FARM AND GARDEN

Senator Stanford on the Breeding of Horses.

ARTICLE ON HORSESHOEING.

The Best Results for Value of Grain Fed to the Average Cow in Recent Tests.

Sheep Husbandry.

A. M. Bumpus of Irondequoit, near Rochester, N. Y., sold his sheep for 9½ cent per pound in New York city, and as the carload last November cost 9 cents per pound, the increased price added to greater weight gave him a good profit on the feed and labor. Mr. Bumpus draws out his sheep manure every spring, taking it up just as the sheep have left it, closely compacted in the sheds, and applying it to corn. On this sandy soil plowed in not very deeply it quickly ferments. On heavier clay soil it would be better to let the manure be piled up a day or two and begin to ferment, but in that case especial care must be taken not to let the heap burn, which would destroy much of its value. The manure from sheep fed as Mr. Bumpus feeds his is very rich in nitrogen, and heats very quickly when placed in small heaps. If not drawn out until hot weather comes, this manure would dry up and might become damaged; Mr. Bumpus always clears his sheepfold early. In the soil the heating of the manure gives off ammonia, which is converted into nitrogen, while its mineral constituents are kept soluble for the grain crops which follow.

Horseshoeing.

Dr. Dickson has contributed an article on shoeing that Senator Joe Blackburn says is worth $1,000,000. It carefully examines the foot, shows just why a horse is shod and how it is necessary to go to protect the hoof, and lays down a few simple rules that can be easily learned and practiced. Dr. Dickson closes this chapter with a suggestion that it is nearly as important that blacksmiths should be scientific in their training as veterinarians, and urges that in a matter of such vast importance to the national wealth too little attention is paid by the State to the most useful of all domestic animals. The novel hope is expressed that chemistry will devise some preparation that may be safely applied to the hoof in a way to harden into a substance resembling horn and allow the horseman to yank off the iron shoes and drive his beast barefooted. In this way the lightness, strength and elasticity of the horse's foot would be regained, as they were once enjoyed in the wild state. Uncle Jerry is not wholly content to rest on his laurels and stop with his book on the diseases of horses. He has mapped out another volume on breeding, and hopes to be able to publish it in the course of a year.

The Dairy.

The best results for the value of grain fed to the average cow in recent tests were from four pounds of bran or shorts, two pounds of cotton-seed meal, in two feedings daily. These feedings were in the morning and at night. Grain should always be fed with judgment. Only feed the animals as much as they will properly digest and assimilate. When first beginning to feed grain the rations should be small and gradually increased until the desired amount is given. The rations must be regular and constant. The size of the cow and her powers of digestion must be considered. The healthy cow of vigorous constitution one pound of well-balanced grain will profitably use as ration daily for every 100 pounds of her live weight.

We are anxious to do a big business, to spread ourselves, and we are apt to think that our capacity is equal to our desire. Many of us make the big mistake of undertaking more than we can carry through successfully, and in dairying this holds good with more force than in some other branches of farming.

A dairy of say ten cows may be very profitable, and the owner of it thinks that twenty or thirty cows would be proportionately profitable; and so they would if they received the same amount of care per cow as the ten, but this will rarely be the case. If we have the feed, the labor, the customers for the larger dairy and have the ability to operate it, then we can go ahead with a fair prospect of success. But for a beginner to start with a large herd failure will be the outcome for the first few years.

The Breeding of Horses.

