in the Yamhill river from its mouth to McMinnville, and by the river and harbor acts of 1892 and 1894 allotments of \$3,000 and \$3,000, respectively, were made for the purpose from the appropriations for improving the Willamette river above Portland. During the past year snagging operations have been continued from Portland to Eugene on the Willamette river and to McMinnville on the Yamhill river. Amount that can be profitably expended in fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, \$25,000.

lio church at Marysville has been commenced. It is reported that an electric light plant will be put in at Stella to light up the water front.

Hanson's Ferry is to have a two-story building, the lower floor to be a postoffice, and the upper story to be a public hall.

The Commercial Club at Everett is to publish pamphlets descriptive of the place, 20,000 copies of which are to be printed in January.

The Astin flouring mill, recently burned, is to be rebuilt on a larger plan. The work of rebuilding will be commenced shortly.

The New Whatcom council has been petitioned for a franchise by the B. B. & E. Railroad Co., to build a bridge and single track railroad. The motive power to be steam or electricity.

The prospective owner of the Tacoma, Lake Park & Columbia River railway has arrived for the purpose of looking over the road with a view to extend it through the Cowlitz pass.

The North Yakima Commercial Club wants the Northern Pacific to put up a new depot building there, adequate to the needs of that section and in keeping with its commercial importance.

It is reported that a charter has been applied for from the Columbia river to the Kettle river district and that the road will be built next season. The Canadian Pacific is reported to be back of the enterprise.

One of the biggest jams known in the Skagit five years occurred recently. Loggers claim that 16,000,000 feet of logs came down. The river was filled so solidly for three hours that it could be safely crossed.

Iron ore has been brought from the Conner mines near Hamilton to Everett to be tested. It is rumored that the tests have proven satisfactory and that soon shipments at the rate of ten carloads per day will commence.

It is now understood that the agent of the Boston capitalists, who thought of advancing funds to complete the Blaine & Eastern have decided to report unfavorably, because of the scattered condition of the subsidy proposals.

Eastern orders have taken a sudden slump and the shingle trade is at a standstill. For the past three weeks little or no business has been done by the dealers than to clean up the orders on hand. The situation of two months ago is reversed.

The new gymnasium of the university of Washington offers unexcelled facilities for athletic training. The number in attendance at the college this year is somewhat smaller than last year, owing to the standard being raised and two departments, music and art, being dropped.

The supreme court has sustained the position of the capital commission. This removes the last barrier to the board awarding the contract. The decision was written by Judge Gullen and is concurred in by the entire court. A call for a meeting of the commission has been issued and new bids will be doubtless called for.

## NEW FARM INDUSTRY

### FLAX-RAISING WILL RECEIVE SERIOUS ATTENTION

At the Hands of Northwestern Farmers—Whatcom Board of Trade Encourages the Raising of Flax Fibre on Puget Sound.

Success in flax culture for fibre depends upon thoroughness and attention to the lesser details of practice, says the Montana Stockman. Three things are essential: A most careful selection of the soil, with a thorough soil preparation and fertilizing; the use of the best seed that can be purchased; and, lastly, careful and intelligent handling and manipulation of the crop from the time the flax is pulled until the straw is ready for the operation of cleaning or scutching. Only the first two considerations interest the farmer, the third consideration belonging properly to the manufacturing side of the industry, although some foreign flax farmers do pull and ret their crops. The Belgian farmer selects a deep and well cultivated soil that is not too heavy, experience proving that in a dry, calcareous soil the stalk remains short, while in a heavy clayey soil it gives greater length, though at the expense of finer fibre. In Ireland, any clean land in good state of fertility that will produce a good crop of wheat, oats or barley is considered suitable for flax. On heavy soils the Dutch seed is thought to give the best results, while Riga seed is sown upon the light or medium soils. Recent experiments in our own country have demonstrated that the heavier soils, when well drained and of proper fertility, are preferable to lighter soils, known as sand loams. But more depends upon soil selection, where reasonable care has been exercised. Among the favorable soils mentioned in the report of the agricultural department experiments are "dark, rich, loamy clay," "heavy clay loam well drained," and "soils varying from sandy loam to the heavier alluvial of the timber lands." In general terms, a moist, deep, strong loam upon upland will give the best results.

Will Flax Pay? The Montana Stockman says: "Well, we should say so. A yield of from two to four tons of flax straw and from fifteen to twenty-five bushels of flax seed can be raised to the acre. Hacked flax sells in Boston at from \$370 to \$500 per ton. Scutched flax fetches from \$180 to \$500 per ton and the seed sells in Chicago at 90 cents per bushel. Dr. Thornton says that a necessary plant to hackle flax could be put in for \$11,500 and expense account of \$38,000 for the first year, a total of \$49,500, the net profit on which would be \$31,250. This is important to Teton county, if true, because the farmers can raise flax to beat the world. It grows wild here."

A Remunerative Crop. The Whatcom board of trade says: "We have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the linen manufacturers of the country that flax fibre of the finest quality can be grown on Puget sound and we feel certain that flax will be the leading and safest crop of our farmers and the most remunerative."

"In Whatcom county each acre yields four tons of flax straw, which makes one and one-third tons of scutched fibre. For this fibre, properly prepared, there is always a ready market at prices ranging from \$140 to \$800 per ton, according to quality—the better the quality the greater the demand."

"Besides fibre, each acre produces fifteen bushels of seed, worth from \$2 to \$3 per bushel."

"The cultivation of flax and preparation of the fibre requires the greatest care and skill, and we advise farmers without experience to sow flax in small quantities the first year, and to grow none at all except for seed, unless arrangements are made to properly ret and scutch the fibre. For seed part of the flax should stand still fully matured."

