Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GRAFT HYBRIDS.

IS THERE ANY SUCH TO BE FOUND IN FACT?

Wier Takes the Ground that There Is No Such Thing Possible, and Gives His Reasons for the Opinion.

A hybrid is a cross generated between individuals of distinct species. For instance, a cross between the horse and ass, dog and wolf, blackberry and raspberry, or between two or more males and females of distinct species. A hybrid may have more than one male parent. For instance, the female organs of a strawberry may receive and absorb the pollen from more than one male of a different, or even of two or more distinct species, and the product partakes of the specific characteristics of three or more species. The same may be true of some animal hybrids.

Hybrids are rarely produced naturally in the wild state, but by careful manipulation by man such generation is now not difficult, even between species that only a few years ago were supposed not to be hybridized.

There are supposed "graft hybrids" of trees and plants which show the specific characteristics of two varieties commingled. Such have been called graft hybrids. I shall try to make it clear that there can be no such thing. And that such varieties are due to bud variation or other cause, rather than the impossible one of graft hybridity.

The natural laws governing the generation of hybrids are mostly all as yet unknown, but are fast being learned. The great Darwin of only a few years ago is even now an obsolete authority on hybridity, though he gave the subject a vast amount of study and labor.

Many of the old accepted facts have proven not to be true.

Even yet hybridity is carrying a load of supposed facts which cannot possibly be facts, one of which I wish to treat here in a popular way: that is, what have been called, wrongly I think, graft hybrids. Either the laws of growth as now generally accepted are not true, or else graft hybridity is not true. The simplest defininition of a graft hybrid will answer our purpose.

Graft hybrids are claimed to be produced by grafting or budding one species of tree onto another. For instance, the plum on the peach. And then the tree or branch which grows from such bud or graft, showing a more or less complete mixture of the peculiarities of both species. Or if such graft or bud produced a fruit something like a nectarine,—neither, peach nor plum,—nor quite like any nectarine and with leaves, etc., also varied, such was called a new fruit, a graft hybrid.

Now, the accepted laws of all growth, whether animal or vegetable, that have withstood the most careful scrutiny and found to be correct, with no deviation whatever, are as follows:

To understand them fully we will have to begin with the primal generation of an individual life of any kind. Such life has its origin in a single cell. This cell having been formulated within a female, in all higher life, in the regular way, as here given. Such particular cell, or cells,—for it may have reproduced two or many cells before the following happens,—then is, or are, penetrated by or absorb a cell, or cells, formulated within the male parent. Then the cell, or cells, resulting from this fusion or mingling, ever after remain the same thing specifically, so far as life power is concerned. Cells may differ in size and shape, as per their environment and use, in the different portions of the life of which they are a part. If we could take any one cell from a horse or tree and nourish it so that it would continue to multiply itself in the natural way long enough, it would eventually reproduce the same kind of horse or tree, that it was taken from. This is the theory, and though not possible in higher forms of life, is, in the lower forms.

Then there is no exception that all growth is formed by the self division of cells in this way. We have had the birth or beginning of the cell and found it to be an individual with specific characteristics. Now, for growth: we have the cell; it may be of any size, shape or form. Usually it is very minute. To increase growth, or life, its internal contents divide about equally, and take positions in, we will say, either end of the cell. The walls of the cell then contract and divide the cell, forming two cells, the exact counterpart specifically of the original cell. Millions of millions of such divisions could not do otherwise than reproduce the same thing continuously. And further, if we could nourish one of these individual cells, no odds if taken from the root, bark, wood, blossom or leaf of an apple tree, the resulting growth would be that same variety of apple tree.

Then to gain a graft hybrid, a cell in the peach wood, for instance, would need to be divided through its center, and one of the plum divided in the same way, not only through the center of the cell walls, but the minute speck of protoplasm within the cells must be also exactly divided. And then all the parts of these divided cells must grow together. Then the new cell thus abnormally formed must divide and form two cells. These divide, forming four, etc., all carrying the specific characteristics of the one original cell, made up of two halves as imagined. And all the growth of the supposed "graft hybrid" must result from these cells, which is a physical impossibility. Graft or bud as minutely as possible a great many cells must be involved, uniting the two different woods, only a small portion of which could be divided and unite as above. While the vegetable physiologist knows that it is practically impossible for even any two halves to so unite.