Senator Stanford in speaking the other day of horse breeding said: "There are 13,000,000 horses in the United States according to the recent census. Imagine what a value we could create if we improved each one of this vast number of animals so that the individual was worth $50 more than he is. This is surely possible. I am President of a street railroad in San Francisco, where we have hundreds of horses. The average life of our animals was three years. But one old horse stood that hard life nine years. His service was so exceptional I looked up his record. I hired detectives to trace him from one sale to another back to the man and the farm that raised him. I found that his sire was a pedigreed horse; his dam was of good blood, though not standard. That explained the superior usefulness of that horse to my mind. He had better bones in substance, form and length, better muscles, better nerves, better heart, lungs and digestive organs, and he was worth $100 more on those accounts than any other horse we had. Now I say that, whether we raise horses for the plow or the track, blood will tell and is worth money. Electioneer earned $200,000 a year for me because he was a good horse. The old street-car horse earned three times as much for us as his fellows because he was a good horse. Each in his place proved a great truth, and it is time we all knew it. I think the secretary's book is splendid in its scope, simplicity and compactness. I hope he will succeed as well with that on breeding. It is quite as much needed as the other. Both mean the addition of millions to the aggregate wealth of the country, which, of course, in turn means untold increase of comfort, intelligence, rest and progress to man."

PORTLAND MARKET.

Sugar Drops Half a Cent—Vegetables are Quiet—Strawberries are Plentiful.

The markets are in all lines fairly active. Fruit, butter and poultry are in demand, and the trade in staple goods is brisk. Bananas are scarce. Oranges are plentiful and in good demand, and Sicily lemons are growing scarcer. Strawberries are plentiful, of greatly improved quality and in first-class demand. California cherries are scarce and not of the best quality. The vegetable market is quiet. Poultry is weak. By far the most interesting feature of the market is the unexpected decline in sugar. All grades fell ½c per pound.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

There is very little, if any, Valley being offered and not a great deal of Walla Walla. The demand is slow and hardly any business doing. Quote: Nominally $1.00 for Valley and $1.50 for Walla Walla.

Produce, Fruit, Etc.

FLOUR—Quote: Standard, $5.25; Walla Walla, $5.00 per barrel.

OATS—Quote: 67@68c per bushel.

HAY—Quote: $16@17 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS—Quote: Bran, $22@23; Shorts, $24@25; Ground Barley, $33.00@34.00; Chop Feed, $25@26 per ton; Barley, $1.25@1.30 per central.

BUTTER—Quote: Oregon fancy creamery, 27½c; fancy dairy, 22½c; fair to good, 17½@20c; common, 15c; California, 23½@25c per pound.

CHEESE—Quote: Oregon, 13@15c; California, 12@13c per pound.

EGGS—Quote: Oregon, 18@20c per dozen.

POULTRY—Quote: Old Chickens, $6.00; young chickens, $4.00@4.50; Ducks, $8.50@9.00; Geese, nominal, $12 per dozen; Turkeys, 18c per pound.

VEGETABLES—Quote: Cabbage, $1.75@2.00 per central; Early York, $2.00; Cauliflower, $1.25 per dozen; Celery, 90c per dozen; Onions, 4½c per pound, California, 2½c; Beets, $1.50 per sack; Turnips, $1.75@2 per sack; Potatoes, 60@70c per central; New Potatoes, 4½@5c per pound; Tomatoes, $2.00@3.00 per box; Asparagus, 40@50c per pound, Oregon, 10@15c per pound; Lettuce, 15@20c per dozen; Green Peas, 5c per pound; String Beans, 12c per pound; Rhubarb, 4c per pound; Artichokes, 40c per dozen; Parsley, 25c per dozen; Radishes, 10c per dozen bunches; young Onions, 10c per dozen bunches.

FRUITS—Quote: Los Angeles Oranges, $2.25@2.50; Riverside, $3.00@3.25; Navels, $4.50@5.50 per box; Sicily Lemons, $7.00; California, $4.50@5.00 per box; Apples, $1.00@2.50 per box; Bananas, $2.50@3.50 per bunch; Pineapples, $5.00@8.00 per dozen; Strawberries, 15c per pound; Cherries, 25c per pound.

NUTS—Quote: California Walnuts, 11½@12½c; Hickory, 8½c; Brazils, 12c; Almonds, 16@18c; Filberts, 13@14c; Pine Nuts, 17@18c; Pecans, 17@18c; Cocoanuts, 8c; Hazel, 8c; Peanuts, 8c per pound.

