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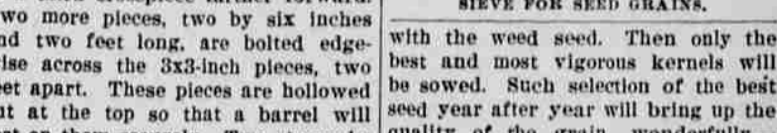
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Homemade Potato Sprayer.

The sprayer illustrated herewith is inexpensive and easily made. First, a heavy iron rod about 1 1/2 inches thick and 6 1/2 feet long must be procured for an axle. This may be taken from an old grain drill, or elsewhere, and adapted to the present use. For wheels, take those of the hay-rake, as a high wheel makes the flow stronger. The shafts should be about eight feet long. They are bolted to the axle, five feet apart, and fastened securely, that the rod may not turn. Two pieces of wood, three by three inches and three and one-half feet long, are bolted across the shafts 12 or 15 inches apart, one of them being placed a trifle back of the axle, and the other farther in front of it. The singletree is attached to a third crosspiece farther forward. Two more pieces, two by six inches and two feet long, are bolted edgewise across the 3x3-inch pieces, two feet apart. These pieces are hollowed out at the top so that a barrel will rest on them securely. Two stopcocks are inserted into the barrel opposite the bung, and two pieces of hose six feet long, terminating in a fine spray nozzle, attached to them. The bung hole is turned upward and a funnel used in filling it. The horse walks between the rows of potatoes, the man following and holding a nozzle in each hand above the row, on either side. When turning at the end of a row, the hose may be laid across the barrel to stop the flow. The pressure of the liquid in the barrel, if well elevated, is sufficient to produce a steady flow, and the jolting of the machine will keep the



SIEVE FOR SEED GRAINS.

with the weed seed. Then only the best and most vigorous kernels will be sowed. Such selection of the best seed year after year will bring up the quality of the grain wonderfully.—Farm and Home.

Watering Horses at Work.

It used to be the rule to keep horses from drinking at high noon or night after they had been working through the forenoon or afternoon, until they had eaten their feed and had cooled down. This was considered necessary in order to prevent injury from taking cold water while the system is heated. But this is cruel to the horses, as they cannot eat what they should if they are parched with thirst. The better way is to give each horse in the middle of the forenoon a pail of water into which a small quantity of oatmeal has been stirred. This will refresh and invigorate the horse without doing any injury, and will prevent him from being injured by drinking freely at noon time. The drink being nourishing, rallies the strength and enables the animal to do a greater amount of work without failure.

Killing Rose Slugs with Hot Water.

It is very slow and difficult work thinning off the rose and pear slugs when they are found on pear and grape leaves. Not many people know that they can be easily killed by drenching the leaves with water heated to 130 to 140 degrees. This is death to nearly all kinds of bugs, and the water can be applied 10 to 20 degrees hotter than this without injuring the leaves either of the pear or grape vine. If the water is applied by spraying, it should be some hotter than is required, so that it may reach the slugs at the temperature that is surely fatal to them. Very cold water or that which has had ice dissolved in it will kill the rose slugs if dashed violently against them, but it knocks off many more, and they are soon found at their work again.

Beets as Green Food for Pigs.

No other kind of root is so greedily eaten by pigs as the beet. It may not have so much nutrition as the potato, but what it has is sweet, and therefore is palatable. Even the fattening hogs will eat some beets every day, and should have them. But their best use is as green feed for sows at giving milk. It will increase the quantity greatly, but it will need some grain feed with it to keep the sow thus fed from losing flesh too rapidly. It is expected, of course, that the sow will grow poor while suckling her young, but if this goes too far her value as a breeder is lessened, and the next litter of pigs will be deficient in number, or in vigor and size.

Bagging Grapes.

Not so much is written now as used to be about bagging grapes to keep them from insect enemies or fungous diseases. The object is much better accomplished by spraying with the Bordeaux mixture. The bags required a good deal of labor to apply, and at the low rate that grapes have lately sold for, it did not pay. Besides, it was found that the protection made the grape skins more tender, so that they were less prepared for long transportation or for long keeping. Bagging grapes is still practiced by amateurs, but it is a practice likely to be confined to them.

Dairy Notes.

The cow should have all the food that she will assimilate.

A cow that is heated and worried will not milk well and her milk will not make good butter.