The only other way by which an increase of growth is known to form, is by what is known as the growth of a cell by budding. A protuberance forms on a cell and grows into another cell like the one it grows from. In time the contents of the original cell divides, and a part passes into the new cell. This form of growth is not at all common, and with no better chance of producing a graft hybrid than the other.

It is freely admitted that there are plants, the peculiarties of which seem best explained by considering them graft hybrids. But physical laws say this is an impossibility. Darwin gives a long chapter describing them; and leaves the impression that he considers them true graft hybrids, yet his conclusions not being founded on facts, must fall, and the phenomena must be explained—if it is necessary to do so—in some other way.

The only really practical side of this discussion, outside of the scientific phase, is the fact that there are apples with one side sweetish, the other side acid; and others divided into quarters and eighths in the same way.

These are supposed to have originated by dividing two flower buds of different variaties, placing a half of each carefully together, and budding them so that they will not only grow together perfectly, but also grow in the stock; this is so absured and utterly impossible, as not to be worthy of discussion. Yet many believe in its possibility and it is even mentioned in the encyclopedia Brittanica, and gravely discussed. Such apples and other fruits, and even animals have bi-sexual origin, the same as other varieties, and are explained by well known laws. But I will not here attempt explanations. In the case of the half sour and half sweet apple, the difference results simply from a want of perfect nutrition of the sweet portion generally, with the cause in primary, natal, sexual, origin, and it is no more strange than phenomena we can see nearly every day, such as people with one eye, foot, hand or ear larger, or of different form or color than the other.

D. B. WIER.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

How They May Be Made Useful and Instructive.

People generally are slow in learning co-operation. The farmer especially is wonderfully conservative in this line, we suppose for the reason that he is more isolated than other men, and because naturally he is dependent on his own thought and ingenuity. If a question of action or policy comes up in his mind while plowing or pruning, he argues and discusses it with himself. Therefore, we find farmers as a class self-willed and self-reliant.

He has studied out plans of doing things by himself and for himself, and he is more liable than others to think his plan is best, if not really the only plan.

But his way of performing certain work may have been based on wrong principles in the start, and be radically wrong.

The history of co-operation has been in a great measure made up of misfortunes and disaster, and in too many cases rascality. The latter came about naturally, from sharpers organizing co-aperative stores, mills, banks and manufactories, for their own personal benefit and ease, and not really to benefit anyone else.

Nearly every case of this kind of co-operative societies has ended in disaster to all concerned, except the sharper who initiated the organization. Therefore farmers should be wary of all would-be organizers, except such men as they know from the ground up as good, honest business men of their own neighborhood. Unfortunately such are the last to undertake such work. They are successful and contented, and have plenty to do in managing their own affairs. Yet there are times and cases when such are willing and anxious to co-operate with their neighbors. Freights may be too high, roads bad, stock not properly fenced in, or they may see that the flouring mills, storekeepers and produce buyers are robbing them. Then such men are willing to take hold with their neighbors and work for the common good, but always to work a little bit harder for themselves.

Within the past few years co-operation has made successful strides. With the experience of the past of both the successful and unsuccessful ventures, lessons have been taught which the more recent ventures have learned, and made successes. But it is necessary for those newly venturing to have these lessons.

Philadelphia has been builded up in great part by co-operative societies. The most perfect distribution of the immense fruit products east has been accomplished only by co-operation. The stock men, bee men, poultry men, the dairy interests, and others have reaped great benefit by co-operative stores, flouring mills, dairies, fruit driers, canneries, and hundreds of manufactories have been builded up by co-operation of late, and are very successful. Every little or big neighborhood of farmers should start some kind of a club, with the simplest organization possible, and all meet, not one or two, but all, once or twice a month and discuss their every day business affairs. And not only discuss, but act. Such clubs and meetings naturally do great good and lead up to more perfect co-operation in greater things. And thus can be learned the correct business facts of co-operation, and by reading up the business management of successful experiments of which there are now plenty of examples.

Geological Fruit Eras.

In geology we have the primeval age, the silurian, the carboniferous, the tertiary, the champlain periods, etc. In California horticulture we have the same decided periods. First that of the apple, then the peach, pear, plum, apricot and now we have the prune age. Prunes, prunes nothing but prunes. Five to eight years ago all talked of and planted apricots. If a man could not talk and boom apricots no one considered his acquaintance worth cultivating. The next age or period the Japanese fruits will probably have their inning, plums, persimmons and oranges.