FISH—Salmon, 8c per pound; Halibut, 12½c; Cod, 10c; Soles, 10c; Flounders, 10c; Shad, 12c; Carp and Catfish, 5c; Canned Salmon, Standard No. 1, $1.35 per case; No. 2, $2.55.

Staple Groceries.

COFFEE—Quote: Costa Rica, 22c; Rio, 23c; Mocha, 30c; Java, 25½c; Arbuckle's, 100-pound cases, 27¼c per pound.

BEANS—Quote: Small Whites, 3¼c; Pink, 3¼@3½c; Bayos, 4¼c; Butter, 4½c; Limas, 4½c per pound.

SUGARS—Quote: Golden C, 4⅝c; extra C, 4⅞c; dry granulated, 5⅞c; cube crushed and powdered, 6¼c per pound confectioners' A, 5¾c per pound.

SYRUPS—Eastern, in barrels, 47@55c; half barrels, 50@58c; in cases, 55@80c per gallon; $2.25@2.50 per keg; California, in barrels, 40c per gallon; $2.25 per keg.

DRIED FRUITS—Quote: Italian Prunes, 10½@12c; Petite and German Prunes, 10c per pound; Raisins, $1.75@2.25 per box; Plummer-dried Pears, 10@11c; sun-dried and factory Plums, 11@12c; evaporated Peaches, 18@20c; Smyrna Figs, 20c; California Figs, 9c per pound.

RICE—Quote: $6.00@6.75 per cental.

HONEY—Quote: 16@18c.

SALT—Quote: Liverpool, $16, $16.50, $17; stock, $11 per ton in carload lots.

CANNED GOODS — Quote: Table fruits, $2.25, 2½s; Peaches, $2.50; Bartlett Pears, $2.25; Plums, $1.65; Strawberries, $2.50; Cherries, $2@2.50; Blackberries, $2.25; Raspberries, $2.75; Pineapples, $2.75; Apricots, $2.40. Pie fruit: Assorted, $1.50 per dozen; Peaches, $1.65; Plums, $1.25; Blackberries, $1.65 per dozen. Vegetables: Corn, $1.35@1.65, according to quality; Tomatoes, $1.15@3.50; Sugar Peas, $1.40@1.60; String Beans, $1.10 per dozen. Fish: Salmon, ————; sardines, 85c@$1.65; lobsters, $2.25@3.25; oysters, $1.50@3.25 per dozen. Condensed milk: Eagle brand, $8.25; Crown, $7; Highland, $6.75; Champion, $6.00; Monroe, $6.75 per case.

The Meat Market.

Beef—Live, 4@4½c; dressed, 7@8c.
Mutton—Live, 4½@5c; dressed, 10c.
Hogs—Live, 5¼@5½c; dressed, 7@8c.
Veal—5@8c per pound.

SMOKED MEATS AND LARD.

Quote: Eastern Hams, 12¾@13c; Oregon, 10½@12½c; Breakfast Bacon, 12@13c; other varieties, 8@11c; Lard, 9¾@11¾c per pound.

Miscellaneous.

HIDES—Quote: Dry Hides, selected prime, 8½@9c, ½c less for culls; green, selected, over 55 pounds, 4c; under 55 pounds, 3c; Sheep Pelts, short wool, 30@50c; medium, 60@80c; long, 90c@$1.25; shearlings, 10@20c; Tallow, good to choice, 3@3½c per pound.

WOOL—Quote: Willamette Valley, 18@20c; Eastern Oregon, 13@19c per pound, according to conditions and shrinkage.

HOPS — Nominal. Quote: 20c per pound.

NAILS—Base quotations: Iron, $3.00; Steel, $3.10; Wire, $3.75 per keg.

SHOT—Quote: $1.75 per sack.

COAL OIL—Quote: $1.95 per case.

