

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Ross
Receivers

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

RUNS

Pullman
Sleeping Cars
Elegant
Dining Cars
Tourist
Sleeping Cars

ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
CROOKSTON
WENNEPEG
HELENA and
BUTTE

THROUGH TICKETS

TO
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK
BOSTON and all
POINTS EAST and SOUTH.

For information time cards, maps and
tickets, call on or write

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
Portland, Oregon
255 Morrison Street, Corner Third.

O.R.&N.

E. MCNELL, Receiver.

TO THE
EAST
GIVES THE CHOICE OF
TWO TRANSCONTINENTAL
ROUTES
VIA VIA
GREAT UNION
NORTHERN RY. PACIFIC RY.
SPOKANE DENVER
MINNEAPOLIS OMAHA
AND AND
ST. PAUL KANSAS CITY

LOW RATES TO ALL
EASTERN CITIES

OCEAN STEAMERS

LEAVE PORTLAND EVERY 5 DAYS

FOR.....

SAN FRANCISCO

For full details call on or address

W. H. HURLBURT,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
Portland, Or.

EAST AND SOUTH

The Shasta Route OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

Express Trains Leave Portland Daily.

South | North

8:30 P.M. Lv Portland Ar 8:30 A.M.

9:21 P.M. Lv Oregon City Lv 7:21 A.M.

10:48 A.M. Ar San Francisco Lv 6:00 P.M.

The above trains stop at East Portland, Oregon
City, Woodburn, Salem, Truett, Marion, Jefferson,
Albany, Albany Junction, Tangent, Shedd's
Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving,
Eugene, Creswell, Umatilla.

ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY

6:30 A.M. Lv Portland Ar 4:30 P.M.

9:21 A.M. Lv Oregon City Lv 8:50 P.M.

5:20 P.M. Ar Roseburg Lv 8:30 A.M.

SALEM PASSENGER DAILY

4:00 P.M. Lv Portland Ar 10:15 A.M.

4:49 P.M. Lv Oregon City Lv 9:27 A.M.

6:15 P.M. Ar Salem Lv 8:00 A.M.

DINING CARS ON OGDEN ROUTE.
PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS
AND
SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CARS.

Attached to all Through Trains.

West Side Division,
Between PORTLAND and CORVALLIS
MAIL TRAIN DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

7:30 A.M. Lv Portland Ar 5:30 P.M.

11:15 P.M. Ar Corvallis Lv 1:00 P.M.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with train
of Oregon Pacific Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

4:45 P.M. Lv Portland Ar 12:25 A.M.

7:25 P.M. Ar McMinnville Lv 5:30 A.M.

THROUGH TICKETS
TO ALL POINTS IN THE
EASTERN STATES, CANADA AND EUROPE
Can be obtained at the lowest rates from
L. B. MOORE, Agent, Oregon City,
B. KOEHLER, E. F. ROGERS,
Managers. St. G. F. & P. Agent,
Portland, Or.

Joy's for the Jaded and Good Health for all Mankind.

JOY'S VEGETABLE SASSAPARILLA.

is made from
herbs, and
contains no
mineral
drugs, or
deadly poisons.
Joy's
Vegetable
Sarsaparilla
cures Dye-
dia, Eczema,
Chloric
Con-
dip-
tion, Liver
Complaints
and Kidney
Affections.

ties through
nature's own
proprietaries,
Joy's
Vegetable
Sarsaparilla
cures Dye-
dia, Eczema,
Chloric
Con-
dip-
tion, Liver
Complaints
and Kidney
Affections.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE
Joy's Vegetable
Sarsaparilla
prevents tired
feelings,
staggers
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 limb,
decline of
nerve force,
dizzy spells,
faint
spells, cold,
clammy
feet and hands,
sour
risings,
fatigue,
insomnia,
and all dis-
eases of the
stomach,
liver and
kidneys.
Joy's
Vegetable
Sarsaparilla
is sold by all
druggists.
Refuse a
substitute.
When you
pay for the
best that
you get the
best.

JOY'S FOR THE JADED

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 re-
move, disorders of the system incident to
teething.

Steedman's Soothing Powders.

For Children Cutting their Teeth.

IN USE OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Relieve Feverish Heat, prevent Fits, Constipations, and
preserve a healthy state of the constitution
during the period of teething.