A GOOD RASPBERRY.

The Shaffer Found to Do Well Wherever Tried.

The Shaffer raspberry is fast taking the lead in the East as the choice for canning and to a large extent for drying. It seems to be equally valuable on this Coast for these purposes.

It was first introduced as Shaffer's Colossal but it is now generally known simply as the Shaffer.

Its bushes are immense in size and it is enormously productive of the large, dull purple fruit, thickly covered with grey-white bloom. The fruit is rather soft and does not take well in the open market, owing to its uninviting appearance. Neither is its flavor fine when fresh, it being strongly musky and harshly acid for a raspberry, But when stewed, canned or in tarts it is the leader of all. It can be grown at one-half the price of most raspberries, therefore its culture has become profitable and extensive near canning centres East. It does well anywhere and on a great variety of soils, both rich and poor. It does best on a dark, well drained, fairly rich sandy loam.

This raspberry is a supposed natural hybrid between the Black Cap and red species; but A. T. Fuller, an authority on small fruits with their characteristics, gives all the rank of species. In this he is mistaken. Several seedlings of the type have been grown where there were none of Mr. Fuller's supposed species near, but a fine chance for hybridity between the reds and blacks. Now that Luther Burbank has grown and fruited thousands of hybrid seedlings between nearly all known species of Rubus, and even between the strawberry and raspberry, we know that such hybrids are possible, and some of the very choicest of Mr. Burbank's seedlings had the Shaffer from one or the other parent. The Shaffer has all the leading characteristics of the reds and blacks in its make-up.

It should be planted very largely near canning centers, where it is known to succeed, which seems to be nearly everywhere it has been planted; also for family use, cooked green or dried. It is not a very pleasant fruit fresh, neither is the cranberry or quince, still they have their uses.

SUGAR CANE GROWING.

Why Would It Not Be a Success in California.

I have often wondered why so little has been said about sugar cane growing in the warm valleys of this Coast. They seem to be peculiarly adapted for it so far as soil and heat are concerned, and the winter cold is no greater than that of Louisiana, where it is a success. And the several causes of the greatest expense there would not be known here. The losses occasioned by long wet spells in summer, making the cultivation very difficult, overflows of water late in the spring, and worst of all, the soft and even miry state of the ground at "rolling" or crushing time.

Sugar cane is very heavy stuff, and when it has to be hauled over wet, sticky ground it is no small job. I have heard planters remark that delivering the cane from the field to the rollers was often the greatest expense in making the crop, and at times nearly impossible to accomplish.

The deep, rich, warm loams, with plenty of irrigating water, of the San Joaquin valley should be one of the finest regions for the tropical sugar cane in the world. This cane is grown in other arid regions by irrigation with great success.

It is true that the summers in our valleys are shorter than in Louisiana and other countries producing sugar cane; but will not the extra warmth, constant sunshine and warmth of both irrigating water and soil make up for this shorter summer? There is nothing against the great valley for sugar cane except it should be that the summer nights may be too cool.

The middle Santa Ana valley, in Southern California, what is the matter with that for cane sugar making? Why not the Yuma and Colorado valleys?

Posting Farms Against Hunters.

The posting of farms against hunters and other trespassers is becoming very common. Those who have not lived on a farm near a large city, can have no idea of the damage a city dude may do in one day with his dog and gun. He considers himself for the time monarch of all he surveys or travels over. He makes holes through fences, leaves them open, leaves gates open, fires charges of coarse shot into fruit and ornamental trees to murder a mouse. If he gets half a chance he shoots a "barn-yard pheasant" and slips it into his game bag. No wonder farmers and fruit growers get out of patience.

Especially is the trespasser dangerous in a stock country. We know of twenty acres of fine corn being nearly entirely destroyed by a thoughtless shooter cutting a hole through a hedge to get a rabbit he had killed. The field was near the town, off of the road, the owner not living on it. A 100 or less town cows pastured on it for two weeks. Yet it is not right to carry posting too far. Shooting rightly done is legitimate manly sport, and often necessary. The farmers in a portion of Indiana generally posted their land. This autumn the rabbits had so increased that they were forced to spend valuable time destroying them. There are certain animals and birds that the gun legitimately used is the best remedy for. Our exceeding pretty valley quail would soon eat us out of house and home, if it were not for the gun and its other enemies.