A memorial has been presented to the Pope that Catholic Bishops in the United States nominate priests to look after immigrants of the Catholic faith who do not know the languages spoken by the immigrants, and thus the church loses many of its subjects.

Attorney-General Miller has appointed Henry Gage of California special Assistant United States Attorney for the southern district of California, to assist in the prosecution of the owners, officers and crew of the schooner Robert and Minnie, charged with violating the neutrality laws.

"L'HOMME MASQUE."

Exciting Wrestle Between Tom Cannon and the Mysterious Stranger.

The "Man with a Mask" has finally met his match in the sturdy person known as Tom Cannon.

These two redoubtable wrestlers came together the other evening at the Folies Bergere before an audience several times too large for the accommodation offered.

The unusual crush was occasioned by the announcement that America's formidable wrestler was to be pitted against a mysterious individual of wonderful strength and skill, who up to the present has proved a victor against all comers. This eccentric athlete caused a great sensation in Paris last year by appearing on the stage with his face and head entirely hidden by a black silk mask, behind which no one was able to penetrate. He appeared in the same way last evening.

He arrives at the Folies Bergere in a private carriage only a few minutes before he must appear, and is immediately shown to a private room, from which he comes out only to go on the stage. He leaves in the same manner.

Before the struggle last evening I was standing behind the scenes talking with Tom Cannon. Said he:

"I know absolutely nothing about the man I am going to wrestle with. I have a suspicion, though, that he is an old time professional who has reasons for concealing his identity. Either that, or he is some rich chap who doesn't want to be seen here."

"Do you feel in good condition?"

"No, indeed, and that is the worst of it. I have been wrestling here for thirty-four nights in succession without any rest, and sometimes I have met two men in a night."

Finally the curtain rose, and the two giants came bounding forth in front of the footlights. Giants indeed they were: Tom in red tights, the other in black, and both naked to the waist.

A moment's glance was enough to show that the "Man with the Mask" was in perfect physical condition; indeed, he appeared in every respect the better of the two. His skin was of satiny softness, and as white as that of a woman. His chest, thighs, and arms were of Herculean dimensions, and his carriage was that of a gentleman. A significant detail was the singular smallness of his feet and hands.

No time was lost. A grip of two powerful hands, a moment's hesitation before the initial spring, and then they went at it—arms, heads, legs, and bodies. It was about as lively a wrestling match as one could possibly see.

The "Man with the Mask" took the offensive from the start, and for the first five minutes it looked as if he was going to vanquish Tom Cannon with ease. But the man who vanquishes Tom with ease—or without it—has not yet put in his appearance at the Folies Bergere.

In the very first set-to the Unknown forced Cannon over on his back, and to save himself, the latter was obliged to form a bridge with the back of his head and his heels as bases. On this bridge the masked Hercules threw himself with tremendous fury, but Tom held firm, and, watching his chance, slipped from beneath, and with a back "handspring" landed on his feet.

As the struggle advanced the tables commenced to turn. Now it was Tom Cannon who was doing the attacking. At one point the stranger nearly lost his mask, and retired to rearrange it. During the brief intermission Tom stepped on one side and said to me:

"He is the best wrestler I have met in France. He is pushing the fighting, but I shall have my inning pretty soon. I may be mistaken, but I think I am going to beat him."

And Tom was not mistaken.

How he did it it were impossible to describe; but he did it. The masked man fought like a hero, but he had a hero to fight against.

Now one is on top, now another; now they are both down on hands and knees, and presently they are locked—arms, legs and bodies—in a desperate embrace. Then everything gets mixed up—very much mixed up—until suddenly the Unknown goes sailing through the air, impelled by Tom's combined strength and science. He lands on one side and tries to rise, but Tom is upon him, pinning one shoulder to the floor, and slowly, slowly forcing the other into the same position.

