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THE SEA HORROR.

Of all the terrible sea disasters of history none seem more awful than the wreck of the Valencia. There was an appalling loss of life—people swept into eternity almost in the twinkling of an eye. Surely there is responsibility somewhere. If there is not, there should be. But after all there is no such thing as undoing what has been done; no possibility of restoring the lives that have been sacrificed to a relentless sea.

Primarily the blame rests upon Captain Johnson. Either through his ignorance or carelessness did his ship get wrecked. If it was the result of ignorance, then the examining board granting him his papers become a party to the disaster and its results and a rigorous investigation of the board would be in order. If such a sea horror were known to be the result of carelessness on the part of Captain Johnson the horrible loss of life entailed by such carelessness certainly should be a lesson to the examining board, and the habits, responsibility and fidelity to duty and trust of an applicant for papers should be investigated to the fullest.

Of all pitiable cowards recorded in the annals of history Captain Cousins, of the steamship Queen, is as great as any. He did nothing to save those who were facing death on the decks of the wrecked Valencia. Even those on his ship who volunteered to man boats and attempt a rescue of those clinging in desperation to the wreck were forbidden the Queen's boats to make the attempt. Captain Cousins sailed calmly away in his cowardice, and sacrificed to death human beings to the number of—how many?

How must the poor creatures clinging to the rigging of the Valencia have felt when they saw the Queen steam away and leave them to their fate? God alone knows. Their anguish is not pleasant to think of and, if capable of even a partial realization of their mental suffering, Coward Cousins certainly has a store of accursed thoughts that will flood and overwhelm his mind to his last day on earth. Even his cup will be so bitter that we pity him.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

We note that in various parts of the state the political caldron is beginning to boil. This is a sure indication that along about June next somebody is going to get scalded. Another thing worthy of consideration is the fact that it is about time to hear that candidate so-and-so is a sheep thief.

We are on the eve of a season certain to be fruitful of educational speeches; a time when many men will address us without knowing exactly what they are talking about—some of them.

We are on the eve of a season certain to be fruitful of educational speeches; a time when many men will address us without knowing exactly what they are talking about—some of them. For many of us it is all very funny, but for the earnest aspirant for office it is a most serious proposition. The thing for the layman to do is to treat the various candidates as courteously as possible—his position is not an enviable one. Bear in mind at all times that it is no crime to run for office. According to our system of government officers are a necessity and it is the duty of the people to do their honest best to select good men for the places.

February Weather.

The following date, covering a period of 35 years, have been

compiled from the Weather Bureau records at Portland, Ore. They are issued to show the conditions that have prevailed during the month in question, for the above number of years, but must not be construed as a forecast of the weather conditions for the coming month.

Temperature—Mean or normal temperature, 42 deg. The warmest month was that of 1885, with an average of 47 degrees. The coldest month was that of 1887, with an average of 32 deg. The highest temperature was 68 deg. on the 28th, 1901, and on the 26th, 1905. The lowest temperature was 7 deg. on the 5th, 1883, and on the 12th, 1884. The earliest date on which "killing" frost occurred in Autumn, October 13. Average date on which first "killing" frost occurred, in Autumn, November 18. Average date on which last "killing" frost occurred in Spring, March 17. The latest date on which "killing" frost occurred in Spring, May 9.

Precipitation (rain or melted snow)—Average for the month, 5.87 inches. Average number of days with .04 of an inch or more, 17. The greatest monthly precipitation was 13.36 inches in 1881. The least monthly precipitation was 1.01 inches in 1895. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 3.81 inches, on the 1st and 2nd, 1890. The greatest amount of snowfall recorded in any 24 consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-85 only) was 8.5 inches, on the 3rd, 1893.

Clouds and Weather—Average number of clear days, 3; partly cloudy days, 8; cloudy days 16.

Winds—The prevailing winds have been from the south. The average hourly velocity of the wind is 6 miles. The highest velocity of the wind was 47 miles from the southwest on the 6th, 1894.

Station, Portland, Oregon. Date of issue, January 30, 1906.

EDWARD A. BEALS, District Forecaster, Weather Bureau.