It never insults the work on the farm to push it. Therefore don't get angry when your work pushes you. It is your own fault. You are the one that was not ready.

Two lemon growers in Southern California, by curing and saving their fruit until July, have made as high as $21 a tree. One man realized $750 from forty-eight trees planted on half an acre of land.

Sawdust for Generating Electricity.

In parts of the country where coal is dear electric light and power companies are looking for the cheapest substitute they can find. An electric corporation in Oregon has the good fortune to be near the sawmills of a great lumber company, and has promptly seized the opportunity offered of securing an economical fuel for its power plant. The refuse of the sawmills is taken direct from the saws and conveyed directly to the boilers of the electric company without any handling whatever.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A UNIQUE MAGAZINE

A unique experiment will be tried in the February issue of The Ladies Home Journal. The entire number has been contributed in prose, fiction and verse by the daughters of famous parentage, as a proof that genius is often hereditary. The work of thirty of these "daughters" will be represented. These will comprise the daughters of Thackeray, Hawthorne, Dickens, James Fenimore Cooper, Horace Greely, Mr. Gladstone, President Harrison, William Dean Howells, Senator Ingalls, Dean Bradley of Westminster, Julia Ward Howe, General Sherman, Jefferson Davis and nearly a score of others. Each article, poem or story printed in this number has been especially written for it, and the whole promises to be a successful result of an idea never before attempted in a magazine.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

MRS. GRAHAM'S

Cucumber and Elder Flower Cream.

Is not a cosmetic in the sense in which that term is popularly used, but permanently beautifies. It creates a soft, smoothe, clear, velvety skin, and by daily use gradually makes the complexion several shades whiter. It is a constant protection from the effects of sun and wind and prevents sun burn and freckles, and black-heads will never come while you use it. It cleanses the face far better than soap and water, nourishes and builds up the skin tissues and thus prevents the formation of wrinkles. It gives the freshness, clearness and smoothness of skin that you had when a little girl. Every lady, young or old ought to use it, as it gives a more youthful appearance to any lady, and that permanently. It contains no acid, powder or alkali, and is as harmless as dew and is as nourishing to the skin as dew is to the flower. Price $1, at all druggists and hair dressers, or at Mrs. Gervaise Graham's establishment, 103 Post street, San Francisco, where she treats ladies for all blemishes of the face and figure. Ladies at a distance treated by letter. Send stamp for her little book "How to be Beautiful."

Sample Bottle mailed free to any lady on receipt of ten cents in stamps to pay for postage and packing. Lady agents wanted.

MRS. GRAHAM'S

Face Bleach.

Cures the worst cases of Freckles, Sunburn, Sallowness, Moth-patches, Pimples and all skin blemishes. Price $1.50. Harmless and effective. No sample can be sent. Lady agents wanted.

The Druggist in this town who first orders a bill of my preparations will have his name added to this advertisement.

My preparations are for sale by wholesale druggists in Chicago and every city west of it.

THE PORTLAND SAVINGS BANK

OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

Paid up capital..... $260,000
Surplus and profits 60,000

Interest allowed on savings deposit as follows:
On ordinary savings books....4 per cent per annum
On term savings books.....6 per cent per annum
On certificates of deposit:
For three months..... 4 per cent per annum
For six months.....5 per cent per annum
For twelve months.....6 per cent per annum

FRANK DEKUM, President.
D. P. THOMPSON, Vice President
H. C. STRATTON, Cashier.

R. L. Taylor,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Little Band Box Barber Shop,

—Corvallis, Oregon.—

Shaving, hair cutting, dressing, dying, and shampooing.

THE GARDNER

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

Is the place to get fine pictures. Where cabinet photographs are made for $2.00 a dozen. All other sizes of pictures made up as large as 10x12 inches. No charge made for work that does not give satisfaction. Gallery on Ninth St., bet. Madison and Monroe, near walk leading to agricultural college. Office hours from 1 to 5 p. m.

PHILIP WEBER,

—DEALER—

Carpets, Wall Paper, Furniture and Bedding,

CORVALLIS, - OREGON.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City. Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., "The Winthrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

"SUPERIOR" STOVES & RANGES — BRIDGE, BEACH & CO. ST. LOUIS

I SELL

Stoves!

