1893.
Harper's Bazar.
ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Bazar is a journal for the home. It gives the fullest and latest information about Fashions, and its numerous illustrations, Paris designs, and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensible alike to the home dress-maker and the professional modiste. No expence is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amusing comedies, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. The Serials for 1893 will be written by Walter Besant and Edna Lyall. Christine Terhune Herrick will furnish a practical series, entitled, "At the Toilet." Grace King, Olive Thorne Miller and Candace Wheeler will be frequent contributors. The work of women in the Columbian Exposition will be fully represented with many illustrations. T. W. Higginson, in "Women and Men," will please a cultivated audience.

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Per year:

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HARPER'S WEEKLY.....4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR.....4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.....2 00

The Volumes of the Bazar begins with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order.

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Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt, of $1:00 each.

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1893.
Harper's Weekly.
Illustrated.

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1893.
Harper's Magazine.
ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Magazine for 1892 will continue to maintain the unrivalled standard of excellence which has characterized it from the beginning. Among the notable features of the year there will be new novels by A. Conan Doyle, Constance Fenimore Woolsen, and William Black. Short stories will be contributed by the most popular writers of the day, including Mary E. Wilkins, Richard Harding Davis, Margaret Deland, Brander Matthews and many others. The illustrated descriptive papers will embrace articles by Julian Ralph on new southern and western subjects; by Theodore Child on India; by Poultney Bigelow on Russia and Germany; by Richard Harding Davis on a London Season; by Colonel T. A. Dodge on Eastern Riders; etc. Edwin A. Abbey's illustration of Shakespeare's Comedies will be continued. Literary articles will be contributed by Charles Eliot Norton, Mrs. James T. Fields, William Dean Howells, Brander Matthew, and others.

Harper's Periodicals.
Per Year:

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HARPER'S WEEKLY.....4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR.....4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.....2 00

The Volumes of the Magazine begin with the Number for June and December of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order. Bound Volumes of Harper's Magazine for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $3:00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail post-paid.

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SLAB WOOD.—Please take notice that hereafter slab wood will be sold by tickets at the office of the Corvallis saw mill, also tickets can be procured at Stock's Cash Store. Upon purchase of the same, prompt delivery will be guaranteed. MAX FRIENDLY.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.
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A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, the calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.
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Surplus and profits..... 60,000

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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
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Little Band Box Barber Shop,
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With the Wire Gauze Oven Doors.
For Sale by Fish & Murphy.

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Offices over J. D. Clark's hardware store, and at R. Graham's drug store. Hours: 8 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 5, and 7 to 8:30 p. m.

A SCOTCH TRADITION.

MERCILESS WARFARE OF ONE OF THE OLD SCOTTISH CLANS.

A Terrible Story of the Frightful Destruction of a Whole Race, the Inhabitants of One Island—Even Today the Spot Is Said to Be Haunted.

A friend of mine made a prolonged tour of Scotland last year to indulge in his favorite pastime—fishing—of which there is none better in the whole world than among the highlands and contiguous islands of that country. He brought back with him a vast storehouse of the strange tales of the primitive people among whom he sojourned, for he avoided the usual lines of travel, confining his wanderings to the remote villages and out of the way places which the ordinary tourist never visits. He lived for months with the peasant and fisherman class, with whom, ingratiating himself into their good graces, he learned much of the traditions current in the region, which have only been kept alive by being handed down from father to son through the generations.

At one time residing with a simple fisherman on one of the Hebrides, that group made famous by the celebrated tour of Dr. Johnson and Boswell, he was told a strange story pertaining to a cave on one of the islands, which he afterward visited with his host, making the weird tradition doubly interesting. It was this:

More than three centuries ago there existed two clans between which there had waged the most bitter and relentless warfare for generations. Of course the people of both factions were but little more civilized than the North American Indians when Columbus gave a new world to Spain. Both clans lived by stealing from their neighbors, decidedly preferring this mode of life to an honest endeavor of raising anything for themselves. Their tenure of the dark glens which they claimed was held by the prowess of their primitive bows and arrows, their rude claymores and ruder dirks. Ignorant, cruel and vindictive, the several clans hated each other with a hatred unknown but to dense ignorance: they hated simply because their names differed, because they had been taught that differences between names meant feuds between races.

