

TRANSPORTATION.

East and South

VIA
THE SHASTA ROUTE
—OF THE—
Southern Pacific R'y Co.

EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY.

6:15 P.M.	Leave Portland	Arrive	8:30 A.M.
10:30 P.M.	Leave Albany	Arrive	12:30 P.M.
10:45 A.M.	Arrive S. Francisco	Leave	7:30 P.M.

Above trains stop at all stations from Portland to Albany, also at Tangent, Shedd, Halvey, H. Triaburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene, Comstock, Drain and all stations from Roseburg to Astoria, inclusive.

ROSEBURG MAIL—DAILY.

8:30 A.M.	Leave Portland	Arrive	4:30 P.M.
12:30 P.M.	Leave Albany	Arrive	12:30 P.M.
5:30 P.M.	Arrive Roseburg	Leave	7:30 A.M.

Pullman B first sleepers and second-class sleeping cars attached to all through trains.

WEST SIDE DIVISION.

Between Portland and Corvallis Mail train daily (except Sunday).

7:30 A.M.	Leave Portland	Arrive	5:30 P.M.
12:15 P.M.	Arrive Corvallis	Leave	1:00 P.M.

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

EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY (Except Sunday).

4:30 P.M.	Leave Portland	Arrive	8:30 A.M.
7:25 P.M.	Arrive McMinnville	Leave	10:30 A.M.

Through tickets to all points in the Eastern states, Canada and Europe can be obtained at lowest rate from A. K. Miller, agent, Corvallis.

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O. R. & N.

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Steamship "Farallon"

A land first-class in every respect. Sails from Yaquina for San Francisco about every eight days. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Shortest route between the Willamette valley and California.

Proposed Sailing Days for June, 1895.

Leave	Arrive
Yaquina June 6, 12 M.	San Fran, June 8, P.M.
San Fran, June 10, A.M.	Yaquina, June 12, P.M.
Yaquina, June 13, 5 P.M.	San Fran, June 15, P.M.
San Fran, June 15, 10 A.M.	Yaquina, June 20, A.M.
Yaquina, June 22, 12 M.	San Fran, June 24, P.M.
San Fran, June 25, 10 A.M.	Yaquina, June 28, A.M.
Yaquina, June 30, 12 M.	San Fran, July 2, P.M.

Fare From Albany or Points West to San Francisco:
Cabin.....\$12
Steerage.....\$8
Cabin—Round trip, good for 60 days.....\$18
For sailing days apply to

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EDWIN STONE, Manager, Corvallis, Oregon.
CHAR. CLARK, Sup't, Corvallis, Oregon.

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For further information call upon or write
C. S. SMITH, Occidental Hotel, Corvallis, Oregon, or
C. C. DONAVAN, Gen'l Ag't, 122 Third Street, Portland, Oregon.



When my little girl was one month old, she had a scab form on her face. It kept spreading until she was completely covered from head to foot. Then she had boils. She had forty on her head at one time, and more on her body. When six months old she did not weigh seven pounds, a pound and a half less than at birth. Then her skin started to dry up and get so bad she could not shut her eyes to sleep, but lay with them half open. About this time, I started using the CUTICURA REMEDY, and in one month she was completely cured. The doctor and drug bills were over one hundred dollars, the CUTICURA bill was not more than five dollars. My child is now strong, healthy, and large as any child of her age (see photo), and it is all owing to CUTICURA. Yours with a Mother's Blessing,
MRS. GEO. H. TUCKER, JR.,
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Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "All about the Blood, Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free.

Baby Blemishes, falling hair, and red, rough hands prevented and cured by Cuticura Soap.

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Main Street, Corvallis.

SHOWING FOR A YEAR

The End of the Fiscal Year of the Government.

DEFICIT FORTY-THREE MILLIONS

This, Added to Last Year's Excess of Expenditures, Makes Over a Hundred and Thirteen Million.

Washington, July 2.—The treasury deficit for the fiscal year just closed will be found by the debt statement to be approximately \$43,250,000. This, added to last year's deficit of nearly \$70,000,000, makes the excess of expenditures over receipts since June 30, 1893, about \$113,250,000. The total receipts of the government this fiscal year, exclusive of postal revenues, amount to nearly \$913,000,000 and the expenditures \$956,250,000, of which postals took \$141,391,523. Last year the aggregate receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$297,722,091 and the expenditures \$367,525,279. The receipts this year therefore were \$15,278,000 larger than last, and the expenditures about \$11,275,000 less. The postal service deficit is about \$11,000,000, which is considerably in excess of that of any recent year.

The internal revenue department of the government has contributed this year to the receipts nearly \$143,000,000, as against a little more than \$147,000,000 last year. The customs this year make a better showing than last by about \$21,000,000. Last year the receipts from this source amounted to nearly \$182,000,000. Of this amount sugar contributed about \$17,350,000, the imports for the nine and a half months, during which the 40 per cent ad valorem duty has been collected, amounted to about 43,350,000 pounds, of which 42,300,000 pounds were cane sugar and the remainder beet.