EXCLUSIVELY,

And have the Largest Stock in the city.

Consequently You Can

GET THE BEST STOVE AND SAVE MONEY

BY BUYING "SUPERIORS" OF

GEORGE E. FISH.

OVER 700 KINDS AND SIZES FROM $10.00 TO $75.00 — THE GENUINE ALL BEAR THIS TRADE-MARK. Beware of imitations — GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES — The World's Best

We Have the Most Complete Line of

STOVES

—AND—

RANGES

Ever Brought to the City.

We Buy at Jobbers' Prices; therefore, we can save you Money on everything in the line of

Hardware and House Furnishing Goods.

R. M. WADE & CO.

"FORFAR,"

The Finest Summer Resort

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

"Forfar" is situated half way between Newport and Seal Rocks and is well protected from the coast wind. From any point on this property one can obtain

A VIEW O THE OCEAN AND BEACH

For miles in either direction, including Seal Rocks to the south and the entrance to Yaquina Harbor, Newport and Cape Foulweather to the north.

Just The Place for the Business Man to Spend the Summer Vacation with his Family.

Fine Drives; a Beautiful Park. Teams always in readiness for the accomodation of guests.

Lots 50x135 feet, for building purposes, $25. Lots 135x135 feet choice property, from $100 to $200

For Further Information Address,

WILLIAM GRANT,

Newport, Oregon.

A PATRIOTIC WORK.

Every person who is opposed to Free Trade Slavery and favors American Industrial Independence secured through the policy of Protection, should read the documents published by the American Protective Tariff League. As a patriotic citizen it is your duty to place these documents in the hands of your friends. They are interesting and instructive, and embrace discussions of all phases of the Tariff question. The League publishes over 50 different documents, comprising nearly 600 pages of plainly printed, carefully edited and reliable information. Among the authors of these documents are, Hon. James G. Blaine; Wm. McKinley, Jr., Governor of Ohio; Senator S. M. Cullom, of Illinois; Senator Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon; Senator A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska; Senator Frye, of Maine; Senator Casey, of North Dakota; Senator Justin S. Morril, of Vermont; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, of New Jersey; Hon. Robert P. Porter, of Washington; Prof. J. R. Dodge, of the Agricultural Department at Washington; Commodore W. H. T. Hughes; Hon. E. A. Hartshorn, of New York; Congressman Bolivar, of Iowa; Hon. B. F. Jones; David Hall Rice, of Boston; Ex-Congressman Perkins, of Kansas; Dr. E. P. Miller, of New York; Hon. Geo. Draper, of Mass.; Hon. C. L. Edwards, of Texas; Judge Wm. Lawrence, of Ohio; Hon. D. G. Harriman, of New York; Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, of Mass.; Hon. E. H. Ammidown, of New York; Enoch Ensley, of Tennessee.

This complete set of documents will be sent to any address, post paid, for Fifty (50) Cents. Address, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Sec'y, No. 22 West Twenty-Third Street, New York.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR 90 DAYS ONLY! Our Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush Stationery Box. 99c. 99c. rolled gold plate French diamond ring; 1 fine rolled gold plate locket, 1 locket is like a real diamond of great value; 1 magnificent solid rolled gold scarf pin with grandest imitation diamond that money can buy, it flashes like the electric light and shimmers with a golden light with pulsi green flickering rose sofest amber, the living azure of the sky and delicate shifting canary flushes, all these various tints combined in this beautiful stone, it is cheap at $2.00; 1 pair very handsome gold plated hoop earrings, these earrings are worn by the leaders of fashion of Chicago and New York and sells everywhere for 50c. The box on the outside is covered with genuine calf and silk velvet plush, such cases have been selling for as much as ten dollars. To introduce our goods, for 90 days only, we will send you One Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush Stationery Box free with each order. Charges all prepaid and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. This offer is made to those who will endeavor to introduce our goods, otherwise we charge $1.00. Send 60c. and this advertisement to WM. WILLIAMS, 125 Halsted Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

FREE READING ROOM!

Main St., Op. Cameron's Store.

A quiet room. Good Books. Current Papers and Periodicals. The public invited. Strangers especially welcome.

Per Order of W. C. T. U.

Furnished rooms (up stairs) to rent.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

CURES Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore Throat, Asthma, and every affection of Throat, Lungs and Chest, including Consumption.

