### MISCELLANEOUS.

### The World's Forests.

The forests of Europe are estimated as being 500,000,000 acres in extent, or about twenty per cent the whole area of the continent. In North American it is reckoned that 1,460 000,000 acres are covered with trees. of which area 000,000,000 are in British North America. In South America forests occupy 700,000,000 scres. The total amount for the two continents of the New World and Europe gives 3,600,000 geographical miles. The proportion of forest land to the whole area of Europe, as above stated, is computed at twenty per cent; in America, twenty-one per cent. Supposing, therefore, twenty per cent. to be the proportion in Asia, Africa, and Australia, the grand total of the forests of the world cover a space of 7,734,000 geographical miles. The areas of State forests and woodlands are estimated at the following figures in the following European countries: Prussia, 6,200,000 acres; Bavaria, 3,230,000 acres; France, 2,700 000; Austria, 2,230,000; Hanover, 900,000; Wurtemberg, 409,087; Saxony, 304,-000; England, 112,376. The range of hight of trees varies from the | miniature Alpine willow of a few inches in hight to the stupendous Wellingtonia, which grows to a hight of 350 feet, although, indeed, it is stated that one of the eucalypti often reaches a hight of 420 feet in Victoria. In Sclavonia a tree called the sapin attains a hight of 275 feet, and the umbrella pines of Italy 200 feet. The California big tree is said to girth 96 feet. The destruction of woods and forests, however. is very enormous, and in the majority of instances no attempts are being made for their re-production. In South Africa, we are told, millions of acres are destroyed and made waste acqually. In New Zealand the thirty per cent, of forest existing in 1830 had sunk to twenty-eight in 1868, and to eighteen would result in the total destruction of the New Zealand forests by 1889. In America, in the United States especially, the consumption of timber is enormous, and although public attention has been called to the matter, and the United States Statute of March, 1875, imposes a time of \$500, or a year's imprisonment, for waston injury or destruction of trees, and also a fine of \$206, or six months' imprisonment, for allowing cattle to injure trees "on National grounds," the yearly consumption and improvident use of timber is almost incedible. Although, says the Scientific Americase, there are no available statistics to show the exact rate of speed with which they are using up the wood supply, it is easy to see that it is being done with great rapidity, Taking the legitimate use of lumber alone, industries based on its manufacture constitute the second in point of magnitude in America, and are only exceeded by the iron interest. in 1873, which rate of diminution, if continuof magnitude in America, and are only exceeded by the iron interest. About 150,000 persons are stated to be employed in producing sawed lumber alone; \$143,500,000 are ining sawed lumber alone; \$143,500,000 are invested therein, "and 4,285,000 latbs, 8 265,
000,000 shingles, and £2,750,000,000 feet of
timber are yearly manufactured." On the
secondary in lustries based on the use of
tumber as a raw material, carpentery, cabinet making, shipbuilding, etc., millions of
people are employed. According to Prof.
Brewer's assertion, wood forms to fue or
two thirds the population, and the partial
fuel of nine-tenths of the remaining third:
add this to the former estimate, and come
there it was sold to white citizens and trading bands of friendly savages.

Adam Zumwalt was skilled, not only in
both the former estimate, and come
there it was sold to white citizens and trading bands of friendly savages.

We copy the following from the Philadel phia Practical Farmer:

'ace of the plowed land, I feel more enthusiasm over my schlevement than comes
from my encounters in public life in Washington." We wonder what he would say if
he could see the beautifully finished implements which Massachusetts displays in an
adjoining section. Although her grains are
not nearly equal to those sent from Oregon,
yet New Hampshire has a collection which
does her great credit.

[ We publish the following at request of Mr. T. L. Zumwalt, of Mohawk, Lane county, Oregon, probably a descendant of Adam Zumwalt, the nero of the story

Tale of the "Crooked" in the Olden Time.