Easy to Initiate.

Under the initiative system in force in Oregon, it is comparatively easy for any individual or association possessed of a fair degree of industry and a small amount of expense money for printing to secure the submission of almost any statute whatever to the voters. The signature of eight per cent of the voters, about 7800 in this state, are sufficient. The ease with which signatures can be procured to any public petition is proverbial. An individual or association with sufficient enthusiasm and persistence will experience little difficulty in securing the signatures of two electors out of every twenty-five, and this regardless of the merits or public utility of the proposed measure. When placed upon the ballot under a plausible and often misleading heading, chosen by the friends of the measure, the chances of its adoption are strengthened by the implied argument that there is apparently a public demand for its adoption as evinced by the fact that the voters have found it necessary to invoke so extraordinary a remedy as the initiative.

Irrigon Irrigator. The Soldier's Friend. 'Twas to help the needy soldier That they organized our corps; To help them and their wives in need, Simply that and nothing more. We are organized under a charter, We cannot run the corps alone; We must consult our higher officers, Before a charitable deed is done. But if we are loyal women, We can prove it every day; With our mite to help the soldier In place of monuments far away. —J.

The Yellow Fever Germ

Has recently been discovered. It bears a close resemblance to the malaria germ. To free the system of disease germs, the most effective remedy is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Guaranteed to cure all diseases due to malaria poison and constipation. 25c. at Allen & Woodward's drug store.

BEST DAIRY BREEDS.

A Question Often Asked, but Difficult to Answer.

What dairy breed of cows shall I choose? This is a question that is so often asked and, in a way, never answered, for it is impossible for any one to state what breed of cattle is the best for some other man to choose, says Hoard's Dairyman. There is a personal factor which enters into the choosing of all classes of things, cattle not excepted.

There are four distinct dairy breeds of cattle—namely, the Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire—and good cows can be selected from any of these breeds. It should be borne in mind that it is not alone the breed that makes good dairy cows, but judicious selection and breeding of the individual animals are equally necessary. In other words, the pure breeds must be selected and culled if a strong, vigorous, large producing and profitable herd is to be maintained and developed. It is not enough to say that an animal is a pure bred, but it is quite as important to add what she is capable of doing.

Each dairy breed of cattle has its peculiar characteristics, and before a person chooses any one of the breeds he should study the temperament, disposition and chief characteristics of each one. There are very few men who have studied carefully the different traits of the dairy breeds who have not formed a personal preference, and in most cases would not be satisfied with any of the other breeds, because their temperaments do not harmonize with his. The selection of a breed must therefore be left entirely to the individual, and it is our suggestion that our correspondents study carefully each breed before any one is selected.

It would be a difficult task, if not impossible, for us to write in detail the characteristics of the dairy breeds, so that a person could decide from reading the description of each which breed he would prefer. We can say, however, that the Holsteins are noted for their large flow of milk, which is moderately rich in fat; the Jerseys and Guernseys for a medium flow of milk, which is rich in fat, and the Ayrshires standing between the Holstein and Jersey and Guernsey, giving not as large a flow of milk as the Holstein and not as rich as the Jersey or Guernsey.

Raising the Calf.

A calf given alfalfa hay as soon as it will eat it will make a better animal than on any other roughness, says Farm Progress. As good calves may be raised on separated skimmed milk, oil cake and alfalfa hay as can be produced running with the cow. In addition it may be stated that oil cake and alfalfa hay are cheaper than butter fat.

Good Care Pays.

All ill treatment of a cow makes her milk less desirable and also decreases her value permanently. Good care and kindness toward her make for profit for her owner.

Feeding the Milk Makers

A question which naturally arises is why will a cow give more milk when allowed to eat grass in a pasture than when this same grass is cut and fed in the stall? From our work it would seem that this is so, says Professor Doane of the Maryland experiment station. Two variations occur in the two different ways of feeding. In one the cow usually receives all her forage in two feeds per day; in the other she may put in a large share of the day gathering her feed. In one case the feed may be slightly wilted, while in the other it is, of course, eaten perfectly fresh. It is hard to see, however, how either of these would materially affect the milk. There seems to be a chance for some experimental work for determining the best method of feeding soiling crops. There might be a chance for improving the custom of feeding twice a day only.