To CONSUMPTIVES

An undersized 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 cheer-
fully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescrip-
tion used, which will find a sure cure for
Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis,
and all throat and lung Maladies. 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,

Ev. Edward A. Wilson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Oregon Central & Eastern R. R. Company.

YAQUINA BAY ROUTE

Connecting at Yaquina Bay with the San
Francisco and Yaquina Bay
Steamship Company.

Steamship "Faulton"

A 1 and first-class in every respect. Sails
from Yaquina for San Francisco about every
eight days.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Fare from Albany or points west to San
Francisco:

Cabin \$12.00

Steerage \$8.00

Cable, round trip, good for 60
days 18.00

For sailing days apply to

H. L. WALDEN,
Agent, Albany, Oregon.

CHAS. CLARK, Supt.,
Corvallis, Or.

EDWIN STONE, Mgr.

R-I-P-A-N'S

The modern stand-
ard Family Medi-
cine: Cures the
common every-day
ills of humanity.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

TRADE MARK

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think
of some simple
thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may
bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDER-
BURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington,
D. C., for their \$1.00 prize offer.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS

CAVEATS,
TRADE MARKS,
DESIGN PATENTS,
COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to
MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Oldest Bureau for securing patents in America.
Every patent taken out by us is brought before
the public by a notice given free of charge in the
Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the
world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent
man should be without it. Weekly. \$2.00 a
year; \$1.00 six months. Address, MUNN & CO.,
Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City.

OUR SISTER STATES

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES FROM
VARIOUS PLACES.

The Great Northwest Furnishes Some
News of More Than General Inter-
est—Development and Progress in
all Industries—Oregon.

Malheur has a school district named
"Fighting Seven."

The Bandon broom-handle factory
has started up again.

Sheepmen of Grant county are taking
their sheep to the hills.

A Umatilla reservation farmer will
have 1,500 acres in grain this year.

Two eagles were caught in a trap set
for coyotes near tirant's Pass last
week.

The public schools in Albany for
February had an average attendance of
565 and an enrollment of 603.

The whole cost of assessing Washing-
ton county for the year 1895, includ-
ing field and office work, was only
\$1,850.

Fishermen predict there will be no
high water in the Columbia this year,
and anticipate a poor fishing season in
consequence.

Brownsville is one of the few towns
in the state where no city tax is paid.
That city has decided electric lights are
not absolutely necessary just yet.

There is said to be a good prospect
at Astoria for the location of the rail-
road depot at Smith's point, in case ne-
gotiations for the Snow bay site fail.

The mill company's boom at Pitts-
burg, in Columbia county, was broken
by a freshet, and between 150,000 and
200,000 feet of logs went down the
river.

A petition was circulated and signed
in St. Helens last week and forwarded
to Senator McBride to be presented to
congress asking for an appropriation
for the improvement of Soapstone bay.

A man in Brownville is putting out
3,000 fruit trees, the majority of which
are prunes. Almost seventy varieties
of fruit are represented, and being
placed in good soil will doubtless grow
to be an excellent orchard.

The Exploring Syndicate of Mines
and Mining in the United States, the
French syndicate that has been buying
mines in Eastern Oregon, made the
first payment on a placer claim in the
Burnt River district, a short distance
from the town of Bridgeport.

Several hundred cranberry plants
have recently been received by persons
on the Nehalem beach. Wild cran-
berries have grown there for many
years and there is no doubt that, with
proper cultivation, an immense crop
of the same variety can be raised.

J. H. Houston has been buying furs
at Klamath Falls for the past three
months and is now ready to make one
of the finest shipments that has ever
been made from Klamath. His lot of
furs consists of martin, mink, wildcat,
skunk and badger, and the whole will
bring him in a neat little sum.

The Ashland woolen mills are ship-
ping blankets to San Francisco as fast
as they can be turned out. An order
for 1,000 pairs of vicuna blankets for
a big San Francisco firm is now well
along. A portion of the goods has been
delivered, and they are so satisfactory
that the firm desires to increase the
order to 2,000 pairs at the same price.