BY J. W. CUNNINGHAM

The sensation which crooked whisky is creating in this "the centennial year" of our national history, is suggestive of the fullowing narrative, touching the first distiller and distillery west of the Mississippi:

Adam Zumwalt was a soldier of the war for American independence. When the contest ended he migrated to Kentucky and settled in the town of Lexington, then a collection of rude log houses with clap-board roofs. He had the honor of putting on the first shingle roof in Lexington. Nails had not then found their way into the wilderness in shingle roof in Lexington. Nalls had not then found their way into the wilderness in sufficient quantities to be used so extravagantly as in nailing on shingles. Wooden pegs were used as a substitute for nails. Through each shingle and the sheeting on which it was laid, a hole was bored with a gimlet or brace and bit, and into the hole thus formed a peg was driven, and each shingle was as securely fastened as the method employed would insure.

Adam Zumwait was not only a house builder, but was skilled in the art of making whisky. The making of intoxicating drinks has never been numbered smong the woost

has never been numbered among the arts." It did not perish with the antediluvians who were lost in the flood.

Among the "treasures" (?) which the pi-oneers of the Old Dominion brought with them to the wilds of Kentucky, was a "cop-per still" for making whisky. Talk about per still" for making whisky. Talk about "crooked whisky" in 1876! Whisky was always "crooked!" The very machine in which it acquired its "crooked qualities was one of the "crookedest" machines immaginable. But with all its crookedness it ever crooked in a "ring."

The pioneers of Kentucky obtained meat

ceived the idea adopted by the national financiers of our time of paying a considerable portion of it by a tax on whisky. That was a distasteful law to many of the old time patriots, especially in western Pennsylvania, where whisky was held in high estimation. The tax collectors were buffeted and spit upon, and otherwise maltreated. The whisky men gave the President trouble then as now. An army was raised to put down the reballion, which it did in 1794, at a cost of \$669.992.34.

people are employed. According to Prof. Brawer's assertion, wood forms the fuel of the construction, and the partial fuel of nine-tenths of the remaining third; add this to the former estimate, and some general idea will be obtained of the enormous drain upon American forests that is constantly in progress. As a net, it is well known that in 1871 as meany as 10,000 acress of forest were stripped of their timber to supply Chicago with fuel, and yet no attempt is made to re-produce.—Lined and Water.

Oregon at the Gentennial.

We copy the following from the Philadel.

We copy the following from the Philadel. the fore-wheels of a wagon to lay on their

side, Missouri was then under Spanish rule, and

informed that the fines' sample of rye was taken from a field which yielded one hundred bushels per acre. In sidition to these samples of grain, which are to glass jars, a large number of varieties are shown just as they were cut. It bout fifty specimens of native and cultivated grasses are also shown, some of which are wonderfully large. We measured one bundle of Eentucky biggrass which was over six feet to height, and a bundle of orchaed grass stood a trife overseven feet. Oregon is so far awey that it will be impossible for her to send many fresh fruits, but the has cent a very large collection dried by the Alden process, which gives a very good idea of what they senus to when freet. The display of wool is also very fine advance of him, hailed his coming with large proportion of it is of coarse wools, and some of those exhibit a remarkable growth. One sample of Cotawold wool, thritteen months growth, is fourteen and one-half inches in length, while a sample of exfect shire vool, twelve and orse-half months rowth, measured lifteen inches.

One of the leading features of this display, however, will be the collection of woods are polished and cited, while others are shown in their nature condition. Among the larger specimens of hundred test from the but of the tree, and we were information for one bearing the larger specimens of wood are polished and cited, while others are shown in their nature condition. Among the larger specimens of wood we were information, the true and we were information of woods we noticed a codar slab, six feet wide, which was cut two hundred test from the but of the tree, and we were information of woods we noticed a codar slab, six feet wide, which was cut two hundred test from the but of the tree, and we were information and the specimens of wood are polished and codar slab, six feet wide, which was cut two hundred test from the but of the tree, and we were information and the specimens of each relative to the six of t

