IN SECRET ORDERS.

On Tuesday the Relief Corps of Meade post met in K, of P, hall with lunch baskets will filled and entertained the members of the grand army. Cards and lively conversation made the evening a most enjoyable one.

K. of P. hall on the week beginning February 19th upon which date Achilles lodge will celebrate in appropriate manner the 30th anniversary of the founding of the order. A suitable program has been arranged and is being prepared. corncobs. Here is his argument; On the evening of the 20th the Woodmen will give a social to their members and friends, the ladies of the Relief Corps have kindly given way for that evening and will hold their regular meeting on Wednesday evening, February 21st.

At their last meeting Willamette Falls camp of Woodmen had 16 applications for admission to the order. This camp started with 16 members a few months ago and is now well up to 50 with good prospects for many more. The boys are pleased to learn that there is to be no assessments for February

for Falls City lodge of Workmen, there sharp plates are there, still as hard and being no less than 7 members taken into the order. There was a large attendance present and ever one seemed bent on having a good time. W. T. Whitlock read an essay on character which was well received. The other members down for entertainment were not present so several brothers present were called upon | vinces me that it has a very high feedfor contributions

ing last Tuesday evening with the Hunter's degree to engage their attention. This is one of the young lodge of the city and is intended as a social and sick benefit order. It is growing and prosper-

evening to conter degrees and to prepare to institute a lodge

Eastem Star Chapter.

The meeting held at Masonic hall Monday evening of this week to consider the advisibility of arranging an Eastern Star Chapter was well attended. It was decided to organize at an early date and H. S. Strange, worthy matron; T. F. Ryan, worthy patron; Mrs. T. A. Mc-Bride, associate master; Miss Addie C. Jennings, secretary: Mrs. P. Paquet, treasurer; Miss Erma Lawrence Conducteris; Miss H. M. Wetherell, associate conducteris

On Monday evening a telephone message from E. L. E. White of the Portland press club stated that the Chicage press representatives were to be in Portland, and asked if it would be convenient for most, them to come to Oregon City. They tric restaurant; and the following morning the following named committee was Brownell, E. E. Charman, George A. no animal ever got it out, John M Harding, Dr. W. E. Caril, Col. R, A. Stahl, who is good authority, says, Miller, H. E. Smith and E. M. Rands. escorted them to the electric station F. Brown is an advocate of cobmeal, with the falls and mills including the considered it unfit to feed, new power station. They then returned to the Electric hotel for lunch after which the party returned to Portland and the last seen or heard of them they were exclaiming in chorus, "Well, well, well, this beats Chicago all to-well! well!

Arrangements have been perfected by the committee of the mock senate for imposing inaugural ceremonies of President J. T. Apperson on Friday evening. There are better tillage and cultivation He will be sworn by Chief Justice in the east where land is expensive. For-McBride, and will deliver his inaugural address in regular form. After the ceremonies incident to the inauguration there will be an interesting meeting of the senate to consider Senator Shaw's the most of their farming lands. amendment allowing women to yote.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy. All the elements that natuse requires, to make the hair abunadmirabla preparation.

The Best Kind of Exercise. There is no single exercise which combines so many health giving qualities as riding. It is peculiarly valuable to children, for it is the most certain and gentle developer of the back and stomach muscles and imparts a tone to the entire system that cannot possibly be attained in any other way. Even football, the hardiest of all games, falls short of having the same invigorating effect on the boy. If this be true for the boy—and such it is now generally admitted to be-how much more necessary is riding to the young girl who has exercise the most important parts of her

body? Few boys and girls, and almost as few men and women, think twice of the value of different kinds of exercise to them, or would know much about it if they did think. Any exercise of course, modthe exercise which acts upon arms and legs only is of not one-half the value of the quantity fairly of the grain. that which acts on the body, the chest, stomach and back. When, then, an exis apparent without further argument. sorts were Japan and improved Ameri--Harper's Young People.



CORNCOBS FOR CATTLE FOOD.