The taxroll of Lane county for 1895
has been turned over to the sheriff.
It shows the following: State, county
and school tax, \$108,881.28; poll tax,
\$2,891; Lebanon poll tax, \$148; Leb-
anon city tax, \$959.98; Halsey city
tax, \$148.68; Sodaville city tax, \$98.73;
Soio city tax, \$59.21; special school
tax, \$8,886.15; total, \$122,120.98. Of
the school tax, Albany's share will be
\$3,685.

The East Oregonian is informed that
the buyer for the abattoir at Linton
will come into Eastern Oregon next
week for the purpose of purchasing a
large number of horses to be shipped to
Linton, to be killed for canning. The
buyer made this statement to the East
Oregonian's informant, saying he had
positive orders to proceed at once and
commence shipping suitable horses at a
price cheap enough to justify purchas-
ing them.

The searching parties that went out
to search for D. J. Woodward, the
missing toll-gate keeper, have re-
turned, and are of the opinion that
Woodward has perished in the snows
of the Blue mountains. The Elgin
searching party found a pair of snow
shoes, but whether they belonged to
Woodward is not known, though all
indications pointed that way. Little
doubt now remains that the missing
man has perished. Woodward was a
Mason in good standing and the order
may institute farther search.

A thrifty dairyman, near Ashland,
has figured up what he has realized on
a half-blood Jersey and Durham cow
in the last nine years. He finds that
from the butter and cream and the
sale of ten calves she has raised the
amount foots up \$995, or an average
of over \$110 per year. This is the ac-
tual cash return easily traced, and does
not include any allowance for the skim
milk that during that length of time
has fattened a good many hogs. The
cow is now 12 years old and apparently
as valuable as ever as a money-maker.

Washington.

Recent rains have so swollen the
Yakima river that fording at any point
is difficult.

Work has been commenced on a
Methodist church building at Chinook,
Pacific county.

The firemen of Walla Walla have de-

ecided to organize teams at once to take
part in the tournament to be held in
Pendleton.

The Seattle capitalists who are put-
ting in chlorination works on the
Upper Cle-Elum are moving in their
machinery.

The Washington academy at Colville,
has just closed its second term. The
people are much gratified at the success
of this school.

Columbia county commissioners have
ordered 1,000 ounces of strychnine for
distribution to the farmers for poison-
ing squirrels.

The general opinion in Eastern Wash-
ington is that the recent cold snap did
no damage other than slightly injuring
fruit trees that were far advanced.

Colonel L. S. Howlett, commissioner
of arid lands, has gone to Washing-
ton, D. C., where he will endeavor to
secure the passage of a bill granting the
government arid lands outright to the
state.

There will apparently be almost as
great a rush to the Nez Perce reserva-
tion this spring as there was last fall.
Many will return to their claims, and
others will go in the hope of finding
homes or work.

In Whitman county during the
month of February there were 14 judg-
ments granted, 26 foreclosure actions
brought; nine marriage licenses issued
six returns, two divorces granted, 28
births and five deaths returned.

David Chambers died at his home on
Chambers prairie, near Olympia of
heart complications. He was promi-
nently associated with the early history
of Washington. Since 1848 he had re-
sided on his farm east of Olympia,
where he amassed a considerable for-
tune fattening stock.

Expert Cation, who was appointed
to examine the city official's books of
Walla Walla, has submitted his report
to the city. The report is from June
1, 1895, and shows a total deficit of
\$3,471, divided between the city treas-
urer and two ex-marshals. The short-
ages, so the report says, occurred
through negligence on the part of the
city clerk, who collected the delin-
quent taxes for the marshal.

Thousands of acres have been planted
to grain in Garfield county the past
two weeks, and many farmers are well
nigh through their early seeding, says
the East Washingtonian. The ground
is said to be in excellent condition,
and on the pasture lands the grass has
been coming on rapidly. The recent
indications are that this is to be a pro-
ductive year, and that the state of
Washington will make such a record
in growth and prosperity as will bless
her people with abundance and plenty.

The loggers of Chehalis county have
organized a temporary Loggers Pro-
tective Association. A committee
was appointed to confer with the mil-
lenn of the harbor and, if possible,
agree with them in the selection of a
man who would be acceptable to mil-
lenn and loggers alike for appointment
as government sealer of logs, the in-
tention being to entirely do away with
private sealing of logs, all concerned to
accept as final the figures of the sealer
who may be so agreed upon.