hondred test from the but of the tree, and we were shottened and sound come as an entry of the tree seem to grow as well as the native trees seem to grow as well as the native trees seem to grow as well as the native trees in the wars and the feet higher. Fruit trees seem to grow as well as the native trees in the wars the listin queriers proposed for them. and the trees in the wars the listin queriers proposed for them. and the trees in the wars the listin queriers proposed for them. Still house, and commoneed distilling. He was the bud, which range from eight to most feet in higher. Looking at this collection, as a whole, one cannot fail to be impressed with the idea that Oragon is a slate of marvested with the idea that Oragon is a slate of marvested in the first of the share of the from the old Grante State—New Hamsshire. Georginging the foreground of this collection is an impressed of the state of the state of the wilderness without a round the collection is an impressed of the state of

Northern region. They killed deer and dextrously removed the bide as a boy does the skin of a rabbit, making no holes except the skin of a rabbit, making no holes except where the bead and test were. All but one they fastened, filled the hide with whisky, and closing the last opening they suspended their treasure between two stalwart barbarians on a pole, who went off in long trot for their canoes or camp. The French imported their whisky at great cost, and sold it to the Indians at tive dollars a gallon. Adam Zumwalt made his and sold it at a paying profifor one dollar a gallon. The wrath of the French waxed hot against the American interloper who was so fearfully spoiling their trade. But they did him no personal damage, they only poured French curses on him, and told the Indians he was making "crook ed whisky"—whisky that was poisoned. ed whisky"-whisky that was poisoned. But the red barbarians thought it a greater luxury to be poisoned at a dollar a gallon than at rive. So they continued to buy it

Adam Zumwalt was a great man among the Indians. When theyernor Wilkenson had his first "pow-wow" with the tribes of the North at St. Louis, he invited his old the North at St. Louis, he invited has not bellow beatsman to join him on the recasion. To do the Governor bonor, the barbarians formed double lines through which his excellency passed, that they might look upon and sainte him. Till the guternatural march began, the Indians did not know that the "fire water man" was about, but as he the "fire-water man" was about, but as he passed between the lines arm in arm with passed between the lines arm in arm with the Governor, they went into ecstatics over him and forgot the honor one the Governor. The latter said be never so sensibly felt his littleness as then. After a few years of havoe with his whisky among all races who in-dulged in its use, Adam's conscience began to hurt him and he gave it up forever, re-pented him of the evil he had done, and died a church member.

a church member.

The old state papers show that Adam Zumwalt was recognized by the land commissioners to adjust Spanish claims as one of the first claimants on the domain of Spain. The same land was secured to him that he settled upon in 1798.

Adam Zumwalt brought to Missouri the

first sheep ever introduced west of the Mis-sissippi. If a pair of horns from the head of one of his pioneer cocks could now be had, what a contribution it would be from the granges of Missouri to the Centennial exhibition rooms!

The foregoing is a narrative of facts derived from Mrs. Mary Kane, a daughter of Adam Zumwalt, who yet lives and remembers the journey to Missouri, who heard the first Protestant preaching in Missouri, and joined the Methodist Church under Jesse Walker, in the second year of that Church's Walker, in the second year of that Church's existence west of the Mississippi.

