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**THE WILLAMETTE FARMER.**

We will submit to all the producers of the Pacific Northwest the great importance of having and effectually supporting a popular organ that will be an able and reliable exponent of the wishes of producers and a champion for their rights.

With the development of this region there must come a subsidized press, and corruption in all branches of public life, that established party organs cannot be depended on to expose. The need of a reliable people's journal, that shall be above the reach of corruption, outside of politics, and open always to honest expression of opinion from the people themselves, cannot be too highly estimated.

Asking only to be judged by the past, the WILLAMETTE FARMER claims the confidence and support of all the producing class. For ten years it has been edited by the same hand, directed by the same mind, and has grown useful and influential, because the public have learned to respect its opinions as ably expressed and believe they are sincerely held.

This paper claims support only from the agriculturists of Oregon and Washington, no others are asked to take it. We depend on farmers—and farmers only—for the means to do business, and we work only for their interests.

We are not able to put canvassers in the field, so we appeal to friends universally to do what they can to increase our circulation, and call attention to the liberal premium we offer to all who procure new subscribers.

Two things are necessary for our success: We must have liberal support and punctual payment—must be paid in advance.

Now is the time when wealth greatly increases in this metropolis, and capital here seeks to overshadow all outside interests. The producers have only one organ, and they give that a half-hearted support while others are investing hundreds of thousands of dollars in building up great newspapers in the interest of Portland.

To speak plainly: So far we have given ten years of life and labor to this newspaper; have proved by that long fidelity that we know no interests but those of agriculture; have come to this city to better maintain the interest of production, and are here boldly defending our patrons in the very house of their traditional foes.

If any man thinks this journal is doing good work, it is his duty to sustain it and work for it with others. It is no support to forget to pay dues until the end of the year. It is no support to oblige an editor, whose whole soul is enlisted in your service, to do double work to earn money to live on, while he does your work without a dollar of pay for a year at a time.

This is plain talk, but is the truth. There are farmers enough in this region to give princely support to a first class newspaper. Many who are our friends give us such a support, and we regard their tried friendship and words of encouragement as worth more than gold.

The great majority of producers need waking up to their own interests in many respects, and especially to the need of supporting a first class journal devoted to their interest.

You, of course, naturally suppose that a man protects himself in his business, but the truth is that for ten years money has been constantly put into this paper to make it what its publishers believed it should be. We have had an ambition to deserve support, and have received enough, had it been given substantially, to reward our efforts well, but in ten years we have lost a small fortune by bad debts, and we have now determined to do business for cash, or not do it at all.

We present this matter to the attention of all who wish to maintain the integrity and independence of the farming interests, and believe that farmers have rights worth defending. This is not a sensational or a radical newspaper; does not cry "wolf" as loud as some, but it stands squarely up to its work and belongs to the people. It has all the more influence that it refuses to fight wind mills, or pander to visionary schemes. We propose to go slow and sure, and shall be found steadfast, favoring nothing that is evil, and fearing no power, however great and arbitrary, that seeks to do harm or wrong to the tillers of the soil.

Mr. Villard certainly has a clear appreciation of the value of education and the necessity of endowing literary institutions liberally, which is evidenced by his generous gifts, amounting to at least \$7,000, made to the State University. Wealth is accumulating rapidly in this State, and especially in this city, and we have reason to fear that those who accumulate so successfully have little appreciation of the good they can do by judicious aid to institutions of learning. There are already several very excellent colleges started in Oregon and Washington, and some of them have been placed on a good footing, where a little money aid to furnish equipment, or to endow professorships, would have a most encouraging effect. We wait in hope that Mr. Villard's example will have many fellows, and that our men of wealth may learn the exquisite flavor of judicious giving.

President Arthur has named Thursday, the 24th day of November, as Thanksgiving Day.

**GRASS AND CROPS.**

An interesting question to answer, and that needs to be answered too, fully and specifically, is: How can a man farm so as to realize the greatest benefit and leave his farm in good condition after a term of years?

We have endeavored to show, for some time past, that the farmer who keeps a certain amount of land in good pasture and makes stock and wool raising a special feature of his production, as far as possible, has the greatest certainty of goods crops and ultimate profit. We have presented facts to show this, and there can be no doubt that the wheat-grower who is also a wool-grower, will prosper, with good judgment exercised, when the man who only grows wheat will only make a partial success.

The land cannot only be kept up, but can actually be improved, by judicious cultivation, whereas, under continual cropping it must deteriorate. The man who carries out a well laid system of farming and sheep raising, and keeps some other stock as well, has resources that can avail him in case that wheat is not a success or has a poor price. Stock on a farm is like an insurance policy on a man's life. It comes in as relief when hope seems gone. Stock coming in affords a man means for continual income, and there is no more just subject of pride than reputation as a successful stock man. The man who is considered a good judge of stock and successful in keeping and propagating the best breeds, always has an enviable reputation among his neighbors.

To have more than one string to one's bow is good judgment. It has passed into a proverb; and another proverb says: "Don't carry all your eggs in one basket." If proverbs have any force (and they are the epitome of wisdom of all time since the world knew man), then the farmer has plenty of guides to follow mixed farming. It has been a question to decide: What sort of mixed farming can we follow? But that is now decided in favor of farming and stock-raising combined. How to combine them to the best advantage? We suggest as the most appropriate subject for farmers to discuss. Let us have your experience, friends. Give us facts and views in general, and let us have a free discussion of when, how and where stock can be kept, and how a farmer of few or many acres can best conduct his operations to win the best results.

**The History of an Improved Flock of Sheep.**

Editor Willamette Farmer:

I see by the FARMER and other papers mention made of the sale by Jacob Frazer, of Umatilla county, of 800 head of rams this season, which realized \$5,425, a little over \$6.76 per head. Mr. Frazer's manner of selling was that he would draw from the flock at \$5 per head, or allow the buyer to draw out at \$10 per head. The sheep were sold mainly by the well earned reputation of the flock from which they were driven as a wool grower's flock. Probably few of Mr. Frazer's customers who were content to pay him \$5 per head for the inferior portion of his rams reflected while doing so that he did not get his flock up to that point of excellence by buying inferior, and consequently low-priced sheep.

Knowing something of the history of the origin and general course of management of the flock, I will give it, as I understand it, for the benefit of your interested readers.

Mr. Frazer's first plant in Umatilla county was 1,500 head of sheep (700 of them wethers), mainly of the old leggy, coarse wooled Mexican stock, which were driven out of California by the dry season of 1864. They were infested with scab, besides being of low grade. To improve them Mr. Frazer had bought some half-blood Merino rams of Mrs. McConnell, of California, but before they were ordered shipped Mr. Frazer came to my farm near Salem and found he could get thorough-breds, and he purchased them and ordered his grades sold in California. As he needed more rams, he came here a second time and bought of myself and my neighbor breeder, T. L. Davidson, and subsequently got fresh blood as he needed, always keeping in the line of the best Merino stock he could find, except a little experiment with New Oxfordshires from the flock of Hon. M. Wilkin.

A rather amusing incident occurred between Mr. Frazer and one of his wool-growing neighbors (Mr. J. Despain), who has also been a fairly successful wool grower, though pursuing a different course from Mr. Frazer. At the commencement of their neighborhood Mr. Despain was inclined to make fun of Mr. Frazer's "little black sheep," as he called the thorough-bred rams. He believed in "noses" (numbers), without much regard to quality and relative weight of fleece. At the end of three years Mr. Frazer sheared 1,000 pounds more fleece wool from 600 less sheep than Mr. Despain sheared, and sold his clip at one cent per pound higher price, on the same day, to the same party. At the end of ten years of breeding towards the Merino, Mr. Frazer informed me that from 1,500 head of wethers he clipped an average of 11 pounds of fleece. These facts being well known, they enable Mr. Frazer to sell 800 grade rams in one season almost without effort. But the most important fact should not be lost sight of, which is that the excellence and high rate of profit was secured by persistent breeding to the best attainable thorough-breds.

J. MIXTO.

MONEY begins to come in, rather later than usual, and we hope for free renewals and many new subscribers the present month. Complaint is made all the world over that farmers are very negligent about money matters, and with considerable truth, as we have found in this business. We have a goodly number who are punctual and encourage us by their promptness, while others, whom we know to be wealthy, are sometimes the most dilatory. The WILLAMETTE FARMER appreciates friends, and when we see names on the list that have become familiar with the lapse of years, it does us good—especially if they are paid in advance.

**OUR CLUB RATES.**

The WILLAMETTE FARMER has no canvassing agents in the field, and seldom makes any effort in that direction, except that Mr. Clarke and his son occasionally find new friends in their travels. To sustain a circulation usually requires constant work in the field, and perhaps the strongest proof of the popularity of this newspaper is the fact that without any organized system of canvassing, its subscription list is much larger than any weekly newspaper in the State, except the Oregonian, and has a much larger circulation among the producers of Oregon and Washington than any other newspaper.

Simply by the force of its own merit and the popular appreciation that recognizes it, the FARMER has found its way to every corner of the Pacific Northwest, but it still needs the assistance of good working friends to increase this circulation and place it on a basis of prosperity that will furnish its publishers means to improve it in all its departments.

No other agricultural community, with the same population, anywhere in the known world, has as good a local journal, devoted to producers, as this is. The growth of the country, and its rapid improvement, justifies the belief that support will increase in the future; but this being the season of the year when producers realize for their harvest, and when they provide reading matter for the coming year, we request all our friends to do what they can to increase our circulation in each neighborhood.

We do not ask this for nothing either, but will extend the proposition we have made for years past, which is more liberal than club rates given by any other Oregon newspaper.

For three new subscribers and \$7.50 in coin we will credit the sender one year on his own subscription, and to all who may procure new subscribers we will credit four months on their own subscription for each new name, and \$2.50 accompanying it; or in that proportion for as many names as may be sent.

Any persons desirous to work for the FARMER in this way can apply to us for special terms, for we wish good work done everywhere.

While we are willing to pay liberally for increase of circulation, and offer the above terms in proof of the fact, we still recognize the good will and friendliness of those who get up such clubs, and appreciate their efforts as done more for friendship than for gain.

We will send sample copies, or send the FARMER a month on trial, free, where those desirous of getting up clubs may request, for we are glad to have the paper thus introduced to the notice of new readers, and almost always retain those who try our paper in good faith, as permanent subscribers.

We especially ask our friends to call the attention of new comers who may settle near them to the value of the FARMER as a farmers' organ, a news journal and a general family newspaper.

There is an old saying: "What is the use of having friends if you can't make use of them?"

LIVE men can succeed anywhere. Last week we had a call from two men lately arrived from Canada, where they had read the FARMER, so they made us a friendly visit after their arrival here. One of them was an elderly gentleman, with a grown up family of boys, a carpenter by trade. He went to work immediately on his arrival here; took a contract to build two dwelling houses, and had them up ready for the plasterer. This was a good beginning for a new comer, and shows the value of push and energy. No man, with sense and sound sinews, need suffer from want of occupation here if he has any energy. Men went back from California in '49, and pronounced the gold mines a fraud. No country is good enough for people who want a Garden of Eden ready for them, but would be too lazy to sow fig leaves together to hide their nakedness. Tens of thousands come out here yearly and disappear in all directions, finding homes in the new country to the Eastward often, but we do not hear of any, or seldom hear of any who do not make their way and remain satisfied.

Mr. C. E. Russell, lately of Centerville, Umatilla county, now living near Vancouver, gives us a statement of his harvest returns for 1881 that show conclusively how productive that region is. He had 100 acres of new land in wheat, and 30 acres that was in last year he let alone to volunteer as it would, never putting even a harrow on it, but letting the seed that scattered at harvest in 1880 come up and grow. On the whole 130 acres he had an average of over 37 bushels to the acre, but he said his next neighbor, who had exactly the same sort of a crop, acre for acre, realized 38 bushels to the acre on his Umatilla county is a wonderful county to grow wheat in, and since the FARMER published so full a description of the Cold Spring county, from the pen of Mr. Parker, last Winter, the whole county has rapidly settled up, and we predict that it will soon be second to no other county in Oregon in the single item of wheat production.

In the hurry and pressure of other business we offer very little editorial matter this week. The editor has a double work to do now, in the busiest time of the year, in the absence of his son in the upper country, and is devoting more time to finances than to literary work. We expect free communications from the people by this time, and are in hopes that some one will soon start a discussion that will interest correspondents, and call out general expression of opinion on some interesting topics. The communications from practical farmers are always the most valuable part of any agricultural newspaper.

If you send in a new subscriber you get four months credit on your own subscription; for two new subscribers you get eight months; and for three new names a whole year. There is no neighborhood in Oregon or Washington where any man who will take a little pains cannot get three new names if he will make a slight effort.

**POLITICAL NEWS.**

It is strongly surmised that President Arthur is fixing his Cabinet so that in a short time he can reconstruct it to suit his friends, and it is predicted that it will be "Grant from top to bottom."

The elections occurring in various States on the second Tuesday in November have caused more general interest throughout the United States than in the several States in which they were held.

New York State is very close; the Sun claims it Democratic by 10,000 majority; W. W. Astor is defeated for Congress; Dem. returns indicate the State Senate is a tie and 3 Democratic majority in the House; Republicans carry Brooklyn; Democratic majority in New York is 37,000. Republican State Committee claim State and legislature by a fair vote.

Pennsylvania gives Republican majorities, and elects State treasurer over both Democratic and Independent candidates.

Returns from New Jersey show that the Democrats control the legislature.

Republicans carry Peoria, Illinois, the first time in years. Massachusetts goes strongly Republican. In Mississippi many negroes voted with the Democrats, and the State is overwhelmingly Democratic.

Maryland goes strongly Democratic, but Republicans gain Senators in Democratic counties, and have more members in the Legislature than last year; Republicans elect Judges in the ninth district.

In Virginia the Readjusters' State Ticket is probably elected, but if so, by a very small majority, and Democratic gains leave the Legislature close and in doubt. Readjusters claim the State and Legislative by a good majority.

Elections in Colorado, Nebraska and Wisconsin show Republicans successful.

In Ireland the work of the land courts goes on in a satisfactory manner, and the reductions the courts are making in rents astound and affright the landlords and seem to satisfy tenants. Parnell, interviewed in jail, confesses that the result is to a degree satisfactory. Many thousands of cases are already before the courts. The land league will hardly make headway against the government in the face of such acceptable reforms.

**The Indian Scholars' Exhibit.**

The Forest Grove training school for Indians made a creditable exhibit of the workmanship of its Indian students, both girls and boys, at the Mechanics' Fair in Portland last week. Coarse leather shoes of first class workmanship, the work of boys from 14 to 20 years of age, are shown. The names of the shoemakers whose work is on exhibition are Benj. Miller, Frank Meacham and Sammy Ashue. Alongside their work a pair of native moccasins are displayed. A set of jack straws, which are miniature oars, knives, forks, ladders, etc., are displayed, being the work of Benj. Shattuck, an Alaska boy 12 years old, with a jack knife. A wash stand of Oregon fir is shown by Augustus Kautz, a handsome boy bureau. Nugen Kautz, aged 19, exhibits a bureau made by himself of Oregon fir, which is really a good piece of workmanship. Although held together by nails, not one is visible. The handles are clear imitations of clam shells, and the whole is prettily ornamented with scroll work. Other exhibits are: A neatly darned sock, by Kate James, a complete dress by the girls of the sewing class, a patchwork quilt made by two Spokane girls and a variety of toys and small articles, all showing taste and skill. An exhibit of articles from the blacksmith shop at the training school will be added to this interesting collection this week. In the absence of Capt. M. C. Wilkinson, last week the exhibit was brought down from Forest Grove and arranged by Mrs. Wilkinson. On Saturday 75 children of the school came down to visit the fair, and were in attendance in the afternoon and evening. They were the guests of the various Sunday schools of the city. The girls were housed in the basement of the Congregational church, the boys in the Presbyterian church, and they took their meals together at the Methodist church. Their presence was an interesting feature of the fair Saturday evening.

—Hillsboro Independent.

**Mr. Villard to State University.**

PORTLAND, Oct. 25, 1881.  
 To the Board of Regents of the Oregon State University: I beg to confirm herewith my promises of pecuniary aid, made at our conference on yesterday, as follows:  
 1st. That I will donate \$1,000 for the purpose of providing additional philosophical and chemical apparatus. I desire that in the disbursement of this sum for the purpose stated, the board be guided by the recommendations of the Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.  
 2nd. That I will give \$1,000 for the foundation of a library for the University. I will personally undertake to have the most suitable works selected by competent experts.  
 3rd. I have agreed to provide the salary of a Professor of English Literature from the date of his appointment until Nov. 1, 1882. Since meeting you, I have come to the further conclusion to place an additional amount of \$250 at the disposal of the faculty, to be distributed in scholarships of \$50 each to the most meritorious students during the current university year. In granting these scholarships, it is my wish that the faculty should not only consider diligence in study and good conduct, but also the spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice manifested by students in supporting themselves by their own efforts.  
 In accordance with the foregoing, I herewith enclose checks for \$1,250, being my contribution for additional apparatus and for the scholarships. I will thank you to give me due notice to my address in New York whenever the appointment of the Prof. of English Literature is made.  
 With the best wishes for the institution under your charge, I remain respectfully yours,  
 H. VILLARD.

W. H. BAKER, Junction, successor to Messrs. Smith & Bradford, is agent for the FARMER, and also conducts one of the best stores in the valley. Junction is a live town, and Mr. Baker keeps a stock of goods to answer all the wants of its extensive trade. If as accommodating to all others as to us—and no doubt he is—he deserves a good support.

**PORTLAND FASHIONING TO PAGANISM.**

Idolotrous Rites Celebrated on the Streets of this City.

He is dead. Gin Hen, a celebrated star actor in the Chinese theatre in this city, is dead, defunct and will soon be turned to clay. Yesterday afternoon his funeral was celebrated and the whole Mongolian population of Portland turned out to give him a grand send-off. The thing was immense. A description of pageant is fete beyond our weak power of description. At about one o'clock in the afternoon the body encained in a ten dollar casket was brought out into the middle of Second street and placed under a rude canopy of white muslin, attached to a frame about the size of an old emigrant wagon. In front, ranging toward Stark street, were placed three tables laden with Chinese delicacies, such as fat disembowled pigs with their ears encased in white paper; lambs skinned from tail to nose with liver and other vitals lying by; stained chickens standing upright and looking ghastly; dough balls of about two pounds weight each; wax candles stuck in every place where one could be inserted, and a thousand other emblems of Chinese religion, and taste were strung along the street in front of the canopy. Twelve Mongolians all dressed in white gowns kept up a constant ceremony about the canopy, and the tables consisting of alternate pan-tomime and howling too hideous for description. Meantime a half dozen gongs kept up the most diabolical racket. When all was ready, the procession, consisting of forty carriages, started with three Chinamen dressed in white robes and barefoot, walking in front. The procession moved to Stark, from Stark to First, up front to Yamhill, from Yamhill to Front, down Front to Stark, where the whole procession embarked on the ferry boat, and proceeded to Lone Fir Cemetery where the moribund Celestial was left to moulder in the dust until the time comes to convey his remains to the Celestial kingdom.

**MURDEROUS ATTACK.**

Two Men Enter a China Wash House and Fatally Shoot the Proprietor.

The citizens of Goldendale were roused on Friday evening last by the sound of pistol shots and cries of fire. It was soon ascertained, says the Klickitat Sentinel, that the alarm had been raised by two men who had made a murderous assault on the inmates of a China wash house, and who during the excitement had effected their escape. About 8 o'clock these two men went into the wash house of Lee Son, who was in bed and asleep. Lee Gin was in the front room alone, and asked what they wanted. One of them replied that they wanted to warm themselves, and suddenly drawing a revolver said to Lee Gin: "If you holler, I'll shoot you," whereupon the Chinaman called for Lee Son, grabbing the pistol as he called; the man then fired a shot, the ball just grazing the Chinaman's wrist. He then commenced beating him on the head with the pistol, Lee Gin still holding on to it. Just at this moment Lee Sin, awakened by the noise, came to the door in the partition when the other man fired, shooting Lee Son, the shot taking effect in the center of his abdomen, about one inch above the navel, passing out just above the left hip. Immediately after the shots were fired, two men were seen by several citizens running down Grant street towards the creek. The cry of fire misled nearly every one, and the murderers would have been taken red handed in the fiendish act. The descriptions of the men as near as can be led from the Chinaman is as follows: One is a tall man with dark beard and eyes, pallid complexion, dressed in dark clothes, with a soft felt hat, dark colored. The other is a short man, rather heavy set, wearing a light coat and hat, rather shabby in looks. The tall man had a handkerchief tied over his head. The attending physicians pronounce the wound fatal.

**Dead Body Found.**

Marshal Clark, who left here last Spring says the Lewiston Teller, with John Kuifong and John Harvard for Hood River, leaving his family at Anatone, wrote home to his family in June that he would be at home on the 4th of July. He was seen at Grande Ronde valley on the 1st of July, where he had on his person about \$600. No news was known of him till last Saturday, when the trunk of his body, minus the head and one arm, was found on the margin of the Grande Ronde river, a little below the house of Mr. Owsley. A part of his clothing was still on, and in them was found papers identifying him, and receipts for postal orders, and about \$160 in greenbacks. The place where found was about 12 miles from his home. It is not known how he came to his death, but the supposition is that he attempted to swim the Grande Ronde river at a high stage about the 24 day of July, and was drowned, and that his body has lain in the river ever since, and that the head and arm had been forced off by the current against the rocks. He leaves a wife.

**Capacity Increased.**

The new machinery for the Salem Mills Company has arrived in this city, says the Statesman, and will be put in running order within two weeks. This is a new method, and said to be the best known. When the machinery is set up, the present mill will have a capacity of 200 barrels per day. Next spring they will build a new mill, which will have a capacity of 500 barrels per day. The flour made by this mill will be for export only, while the present one will do the custom work and manufacture flour for the home trade. The two mills will have a capacity of 700 barrels per day, or one hundred barrels more than the present capacity of the Salem Flouring Mills. Truly, Salem is destined to be the largest manufacturing city in Oregon, and a great share of the credit will be due to the Salem Mills Company, who also intend to rebuild the old woolen mills, which will add much life and activity to our city.

**GIANT POWDER ACCIDENT.**

By the premature discharge of a blast of giant powder on the railroad works below Texas Ferry, a few days since, two Chinamen were killed and another seriously injured. It appears that two of them were at work in a tunnel putting in the blast, and are supposed to have used as a tamping a drill, which they frequently do, contrary to all orders and rules. But they disobeyed once too often. The third man is supposed to have been an easy going chap who went in to rest and be out of sight of the foreman. His rest is likely to be a lengthy one. One of them has both eyes blown out, both arms broken twice, both legs broken twice, and other injuries too numerous to mention. Another is simply past description. The third one may recover.

To BE REMOVED.—It is reported that the offices, supply depot, etc., of the O. R. & N. Co. at the Cascades will be removed to the Oregon side of the river before long. This is probably for the purpose of facilitating communication with the men employed on the railroad, and greater convenience in furnishing them with stores and material.

**NEW FALL GOODS.**

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**J. F. D. WRINKLE & CO'S**

- NEW Silks, Satins and Velvets
- NEW Black and Colored Cashmeres,
- NEW Plaids, Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,
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A FULL LINE OF Domestic and House Furnishing Goods.

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Samples sent Free on Application.  
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**Automatic Pump and Windmill**

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Referring to the above, we wish to state that we have a very large stock of goods on hand.

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