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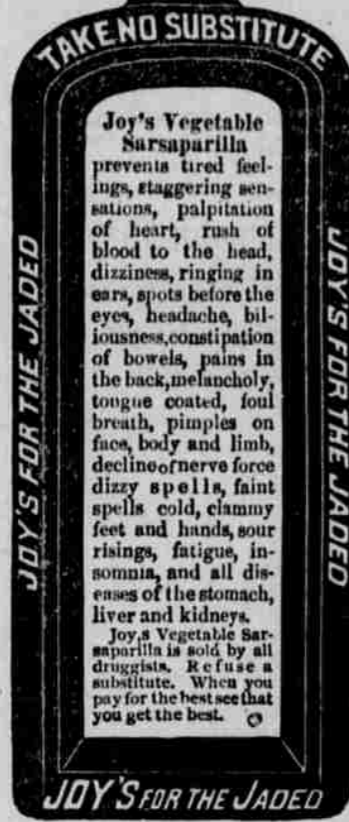
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CONGRESSIONAL NEWS

ROUTINE WORK OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION.

Substance of the Bills and Resolutions Introduced in the Senate and House—Condensed Record of the Doings of the National Lawmakers—Senate.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The three subjects more prominently before the public are the Monroe doctrine, finance and tariff, each of which came up for consideration in the senate during the day. Daniel spoke for two hours in support of a vigorous upholding of the Monroe doctrine as applicable to Venezuela; Dubois of Idaho dealt with the silver phase of the financial question, and Warren of Wyoming pointed out the disastrous effects of the tariff legislation of the last congress on farm products in general and on wool in particular. The senate committee on commerce today authorized McMillan to report favorably bills providing for two additional revenue cutters on the Great Lakes, two on the Pacific coast, one in the vicinity of New York, and one on the Gulf of Mexico; also a bill for a lighthouse tender on the Florida coast. Vest introduced a bill in the senate today to create the territory of Indianola out of the part of the Indian territory occupied by the civilized tribes.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown, from the new state of Utah, took the oath of office in the senate today, the former drawing the term ending March 3, 1899, and the latter the term ending March 3, 1897. With the exception of the contested Delaware case this establishes the political division of the upper branch of congress, until March 4, 1897, as follows: Republicans, 44; Democrats, 39; Populists, 6; total, 89. Necessary for majority, 45. Aside from this event, the session was given to further speeches on the silver bond bill, two of the new members of the body—Nelson (Republican of Minnesota) and Bacon (Democrat of Georgia) making speeches, the former against the free coinage of silver, and Bacon urging the evils of a gold standard. Hansbrough of North Dakota severely criticised the secretary of agriculture for the alleged failure to distribute seeds in accordance with the law, and George of Mississippi defended the secretary's action. Lodge offered an amendment to the silver bond bill, providing for a bond issue of \$100,000,000, the proceeds to be used for coast defenses.

House.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The house resumed consideration of the rules and disposed of the last amendment offered by the committee. It submitted for the rules of the fifty-first congress, a quorum proposed in the forty-sixth congress by J. Randolph Tucker, with some modifications. It was not until the rules of the fifty-first congress stood adopted, with the few modifications reported from the committee, that something like excitement was engendered by an eloquent speech from Dolliver. He taunted the Democrats with at least acquiescing in the adoption of all the principles adopted in the rules of the fifty-first congress, against which they had raised their voices in 1890. This speech drew forth an indignant reply from ex-Speaker Crisp, in the course of which he reviewed the whole history of the controversy and charged the other side with trying to make political capital by false pretenses.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The house today, after an interesting four-hour debate, adopted resolutions passed by the senate last week, calling the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin to enforce the reforms in Turkey guaranteed to the Christian Armenians, and pledging the support of congress to the president in the most vigorous action he might take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey. The house committee had prepared some resolutions on the same subject but it was deemed advisable, after the senate resolutions reached the house today, to substitute them for those prepared by the committee.

Passenger Train Wrecked.

San Francisco, Jan. 28.—The passenger train which left here at 5 o'clock this afternoon for San Jose was derailed near South San Francisco, and John Keyer, the engineer, was killed. The wreck was caused by the flood washing away an embankment under the track. The locomotive, baggage and smoking-car were thrown over the embankment, half under water. Engineer Keyer was thrown twenty feet into four feet of water. His right leg was broken in two places, and the flesh terribly mangled. He was rescued from the water and conveyed to a passenger car, where he died at 8:45. Fireman Gill was badly bruised, and Conductor Stanwood's hand was injured. No passengers were injured.