### BEN HOLLADAY.

NEW YORK, May 20 .- Ben Holladay now lives at Portland, Oregon—not so wealthy as in days of vors, and not in such style as he once ambitioned to live in Westchester county, whee, in 1868, he hought a domain of 1,000 acres of the test land in the eastern part of the State and began building thereon a residence which would rival those of the English nobility. He made over the whole estate to his wife, now decessed. Around the fartile screen of Ophir Farm, as the estate of Mr. Hulladay to all defend and in a named on of Mr. Holladay is called, and is named on the bars of the great from entrance gate. ran a tail granits wall, capped with smooth cut stone. This wall was built by special con-tree, and it cost \$40 per rod. It endo-sa the entire farm, and within its circuit are lots of entire form, and within its circuit are lots of farm houses and rural cottes in which dwelt many tenants of the esare. There are two entrances to Ophir farm. One is at the southeast and the other at the north, and each has a massive stone gate-bouse and solid gravel drive. Just east of the stone dwelling, in a grassy valley, pear the turnpike, standers ampli sachje comes of granite, in which Mrs. Holladay, who was a devout Catholic, rigorously performed the duties of her faith. On yesterday sale was begun on the premises, under executions to the amount of \$220 000, on account of unpaid work on farm buildings and on the mansion. The dining-room of the latter had been work on farm buildings and on the man-ion. The dining-room of the latter had been planned to seat at least 150 persons. Mr. Oils, Mr. Holladay's agent, strolling over the grounds previous to the sale of yesterday, gave the following account of Mr. Holladay's career: When Mr. Holladay bought Ophir farm he was in the tull tide of his financial prosperity. He was owner of the Overland stage route, and was speculating in beef on the plains that brought him thousands upon thousands of dollars. His mailpay from the government on the Overland route amounted to about \$150,000 a year, and from his stages be derived about \$1,500 a day. He also owned a ship line from San Francisco to Portland, Oregon; a line from California to the Sandwich Islands, and a line to Australia. At this time it was estama ed he was worth about \$10,000,000. Soon he sold out all his steemship times and invested his money in the San Francisco and In the Agricultural building fully four fifths of the American exhibitors have their displays in position, and in a few days energe the American department will be mily completed. Many of the States have grade typical exhibits, some of which are very fine—Oregon in particular has a heautiful display. Over sixty varieties of grains are shown, and many of them, particularly the wheat and rye, are of a much finer quality than we have ever seen before. We were informed that the fines sample of rye was taken from a field which yielded one hundred bushels per are. In addition to these he sold out all his steamship lines and invested his money in the San Francisco and Oreg. Railroad. This investment failed, and thereafter Mr. Holladay steadily lost money. His immense real estate feil in value, and nillion, ware lost almost as quickly as they had been acquired. He sold his ovariand mail route to Wells, Fargo & Co., in 1868, for \$50,000, and raceived a oneck for the property. For the estate in Westchester county, with expenses of building and adorment, he paid about \$50,000. The chateau cost \$171,000. His first wife is buried, with several sous, and a daughter, under the marble slabs at the tomb in the chapel. This daughter died it will be remembered in a railroad our near Chicago, when on her way east from San Francisco. She was the wife of Count de Pourtales, now of the French embassy at Washington. Not very long after her death he married in Paris the me orions Mrs. Beecher. This daughter of old Ben's, like the one still riving, married for the search sale on yesterday about 20 ciles, horses and miles, and a large quantity of horses and buffalses, images of which nited the parks, were sold. The nules, cows, horses, calves and sheep, and farming implements were bidden off at high prices. Ophir farm is still for sale and several off-rahay have offered \$3.000 for the chateau and 100 acres, but as the most of the Sourel Heart, and they wish for lee acres in the front park. They have offered \$3.000 for the chateau and 100 acres, but as the most of the Sourel Heart, and they wish for lee acres in the front park. They have offered \$3.000 for the chateau and 100 acres, but as the most of the screet they seek cost \$4.000 each, Mr. Oris refuses to sell.

Fen has cast his

### Land for Immigrants. CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE. 4,000 ACRES,

In Quantities to Suit Purchasers 230 ACRES, one south and adjoining the Rall-aud-nitable for gr in or vegetables.

and suitable for gr in or vegetables.

946 ACRES four miles southerst of Salem, on the railroad, with Mill theek thanks; through 10.— This is the charges to siving in part of the old Rector denation calin, on which I raised the present year first bushels of wheat and three tons of timethy per sere. The first crop of ours ever taised on sart of this land measured ninety-ton bushels per acre, grain weighted and ground chained by Mr. Alfred Stanton, of Salem.

f Salem.