Idaho.

A restoration and increase in pension
has been granted George F. Lyons, of
Lewiston, Nez Perce county.

The postoffice at Leyburn, Shoshone
county, has been discontinued, and its
mail hereafter must be sent to Fraser.

In Fremont and Bingham counties
recently a rabbit drive was had and
nearly 1,200 rabbits were killed in one
day.

A patent has been granted to James
B. Perkins, signor of one-half of P.
Flannery, of Lewiston, Idaho, on an
animal trap.

It is said on good authority that the
woolen mills of Desert, Utah, are soon
to be moved to Orchard, about thirty
miles from Boise.

In the Star mail service operating
from Blackfoot to Challis, Bryan post-
office has been ordered to be supplied
without any change in the distance of
the route. Bryan is between the
Blackfoot and Aroo. The order be-
came operative March 2.

Harry B. Hall, ex-treasurer of Sho-
shone county, has been sentenced to one
year in the penitentiary for embezzling
county funds. Hall was treasurer of
the county and cashier of a bank which
failed, and in which Van B. DeLash-
matt, of Portland, was one of the prin-
cipal owners. County funds were in
the bank. All except \$1,500 was re-
covered by the county. Hall was tried
for embezzlement for failing to pro-
duce that sum.

Montana.

Several rich copper veins have been
discovered east of Dillon, Mont.

The annual report of the Boston &
Montana Mining Company for 1895
shows that this concern is in a most
prosperous condition.

The smelting concerns of Colorado
find it necessary to draw on the lead
mines from Montana and British Co-
lumbia for the majority of this class of
ore and there are a number of ship-
ments reported each week.

The hills around the Rabbit district
are full of prospectors and a number
of very good discoveries have already
been made. The snow is fast disap-
pearing. Several new copper discov-
eries have been made during the
past few weeks in the Nez Perce can-
yon, which give good indications for
proving valuable.

A syndicate from Butte has taken up
200,000 miners inches of water from
the Madison river three miles east of
Red Bluff which they propose to utilize
in generating electric power for vari-
ous uses in the different cities of Mon-
tana, and especially Butte. The pa-
pers have all been filed with the proper
authority and it is said that fully
\$25,000 will be expended this summer
in building dams and other necessary
improvements.

FIELD, FARM, GARDEN

USEFUL INFORMATION CONCERN-
ING AGRICULTURE.

Farmers Must Meet Competition in the
World's Markets—New Onion Culture
—Feeding Potatoes to Dairy Stock—
Miscellaneous Notes.

Farmers begin to realize that they
must meet the new order of things.
We have the markets of the world and
must meet the competition, or produce
what South America, Australia and
India cannot produce for the European
markets. They raise wheat cheaper
than we can, and they raise scrub
stock cheaper than we can; but in the
better grades of improved stock and
dairying North America stands next to
the European countries.

Our exports are now well established
for high grade beef, mutton, pork,
horses and dairy products, and we have
a great and growing home trade in our
own cities. All our markets are much
more exacting than in former days, and
we must produce superior quality or
be content to take scrub prices. The
markets demand greater quantity and
better quality of the high grade, early
maturity sort, from good grade oows
and pure bred sires, but where can we
get the high grade oows? Now we
marketed most of them when we quit
breeding; and as to bulls, there are but
few breeders, and the Western breeders
are taking all the bulls at better prices
than our farmers think they can pay;
but as there is no way to breed good
beef animals other than to use good,
pure bred sires the sooner we get them,
the quicker we can get into market.

New Onion Culture.

The new culture consists simply in
sowing the seed in greenhouse, hotbeds
or elsewhere and then transplanting to
the open ground, as cabbage or other
plants. By selecting the right varie-
ties, there is claimed for this method a
larger yield of better quality and with
less labor than by any other method.
There are several varieties of foreign
origin that take well to this method of
culture, but the Spanish King or Prize
Taker is by far the best and most at-
tractive of any of the varieties we have
tested. This variety resembles the
large Bermuda.