"We recommend the building of co-operative scutch and oil mills. A scutch mill will cost from \$300 to \$500; an oil mill is a trifle more expensive."

"Further information can be obtained from the secretary of the board of trade, with whom all persons desiring to grow flax next season should immediately correspond in regard to seed."

"Farmers' bulletin, No. 27, relating to flax culture, can be obtained free from the United States agricultural department."

Grafting Experiments. Experiments in grafting tomato plants on potato stocks, as well as potato plants on tomato stocks, have often been carried on in this country. Of course, in the latter case, the tomato roots do not produce potatoes, but the tomato grafts may bear potato flowers and seed. In a lecture on potatoes, delivered before the Royal Horticultural Society lately, Mr. A. Suttons spoke of a plant graft on a tomato, in which the plant, after having produced a truss of flowers and several berries, seemed to have determined that it was its peculiar duty to produce tubers, and, therefore, several of these were started from the axils of the leaves. A picture of this plant showed half a dozen good-sized tubers growing along the stem.

In ordering trees for planting, select the two-year-old apple, pear and plum trees instead of three and four-year-old trees, as they almost invariably have more fine, fibrous roots in proportion than do the older trees. The most extensive planters prefer to plant young trees.

Report of Cuban Defeat Confirmed. Madrid, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Colon, province of Matanzas, Cuba, confirms the report that Spanish troops routed 4,000 insurgents on the Calmena river. One hundred of the enemy were killed.

There is danger that the prevailing price for cotton will tempt planters next year, to a considerable extent, the safe plan of raising abundant home supplies.

## FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

### SCARE PRODUCED BY MENTION OF WAR ABOUT OVER.

The Wall Street Panic Ended—Realizing Sales Cause a Retrograde Movement—American Securities Advancing in the English Markets.

New York, Dec. 26.—The stock market opened in good tone, with speculation very brisk. There was good buying, in which foreign houses were prominent, and nearly all active lists made rapid advances. Some realizing sales caused a retrograde movement, and declines were recorded from 1/4 to 2 per cent. The market, however, was fairly steady, and there were no indications of panicky condition.

The depression which came on the market at 10:15 continued about half an hour, the extreme decline being in sugar, which fell 2 1/2 cents. At 10:15 prices were again moving upward. Pullman selling at 6 per cent and others at from 1/2 to 2 per cent advance. Money has ranged between 6 and 25 per cent on actual transactions, but at one time was 35 per cent, with no business. The rate at noon was 20 per cent, and at 12:50 \$300,000 was loaned at 20 per cent. Loans have been made on dividend-paying stock at 6 per cent.

Gold, Hall & Company suspended today as a result of the slump in the stock market Friday and Saturday. The firm is a small one, and the suspension had no effect on 'change.

The London Stock Exchange. London, Dec. 26.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon there was less excitement on the stock exchange, but the market was still unsettled. There was a disposition to take a more hopeful view of the Venezuelan question politically, but grave apprehension is felt regarding the financial outlook of the United States. There was not much improvement in foreign government securities. The American railroad market, which was very excited at the opening, was quieter at 1 o'clock. In fact the panicky feeling seems to have given way to one of more confidence. On the Liverpool and Manchester and Glasgow stock exchanges the tone showed a marked improvement and prices for American securities were steadily advancing.

Await Further News. London, Dec. 26.—The afternoon papers today, comment editorially at length on the Venezuelan matter, but their remarks are on the financial rather than the political phase. While there is no abatement of expressions of belief that the ground taken by the United States is untenable, the tone is altogether more pacific. Yet there is considerable display of satisfaction at financial difficulties in the United States.

Business during the day was exceedingly quiet on the exchange. Operators generally were disposed to await further news from the United States. American stocks, however, closed steady; Brazilians particularly heavy.

STRATHNEVIS IS SAFE. The Disabled Steamship Has Reached Port Townsend.

Port Townsend, Wash., Dec. 27.—The steamship Strathnevis, which sailed from Tacoma October 13 for the Orient and was about given up for lost, arrived in port at 10 o'clock last night, in tow of the steamer Mineola. The officers report a remarkable voyage, one filled with danger and privations, and Monday afternoon last all hope of saving the vessel was abandoned, and life rafts and boats were manned, and preparations made for leaving the vessel, as she was in imminent danger of drifting ashore on Destruction island, where certain death stared them in the face.

Now that the Strathnevis is safe, grave fears are entertained for the safety of the Australian steamship Miowers, which had the Strathnevis in tow for five days. The captain of the Miowers personally assured the chief officer of the disabled steamship that his vessel would stand by at all hazards to render assistance in saving lives.

Ten miles off Cape Flattery last Friday afternoon, during a violent gale, the two steel hawsers parted suddenly, and the Miowers disappeared in the storm. The Miowers had the Strathnevis in tow five days and had exhausted the larger part of her fuel. The master told the captain of the Strathnevis that the Miowers would have to return to Puget sound for coal.

Floods in Indian Territory. Wagoner, I. T., Dec. 26.—The Grand river flood continues to rise and now averages a depth of seventy to eighty feet in the channel. Great desolation is being caused. Houses, wagons and farm animals of all descriptions are seen floating down the torrent. Men and women were found in the tree tops today, where they had been for thirty-six hours, without shelter or food. They were rescued by a party in boats.

One woman was seen in a wagon box, going down stream and calling for assistance, but so rapid was the current that nothing could be done to save her.

PHELPS AND LINCOLN. The Two Ex-Ministers to England to Visit Venezuela.

New York, Dec. 27.—A special to the World from Washington says the president has tendered places on the Venezuela high commission to Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont, and Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, both ex-Ministers to England. Their acceptances have not been received, and the third place on the commission will not be filled until Mr. Phelps and Mr. Lincoln accept.

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