2700 At RFS of prairie and light brush land,
this timber for facility purposes, bounded by the with timber for forming paracoand light brash land, with timber for forming paracos, bounded by the Willametre ever for four utiles, beautiful late on the cast, beat landings all along the river, communing four mines north of Salemanian Chaolico Frain land—the largest and most suitable body of land to be found in the Wille. continues norm of Shem-all And Carlo Bardin land, the learness and most suitable body of land to be found in the Wildemette valley to be purchased by a colony. To be send from \$15 to \$25 per acre. This land will all be immediately resurveyed, and can be seed in larger or smaller parcels to suit serchasers. It can be subdivided to the best possible advantage, and can other any person or persons, or rolony of persons, desiring to purchase bomes in the best part of the Williamette valley, near the city of Salem and within reach of the best social advantage, as well as most haverable located with respect to markets, greater advantages, on more floor added terms, than they are expect to realize again.

THOMAS CLOSS.

Copartnership.

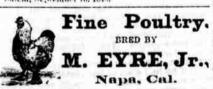
JOHN MINTO. WALTER A. ADAMS. MINTO & ADAMS,

• BREEDERS OF MERINO SHEEP

TAKE pleasure in offering to the Wool-Growers of Oregon and the adjoining Territories the chance to purchase THOROUGHBRED MERINOS, and asto purchase THOROUGHERED MERLING, will en-suring parties interested that they can, and will en-deavor to, sell Sheep of the same quality and value at MUCH CHEAPER CATES than such can possibly be a surface of the property of the control of the con-MUCH CHEAPTH HAADS and comparison with other Speep offered in the market are confishly invited.

Address MINTO & ADAMS,
Salem, Oregon,

N. B.—The Rams and Ram Lambs of the dick can be seen on the ISLAND FARM, adjoining Salem.— The Ewes can be seen at the same place, (a at the HILL FARM four and a hall miles south of the city. Salem, September 10, 1875.



BRONZE TURKEYS, WEIGHING 40 lbs each. Emden Geese, weigh ing from 40 to 50 lbs, per pair. BRAHMAS, Leghorns, Games, etc. Pekin Ducks, avcraging is to 20 lbs., and best of all Ducks as layers. Also, a fine assortment of Pigeons, Raphits, Guinen Fowls, and Perrets, any variety of Fowls desired imported. Elegantrue to name tresh and well cacked, for sale at a colorate prices, Send samp for librarated Circu'ar and Price List, to M. EYRE,

NAPA, Cal.

On recept of 40 cents in stamps, I will furnish specimes copy of the POULTRY BULLETIN, an illustrated 32 page monthly, the recognized at hority in poultry matters in the U. S.; and decidedly the best Poultr. Journal published. Subscription only \$1.25

year.
Please state that you saw this advertisement in the Willamette Farmer. Orders may be left at this office.

# FURNITURE

STORE. I HAVE PURCHASED THE ENTIRE interest of Messrs. Yearon & Longhary in the Furniture Store on the west side of Commercial Street, Salem,

and shall keep on hand a GENERAL AS-FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERY Parlor & Chamber Sets, BEDSTEADS, LOUNGES,

ROCKERS, &C., Repairing and Jobbing

DONE IN THE BEST MANNER, And at reasonable price, us I am a practical workman

JOHN GRAY. Salem, July 12, 1875.;

# JOHN G. WRIGHT.

# FAMILY GROCERIES. Crockery and Glassware.

Wooden and Willow Ware,

# Tobacco and Cigars.

Salem, April 20, 1875.

# COMMERCIAL STREET.

To Farmers and Others.