One of these two contending clans lived on one of the little islands of the Hebridean group, a barren, rocky, desolate spot, surrounded only by the eternal surf. One mild winter day came the boats of their hated enemy. The intention of the invaders was of course to kill, plunder and destroy. They did plunder and burn the huts they found on the shore, but not a human being was found that they could massacre. The whole island appeared to have been abandoned. The invaders ransacked it well; traversed every glen and every ravine and wondered where their inveterate enemies had gone. Failing in the principal part of their bloody mission, they prepared to leave. They took up their oars, but hardly had they cleared the little creek by which they had entered from the sea when a man, with an apparently extraordinary vision, spied a figure in the uncertain light of a winter's dawn cautiously moving over the rocks.

A shout announced the discovery, and the islander disappeared. But the secret had been betrayed. The inhabitants had hidden themselves, not deserted. In half an hour their assailants had relanded and set themselves with awakened hope to the search. Snow had fallen during the night, and the footsteps of the imprudent islander betrayed the whereabouts of his clan. The highlanders exultingly followed he trail of the enemy, and they soon tracked him to the hiding place of his people, a curious cavern, its entrance through the mazes of rock, overgrown with thick shrubs, a place easily missed by any one not familiar with the locality. In this cave were gathered all the families of the tribe, the women and little children and a few of the old men, the main portion of the young warriors having gone off on an excursion—a marauding one of course—to the neighboring islands.

With shouts of triumph and exulting wrath comparable to the cruel nature of invaders they collected seaweed, driftwood and the dried heath, in which the rocks abounded, and piled around the one entrance to the cavern, its inmates, now cognizant of what their enemies were doing, maintaining the silence of despair. A few words of muttered Gaelic alone passed—and in a short time the material which the savages had gathered was set on fire, the scorching heat from which and the dense smoke rolled in upon the unfortunate occupants of the cavern, when suddenly there arose a wail of agony. Over the crackling and roaring of the huge fire the dying wretches attempted to get out, only to be killed at the mouth of the fierce hell or thrust back with pikes into the scorching flames. At last all sounds ceased—the blaze sunk and died away completely; the fiends had done their work; not a living creature remained within the almost red hot cavern. The clan had been extinguished—a clan less in the highlands of Scotia. The triumphant murderers took to their boats and sailed away again, leaving their dead unburied as they lay.

They never were buried through all the long years. The little island where such atrocities were committed was accursed—haunted by spirits of those who had met their horrible fate there. It was also claimed by the fishermen of the other islands that whenever they happened to pass that way in the night low wailings were distinctly heard, sharp, piercing shrieks, and that ghastly skeletons were seen walking on the beach, and the place was avoided as a pest hole. After many generations these superstitious notions died out. Now the island is inhabited again, but the dreadful legend sticks to it, and it is said that many a human bone is dug up by the small gardeners.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

How Gold Coin Loses Its Weight.

The loss which gold coin suffers in circulation was illustrated in the custom house yesterday. George W. Sheldon & Co. sent $15,000 in gold coin to pay duties on imports, and the amount was counted and sent over to the subtreasury. A little while later the subtreasury sent it back with notice that the amount was $1,935 short. On investigation it was found that though the face value of the coin was $15,000 by weight the gold lacked nearly $2,000 of that value. The paying bank was notified and sent a gold certificate for the balance.—Chicago Tribune.

Mackerel Will Be Cheaper.

Housekeepers will be glad to learn that mackerel, salt or fresh, which for the last few years has been an expensive article of food, and which is a most appetizing and desired one as well, will shortly be perceptibly cheaper. Mackerel it seems begin to run in our waters about the middle of April, at first appearing in immense numbers, but small size. For years the fishermen gathered them in at the earliest possible moment, thereby preventing them from reaching a good growth, and wasting thousands of small fish that were almost worthless on the market.

To prevent this a law was passed prohibiting the catching of mackerel until the 1st of June, by which time a good growth is obtained. As, however, by that date they have become scarce in this vicinity, the price became correspondingly high. Next April the five year embargo expires, and we will have abundant and cheap mackerel until the fishermen again overreach themselves.

A fish dealer said recently: "It was wicked the way these fish were wasted; for twenty-five cents, a few years ago, you could come into my shop and buy a half peck of mackerel, small and big, as they came. Then they grew so scarce that about the time the law went into effect a single plump fish brought one dollar sometimes. There is talk now of passing a law to prevent the sale of the small clams, which have increased in price from six dollars per barrel wholesale to thirteen dollars on account of their reckless use. That will make the Little Necks an expensive luxury for awhile, but it will save the breed."—New York Times.