A NEW TYPEWRITER!

—THE—

INTERNATIONAL

A strictly first-class machine. Fully warranted. Made from the very best material, by skilled workmen, and with the best tools that have ever been devised for the purpose. Waranted to do all that can be reasonably expected of the very best typewriter extant. Capable of writing 100 words per minute—or more—according to the ability of the operator. A machine that will manifold more than double the number of sheets than any other typewriter without affecting the alignment in any respect, as on this machine the alignment is indestructible.

PRICE - - $100.

If there is no agent in your town, address us on the subject as we are more liberal with our Agents than any other Company in our line.

International Typewriting Co.,
2 PARK SQ., BOSTON, MASS.
Agents Wanted.

EAST AND SOUTH

VIA

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE

Shasta Line.

Express Trains Leave Portland Daily.

SOUTH.		NORTH.	
Lv Portland	7:00 p. m.	Lv San Frisco	7:00 p
Lv Albany	10:23 p. m.	Lv Albany	4:23 a. m.
Ar San Frisco	8:15 a. m.	Ar Portland	7:35 a. m.

Above trains stop only at following stations north of Roseburg, East Portland, Oregon City, Woodburn, Salem, Albany, Tangent, Shedds, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene.

Roseburg Mail Daily.

Lv Portland	8:05 a. m.	Lv Roseburg	6:20 a. m.
Lv Albany	12:20 p. m.	Lv Albany	12:00 m
Ar Roseburg	5:40 p m	Ar Portland	4:00 p m

Albany Local Daily Except Sunday.

LEAVE:		ARRIVE:	
Portland	5:00 p. m.	Albany	9:00 p. m.
Albany	5:00 a. m.	Portland	8:55 a. m.

Lebanon Branch.

2:36 p m	Lv	Albany	Ar	9:25 p m	
3:25 p m	Ar	Lebanon	Lv	8:40 p m	
7:30 a m	Lv	Albany	Ar	4.26 p m	
8:22 a m	Ar	Lebanon	Lv	3:40 p m	

—Pullman Buffet Sleepers:—

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS,

For accommodation of second-class passengers, attached to Express Trains.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Mail Train. Daily Except Sunday.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 a. m.	Corvallis	12:10 p. m.
Corvallis	12:55 p. m.	Portland	5:30 p. m.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Express Train. Daily Except Sunday.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:40 p. m.	McMinnville	7:25 p. m.
McMinnville	5:45 a. m.	Portland	8:20 a. m.

THROUGH TICKETS to all points

SOUTH AND EAST.

For tickets and full information regarding rates, maps etc., call on company's agent at Corvallis.

E. P ROGERS, Asst. G. F. & P. Agent.
R. KOEHLER Manager.

THE

YAQUINA ROUTE.

Oregon Pacific Railroad
T. E. Hogg, Receiver, and
Oregon Development Co.'s

STEAMSHIP LINE.

235 Miles Shorter; 20 Hours Less time than by any other route. First class through passenger and freight line from Portland all points in the Willamette valley to and from San Francisco, Cal.

TIME SCHEDULE (except Sundays.)

Leaves Albany 1:00 p. m	Leaves Yaquina 6:45 a. m.
Leave Corvallis 1:40 p m.	Leave Corvallis 10:25 "
Arrive Yaquina 5:30 p. m	Arrive Albany 11:10 a. m.

Oregon & California trains connect at Albany and Corvallis. The above trains connect at Yaquina with the Oregon Development Co.'s line of steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

From Yaquina.

Steamship "Willamette Valley," Jan. 13th, 22d, 31st.

From San Francisco.

Steamship "Willamette Valley," Jan. 8th, 18th, 27th.

This Company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

N. B.—Passengers from Portland and all Willamette valley points can make close connection with the trains of the Yaquina route at Albany or Corvallis, and if destined to San Francisco should arrange to arrive at Yaquina the evening before date of sailing.

Passenger and freight rates always the lowest. For information apply to D. W. Cummins, freight and ticket agent, Corvallis, or to C. C. HOGUE, Gen. F. and P. Agent, Oregon Pacific Railroad Co., Corvallis, Or.

W. B. WEBSTER, Gen. F. and P. Agent, Oregon Development Co., 304 Montgomery St., S. F., Cal.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CORVALLIS GAZETTE, the oldest paper in Benton co. One year, $2.