You cannot feed a scrub calf into a good one, but you can easily stint a well-bred calf into a scrub.

To make the very best profit the dairyman must own the best land, keep the best cows and give them the best treatment.

Not every farmer can feed his cows a wide ration, because it is sometimes too costly to be available; but whatever the feed there should be plenty of it, and it should be accompanied by plenty of water.

Selling Young Pigs.

There is always profit in breeding pigs, providing the breeder is not too greedy, and is willing to sell his stock at reasonable rates. Live and let live should always be the rule. In nothing is this more true than in the breeding and sale of stock. It is very easy to get a surplus of stock greater than can be either kept or fattened with profit. As the pigs grow older it costs more to produce a pound additional growth, and what is worse, this extra weight is not worth so much per pound as is that of the smaller pig. The sow pigs may be worth more as they grow older if set to breeding, but the farmer who breeds pigs largely to sell while young does not wait for the sows to get to breeding age before disposing of them. He leaves some of the profit to the purchaser of his stock, as every stock seller ought to do. If no one did this the race of buyers would quickly run out, and then the grower of young pigs would be worse off than ever.

By Products of the Dairy.

Almost all great manufacturing enterprises now derive a great part of their profits from the careful saving and use of by products that were formerly wasted. It is much the same with the dairy. There is no large margin of profit in making butter and cheese at present prices, and the question how to dispose of the by products left after these are made usually decides whether the result shall be on the loss or on the profit side. Making curd cheese without rennet from the skim milk is a profitable way to use it where a near market can be had for it. Almost every city or village would

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Correspondence Given in the Government Volume.

Washington, July 15.—It requires 71 printed pages in the volume of foreign relations to set out the correspondence which has passed between the United States and Spain during the year 1895, yet in no case was there printed any matter in the nature of report from United States officials touching the rebellion and its causes, progress or prospects. The chapter on Spain begins with the celebrated Moro case, which, having been settled satisfactorily by the payment of an indemnity by Spain of \$1,500,000, is now a closed incident.

Next in order comes the Alliance incident, beginning with Secretary Gresham's vigorous demand upon the Spanish government for a prompt disavowal of the act of the Conde Venadito in firing upon the American steamship; for an expression of regret, and the issuance of orders to Spanish naval commanders to refrain from interference with legitimate American commerce, whether within three miles of the Cuban coast or not.

The conclusion of this incident is for the first time told officially in this publication. The Spanish government showed its entire readiness to do everything that international law required to smooth away the bad impression made by the incident, and, after procuring a report on the subject from the Cuban officials, the Duke of Tetuan, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, delivered to United States Minister Taylor a statement in which he says that the Alliance was fired upon with a special purpose not to hit her, she being outside of the jurisdictional zone of Spain. This was an involuntary error, which no one could lament more than the government of his majesty, whose purpose never was to set obstacles or hindrances in the way of the legitimate commerce of the United States, and much less to give the slightest offense to the flag of a friendly power. He adds that instructions have been sent to commanders of the ships of the navy to "avoid a repetition of events similar to that now in question, which is disavowed by the government of his majesty."

Mr. Uhl, then acting secretary of state, closed the incident by accepting the duke's statement as a sufficiently satisfactory explanation, without conceding that the exact location of the Alliance, at the time the shot was fired, can be considered as a controlling circumstance.

Correspondence passing between the state department and the resident Spanish minister, relative to the enforcement of the United States neutrality laws, takes up considerable space. It begins with the cases of the yachts Amadia is Gonda and Naracoa, and these have already been made public through legal proceedings.

Half a dozen letters tell the story of the fruitless attempt of Marshal Campos, then captain-general, to prevent United States Consul-General Williams from exercising diplomatic functions in intervening to protect Americans arrested by the Spanish officials in Cuba.

Secretary Olney acted with vigor in this action, addressing himself to Minister de Lome here and to the Spanish government at Madrid at the same time, through Minister Taylor, and in less than a month Consul-General Williams was recognized as having full powers to look after such matters, being thus placed on an equality with the German consul in Cuba.

A short letter from United States Minister Taylor to Secretary Gresham, in February, 1895, tells the story of a diplomatic victory that, from its business value, deserves a prominent place in the volume. This was the final concession by the Spanish government to the United States citizens of the right to pay minimum import duties on goods sent to Cuba.