Some German Spelling.

In the German empire no department of life escapes the vigilant eye of government departments. One of the latest instances of this benevolent supervision is a circular which has just been issued by the colonial office at Berlin. From this document we learn that the foreign office, at the request of the colonial council, appointed a committee of experts, and presided over by Dr. Herzog, secretary of the colonies, to consider the spelling of geographical names in the German protectorates. The deliberations of the committee have resulted in a code of rules, which start from the principle that all spelling is to be as nearly as possible phonetic, and to reproduce the pronunciation of the natives, not of Europeans.

Then there are detailed directions for the use of the particular vowels and consonants, of accents and hyphens. A promise is given that a gazetteer will be compiled in compliance with the directions above given. A standing committee is to superintend the work and issue from time to time lists of approved spellings, which will be enforced on officials, and which it is hoped mapmakers, journalists and authors will follow.—London Telegraph.

Reformation and Restitution.

J. D. Rainey, of Tacoma, has been notified by Charles E. Lambert, formerly well known on the Seattle sporting fraternity, that he is trying to be a man and serve the Lord; that he "knocked down" on Mr. Rainey's money drawer at Seattle to the extent of from $800 to $1,000, and that he now writes to settle the account. He has asked Mr. Rainey to name the amount for which he will settle his peculations.

Mr. Rainey was asked to-day what he proposed to do in this matter. He said that he was glad to hear that Lambert had turned over a new leaf, and that he proposed to write and tell him that he might send him whatever he considered right, which he said he would assure him he would be very glad to receive. Lambert was employed at Rainey's billiard parlors at Seattle two years ago. He is now residing in one of the Mississippi valley states.—Cor. Seattle Post.

The Bother Occasioned by a Czar.

Many troubles and vexations were caused by a visit which was paid the other day by the czar to the military camp at Izora. The latter place is a village on the Neva, about ten miles from St. Petersburg, and accessible by water or rail. On the occasion of the visit soldiers were placed on the railway. Not far from the city are a number of mills, the workmen at which live on the opposite side of the line, going home daily for their meals. These workmen got to their work on Saturday morning, but were not allowed to cross the line again the whole day, being obliged to go without their food or buy it in a public house. No traffic was allowed.

Even people who had their own farm lands on the sides of the railway were forbidden to walk across. The trains from Moscow were stopped and were sent off all within a quarter of an hour of each other in the evening. The river traffic was also entirely suspended. It can be readily imagined what discomfort such suspension of traffic occasioned, and it is only a Russian official who can see the good of it.—London News.

Candles Burning in a Cemetery.

Every one of the several hundred graves in the Cemetery of the Most Holy Redeemer, on East Biddle street, has been decked with flowers and lighted with candles during the past two days. The big congregations of St. Michael's and St. James' Catholic churches, who use the cemetery, have decorated the graves in honor of All Souls' Day. For two days men, women and children have been coming and going, some on foot and some in carriages, while many carried lunch with them and spent a whole day with the dead. At nightfall the candles sent up a pale flutter of light from each mound. The visit to the burying place is a survival of the former custom of celebrating mass and offering prayers for the repose of the souls in purgatory.—Baltimore Sun.

Repairing an Old House.

The ancient blockhouse in Edgecomb, at the entrance of Wiscasset harbor, Maine, which was built in 1808, has fallen into such dilapidation that extensive repairs have been found necessary. To replace the timbers which supported the walls and floors of the second story beams fifteen inches square have been required. Summer residents of the vicinity have undertaken the task of restoring and preserving the old landmark.—New York Tribune.

Expensive Fuel.

Little Girl—I went into Mrs. Elite's house, and there isn't a door left in it. Nothing but curtains hung on holes. Isn't it too bad?

Mamma—Too bad?

Little Girl—Yes. I is awful sorry for her. I s'pose coal is so high now they had to chop up th' doors.—Good News.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS
Fine as the choicest in California are waiting to be taken up in the beautiful
Honey Lake Valley
Lassen County, Cal.
Under the Extensive Irrigation System of the
Honey Lake Valley Land and Water Co.