Immigrants are arriving in the state by every steamer in search of employment, and the Board find difficulty in getting vecaseles for them we therefore camestly request formers and others who require fa in Hands or labor of any kind, to immediately communicate with us and we will clade

who require Fa in Hands or labor of any kind, to fine-inated commanicate with us and we will gladly supply them with such labor free of charge on our part. Please state the wages offered, the class of men-you want, and for how long employment will be given. The Assistant Secretary is in daily attendance at the Board Rooms, Ankeny's Building Pertland, from he to 3 p. in each day, to whom all lotters should be addressed. bessed.

W. S. LADD.
B. GOLDS MITH.
H. W. CORRETT.
C. LRINERWERKR.
WILLIAM REID.

State Commissioners of Immigration.

WM. ARMSTRONG.

### BOOT-MAKER, South Salem.

MARMERS CAN GET GOOD BOOTS MADE TO

### \$7.00 COIN. Give Me a Call.

For Sale! THE PINE RESIDENCE corner of Commercial claims Division streets, in describle situation, with housel tree, well finished, and conveniently, transcel, and grounds tastefully arramented. Will he be done of the commendating terms. Apply to

Patton's Block State St., SALES.

## Plummer Fruit-Dryer.

A S a proof of what I have have here tofore stated to the people of Oregon. I give below a letter from the Plummer Fruit Drying Co. of East Pertiand. After the close of business of 1875, why endorsing it, after using it one exitire season, and as a proof to substantiate what they say, they now contemplate purting up another Dryer, of the same capacity of the one they now have, which will increase their capacity to five hundred bushels of apples per day. Having now located here in Portland for the purpose of supplying the demand for Fruit Dryers in Gregori and Washington Territory. I can supply these dryers at a cost of from \$2,000 to \$4,000, according to capacity. Warranted to dry from S to 16 bushels of apples per hour, at a small cost for labor and fuel. These machines being so cheap and simple in construction, they cannot tall to supersede all other known machines. I would also say to the full growers, that I have invented a Machine (and sam now waiting for a patent mat will cut and spread the fruit on the trays with a very small amount of labor. I also have invented a Peaco Parer the is on an entirely new principle, paring sout as well as hard; does its work well, with great speech, and slices and pits the fruit ready for the Dryer in the best to sable manner, and at a great swing lo quantity of fruit.

W, S, PLUMMER, Parentee.

#### PRUIT DRYER TESTIMONIALS.

EAST PORTLAND, Jan. 41b. 1876.

Mr. W. S. PLUMMER—Berr Sirz. As tid-ls a time when all are much interested in Fruit Drying, we think that in justice to yen and for the information of the public it is but right and proper that we should give all the information we can. Now after having operated you Dryer during this sees on we feel warranted in swing that for the amount of money invested we still believe as we did from the start that good Dryer is the best Dryer yet intriduced into this country. The capacity of the Dryer we find to be about 8 (eight) bushels per hour. The Dried fruit we claim to be as good as any, though perbais not as much bleached as the "Alden" Frui, and we are satisfed that we can produce Dried Fult at less expense than the "Alden." The stockholders of our Company manife, ted their confidence in the Phummer Dryer at our meeting last Saturday by a manimous vote to increase the capital stock \$12,000 (twelve thousand dollars) for the purpose of adding one more bryer to the pre-ext one, and making oth r improvements for next season. We will intriber say that we believe that by an improvement nade by the patente. In the Hester and Fan that there will be an increase of capacity and a saving of Feet.

J. S. Newell, Secretary a d superintendent.

East Pourland, J. Jee. 17, 1878.

J. S. NEWELL, Secretary a d Superintescaed.

Mr. Premare. Dear Str. 1 have been watching both the Alden and your Fruit bryer the past senson, so as to determine which was the best Machine for deying Primes. I visited the Alden Dryer at Oregon City, and examined the Primes cried on that Machine for and I have also examined several lots diel on your Machine at East Portland, and my opinion is that your Dryer is not the best Machine or gride Primes. My reasons are these; Your Eachine ories hem without bursting or cracking, white 1 notices that a great deal of the finit cried on the sld n Machine was bursted open, and after a Prime is bursted in drying It is worthless for market as a Prime, therefore 1 ran recommend your Machine for drying Frances or anything else. Your study.