During the fiscal year the number of national banks in existence has decreased from 3,775 to 3,729. Forty-one national banks have been organized during the year; sixty have gone into voluntary liquidation and thirty-six have been placed in the hands of receivers. The national bank circulation has increased \$4,337,791 from \$207,353,244 July 1, 1894, to \$211,691,085 July 1, 1895. From July 18, 1894, to May 7, 1895, the nearest dates to the year obtainable, the loans and discounts of national banks have increased from \$1,933,389,352 to \$1,976,304,445, or about \$43,000,000. During the same time individual deposits have increased from \$1,677,801,200 to \$1,690,961,299, or about \$13,000,000. The lawful money reserve held by banks show a heavy increase from \$344,105,757 to \$438,931,970, or nearly \$75,000,000.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Eighty Thousand Men Are Now Massed at Vladivostok.

Tacoma, July 2.—The Norwegian steamship Oscar II which arrived early this morning, eighteen days from Vladivostok, Siberia, brings news that the indications are good for another Oriental war. Captain R. Anderson of the steamer says: "Unknown to the outside world Russia has massed 80,000 men at Vladivostok and it is believed in Siberia that preparations are being made for an advance on Japan. Russia has been secretly but actively at work and in the event of trouble with Japan is prepared to hurl a formidable navy and land force into the coveted territory which Japan has wrested from China. These ships and troops have been massed at Vladivostok where the scene is decidedly warlike. The entrance to the harbor at Vladivostok is planted full of torpedoes and no vessels are allowed to pass without Russian naval officers on board as well as experienced Russian pilots who know where the torpedoes are placed. My vessel was escorted in this manner, both going in and coming out of the harbor. Inside the harbor the entire Pacific fleet of Russian warships is massed ready to steam down the coast at a moment's notice. In short 80,000 troops have been concentrated and the inference is clear that Russia is prepared for trouble in case the Japanese give occasion.

Will Give to Whitman College.
Chicago, July 3.—J. K. Pearsons, the great patron of colleges, is to give \$50,000 to Whitman college, Walla Walla, Wash. The friends of the institution are collecting the \$50,000 gift. Mr. Pearsons has given away \$500,000 to various institutions.

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Main Street, Corvallis.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

The Japanese Consul-General in New York Does Not Look for War.

New York, July 1.—"I really don't think war between Japan and Russia is imminent," said Mr. Hashiguchi, the Japanese consul-general at New York, in an interview. He added: "However, Japan will not be bullied. If Russia attempts to interfere with affairs in Corea, Japan will insist upon her rights. We are just beginning to recover from an exhausting war, and are in no hurry to get into another quarrel; but I wish to say emphatically that Japan is not afraid of Russia. I will go so far as to assure you that there are Japanese, and they are not carried away by enthusiasm, who would not be astonished to see a Japanese army in St. Petersburg within the next two years.

"Mr. Waeber, Russian minister to Corea, is a very clever man. He is over 50 years old, and has been minister at Seoul for more than ten years. He was once Russian consul at Yokohama. He is a skilled and experienced diplomat, and I have no doubt he has been greatly influenced in bringing about the present situation.

"You see there is no limit to Russia's aggressive and grasping spirit. If Russia could do us out of the fruits of our victory over China by intrigue and threats, there is no doubt she would like to do so; but Japan is not easily scared. We know something about war, and we realize that from a strategic standpoint Russia would find it difficult to make much headway against us."

THE CABINET COMPLETE.

Make-Up of the Ministry Organized by Premier Salisbury.

London, July 1.—The Marquis of Salisbury has completed the work of forming his new cabinet. The new ministry is:

Premier and secretary of state for foreign affairs, Marquis of Salisbury; president of council, Duke of Devonshire; lord high chancellor, Baron Halsbury; lord of the privy seal, Viscount Cross; chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; secretary of state for home affairs, Sir Matthew White Ridley; first lord of the treasury, A. J. Balfour; secretary of state for the colonies, Marquis of Lansdowne; first lord of the admiralty, George J. Goschen; secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton; president of the board of trade, C. T. Ritchie; president of the local government board, Henry Chaplin; lord lieutenant for Ireland, Baron Ashbourne; secretary for Scotland, Baron Balfour; of Burleigh; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, Sir Henry James.

The other appointments are as follows:

Financial secretary of the treasury, Robert William Hanbury; under secretary for foreign affairs, George N. Curzon.

A Cut by the Governor.