EXPLANATION

THE BEAUTIFUL HONEY LAKE VALLEY CONTAINS A large area of fine, level, loam lands, all ready for the plow,—is surrounded and sheltered by mountains, and has a fine, mild climate the year around. Honey Lake is a body of fresh water covering one hundred square miles. The N. C. O. Railroad has recently been built into the Valley, and the Great Salt Lake road through Beckwith Pass will also cross it. The land is easily cultivated and produces extra large crops—wheat, oats, barley, hops, corn, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit and stock. Wood and water are plentiful and lumber cheap. The land can be taken up without residence under the Desert Act, in tracts of 40 to 320 acres, by a man or woman, married or single.

We are building a large Water System for the irrigation of this land. We want to get customers for the water we will have to sell, so will help you to get a piece of it. The land will cost you $1.25 an acre to the Government, 25 cents down, and $1 on in four years. The Water (a perpetual right and good supply), will cost $8 an acre to the Company: $1.25 down and $2.00 on delivery to the land for its irrigation. All land office business is attended to for customers by us without extra charge, and the filings under the Desert Act as recently amended by Congress, must show a water supply before they will be accepted.

HONEY LAKE CITY, the town we are establishing, offers good chances for the establishment of new businesses, and is well worth investigating.

THESE LANDS CAN BE
TAKEN UP WITHOUT RESIDENCE
Under the Desert Act, affording a chance for the speculator as well as the homeseeker.

EMPLOYMENT AT GOOD WAGES
For Men and Teams on the construction work, if you desire to make a home there

REMEMBER that these Lands are level, all ready for the plow, with rich soil, on railroad now built, and on line of another, building. Fuel is free, lumber cheap, and water plentiful. Good local as well as outside markets. The irrigation of these lands makes them immensely and immediately productive.

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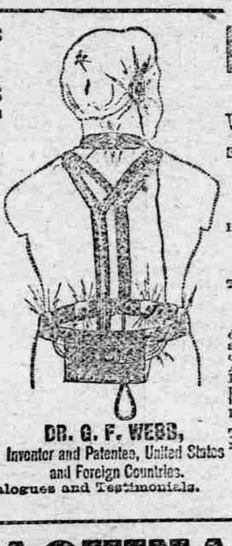

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VIA
SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE
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SOUTH		NORTH	
Lv Portland....	7:00 p. m.	Lv San Fisco....	7:00 p m
Lv Albany....	10:23 p. m.	Lv Albany.....	4:22 a m
Ar San Fisco	8:15 a. m.	Ar Portland.....	7:35 a m

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....	8:30 a. m.	Lv Roseburg....	7:00 a. m
Lv Albany....	12:45 p. m.	Lv Albany....	12:20 p. m
Ar Roseburg....	5:50 p m	Ar Portland....	4:30 p. m

Daily Local Freight Except Sunday.

LEAVE:		ARRIVE:	
Portland....	6:00 p. m.	Albany....	9:00 p m
Albany....	6:30 a. m.	Portland....	10:30 a. m

Lebanon Branch.

8:10 a m..	Lv... Albany....	Ar...	3:25 p m
9:00 a m..	Ar... Lebanon...	Lv...	2:39 p m
1:20 p m..	Lv... Albany....	Ar..	10.21 a m
2:09 a m..	Ar... Lebanon...	Lv..	9:30 a m

—Pullman Buffet Sleepers:—

SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CARS,
For the accommodation of passengers holding second-class tickets, attached to express trains.

West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Mail Train. Daily Except Sunday.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE	
Portland.....	7:50 a. m.	Corvallis.....	12:10 p. m
Corvallis.....	12:56 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....	6:45 a. m.	Portland.....	8:20 a. m

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

E. P ROGERS. Asst. G. F. & P Agent.
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Have fewer parts, and are therefore less likely to get out of order than any other gas or gasoline engines now built. Just light the burner, turn the wheel, and it runs all day.
MAKES NO SMELL OR DIRT.
No double or false explosions, so frequent with the unreliable spark.
For Simplicity it Beats the World.
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T. E. Hogg, Receiver, and
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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 8:45 a. m
Leave Corvallis 2:40 p m.	Leave Corvallis 10:25 "
Arrive Yaquina 8:30 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.

Yaquina.

Steamship "Willamette Valley," June 1st 11th, 22d, July 1st.

San Francisco.

Steamship "Willamette Valley," June 6th 17th, 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.

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