Good Feeding Pays.

A half starved cow is never profitable. Get good cows and feed well and the results will always be satisfactory.

Feed For the Dry Cow.

Brans is the safest feed that goes down a cow's throat; hay and bran when she is dry. In ten days or two weeks before calving she ought to begin to make a bag. If she does not on four to six quarts of bran and all the hay she can eat and her bowels are right, commence to give her a handful of cake meal; increase it to two handfuls and on up to a pint if necessary. At every feed keep your eye on the cow and her udder. It should not be a big, red, inflamed, ulcerous looking thing, as hard as a brick and out of shape, but a splendid pendent receptacle for milk, dignified for maternity. —Rev. J. D. Dietrich.

Pumpkins For Milk.

Give the cows plenty of pumpkins. If fed with grain ration they will increase the milk flow. —Farmers Advocate.

Cottonteed Meal.

If you have been in the habit of feeding the cows cornmeal or corn and cob meal as the grain ration during the winter season, get some cottonteed meal and substitute one pint for a like amount of the cornmeal. Gradually come up to one quart of the cottonteed meal, leaving out a like amount of cornmeal, and note results. If the cow's milk is not doubled, I am mistaken, says A. J. Legg in Farm Journal.

A Milk Ration.

A ration composed of twenty pounds clover and timothy hay, three pounds each corn and cob meal and bran and a pound cottonteed meal would probably suffice when fed to a good dairy cow to produce twenty to twenty-five pounds of 4 per cent milk. —Hoard's Dairyman.

Swipes.

How civilized a man will look when you are paying him "that little bill."

It is well to have consideration for the man whose judgment was cut bias.

With Russel Sage, at 90, able to make \$75,000 a day, Dr. Osler must feel like 60.

Mr. Carnegie would like to be a boy again, but even he has not money enough to buy it.

A West Lynn woman told her husband that the only up-to-date thing she has is a 1906 calendar.

The North Pole will probably be discovered by an airship, after the airship has been discovered.

Mr. Bryan is letting off his audiences easily. A Manila paper says he "generalized for an hour."

President Roosevelt finds Virginia the right place for his resting times. "Ole Virginny nebber tire."

Free trade is a machine by which one American starves another American, so as to support a foreigner.

Sometimes a divorce suit results from incompatibility, and sometimes it is brought about by combat ability.

A Rockaway florist has succeeded in cultivating a green carnation, and has been advised to name it after Hetty.

A wise Kansas Judge decides that a newspaper is a necessity of life. It appears to be when a form goes "pied."

The civilization of the Indian may be slow, but old Geronimo is going to get there. He has just married his eighth wife.

We know books by reading them, horses by handling them, houses by living in them, and men by trusting them.

Above par—State stocks and spoiled boys. The latter are not only above par, but above grandpa, and all the rest of the family.

"All honor to Ben Franklin," says the North Adams Transcript; "It's a rare man indeed who can retain a nickname for 200 years."

Moorefield Storey says that wealthy people are apt to be bad citizens. He ought to know, for his clients are all of that class.

"The meekest Moses in the whole lot," says Josh Billings, "is the man who has found that he can't git the thing that he wants most."



The Amen! of marriage is always a baby. Without it, wedlock is a summer field that never blooms, a flower that never buds, a night without stars, a sermon without a benediction, a prayer without an Amen. There never was a husband worthy of the name, who did not aspire to be the father and the grandfather of healthy, capable children, to hand down his name and the fortune accumulated by the sweat of his brow, from generation to generation. There never was a wife fit to bear that noble title, who did not wish to wear womanhood's most glorious crown, the sceptre of motherhood. Thousands of wedded couples, otherwise happy, fall short of wedlock's greatest happiness because they are childless. In the majority of cases, this is because the wife, through ignorance or neglect, suffers from weakness and disease of the organs distinctly feminine. For women who suffer in this way there is one great medicine that does not fail to accomplish its purpose. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the delicate organs concerned and makes them strong, healthy, vigorous and virile. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones the shattered nerves. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. It quickens and vitalizes the distinctly feminine organism. It banishes the maladies of the expectant months and makes baby's introduction to the world easy and almost painless. It insures the little new-comer's health and nourishment in plenty. It is the best supportive tonic for nursing mothers. Mrs. Jennie Parks, of Marshall, Spokane Co., Wash., writes: "I am glad to tell of the good results of your great medicine—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives me strength. I have no tired feeling and my baby is the picture of health. I feel better than I have in ten years." In cases of constipation Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used as an adjunct to "Favorite Prescription." They are extremely simple, perfectly natural and insure prompt and permanent relief.