A premonition of claims to be preferred against Spain appears in several letters of F. Atkins & Co., of Boston, to Secretary Olney, giving notice of the destruction of their valuable Soledad sugar estate by the insurgents. Incidentally, they note that the insurgents are mainly negroes, and that the orders to burn their property were sent from Cuban headquarters in New York with a purpose of causing trouble between the United States and Spain.

ANDRE'S POLAR BALLOON.

The Voyage Was to Be Begun Early in July.

London, July 15.—Advices have been received from Tromsø, Norway, that Arnold Spikes' steamer Victoria has arrived there, after having visited the Swedish aeronaut, Herr Andre, at Danes island. The erection of a balloon-house has been begun, and Herr Andre expected to be ready to start on his aerial voyage toward the North Pole early in July.

Before starting, however, it was the intention of the aeronaut to test his balloon thoroughly by sending it up attached to ropes and by telephone to the seamer Virgo, which vessel conveyed Herr Andre and his companions and their outfit to Spitzbergen.

On the way back from Spitzbergen, the Victoria called at Advent bay June 29, where it was learned that the members of the Martins-Conway party and the Swedish Norring expedition were well. Advent bay was full of ice.

Waterspout in Kentucky.

Cincinnati, O., July 15.—Specials to the Commercial Tribune report damage to crops, bridges and highways from the heavy rain last night. A waterspout near Augusta, Ky., made Big Bracken and Locust creeks rise so suddenly that some stock was lost.

The Transvaal Boers speak a mongrel language, and very few of the middle-aged people can read or write Dutch.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

The salmon catch has been rather light for the past few days, but the July run ought to be along soon, and, with what wheels are catching at the Cascades, will help to swell the pack to fair proportions. Old potatoes are very scarce, and, as the new ones are also scarce, the price has gone up with a jump. Butter has advanced. Eggs are firm and scarce. Chickens, ducks and geese are dull, with receipts much in excess of the demand.

Wheat Market.

There is considerable uneasiness expressed over the safety of the wheat crop, and this impending trouble to our greatest staple is bound to have a bad effect on business. Quotations are: Walla Walla, 49 to 50c; Valley, 52 to 53c per bushel.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$2.85; Benton county and White Lily, \$2.85; Graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

OATS—Choice white, 26 to 28c per bushel; choice gray, 24 to 26c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, 44 to 45c; 5.25; barrels, 44.50 to 45c; cases, 43.75.

HAY—Timothy, \$11.00 per ton; chest, \$6.50 to \$7; clover, \$6 to \$7; oat, \$6.50; wheat, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

BARLEY—Feed barley, \$13.50 per ton; brewing, \$14 to \$16.

MILK—Butter—Bran, \$14.50; shorts, \$15.50; middlings, \$18 to \$20; rye, 90c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 30c; fancy dairy, 22 1/2c; fair to good, 17 1/2c; common, 12 1/2c per roll.

POTATOES—Burbank, 40 to 45c per sack; Garnet Chiles, 40 to 45c; Early Rose, 50c; new, \$1.40 per sack; sweets, best, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c per pound.

ONIONS—New, \$1 per sack.

POULTRY—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50 to 3.00; broilers, \$1.50 to 2.50; geese, \$4.50; turkeys, live, 12 1/2c; dressed 15 to 17c per pound; ducks, \$2.50 to 3.50 per dozen.

EGGS—Oregon, 12 1/2c per dozen.

CHEESE—Oregon, 10c; California 9c; Young America, 10c per pound.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, \$3.00 to 4.00; choice, \$3.00 to 3.50; Sicily, \$4.50; bananas, \$1.75 to \$3.00 per bunch; California navel, \$3.25 to 3.75 per box; pineapples, \$3.50 to 5.00 per dozen.

ASparagus—California, new, 10c per pound; artichokes, 35c; green onions, 10c; hothouse lettuce, 20c per dozen; Oregon peas, 2c; new cabbage, 1c per lb; tomatoes, \$1.75 to 2c per crate; rhubarb, 1 1/2 to 2c; asparagus, 6c; string beans, 1 1/2 to 2c per lb; radishes, 15c per dozen; cauliflower, 70 to 75c per dozen; Oregon, 10c; \$1 per dozen; cucumbers, 50c to 1 1/2c per dozen.