Olympia, Wash., July 1.—Governor McGraw today issued an order disbanded eight companies of infantry and two cavalry troops, upon recommendation of the new brigadier-general. The companies disbanded are:

Company H, First infantry, Vancouver; company I, First infantry, Port Townsend; company B, Second infantry, Goldendale; company C, Second infantry, Centerville; company G, Second infantry, Spokane; company I, Second infantry, Clyde; company K, Second infantry, Tekoa; first unattached company, Waterville; troop C, First cavalry, North Yakima; troop D, First cavalry, Spokane.

The commanders of the companies disbanded have been instructed to collect and preserve all state property for which they are responsible, until the possession thereof is demanded by the adjutant-general. The brigadier-general also suggests the formation of a new infantry company at Spokane.

Da Gama's Suicide.

Buenos Ayres, July 1.—From one of the rebels who escaped capture by government troops after the insurgent defeat near Santa Ana, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, details of the last battle in which Admiral Da Gama took part, and of his suicide have been secured. The admiral, at the head of a force of 400 sailors, was engaged by a brigade of government soldiers numbering 1,200. The battle lasted five hours, and at least 300 men were killed or wounded. Some of the insurgents advised Da Gama to retreat, but he refused and they abandoned them. With a handful of men the admiral repulsed five attacks of the government cavalry, but the struggle was hopeless, and seeing that all was lost, Da Gama ordered a retreat and cut his own throat.

Da Gama's body was taken to Santa Ana by the government troops and there horribly mutilated. The throats of many of the captured rebels were cut by the victorious soldiers.

Will Return as British Subjects.

San Francisco, July 2.—Volney F. Ashford and Fred Alundenburg, who were exiled from Hawaii for alleged implication in the recent rebellion, have announced that they will return to Honolulu. They will not go as British subjects, as has been reported, but under the protection of the British flag. They claim to be British subjects, and they now say they have received assurance from Great Britain that they will be supported in their claim of a right of residence in Hawaii.

A Million-Dollar Estate at Stake.

Parkersburg, W. Va., June 28.—E. E. McMahon, who claims to be the only heir to the estate of Lord Alfred McDonald Grenville, is in the city taking depositions to establish his claim. McMahon claims to be the son of Mrs. Mary Bensley, deceased, formerly of California. If he can prove this, an estate worth more than \$1,000,000 awaits him.

THE DANGER IN SUGAR

Some Interesting Facts Not Known at Home.

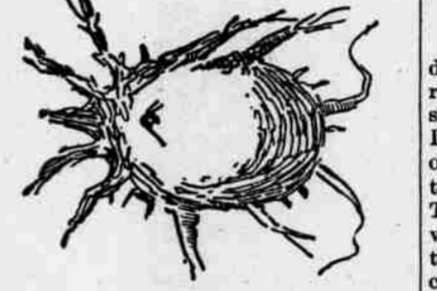
UNCLEAN AND GERM-LADENED

Chinese Wares Being Largely Consumed in Oregon and Washington That Are Unfit for Use.

Portland, Or., June 26.—The steamship Tacoma arrived at Victoria recently from Hong Kong, China, with the latest Oriental advices, and reports the plague in that unfortunate country again raging violently. It is said by natives from Amoy that this awful pestilence has suddenly broken out in the Tungan district, China, with terrible violence, 40 per cent of the inhabitants actually dying of the disease and few escaping the sickness. Those who are able to leave are doing so only to carry the plague elsewhere.

Referring to the report a well-known business man stated to the press representative tonight that the Tungan district is one of the sources of supply for raw sugar for the Hong Kong sugar refineries and as large quantities of these sugars were shipped to the Dominion of Canada and the United States that the people hardly appreciate the frightful results that might follow the introduction of the plague into America through the use of unclean merchandise.

In view of all this a recent article published in a leading coast paper which dealt exhaustively with the subject is of general interest and is reproduced below. After some general remarks on household economy this stated:



The principal sources of sugar supply are the refineries situated in the different parts of the United States; but a very large portion of the stock that is manufactured by these refineries is imported from Germany, the Sandwich Islands and the West Indies. Another point of importance for refined sugars is China, but the sugars from that country are only used in any quantity on the Pacific coast. Not less than \$1,500,000 was sent to China for sugar consumed on the Pacific coast during the year 1894, and the business threatens to increase.

Now there are two very important factors to the development of this Western country. The first is to produce these articles that are in demand, and which can take the place of imported products for which our money has to be sent away. The second is to encourage the population in our immediate section to consume those articles that are produced as far as possible on the coast.