Free Gold in Camp Lloyd District.

Salt Lake, Jan. 29.—The discovery of free gold in some of the ore recently taken out of the Mercury mine, in the Camp Floyd district, has created considerable excitement in mining circles as it is said to be the first free gold that has been found in that section. It will have a tendency to enhance the value of all the mining property in that camp.

Germany's Claim Against Venezuela.

London, Jan. 28.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "The German minister at Caracas has been instructed to present to Venezuela a note pressing for the payment of the Great Venezuela Company's demands against the Venezuelan government."

THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's Speech at Birmingham.

London, Jan. 28.—The right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, in speaking at Birmingham tonight, said regarding the Venezuela matter, that he thought there had been much misapprehension on both sides of the water. When Secretary Olney's dispatch and President Cleveland's message were delivered, the feeling was reluctantly entertained in England that the Americans must have some hostile sentiments which England did not share, and that the United States was bent on picking a quarrel with England. The idea seemed to prevail in America that England was disposed to impugn the Monroe doctrine—a doctrine to which the people of the United States rightly attached much importance, and it was also believed in America that Great Britain was disposed to deal in a harsh and arbitrary manner with Venezuela, but reflection had brought about a more favorable understanding, and America would regard with horror a war with those of her own blood and kindred. He concluded: "President Cleveland, whose acquaintance I have the honor to possess, bears a high reputation for rectitude and honorable dealings. He is incapable of the wickedness of inciting two kindred nations to strife and bloodshed."

A CHANGE BADLY NEEDED.

Considerable Political Excitement and Uneasiness in Nicaragua.

Managua, Nicaragua, Jan. 28.—During the past few days considerable political excitement and uneasiness had developed in Nicaragua because several citizens have proclaimed that in their opinion President Zelaya should declare himself dictator, and eventually call a convention of the people to correct some embarrassing and conflicting clauses in the national constitution of 1893. This national constitution provides that a constitutional convention shall not be called until 1903. This opinion was gradually gaining ground among the persons of intelligence and wealth in Nicaragua, and the difficulties would probably have been settled by respectable and responsible persons, but Jose Gamez, who was recently removed from several positions of honor and trust by the managers of the party in power, attempted to make a noisy demonstration in favor of the dictatorship. This movement of De Gamez, who was followed by a number of irresponsible citizens, chilled the ardor of the honest element. Finally all the ministers in President Zelaya's cabinet resigned. These resignations, the president declined to accept. Municipalities have opened voting places and citizens are now voting for or against the dictatorship.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET

Slight Hardening in Rates Because of Prospective Gold Shipments.

London, Jan. 28.—The prospect of gold going from here for the American loan caused a slight hardening in money rates, but the Bank of England has such an immense amount of gold that such exports are unlikely to cause a disturbance. The stock exchange was still sensitive during the week to outside influences, but the tendency was good. Further favorable dividend announcements caused a further sharp advance in home securities, while the settlement of the Scotch strike held the upward movement. Mines were inactive, awaiting developments in South Africa. Foreign securities were firm, and Bulgarians advanced on rumors that Russia would appoint an agent at Sofia. Americans were firm on the improved outlook, but business was restricted.

European State Banks.

London, Jan. 29.—A dispatch to the Standard says that L'Economiste European publishes statistics showing that the stock of gold in European state banks has increased since 1890 by £194,500,000. At the end of 1895 the banks of France and Russia held half the stock of gold in all the banks of Europe.

Abyssinians Sue for Peace.

Rome, Jan. 28.—Emperor Menelik has sent letters to King Humbert and to General Barrantieri by an Italian trader, asking that Italy appoint a plenipotentiary to arrange terms of peace between Italy and Abyssinia.

Alaska.

It is reported that an opera house will be built at Juneau, that will discount anything at present in Alaska.

The first Monday in January was Russian Christmas in Alaska, and the holiday festivities were opened by a Christmas tree for the little ones of Juneau, at the paragonage of St. Nicolas.

Alaska is soon to have its first legal hanging. Tia-koo-yelloe, a Cacke island Indian, was recently convicted of the murder of a member of his tribe, and sentenced to be hanged. If the law takes its course he will be hanged at Sitka.

The fact that the Alaska Treadwell Company clears \$600,000 annually from ore running \$3.72 to the ton, is a good practical illustration of what economical business methods, even in far-off Alaska, can do with large quantities of low grade ore. It is now being handled at a total cost of \$1.20 per ton.

Captain-General Martinez de Campos formally resigned his command of the Spanish forces in Cuba to General Martin. The ceremony took place in the great salon of the captain-generals' palace. There were present all authorities of the city of Havana and the chief officers of the army.

THE HOG INDUSTRY

WHEAT VERSUS CORN FOR FATTENING PURPOSES.

A. C. Moore, a Noted Swine Breeder, Gives Some Information on How to Keep Breeding Sows—Our Horticultural Hints.

The Ohio experiment station has been experimenting somewhat to determine the relative value of wheat and corn as food for hogs, says the Web-foot Planter. It is not claimed that absolute and complete results are had as yet, but very carefully conducted experiments contribute something to the solution of the question, which may continue to be of considerable practical importance. In the Ohio experiment there were used nine high grade Poland China hogs—six barrow and three sows—with an average weight of 135 pounds, who were fed during a preliminary week on corn and wheat, half and half by weight. At the end of the week they were divided into three lots, with two barrows and one sow in each lot. One lot was then fed corn, another fed wheat, and the third fed wheat and corn, half and half by weight. All that either lot was given in addition was water, coal ashes, sulphur and salt. Two days before the experiment began, the day of the beginning, and two days after it began, the hogs were weighed and the average taken as the initial weight. In the same way the final weights were had at the end of the ten weeks of the experiment. At the end of the ten weeks the gains were: Lot fed wheat, 291 pounds; lot fed wheat and corn, 292 pounds; lot fed corn, 271 pounds.

It will be seen that the best results were obtained, for the number of pounds eaten, where corn and wheat were fed half and half by weight; the next best result where wheat was fed alone, and when corn was fed alone the least increase was made for the number of pounds of food eaten. To make 100 pounds of increase took 438 pounds of wheat or 453 pounds of corn. That is, a bushel of wheat made 13.7 pounds of pork, while a bushel of corn made 12.8 pounds. The hogs sold for \$5.15 per hundred weight. Not counting labor, a bushel of wheat converted into pork sold for 70.5 cents, and the bushel of corn 63.8. While this is not conclusive in all respects, it indicates that under ordinary conditions, at least the less marketable grades of wheat can be used as hog feed very profitably. It looks very much as if wheat was to be a constant factor in pork making, particularly in this portion of the country where wheat is grown cheaply and corn has not gained a very extensive foothold.

Some Hog Diseases.

Paralysis of muscle of loin is a very common trouble among hogs, and may be produced in two ways, either by a cold, or by an injury resulting in concussion of the spine. This latter is most common, and is usually produced by a blow across the loins, or by a sudden fall by slipping when walking. Farm and Dairy gives this advice in most cases, when the trouble is caused by an injury, is to butcher as soon as possible; but, if it is advisable to treat the case, it will be necessary to open the animal's bowels freely by the administration of a dose of castor oil or linseed, while, if there is much constipation present, injections of warm water and soap will be found useful. In some cases, more especially if treated at once, cold applications to the loins will be found to be best, while in others it may be necessary to use a stimulating liniment, when the ordinary ammoniacal liniment, composed of equal parts of ammonia and olive or linseed oil, may be tried.

Great care must be taken of the patient's comfort, a warm, but well ventilated pen being essential; and the food, which must be sloppy and of a relaxing character, should be given in moderate quantities.

In severe, long-standing cases it may be found necessary to turn the animal from side to side at intervals. In our experience we have found treatment very unsatisfactory in any severe case, more especially of large, heavy pigs; and, where the animals are fit for the knife, we would recommend prompt slaughtering as soon as the accident occurs.

Horticultural Hints.

Turnips are exhaustive to the soil, especially exhaustive of phosphate. All who grow roots for the market should market them as early as possible, the earlier the better, for they then bring a better price.

Currants are propagated by making cuttings of the year's growth, setting them in ground that has been well prepared, with not more than two buds above ground. Mulch when winter opens.