FRUIT—Tasmania apples, \$2.50 to 2.75; California, do, \$1.50; Oregon cherries, 50c to 1 1/2c per box; gooseberries, 2c to 2 1/2c per pound; currants, 6c per pound; peaches, \$1.15 per box; apricots, 75c.

STRAWBERRIES—5 to 7c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, evaporated, bleached, 4 to 4 1/2c; sun-dried, 3 1/2 to 4c; pears, sun and evaporated, 5 to 6c; plums, pitless, 3 to 4c; prunes, 3 to 6c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 5 to 7c.

HOPS—Choice, Oregon 2 to 3c per pound; medium, neglected.

NUTS—Peanuts, 9 to 10c per pound for raw, 10c for roasted; coconuts, 90c per dozen; walnuts, 12 1/2 to 14c; pine nuts, 15c; hickory nuts, 8 to 10c; chestnuts, 17c; Brazil, 12c; pecans, large, 14c; Jumbo, 16c; filberts, 12 1/2c; fancy, large, 14c; hard-shell, 8c; paper-shell, 10 to 12 1/2c.

PROVISIONS—Portland pack: Smoked hams are quoted at 10 to 10 1/2c per lb; picnic hams, 7c; boneless hams, 7 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 10c; bacon, 7c; dry salt sides, 6c; lard, 5-pound pails, 7 1/2c; 10s, 7 1/2c; 50s, 7 1/2c; tierces, 7c per pound.

HIDES—Dry hides, butcher, sound, per pound, 11 to 12c; dry kip and caulk skin, 10 to 11c; culls, 3c less; salted, 60 lb and over, 5c; 50 to 60 lb, 4 to 4 1/2c; 40 and 50, 4c; kip and veal skins, 10 to 30 lbs, 4c; calfskin, sound, 3 to 10 lbs, 6c; green, unsalted, 1c less; culls, 1-2c less; sheepskins, shearlings, 10 to 15c; short wool, 20 to 30c; medium, 30 to 40c; long wool, 50 to 70c.

BALM—30 to 32c per pound.

TALLOW—Prime, per pound, 3 to 3 1/2c; No. 2 and grease, 2 1/2c.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, \$1.25 to 1.60; No. 2, talls, \$2.25 to 2.50; fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75 to 1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, \$1.20 to 1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.50 to 2.25.

BRANDS—Small white, No. 1, 2c per pound; butter, 3c; bayon, 1 1/2c; Lima, 3 1/2 to 4c.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1 1/2-inch, is quoted at 8c; White sisal, hard twisted: Rope, 1 1/2-in. cir. and upward, 6 1/2c; rope, 12-thread, 6 1/2c.

SUGAR—Golden C, 4 1/2c; extra C, 4 1/2c; dry granulated, 5c; cube crushed and powdered, 6c per pound; 1 1/2c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, 1 1/2c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15 to 16c per pound.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 20 to 23 1/2c; Rio, 20 to 22c; Salvador, 19 to 22c; Mocha, 27 to 31c; Padang Java, 30c; Palembang Java, 26 to 28c; Lahat Java, 23 to 25c; Arabica's Mokaoka and Lion, \$20.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$20.30 per 100-pound case.

RICE—Island, \$3.50 to 4c per sack; Japan, \$3.75 to 4c.

COAL OIL—Cases, 20 1/2c; barrels, 17 1/2c; tanks, 15 1/2c per gallon.

WHEAT BAGS—Calcutta, \$1.25 to 4.37 1/2 for July and August deliveries.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, \$3.25; cows, \$2.25 to 2.50; dressed beef, 4 to 5 1/2c per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, \$3.00; ewes, \$1.50 to 2.75; dressed mutton, 5c per pound.

VEAL—Gross, small, 4 1/2c; large, 3 to 3 1/2c per pound.

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.00 to 3.25; light and feeders, \$2.50 to 2.75; dressed, 3 1/2 to 4c per pound.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

FLOUR—Net cash prices: Family extras, \$3.75 to 3.85 per barrel; bakers' extras, \$3.55 to 3.65; superfine, \$2.85 to 3.00.

BARLEY—Feed, fair to good, 7 1/2 to 8c; choice, 7 1/2 to 8c; brewing, 8 1/2 to 9c.

WHEAT—Shipping, No. 1, \$1.07 1/2; choice, \$1.10; milling, \$1.17 1/2 to 1.22 1/2.