The seed may be sown from the mid-
dle of February to the middle of
March, and the transplanting done
when the soil will permit. The plants
are taken up by loosening the soil un-
der them first with a trowel or stick.
By trimming off parts of the tops and
roots we are enabled to set plants more
rapidly and better. Do not trim
severely, but with a bunch of plants in
one hand and with a single stroke of
the knife we take off just enough of
the top so that the plant will stand erect
when set, and at another stroke enough
sprangly roots are taken off so that we
can do much better work. To set the
plants a round stick about an inch in
diameter, sharpened to a point, answers
the purpose very well. With this
make two or three strokes to each plant.
First, a straight hole, into which the
plant is placed and held with the left
hand. A second time the dibble is in-
serted, about an inch from the plant,
pointed toward the plant at an angle,
and then pushed toward the plant, thus
compacting the soil about the roots;
then another light stroke to fill up the
hole. When properly set, plants cannot
be pulled out by the tops. Aim to
set the plants when the soil is moist.

By this new method of cultivating,
says an Eastern paper, is avoided the
most tedious part of the cultivation,
that of the first two weeding, and most
of the cultivating is done with the
wheel hoe. Aim to cultivate with this
every week or ten days. One thorough
weeding by hand ought to suffice. One
of the best tools for this work is an old
table knife. What hoeing is necessary
after this is usually done with a nar-
row-bladed hoe.

Feeding Potatoes.

One of our experiment stations says
that for dairy stock it is doubtful,
when foods are as cheap as they are at
present, whether it would pay to feed
very large quantities of potatoes, be-
cause a dairy ration necessarily re-
quires more protein than a fattening
ration.

Potatoes cannot be fed to young ani-
mals as safely as to more mature ones.
If fed to large quantities they have a
tendency to prematurely fatten the animal
and build up a lighter frame work.
With more mature animals, when the
fattening period is largely a period of
the addition of fat to the body, the po-
tatoes can then be fed to advantage
and more economically. In the feed-
ing of large quantities of potatoes, no
more should be fed than the animals
can comfortably dispose of in one day.
In one of the digestion trials, when ten
pounds of potatoes per day were offered,
the pig refused about half of them;
when only nine pounds were offered
there were none left over. Rolling the
potatoes in the grain was found to be
another way of encouraging a large
amount to be eaten. It is impossible
to state at the present time, the actual
money value of potatoes in the produc-
tion of pork and beef. When fed in
proper combinations potatoes will,
without doubt, yield a larger return
than their present market price, of
about ten cents per bushel.

Notes.

Young animals should be watched
and attended to with as much care as
any crop on the farm receives, but not
always.

It is claimed by writers in the East
that it costs one cent to produce an egg.
On the farm in the West, a writer
says, it is not believed that it costs
more than half as much, which would
afford a profit at the lowest market
figures.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Dealers in early vegetables and
fruits reported a good shipping trade
the past week, and other produce mar-
kets enjoyed a satisfactory city busi-
ness. Receipts of fruit and green pro-
duce were light. The egg market is
fluctuating, with the average price a
trifle higher than reported last week.
In poultry and dairy produce quotations
were maintained. No changes are re-
ported in groceries.

Wheat Market.

There is practically no local wheat
market. Receipts are small, offerings
light and no trading reported. Dull-
ness may be expected for the rest of the
season. There is very little wheat in
the country, and what changes have
from now on will make but little stir
in the market. Prices are quoted as
follows: Walla Walla, 50 to 60c;
Valley, 62 to 63c per bushel.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and
Dayton, are quoted at \$3.15 per barrel;
Goldrop, \$2.95; Snowflake, \$3.20; Ben-
ton county, \$3.15; Graham, \$2.90; super-
fine, \$2.85.

OATS—Good white are quoted weak, at
27c; milling, 25c@30c; gray, 22c@23c.
Hulled oats are quoted as follows: Hags
\$4.25@5.25; barrels, \$4.50@7.00; cases,
\$3.75.

HAY—Timothy, \$9.00 per ton; chest,
\$6.00; clover, \$6@7; oat, \$6@6.50; wheat,
\$5.50@6.50.

BARLEY—Feed barley, \$14.00 per ton;
brewing, nominal.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, \$13.00; shorts,
\$14; middlings, \$18@20.00; rye, 85@87c
per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at
55c; fancy dairy, 45c; fair to good,
35c; common, 17c per roll.

POTATOES—New Oregon, 25c@30c per