Several entertainments will occur at Opinions Expressed by Several Authorities on This Ever Reenering Subject

Professors Stewart, Wolf and others give the assurance that there is nutrition in corncobs, but a writer to The Country Gentleman contends that, while this is true, it doesn't pay to feed

The chemists in their laboratories may be able to extract the nutrients from cobs, for they have the command of implements and acids that will dissolve hard substances, which the gastric juice in cattles' stomachs is unable to accomplish. Take a cob and try whittling it with a knife; you will find that on each side of the cavities where the kernels stood, extending to the pith, it is full of small, thin plates hard as a hemlock knot. These plates com-pose the greater portion of the cob, and no mill ever ground them fine, and no animal's stomach ever digested them. Examine the dung of animals fed on Last Saturday evening was a gala time cobmeal, and you will see these hard as sharp as ever. It is not easy to believe that such tough, stubbern substances can pass through the long tortuous route of the intestines without producing irritation, if not laceration and diarrhea.

Professor Sanborn says, "Close observation of finely ground cobmeal coning value, and that the coarse cobmeal The Redmen had an interesting meet. has very little value." He is speaking of the meal made by grinding corn in the ear, and its value in his opinion depends almost entirely on its fineness It is well known that in the fall and winter when farmers wish to feed the most corn, and generally have to begin on the new crop, there is so much Oregon lodge No. 3 of Odd Fellows moisture in the cobs that it is utterly held a special meeting on Wednesday impossible for any mill to grind them down fine

for a trip to Aurora on Thursday evening broke out in northern Pennsylvania, About 40 years ago a cobmeal craze and the proprietor of the mill at Sugar Run incurred considerable expense to put in a new waterwheel and the necessary machinery for reducing corn in the ear to meal, and nearly all the mills in the country followed his example. For awhile they did a good business at grinding cols, but gradually the the following officers were elected Mrs corncob custom fell off, and in three or four years had ceased entirely. What was the cause of such a surprising downfall in the popularity of cobmeal and cob mills? It was because the farmers, having given the meal a fair trial, had become convinced that the actual value of cobs was so little that it did not pay to have them ground, and that corn in the ear could not be ground so finely as shelled corn. It is not possible to grind corn and cobs as finely as they should be ground at the season when farmers want to feed the

Professor Stewart cites the Connectiwere told to bring them along and a cut experiment station as finding by lunch was engaged for them at the Elec- analysis that cobs have a value of 44 cents per 100 pounds, or slightly more than cornstalks. Did they ever give ally. their cattle their choice between cobs appointed to represent the board of and cornstalks to see which they pretrade and meet them, viz. George C. fer? The value may be in the cobs, but have fed cobmeal-made three trials They met the press representatives and of it—and have not been able to get and mills on this side of the river, but admits that at one institute in Ohio Then crossed the locks and mills on the he found but few advocates for it in a west side. All were favorably impressed large audience and did find many who

The crop statistics of today compared with the : ports of the agricultural colleges of the west show that the yield per acre in many of the western states is less than a year ago. On the other hand, the yield is found to be larger in the east both as compared with the west and that of 10 or 20 years ago. The cause of this is obvious, as is hinted at by several of the recent bulletins. merly the west had virgin soil, and good wheat crops could be grown without much cultivation. Today this is not true. The soil has degenerated, and the farmers of the west are not making

Material For Making Eggs. Eggs are a substitute for meat, but The American Cultivator thinks that it is a mistake to suppose that animal food, except such as fowls running at large will pick up, is necessary to produce dant and beautiful are supplied by this them. The white of the egg is albumen, and this is mainly nitrogenous, but only the lean of meat is nitrogenious, and it is not more so than is the whole wheat grain, which also furnishes the lime required for the egg's shell. Peas are excellent food for making eggs, and so, too, would beans be if fowls could be induced to eat them. The grain may be supplemented with chopped clover, which contains much egg material and is excellent for keeping fowls in good health.

Measuring Corn In the Crib.

For western dent corn in a crib that flares both ways, says The Prairie Farmer, multiply the mean breadth by the no game but lawn tennis, which fails to beight of corn and again by the length of the corn in the crib. Multiply this product by .63 for the heaped bushels of ears or by .42 for the number of bushels of shelled corn, estimating three heaping half bushels of ears to the bushel of shelled corn. Of course, all rules for measuring grain of whatsoerately taken, is better than none, but ever kind are approximate, but near enough to enable the owner to know

At the Pennsylvania station, in tests ercise is found that acts on all, its value of varieties of oats, the most desirable HOLLOW HEARTED POTATOES.