There are several sugar factories in California, doing a large business. In 1894 they spent for labor alone \$500,000. While there is room for other factories, there is plenty of sugar here to supply the demand; and the importing of China sugars has been carried on simply because there is a tendency on the part of our people, consumers and merchants, to buy the cheapest article that is offered, irrespective of quality. We do not think the consumer is altogether to blame for this. The retail grocer takes that sugar which will afford him the greatest profit. Unless the consumers are watchful, they cannot be sure that they are not eating sugars that are manufactured by the cheap coolie laborer of the Orient, where hard labor, though nasty, is so cheap that there is no inducement to use machinery. Custom house figures absolutely show that there were imported into the Portland and Port Townsend (Oregon and Washington) districts in 1894, 11,000,000 pounds of



FIG. 2.

refined sugars from Hong Kong, and all of this sugar was handled in a surreptitious way by our retail grocers (for our wholesalers will not buy it, the retailer getting his supplies direct from the importer's brokers), and sold as American sugars. Ask any grocer if he handles China sugars, and he will answer "No." What has become of the 11,000,000 pounds imported?

It probably goes without saying that the Eastern, or Oriental countries, are the hotbeds for the development of all kinds of horrible, loathsome human diseases, the cholera, small-pox, leprosy, etc. In one instance, in 1892, the steamer Palmas, which brought 3,000 to 3,000 bags of China sugar to Victoria, had smallpox on board, and there were later cases of the same disease among the stevedores who helped to discharge the vessel. In 1894, the great sugar refineries of Hong Kong were compelled to cease operations for lack of labor due to the plague, and

STRUGGLE WITH FIRE

A Heavy Loss of Property in San Francisco.

BUSINESS PORTION ENDANGERED

Water Pressure Not Sufficient for the Drain Upon It, and the Fire Had to Burn Itself Out.

San Francisco, June 29.—Something like \$2,000,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire in the lower part of the city tonight. Almost three entire blocks, covered with dwellings, lumber yards and expensive manufacturing plants, went up in smoke despite the efforts of the firemen to subdue the flames. A little while before 6 o'clock the fire started in the rear of Carrick, Williams & Wright's box factory, on Fifth street, between Bryant and Buxome, Fourth and Fifth streets, were reduced to piles of glowing embers. Then, to complete the ruin, the fire jumped Fourth street, fanned by a stiff breeze, and licked up the western half of two blocks divided by Brannan, between Third and Fourth. Fortunately the breeze which prevailed during the hottest part of the conflagration died away or more of the town would have been burned.

The water pressure was not sufficient for the drain made upon it by the full complement of engines, and in some places the fire was left to burn itself out. Everything possible was done by the department, but the blaze was too fierce for the fighters.

It was the worst fire in years and one of the most stubborn that the firemen had tried to handle in years. They fought the encroaching tongues of fire in one place only to see them shoot up in another. The dry wooden buildings were like so much kindling wood, and tall, three-story frames were snapped up in an instant.

But one brick structure stood in the path of the devastating element, and that was St. Rose's church, on Brannan, near Fourth. The church was only partly completed, but was destroyed, with rectory and school house. Several hotels, lodging-houses and a hundred or so humble homes were swept out of existence during the hours the fire raged.

Probably 500 poor families have been made homeless, besides losing all their possessions. Another hundred or more of small manufacturing establishments, such as box and furniture factories, machine shops, etc., have been destroyed. Three big wineries, containing millions of gallons of wine, wool ware houses, freight houses and railroad yards, docks, lumber and coal yards, had narrow escapes. Only one fatality has been reported. Miss Gilroy was covered with burning oil and perished.

During the first few hours of the fire there was not much excitement in the city, but when it grew dark and the sky became a mass of flame, the people from all parts of the city rushed to the scene. The police could do nothing with the mob that swept through the fire lines, and the only impression made on the crowd was when a fire engine would come tearing along the street. The mass of humanity would part, fighting and struggling to get out of the way.

Among the residents of the fire district there was a panic. Hundreds of families tried to save their property, and in many instances had to be driven away from their homes by the firemen.

Would Not Discuss Publicly.

Washington, June 29.—Monsignore Satolli returned today after an absence of some time at school commencing. Inquiry was made of him as to the status of the difficulty between Bishop Bonannus, of Nebraska, and Fathers Murphy and Fitzgerald, who had threatened to appeal to Washington unless the bishop withdrew certain accusations he had made in dismissing them. In response to the inquiry, Monsignore Satolli sent word that the case was not one which he would discuss publicly, further than to say that the diocese was in a very bad condition and the priests were in an unfortunate position. He would not state what appeal had been made or what action would be taken.

The Evidence Considered Insufficient.

Washington, June 29.—There will be no more attempts on the part of the government to prosecute the 130 members of the A. R. U. in California, charged with participating in the strike of last July. The attorney-general advised the United States district attorney at San Francisco to use his own discretion in the matter, and he replied that he would dismiss the cases now pending.

The reason for this action is that evidence against the men is insufficient. The cost of the prosecution already tried was \$20,000, and no convictions were secured. As there is no additional evidence to be used it is considered impossible to convict them.

London, June 27.—In the house of lords today the seal-fisheries bill passed the second and third readings.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE