

Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Oregon State Agricultural Society.

The Board of Managers of the State Agricultural Society, met on Monday last and adjourned Wednesday evening, during which time there was some good work done. The best interests of the society was discussed and endeavors were made to equalize the premium lists somewhat, so that different sections of the State may compete on equal terms. The Ladies' department was revised a little. There was not time to do this thoroughly, but it seemed desirable to add to the premium list some new styles in art of hand work, but in the present state of finances, there was some objection to adding this extra expense, so a very few articles were stricken out from the list of premiums, and the premiums offered cut down a little on some things; this action makes it possible to add new and modern attractions to the old list that has been so long in use. The premiums offered for many things are not adequate to the labor, expense or trouble to bring them to the Fair, yet it is to be hoped that money making will not enter into the matter, but each bring in whatever will do to help make an attractive exhibition—doing it in a public spirited way, without aiming to get a few dollars out of the Society. By next Fair time there will be thousands of new comers, then let us and each one of us, bring something to help fill up these walls. In old times when we used the old pavilion there was not near room enough to exhibit the articles to advantage, now that we have plenty of room, there seems to be less interest and fewer articles are brought. When we consider the thousands who have come among us since these times we ought to expect an equal advance in the number of entries, but we miss the hearty enthusiasm of co-operation of these days.

Wesley Howell Dead.

The news of the sudden death of Mr. Wesley Howell, of Howell Prairie, was received in Salem, on last Tuesday evening. The circumstances attending his death as related to us are about as follows: He was about ready, in fact had started for Silverton, and was passing near his granary where his hired man was at work. The man heard him fall and groaning and went to the spot and found him lying on the ground unable to speak, and apparently in an unconscious condition. He called Mr. Howell's wife, who ran to his assistance, but could give him no relief, as he only looked wistfully at her and gave a few gasps and expired. He had been troubled with heart disease, or some other kindred complaint, for some time, and it is supposed that that was the cause of his death.
Mr. Howell came to the State in a very early day, 1843 or '44, and settled on Howell Prairie, where he has resided ever

since, and was a well-to-do farmer. It is said that he was the first person to plow a furrow in that section of country.

Will strychnine Kill a Panther

The Curry County Recorder has a correspondent who asks this question, and then answers it in the most convincing way by practical experiment. He lost sheep, and suspecting bear, he fed out in all some thirty-four pieces of meat that was poisoned with strychnine; still the animal came night after night; finding one day a portion of a sheep covered up with leaves, he suspected it might be a panther. Finally it seemed as if there would be no sheep left, so he pounded up glass, sewing it into meat, and which was taken; after three days there were no indications of the animal. This remedy is not immediate death, but is sure to cause inflammation of the intestines, which kills in the end.

Never Say Die.

The Prineville News shows pluck in getting out the little sheet that comes to us this week. The Ochocho people ought to come out with substantial encouragement, send in some good advertising, pay up subscriptions, and let every subscriber get another. We always read the News with interest, it was a live paper, and we hope to see it rise like a Phoenix from the ashes of that fire.

Read the advertisement of Wm. Beck & Sons, of Portland. They are the old established and pioneer house of Oregon. Read and you will find that they have many reasonable goods that they sell reasonable. Send to them for a catalogue and price list.

Except in a mild climate, it costs more to raise fall pigs than they are worth. They consume a greater amount of food during winter than in summer, and the growth is not nearly so rapid. In order to obtain two profitable litters a year from the same sow, the climate should be so warm that the first can be safely farrowed early in March, and the second early in August or September, leaving about five or six months for the time between the two farrowings. This gives the dam a good rest between the first and second litter. If any difference in the time of this rest is made, it should be from the late farrowing till the next spring, because the sow cannot recruit so rapidly during the cold weather of winter, as she can in the warmth of summer.

Inflammation, coughs, cataracts and pneumonia, resulting from colds, can be cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral: It allays the inflammation, removes the irritation and soreness, soothes the organs, and restores the sufferer to health.

Rat Catching.

A professional rat catcher was recently interviewed in New York with the following result:

"How do you clear a house of rats?"
"If the house has a soft cellar floor I can get the rats out, but I can't keep them out. If it has a hard foundation, I hunt out all the holes leading from the sewers and stop them up with sand and cement. That prevents any more from getting in and those in the house from escaping. You see a rat is always on the move. He is never still, but goes from the sewer to the house and back again very often. Having made the cellar tight, I find the runways by which the rats go from one floor to another. These are generally along lead pipes in the walls. A rat will run up a lead pipe as easy as walk along the floor. You can see the marks of their feet on the runway. I nail a small square piece of tin over a part of the runway and I grease the outside. Now, a rat can't run up this, and he slips down when he comes to it."

"If I can't get at the runways I find the holes, and fix the wire door on it. You see, it is made of four pieces of short wire laid parallel, held together by crossbars, and sharpened at the ends. This is suspended by the top over a rat hole. Coming from the hole a rat can easily lift it up and get through, but he can't go back, as the gate falls and the sharp points prevent him from lifting it. Now I make a rat trap of the whole house. I so fix the traps and tin slides that the rats will all be led into one room into the basement. There they are securely caught, as they cannot possibly get out. I go among them with a dark lantern and pick them up with my tongs. I can catch them as quickly as a cat would a mouse. If they get in places where I can't reach them I shoot them with this long target pistol. I use these little target cartridges, and it kills them every time."

"When the rats get in ceilings I smother them out with cayenne pepper. I have a fumigator here which works like an air pump. I burn red pepper in it and pump it into the ceiling. The rats can't stand that, and they get out as fast as they can. That is better than a ferret, as ferrets are expensive and the rats often kill them. Ferrets are scarry things to handle. If they bite you once you have to pry their jaws open. When I want to catch rats for dogs I set traps. First I remove everything out of their way, so that they will get very hungry. Then I set the traps. Then I have another way of catching them. I wear rubber shoes into a slaughter house at night and carry a dark lantern. I move softly about and catch the rats with the tongs before they have a chance to get away. In this way I have caught 103 rats in two hours and a half. If you ever get bitten by a rat, put the wound in hot water and make it bleed. Then bathe it with arnica or spirits of turpentine."

A Prehistoric Cemetery.

Two miles from Mandan, on the bluffs near the junction of the Hart and Missouri Rivers, says the local newspaper, the Pioneer, is an old cemetery of fully 100 acres in extent, filled with bones of a giant race. This vast city of the dead lies just east of the Fort Lincoln road. The ground has the appearance of having been filled with trenches piled full of dead bodies, both man and beast, and covered with several feet of earth. In many places mounds from eight to ten feet high, and some of them 100 feet or more in length, have been thrown up and are filled with bones, broken pottery, vases of various bright colored flint, and agates. The pottery is of a dark material, beautifully decorated, delicate in finish, and as light as wood, showing the work of a people skilled in the arts and possessed of a high state of civilization. This has evidently been a grand battlefield, where thousands of men and horses have fallen. Nothing like a systematic and intelligent exploration has been made, as only little holes two or three feet in depth have been dug in the mounds, but many parts of the anatomy of man and beast, and beautiful specimens of broken pottery and other curiosities have been found in these feeble efforts at excavation. Five miles from Mandan, on the opposite side of the Missouri, is another vast cemetery, as yet unexplored. We asked an aged Indian what his people knew about these ancient graveyards. He answered: "We know nothing about them. They were here before the red man."

The Sham and the Real.

Every good thing has its host of imitators; every genuine article its counterfeit. Bad manners and wicked habits have theirs also; but he who shams the bad never boasts of it, while they who ape the virtues of the good or simulate the genuine never hesitate to place the counterfeit before the public in their most alluring tones. When these people imitate they always choose a pronounced type or popular subject to copy from; and when they claim to be as good as "So-and-So," or to sell an article equal to "So-and-So," the public may depend upon it that Mr. "So-and-So" and his article are always the best of the kind. Thus the sham is always proving the genuine merit of the thing it copies.

A firm of enterprising gentlemen produce and popularize an article of household use, such as the Royal Baking Powder, whose convenience, usefulness and real merit make for itself an immense and universal sale. A hundred imitators arise on every hand, and as they held out their sham articles to the public, yelp in chorus, "Buy this; it's just as good as Royal, and much cheaper!" The Royal Baking Powder is the standard of the world over, and its imitators in their cry that theirs is "as good as Royal" are all the time emphasizing this fact. In their laborious attempts to show by anal-

ysis and otherwise that the "Snowball" brand has as much rising power "as the Royal," or that the "Resurrection" powder is as wholesome "as Royal," or that the "Earthsake" brand is as pure as the Royal, as well as by their contortive twistings of chemical certificates and labored efforts to obtain recognition from the Government chemists and prominent scientists who have certified the superiority of Royal over all others, they all admit the "Royal" to be the acme of perfection, which it is their highest ambition to imitate. But the difference between the real and these imitations, which copy only its general appearance, is as wide as that between the paste and the true diamond. The shams all pay homage to the "Royal!"

Origin of Names of the Fabrics.

Everything connected with one's business is of importance. Very few dry-goods men know the origin of the names of many of the goods they handle. They may seem trivial points, but they are of interest to the man who seeks to be thoroughly familiar with the merchandise in which he deals. For the information of such we give the derivation of the names of the following goods: Damask is from the city of Damascus; satins from Zaytown in China; calico from Calicut, a town in India, formerly celebrated for its cotton cloth, and where calico was also printed. Muslin is named from Mosul in Asia; Alpaca, from an animal of Peru, of the llama species, from whose wool the fabric is woven. Buckram takes its name from Fostat, a city of the middle ages, from which the modern Cairo is descended. Taffeta and taffy from a street in Bagdad. Cambric from Cambrai. Gauze has its name from Gaza; baize from Bajaz; dimity from Damietta, and jeans from Jean. Druggit is derived from a city in Ireland, Drogheda. Duck comes from Torque, in Normandy. Blanket is called after Thomas Blanket, a famous clothier connected with the introduction of woolens into England about 1340. Serge derives its name from Xerge, a Spanish name for a peculiar woolen blanket. Diaper is not from D'Ypres, as is sometimes stated, but from the Greek diapron, figured. Velvet is from the Italian velluto, woolly (Latin, vellus—a hide or pelt). Shawl is the Sanserit sala, floor, for shawls were first used as carpets and tapestry. Bandanna is from an Indian word, meaning to bind or tie, because they are tied in knots before dyeing. Chintz comes from the Hindoo word chett. Delaine is the French "of wool."—Trade Journal.

John.—Mother, I'm not going to fool away my money this year on flimsy trash that will be spoiled in a few weeks, as I did last Christmas, but am going to Frank McDowell's jewelry store in Salem and buy Mary something that will last always.

Farmers through the Upper country are having plenty of rains and good weather for plowing.

CALDWELL BROTHER & LICKER.

We promise to give better values in goods than the old store ever did, and we guarantee to sell every article cheaper than competitors. We are the largest dry goods house in Salem. Our present trade shows that the GREAT STORE has already won the confidence of the people, as they are coming from far and near to trade with us, and we intend to keep it. We buy for cash, hence we get our goods fifteen per cent. less than wholesale houses sell for on credit. We give this to our customers. Then the other fifteen per cent. that is usually put on most goods by the retailer who sells on credit to insure against bad accounts, we give the customer that, too, and so we have lots of fun, while some of our competitors put us in mind of a conductor on an Arkansas railway, when a passenger said: "We have struck a smoother road, haven't we?" "No," replied the conductor, "we have only run off the track!" The great store is nearly twice as large as most stores and it is now just packed full of the best grades of goods, and as we have such wonderful facilities for buying, and close connection with some factories, we shall sell so astonishingly low that little folks will think before the season is over that an earthquake has struck the town. We are bound the people shall have a bigger benefit than they expected. You have your own eyes, be your own judge. Look at every stock in Salem; then at ours, and if we do not sell you the same qualities at lower prices, then do not trade with us.

We have taken a lot of \$12 and \$13 overcoats and marked them \$8. Men's suits, previous price \$25, now \$18, others in proportion. New goods received in large quantities each week; reposed this week, large lots of table damask and Enens, napkins, towels, bed spreads, comforts, cloaks, clothing, \$500 worth of dress buttons of beautiful designs, seine for macrone work, crowels, felt, etc., for Kensington, splashes, and many other first-class articles too numerous to mention; dry goods, fancy goods, clothing, furnishing goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes.

We are also general supply agents for pianos and organs. Two members of the firm devote their exclusive time to that branch of our business, while the other puts his whole weight on building up THE GENUINE OXY-PRICE CASH STORE, at the old stand of Aiken & Farnham, opposite the Chemeketa Hotel, one door south of the Post Office, Salem, Oregon.

Flat Culture the Best.

Very careful experiments made in New York last season show that the flat culture of potatoes produces the finest tubers and largest yields. The best results followed the Dutch method of planting, which consists in keeping the surface of the ground level, planting a single eye in a place, covering it six inches deep and allowing; but a single stalk to grow in a hill, which are a foot apart each way.—New England Farmer.

Portland Business College,

Northest Cor. Second and Yamhill Sts., PORTLAND, OREGON.

A. P. ARMSTRONG, — Principal.
J. A. WESCO, Penman and Secretary

BRANCHES TAUGHT.

Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, as applied to Banking, Railroading, Steamboating, Wholesale and Retail Merchandising, Manufacturing, Commission, Jobbing, Farm Accounts, etc., etc., Changing Books from Single to Double Entry, Business Arithmetic, Plain Writing, Correspondence, Spelling, Actual Business Practice, Exchange, Legal Forms, Use of Blanks, Partnership Settlements, Drawings, etc.

RATES OF TUITION.

Scholarship, Business Course, — \$80
Plain Writing, one month, — — — 7
" " two months, — — — — 12
" " three months, — — — — 15
Graduating fee, — — — — — 5
Tuition must be paid in advance.
There will be no deviation from this rule.

HOLDERS of scholarships are entitled to instruction in all branches taught in the institution, except ornamental penmanship, without extra charge. The rates given above for plain writing are for the information of those who may wish to study that branch alone.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Regarding Course of Study, Time of Commencing, Graduation, Diplomas, Board, Situations, Etc.

Business Course.—Our regular Business Course includes such branches as every successful man or woman in the world of business or in the profession must understand. Instruction is given in every variety and style of book-keeping from its simplest to its most complicated forms. We guarantee a first-class practical education to any and all who complete the course.

Time of Commencing.—Students can enter on any week day of the year that suits their convenience. The school is open for the reception of students on any day of the year, except Sundays and legal holidays.

We receive many letters inquiring when the next term will begin. Please remember that our school year is subdivided into terms. There are neither term beginnings or term endings; students enter when most convenient to themselves, and leave when the course is finished. School is in session during the entire year, summer and winter without vacation.

Time Required.—It is impossible to state the exact time required for completing the

course. The average time may be estimated at from four to six months; but some accomplish the work in less, while others require more time. There is no extra charge for those remaining a longer period; any one holding a scholarship may spend as much time in the College as may be necessary, without further payment of tuition, and we shall always ask time enough from the student to give sufficient instruction to insure proficiency.

Graduates.—Our graduates are employed in many of the leading banks, offices and business houses of the city, and are also to be found in lucrative and responsible positions all over the land. They are everywhere successful in giving satisfaction to their employers, and we refer you to them as our living testimonials.

Diplomas.—A diploma to a conscientious mind is not worth the having unless fairly earned by hard work. In order to obtain a diploma from this school, the student must be regular and punctual in attendance, of good department, and must pass a satisfactory examination in all branches of the Business Course. We propose that a diploma bearing our signatures shall be accepted as evidence of the business qualifications of the person holding it.

Board.—We can at any time obtain for students good board, with room, in private

families, for \$5 to \$6 per week, or from \$20 to \$22 per month. The greatest care is taken in selecting suitable boarding places for students who may desire our assistance in this matter.

Situations.—We do not promise situations to every one. Business men frequently apply to us for help, and in such cases we take pleasure in introducing and recommending any student whom we deem qualified for the position.

Qualifications for Entering.—An ordinary English education is all that is required on commencing. Students found deficient in any branch can receive private instruction and may graduate with as high honors as others by spending more time in the institution. No one should hesitate to join us on account of a deficient education and consequent fear of humiliation by being placed in class with children, as is done in most schools. Our school is designed to meet these cases and such students can pursue their studies privately if they wish, without joining any class.

Examination.—There are no examinations in any branch on entering; these take place previous to promotion from one grade to the next higher, and at the time of graduation. All examinations are conducted in writing.

Ladies' Department.—Ladies are admitted on the same terms and pursue the same course of studies as gentlemen. We invite any lady who thinks of fitting herself for a position among the business men and women of our country, to visit our school at any time and see for herself what is being done. Ladies have the same office and bank practice as gentlemen and are governed by the same rules and regulations regarding examinations, promotion, etc.

Stationery.—By supplying each desk with red and black ink, cup and sponge, etc., at our own expense, we have reduced the cost of all books used in the course to \$7.50. This includes books, blanks, paper, pens, pencils, holders, etc., of the best quality obtainable and is but a slight advance on wholesale rates.

Vacation.—There are no vacations of any kind during the year, except legal holidays. Many suppose that our school does not continue during the summer; this is erroneous as we do not dismiss school for a summer vacation, as is the case with others. Students can enter our school during the months of June, July, and August with as much advantage to themselves as in any other month.

Hours of Study.—The hours of study are from 9 to 12, from 1 to 4, and from 7 to 9 of each day—three sessions. Those holding scholarships may attend either session at all of them, as they may elect.

Business Course.

The branches constituting the regular Business Course are single and double entry book-keeping, as applied to banking, railroading, steamboating, wholesale and retail merchandising, manufacturing, commission, jobbing, farm accounts, etc., changing books from single to double entry, business arithmetic, plain writing, correspondence, spelling, actual business and office practice, exchange, partnership settlements, writing, entire, and filling blanks for promissory note, receipt, due bill, sight and time drafts, bank check, bill of sale, head, article of agreement, etc., etc., all of which are included in a scholarship for this course.

The Best Time to Attend.

We are in almost daily receipt of letters containing this inquiry. Here is our answer: The best time to attend this school is when you have the opportunity, be it summer or winter. School continues during the entire year without vacation, and students are admitted at any time. If you can get ready to join us now, do not wait for a second chance, for it may never come. Once yield to an inclination to postpone the time for obtaining needed business training, and the probability of your ever acquiring such an education grow rapidly less. You can well afford to make a great sacrifice, if necessary, to obtain an education that will serve you acceptably for a lifetime.

Arriving in the City.

Students from a distance, on arriving in the city, should leave their baggage at the depot, retaining checks, and report at the College at once. They will be assisted in procuring suitable boarding places, and their baggage can then be delivered to them without trouble or annoyance on their part.

Safety of Money.

Students bringing money with them sufficient to meet all expenses can, if they wish, deposit the same with us, taking a receipt therefor, payable in such amount and at such times as may be necessary, thus avoiding all risk from any cause.

Age of Students.

We have in attendance at all times persons from fourteen years of age to forty; and among these are several married men and women.

Further Information.

Our College Journal for 1888-4 is now ready for distribution. It contains full information on all points pertaining to our school, and cuts of plain writing, card writing, lettering and flourishing, and is sent free on application. Write for it. Address: A. P. ARMSTRONG, H. & 104, Portland, Oregon.

Specimen of plain business penmanship combining speed in movement, symmetry of form, and ease of execution, as taught and practiced at the

Portland Business College.

Written by J. A. Wesco, Penman.

Portland, Oregon.