OATS—Milling, 75 to 82 1/2c; surprise, 66 to 68c; fancy feed, 82 1/2 to 85 1/2c; good to choice, 75 to 80c; poor to fair, 67 1/2 to 72 1/2c; gray, 72 1/2 to 80c.

POTATOES—Sweets, \$2.50 to 2.75; Burbanks, Oregon, 90 to 95c.

NORTHWEST BREVITIES

Evidence of Steady Growth and Enterprise.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

From All the Cities and Towns of the Thriving Sister States—Oregon.

The Sinaloa people are now figuring on a new road between Mapleton and Florence.

There are nearly 150 names on the roster of the Polk County Pioneer Association.

Enterprise is to have a new school-house. The contract for the lumber has been let.

Rattlesnakes are more numerous this year in many parts of Grant county than they have been for years.

Farmers in Crook county are up to their ears haying. The alfalfa crop is excellent and the weather has been perfect.

Hay harvesting is now in full blast, and the song of the mower can be heard the length and breadth of the Willamette valley.

The Veteran's Association of Marion and Linn counties will hold its annual third reunion the first week of August, beginning Monday, August 3, and lasting five days.

J. R. Van Winkle, last week, brought to Grant's Pass, from Falls creek, a \$94 nugget, found in his placer above the Slakiyou copper mines. It had considerable quartz adhering to it.

The amount of insurance carried by the Hilgard Lumber Company at La Grande was \$5,000. This amount will scarcely cover more than half of the actual loss. In the drying shed alone about \$5,000 worth of clear lumber was destroyed.

The weather in Grant county last week was oppressively hot, the mercury frequently running over the 100 mark, but the last of the week, some rain fell, cooling the atmosphere just right for the wheat crop, which could not look more promising at this time.

A little pamphlet has been issued from the office of W. H. Leeds, state printer, under the supervision of Superintendent Irwin, which contains an official list of all schoolteachers, who are licensed to teach in the public schools of the various counties of the state, together with their addresses.

John Miller, who went up on Rock creek, June 8, on a prospecting tour, after twenty days' work with a rocker, secured \$280 in gold dust from a placer claim which he located. The gold of Rock creek, a stream tributary to the Coquille river, is very coarse and heavy, and there is undoubtedly some fine placer grounds in that section not yet located.

A Pendleton man unloaded a train of sheep at Kallispel, Mont., to rest and feed. He placed them on the school section northwest of town. They began dying from some cause, and something over 200 died inside of two days. It is uncertain what caused their death, but they are supposed to have been poisoned. There is talk that some of the neighboring ranchmen, who objected to having the pasture destroyed by the sheep, strewed salt-petre on the ground, but that is merely a conjecture.

Washington.

Some of the farmers around Kennewick are shipping new potatoes for \$50 a ton.

Whatcom county's third annual fair will be held from September 29 to October 2, inclusive.

The West & Slade mill at Aberdeen has just received an order for 2,000,000 feet of lumber from Guatemala.

Asotin City, opposite Lewiston, is having a building boom, caused by the investment of \$125,000 in an 18-mile irrigation ditch in that vicinity.

Franklin county contains 2,500 square miles, and has but one voter to every six square miles, or about an average of six voters to a township.

The Palouse country is troubled with the grasshopper pest. In some localities around Lacombe, Hay station and Pampa they are numerous, and are already cutting considerable grain and grass.

The Davenport merchants are already receiving some benefit from the building of the new road to the Cedar canyon mines, says the Times. Almost any day freight teams can be seen loading up with goods for those fields.

The Waitsburg Times says that one of the evidences of prosperity there is that office-seekers in that vicinity are conspicuous for their absence, and there will probably be no candidates from there before the county convention.

The body of Benewas' squaw was taken through Farmington the other day. She died while on her way horse-back to Lapwai. En route her horse threw her, and she fell over a cliff, breaking her back and receiving other fatal injuries. She was placed on a litter and dragged for miles by horses. When near Farmington she was put into a wagon and hauled to her home on the reservation.

There have been a number of mysterious burglaries reported in Spokane recently. In most instances these robberies have occurred in the afternoon. The method of operating is to ring the bell to ascertain if anyone is at home; if there is no response, an attempt is made to open the door with a key; failing in this, the windows are tried. A young girl 12 or 14 years old is made use of by the gang to ring bells and get in windows.

A salute of 100 guns was fired at Oakesdale on the Fourth.