Frightfully Burned.

Chas. W. Moore, a machinist, of Ford City, Pa., had his hand frightfully burned in an electrical furnace. He applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve with the usual result: "It is quick and perfect cure." Greatest healer on earth for burns, wounds, sores, eczema and piles. 25c. at Allen & Woodward, druggists.

500 Telegraphers Needed.

Learn Telegraphy and Railroad Accounting.

The activity in railroad construction throughout the Northwest has created a large demand for competent telegraph operators. We teach telegraphy, thoroughly quickly, and secure positions for our graduates. Salary \$75 to \$90 per mo. Tuition free. For terms and particulars, write, Pacific Telegraph Institute, Portland, Oregon. 10 17

Estray Notice.

3-year-old red bull came to my premises in November. Owner please call and pay pastorage and price of this notice. Twelve miles southwest of Corvallis. 9 16 William Park



A cow must be kept comfortable.

That means that she must be kept warm, said N. P. Hull in an address to Michigan dairymen. You will excuse me for referring to my own business, but, just to illustrate, it comes in nicely, for I know more about my own business than any other man's anyway. I was buying cows, and a man who was selling his product at the same place I sold mine offered me a cow. I looked at her, and she looked like a good cow, so I bought her. After I had bought her I asked, "What is the matter with this cow, that you wanted to sell her?" There is no use in asking before you buy a cow, but if you ask afterward you may find out. I asked this man, and he said, "Well, she does not give milk enough." He had five other cows, and he said this was the poorest one. I took her home and put her in the barn. The temperature in my barn never gets down to freezing. I have a covered barnyard, and the cows never get out from the time they go in in the fall until they get out in the spring. She freshened Oct. 8, and a year from that day I had 14,000 pounds of milk, \$140, from that one poor cow. That was the best cow that man owned. What was the reason he did not know it? He turned her out in the morning, and, instead of covering her ribs with fat to keep out the cold, she stood there and shivered, and when she was put under the right conditions she was one of the best cows ever in the state of Michigan and yielded a profit like that. Just these three things let me say again: What will make forty cows give milk will make one cow give milk. This applies to the one cow dairyman as much as to the forty cow dairyman. When you want a cow, get a good cow and feed her all she can eat. There is no use in keeping just a cow. It takes \$18 or \$20 to keep her just a cow, and after you pay \$20 to run that machinery you must make that machinery run to its maximum capacity.

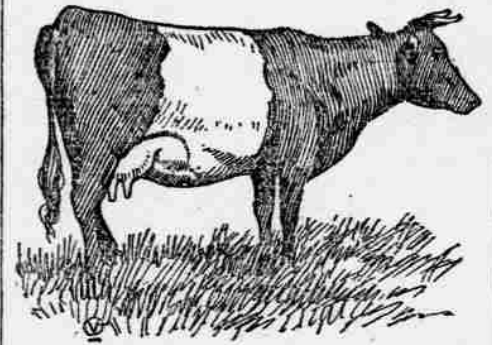
Value of a Pure Bred Sire.

The Nebraska Farmer in a very thoughtful article, telling us as farmers where we are losing money every day and year, names the scrub sire as one of the greatest of these evils and losses. Farmers who are accustomed to figure close know this is true, says Hoard's Dairyman. A dairy farmer not long since was telling us some of his experiences in this line. In the last twelve years he had purchased pure bred Holstein bulls to head his herd to the amount of \$300.