From the North Carolina experiment station we learn that for hay, cowpea vines should always be cut before the pods are full grown, for in the majority of cases the weevil insect lays her eggs in the growing pod in the field. A fairly satisfactory way to cure pea vines is to cut in the afternoon when there is a promise of fair weather, and let the pea vine lie and wait until next day after the dew is off. The leaves will then be somewhat tough and the vines can be put up in moderate stacks without losing much foliage. The stacks should be as small as convenient to make, and from seven to nine feet high. These may stand until the vines are thoroughly cured when they should be brought together and housed early in the morning or on a cloudy day, without rain, when the hay is tough enough to bear moving without loss of leaves.

CROWN PRINCESS OF SWEDEN.

Victoria Is a Daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden.

Victoria, crown princess of Sweden, is a daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden, granddaughter of the late Emperor William of Germany and full cousin of the present kaiser. She was born in 1862 and married at the age of 20. At her baptism she was carried by her grandmother, Empress Augusta,



CROWN PRINCESS OF SWEDEN.

to a fount filled with water from the Jordan, a gift of the renowned Bishop Gobot. She was educated at the Princess School, Karlsruhe, and was taught not only the ordinary branches of learning, but the culinary art, and she now at times dons a cook's attire and makes excellent omelets, her late grandfather's favorite dish. She takes a warm interest in the progress of Swedish decorative art and has founded at Tullgarn an industrial school, where old national styles are revived. This interest in Swedish art dates from her arrival in the capital as a bride, when she found her study in the royal palace decorated with embroidered curtains and rich carpets made from ancient Swedish patterns by Swedish women. She at once became the patroness of the Society of the Friends of Decorative Art and is now its honorary president. She gives personal attention to the education of her sons, and is a devoted wife and mother.

Dr. Holmes' Schoolmate.

One of the most amusing of Dr. Holmes' experiences was a meeting when he was already past his prime with an old Andover schoolmate. The doctor had given a lecture in a Massachusetts city, and the next day his host, a leading citizen, took him out for a drive about town. The doctor espied over a door a name that, long ago, was familiar to him. His entertainer made the introduction; but the merchant showed more interest in the citizen than in his undersized guest.

The doctor inquired if he was not a student in Phillips, Andover, in 1825. The merchant replied that he was there at that time.

"Do you remember a boy there named Holmes—Oliver Wendell Holmes?"

After a slight hesitation he answered: "Yes; little fellow, wasn't he?"

The doctor admitted that such was the fact, and added that he was that boy. The old schoolmate looked him over without much appearance of interest.

"So you didn't take a college course?" remarked the doctor.

"No; I've followed the hardware business; and I've done very well in it. Where have you kept yourself?"

"I've been practicing medicine in Boston."

"Strange I have never heard of you. I have been in Boston quite often, and I know a good many doctors there."

"Well, I have also been a professor in Harvard Medical College, and my lectures there have occupied most of my time in late years, so that I haven't practiced much."

Dr. Holmes, physician, scientist, litterateur, poet and wit—was evidently of small account to his whilom schoolmate.—The Independent.

Passion of Money-Getting.

Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in writing of "The Passion of Money Making" in Ladies' Home Journal, says, concerning the prevalent idea regarding the value of an education to boys: "We are considering the effect which is going to be had upon the boy by being led to feel that the value of his training whether it be obtained in a business college or in any other kind of a college, is determinable by the amount in cash, stocks and securities in which it may be expected ultimately to eventuate. That is an indirect—but none the less effective for being indirect—way of telling the boy that money is so transcendently great a thing that the only value that anything else can have is its efficiency in contributing to that end. It is an indirect way of telling him that the only value of an idea, the only value of a mental energy, the only value of a disciplined brain, in fact, is its cash value; which amounts substantially to listing intelligence and putting it upon the market in mercantile competition with wheat, leather and railroad stock. Of course there is no such intention as this on the part of parents when they hurry their sons into the store or the banking house or on to the exchange, but the effect just stated comes, is bound to come, and is damning in its consequences."

Three Hours for Pillage.

At the storming of Madgeburg by Tilly, in 1631, this noted authority on the art of war laid down the general maxim that after a successful assault the soldiers ought to have three hours of pillage.