Proprietor of Railroad Nursery.

POUTLAND, dan, 10, 1876.

Mn, W. S. PLUMER—Dear Shy. The Dryer purchased by us from you for the purpose of drying our chased by us been in operation two months and notes uoon work. All those that have tried the product personne it the very best quality.

Yours truly, STEEL & CO.

### CENTENNIA L. 1776. 1876.

PROCLAMATION.

Chicago and North-Western kailway.

The Popular Route Overland.

PASSENGERS FOR CHICAGO, Niagara Falls, Pittsburg, Phindeiobia, Montreal, Quebec, New York, Boston, or any point East, should buy their TRANSCONTINENTAL TICKETS Via the Pioneer Route,

Chicago and Northwestern Railway. THIS IS THE BEST ROUTE EAST.

Its Track is of STESL RAILS, and on it has been made the FASTEST time that has ever been MADE in this country. By this route passengers 6-r points east of Chicago have caolee of the following lines from Chicago

BY THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHI-CAGO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAYS; 3 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY, with Pullman Pal-ace cars through to Philadelphia and New York on each train.

1 THROUGH TRAIN, with Pullman Palace Cars to Baltimore and Washington.

BY THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTH-RRN RAILWAY AND CONNECTIONS (NEW YORK CENTRAL AND ERIE RAILROADS): 3 THROUGH TRAINS DARLY, with Palace Draw-ing Room and Silver Palace Sleeping Cars through to New York

BY THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL GRAND TRUNK, GREAT WESTERN AND ERIE AND NEW YORK CENTRAL RALLWAYS

3 THROUGH TRAINS, with Pullman Palace Drawfork, to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester, or New York, to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester, or New York City.

BY BALTIMORE AND OHIO BAILBOAD: 2 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY, with Pullman Palace Cars for Newark, Zanesville, Wacceling, Washington, and Baltimore, without change.

This is the SHORTEST, REST, and on y line remaining the Pullansa celebrated PALACK SLEPPING UARRS AND COACHES, connecting with Union Pacific Railroad at OMABA, and from the WEST, via Grand Junction, Marshall, Cedar Rapids, Chiaton, Sterling, and Dixon, for CHICAGO AND TROCKAST.

This popular route is unsurpassed for Sp. ed. Comfort, and Sa ety. The smooth, well balast d. and perfect track of steel ralls, he celebrates Pollman Palace Shoephe Cars, the perfect Telegraph System of moving trains, the regularity with which they run, it each trade arrangement for unding troogs of cars to Chicago from all points West. some twice sengers all the comforts in modern hallway investig. No changes of Cars and no tedicus delays at For hes.

Passengers will find ticke s via this Poweri's Route at the General Ticket Office of the Central Pacific railroad Sacramento.

Tickets for rale in all the Ticket Offices of the Central Pacific Mall rate.

MARTIN HE GENERAL SERVICES OF STATES OF STATES

### MOUNTAIN BALM The Great Oregon Remedy for CHRONIC COUGHS, C. LDS.

Diseases of the Laugs. Is PERFECTLY HARMLESS—CANNOT INJUBE the most delicate. The pure syrup—a beautimi article—pleasant to the faste—prepared with great care—can be had at both PRIEDMAN'S and COX & BELT'S Drue Stores Salem. 60341

REAL ESTATE LOANS. OREGON AND WASHINGTON Trast Investment Company

OF SCOTLAND. THIS Company is proposed to negotiate loans in aums from \$5.0 to \$5.000 seems over 'MPRO-VED CITY PROPERTY and F.R.A. LANDS, for fixed periods f years, or repayable by half jearly installuncate. For terms, apply to WILLIAM REID, Manager, novibr 9 First Street Portland.