The Cause and Preventive of This Peculiar

and Injurious Characteristic. "What causes hollow heart in potatoes?" This query was recently answered by a number of agricultural authorities in the columns of The Bural New Yorker. A large percentage of their correspondents admitted that they did not know, but each expressed opinions. both regarding the cause and the prevention. Professor L. H. Bailey said that he had always supposed hollow heart to be due mostly to overgrowth, although some varieties are more subject to it than others. He thought that firm fleshed varieties of medium size, grown on soil only moderately rich in nitrogen, would be most free from the trou-

Dr. W. C. Sturgis of the Connecticut station named as the cause of hollow heart Pytophora infestans, a potato rot fungus. He said nothing but absolutely sound seed should ever be used. It is not a peculiar characteristic of certain varities, though, as a rule, early varieties are less liable to attack

Dr. Sturgis doubted the accepted theory that there is greater frequency of hollow heart in large than in small potatoes. Dr. Byron D. Halsted did not know the cause nor the reason why large potatoes are oftener hollow hearted than small ones. He thought probably large tubers were oftenest affected because the excess in size permits all this absence of tissue at the center, not altogether for the same reason that a large tree is often bollow, while a small one of the same kind has a sound cen-

As to a half way answer in the matter he suggested that the central portion of a potato is the most nonliving portion, it being the storehouse for material to be used by the young buds when they unfold, these buds and the vital parts associated with them lying somewhat midway between the surface of the potato and its center. In the development of a potato we can see that there might be a cavity developed in the center by the failure of the sufficient development of storage tissue to occupy all the space. As to the breeding out, it would seem probable that it could be done to some extent, became gaything like hollow heart is likely to be somewhat a matter of inheritance-call it a weakness if you please and therefore one should use strong instead of weak sued.

Professor W. F. Mussey hazarded the opinion that hollow heart is due to an excess of nitrogenous food in a moist soil. There may be some fungous growth connected with it, but he cannot think there is any lungous cause for The petato tuber is the plant's reservoir for the storing of starch for the food of the plant another season. vital principal of the plant to an activity in cell formation in advance of the supply of mineral food needed for building materials, there is sure to be a gap somewhere, and usually where there is greatest activity. He does not believe there is any heredity about it. With an abundant supply of potash he thinks there would be little of it. With plenty of nitrogen and a deficiency of potash there will be hollow hearts usually.

Planting Sugar Cane.

Sugar cane may be planted either in the fall or spring.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon Ior the County of Clackamas or any other Sheriff to whom these presents shall come—Greeting: In the hame of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to cite Meheja Amanda Teeter, Mary Graves, David B. Fope, Ernest F. Pope, Ismel E. Pope, Hardle M. A. Pope, and Carence Floyd, heirs and devisees of said David Williams, and to all other unknown heirs of elevations of the county of clackamas, or any other Sheriff to whom these presents shall come—Greeting: In the hame of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to cite Meheja Amanda Teeter, Mary Graves, David B. Fope, Ernest F. Pope, Ismel E. Pope, Hardle M. A. Pope, and Carence Floyd, heirs and devisees of said David Williams, and to all other unknown heirs of elevations; I amy such the said county of clackamas, to the County of Clackamas or any other Sheriff to whom these presents shall come—Greeting: In the David Visees and all others will the County of Clackamas or any other Sheriff to whom these presents shall come—Greeting: In the David Visees and all others will the County of Clackamas, or any other Sheriff to whom these presents shall come—Greeting: In the County of Clackamas, or any other Sheriff to whom these presents shall come—Greeting: In the County of Clackamas, or any other Sheriff to whom these presents shall come—Greeting: In the David Visees and all others will have the Sheriff to whom these presents shall come—Greeting: In the County of Clackamas, or any other Sheriff to whom these presents shall If the excess of nitrogen stimulates the

In planting, two or three canes are laid side by side in these rows, "breaking joints," as a bricklayer does in building a wall. The canes are then covered with earth to a depth of three inches by means of hoes, or under certain conditions a plow may be used. After the cane is covered, a heavy roller is passed over it to pack the earth close to the stalk and prevent dry rot in case of drought. Spring planting is conducted in a similar manner. At each joint of the cane stalk there is a bud or eye from which the young plant springs.