He has sold grade Holstein cows and heifers in that time to the number of seventy-five, besides having the benefit of the increasing production of his herd in milk, which, he calculated, was \$1,500. He calculated that his grade animals sold for at least \$25 more because of the pure bred blood that was in them. His total cattle sales amounted to \$3,750. Twenty dollars apiece on the seventy-five animals would amount to \$1,500. Add this sum to the increased milk value, and we have \$3,000 as the direct result of buying pure bred bulls instead of grades.

Typical Dutch Belted Cow.

The Dutch belted cow Echo II, has a milk record of 12,528 pounds and 424 pounds of butter in one year, says American Agriculturist, from which the picture herewith shown is reproduced. She won the championship over all breeds as the best dairy cow in the



DUTCH BELTED COW ECHO II.

show at Batavia, N. Y., in 1902 and at Hamburg, N. Y., in 1904. She is regarded by the best judges as a cow of remarkable dairy quality, and one has but to look at her to see that she is wonderfully perfect in belt. She has for four years beaten all females of her own breed.

Bedding For Cows.

The merits of different bedding materials were tested quite thoroughly at the Maryland station last winter. It was found that the cheapest material was sawdust at 25 cents per load, allowing also 50 cents for hauling. About twelve pounds of sawdust per cow were needed when the cows were kept in the stable all the time. The best absorbing material was wood shavings, which, however, cost \$6 per ton, making the cost per year \$4.81 per cow. Good stover as bedding cost \$3.65 per cow, requiring four pounds a day, and uncut wheat straw required five pounds a day and cost \$4.15 per year at \$5 per ton. The conclusion is that wherever sawdust can be obtained within a reasonable distance it will be the cheapest material. It kept the cows cleaner than anything else and stayed in place better. The only objection was that it carried so much moisture as to make it a little damp.

The Cow That Pays.

The cow that pays her owner \$5 per month for her board and lodging is a star boarder and deserves the best. There are many such cows and many which are even more profitable to their owners.

TRAMP GOT SILVER DOLLAR

Story Told by an Indiana Legislator Relating to School Days as a Military Cadet.

Representative Branch, of the Indiana legislature, tells this in the Indianapolis Star: While attending as a cadet at the military school Branch was in the habit of taking strolls through the neighborhood, and on one of these he says: "I was 'touched' by an old fellow, whose tale of hard luck would have melted a stone.

"But, my good fellow," I said, "I haven't a cent with me this morning. I spent my last penny last night and my check from home won't reach me until tomorrow."

"The old man wasn't satisfied. 'Look through your pockets,' he begged, 'maybe you'll find something.'"

"Well, if I've got any money in these clothes you can have every cent of it," I said to him, and I began turning my pockets inside out to show him that I was 'strapped.'"

"Well, would you believe it, a silver dollar dropped out of one of my pockets and rolled on the sidewalk."

"Delighted, the old man quickly grabbed it up and said: 'Thanks.'"

"He was much bigger than I and I said: 'Certainly; I am glad I can help you, but really I didn't know it was there.'"

"All the way back to school I wondered how the dollar came to be in my trousers."

"And did you ever find out?" asked another legislator.

"Oh, yes; when I got back to my room my roommate told me that I was wearing his pants."

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A Healing Gospel. The Rev. J. C. Warren, pastor of the Sharon Baptist church, Belair, Ga., says of Electric Bitters: "It's a Godsend to me. It cured me of lame back, and joints, and complete physical collapse. I was so weak it took me half an hour to walk a mile. Two bottles of Electric Bitters have made me so strong I can just walk three miles in 50 minutes and feel like walking three more. It's made a new man of me." It cures nervousness, weakness, and all ailments of the liver and kidney complaints. Sufferer guarantee at Allen & Woodward drug store. Price 50 cents. SUNDAY RATES BETWEEN PORTLAND AND WILLAMETTE VALLEY POINTS. Trip rates have been placed between Portland and Willamette Valley points, in either direction, tickets will be sold SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS and return on or before the following Monday. Rate to or from Corvallis, 20 Cts on Southern Pacific for particulars. 1011f HONEY AND TAR. Bronchitis, Pneumonia.