To be made as prayed for in the petition of the administrator of said estate of certain lands to destribe as prayed for in the petition of the administrator of said estate of certain lands to destribe a said estate of estalk cane said court as which nettion is now file in said Court, and in which petition is now file in said Court, and in which petition the land asked to be sold is described as follows, to wil. The north half of the asouth west quarter of section is in its valid estate of certain lands to destribe a stald court, and in which petition is now file in said Court, and in which petition is now file in said Court, and in which petition is now file in said Court, and in which petition is now file in said Court, and in which petition is now file in said Court, and in which petition is now file in said Court, and in which petition is now file in said Court, and in which petition is now file in said Court, and in which petition is now file in said Court, and in which petition is now file in said Court, and in which petition is now file in said Court, and in which petition is now file in said Court, and in which petition is now file in said Court, and in which petition is now file in said Court, and in which petition is now file in said Court, and in which petition is now file in said Court, and in which petition is now file in said Court, and in which petition is now file in said Court, and in which petition is now file in said Court, and in which petition is now file in said from which the young plant springs. As the plants develop, the plowmen go through the fields with cultivators and gradually throw the soil up to the stalks. At the time the cane is ready to lay by, the ridges are very high. The cane is laid by when the plants are large enough to thoroughly shade the space between the rows. This period is usually about the middle of June to the first of July. The stubble cane grows rapidly early in the spring, owing to its being thoroughly rooted and ready to take advantage of the early rains and warm days.

The Cotton Farmers Cotton farmers in the south are designated as plantation farmers; one, two or three horse and ox farmers. Plantation farmers are those who own from 1,000 to 4,000 acres and furnish all the supplies and hire the labor, or rent the land in small portions, generally to negroes. The others are small farmers who furnish their own supplies and rent their land only, either at a stipulated rent or for a certain share of the crop, generally three-fourths.

On the Country Road.

Goubers, called in the north peanuts, are sometimes called ground peas in the south. They are not profitably raised for market north of Kentucky and Ten-

Fanny Field in The Prairie Farmer says: Build one house that will accommodate 100 fowls. Put a partition through the middle, and keep your fowls in two flocks of 50 each. Divide one acre into four yards and use the yards alternately.

H. Stewart says that there is no part of the corn plant but is digestible when rightly fed. And if the whole plant could be torn or crushed into shreds— "shredded" would be a good term— there is no doubt of the far greater economy of feeding it.

See that the calves have proper care. Give them choice bits of clover hay and a little meal every day, if it is only a handful. It will pay if given regularly. Much depends upon the first year's SSS



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NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMEST. In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clickamas

In the matter of the estate of Reuben Boots,

In the matter of the estate of Reuben Roots, deceased.

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned executor of the estate of Reuben Roots, deceased, has filed his final report and account as such executor in the county court of Clacker mas county, state of Oregon, and that Wednesday, the P8th day of February, A. D. 1984, at ten o'clock A. M. at said county court has been fixed and appointed as the time and place for the settlement of said final report and account, and the hearing and determining of any and all objections thereto.

J. W. ROOTS,

Ex'r of the estate of Reuben Roots dec'd,
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of January, 1894. JOHN W. MELDRUM,
County Judge.

State of Oregon, County of Clackamas.
I. Geo. F. Horion, County Clerk of the abovenamed county and state, and Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county of Clackamas and state
of Oregon, do hereby certify that the foregoing
copy of citation has been by me compared
with the original, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original citation, as the same appears on file in my
office and in my care and custody. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
[Seal] and affixed the set of said Court this
sounday of January, A. D. 1894.

GEO. F. HORTON, Clerk.
2-2:3-2

By H. S. STRANGE, Deputy.



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School at 2:30 r. M. Vespers, apologetical
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