The "Man with the Mask" squirms and kicks with the energy of a lost angel. Tom Cannon, relentless, with flashing eyes, presses that other shoulder nearer and nearer to the carpet. The crowd goes mad with excitement. At last it is all over. The mysterious giant struggles no longer—he is vanquished.

All this, which takes a long time to describe, lasted only twelve minutes.—Paris Herald.

Eyes of a Severed Head Open.

A Negannee special to The Detroit Free Press says: A brakeman named Thomas Higgins slipped between two freight cars on a moving train near Maple Ridge yesterday morning. The signal to stop was given by another brakeman who saw the fall and the train stopped and backed up to where Higgins lay. Five cars had passed over his body, which was frightfully mangled. The head was completely severed from the trunk and lay several feet from the track. Fireman Byo picked up the head and was horror stricken to see the eyelids close and again open, then partly close again. This was seen by Engineer William Whitney and the brakeman, and all three were badly frightened. This sign of consciousness was given several minutes after the head was severed from the body.

The Flannel Shirt Doomed.

Letters from England state positively that the flannel shirt is doomed. The flat has gone forth. For tennis and outings next season a canvas material will be largely used, and the striped pantaloons, or bags as the English call them, will be made of flannel as before. For general wear the white shirt resumes its old position, and will become again the only proper thing for morning, as it always has been for evening dress.—Chicago Times.

How Hot Water Saves China.

The entire absence of sanitary arrangements in Chinese towns and villages being well known, it goes without saying that the laws of hygiene are utterly and entirely neglected. There is no isolation of infectious diseases, and no attention is paid to causes of death unless there is supposition of violence. According to our ideas, therefore, Chinese cities ought to be hotbeds of disease, subjected regularly to terrible epidemics which, with us, are invariably associated with the neglect of sanitary laws. Strange to say such is not the case. Epidemics come and go without any apparent reason, appearing, perhaps, suddenly, causing a heavy mortality for a short time, and then as suddenly disappearing again, thus affording an endless field of speculation to the foreign savant. But, speaking generally, Chinese towns enjoy an immunity from these dangerous outbreaks almost as complete as that of well drained European communities, and the cause of this puzzling and curious phenomenon has been variously explained. The fact is all the more striking when taken in connection with the contaminated water supplies of Chinese towns, the effect of which on Europeans has been manifested over and over again in the heavy mortality which overtook them previous to the adoption of precautions enjoined by modern sanitary science.

The healthiness of Chinese cities has been ingenuously attributed by some people to the universal habit of fanning, a practice which is said to keep the atmosphere in constant circulation. How far this explanation can be deemed to suffice we must leave to experts to decide, but, so far as contaminated water supply is concerned, we believe the real secret of immunity from its evil effects to lie in the universal custom of boiling all water intended for drinking. As a matter of fact, the Chinese never drink cold water. The national beverage, which, in a true sense, may be said to cheer but not inebriate, is tea, and this is always "on tap," even in the houses of the very poor. The native aversion to cold water is undoubtedly carried to extremes, and certainly induces diseases which might easily be avoided by a judicious system of outward application. In the matter of ablutions it must, however, be admitted that the Chinese enjoy facilities which, however little they are taken advantage of, are far in advance of anything within the reach of the poorer classes of our own favored land. Every little hamlet in China has a shop where hot water can be bought for a trifling sum at any hour of the day or night. Even in a small fishing village on a remote island in the gulf of Pechili, where the writer spent six weeks under very unpleasant circumstances during a severe winter, this was the case, and a great convenience it proved.—The National Review.

Oceans of Milk.

"There are $2,000,000,000 invested in the dairying business in this country," said a citizen with a predilection for statistics. "That amount is almost double the money invested in banking and commercial industries. It is estimated that it requires 15,000,000 cows to supply the demand for milk and its products in the United States. To feed these cows 60,000,000 acres of land are under cultivation. The agriculture and dairy machinery and implements in use are worth over $200,000,000. The men employed in the business number 750,000 and the horses over 1,000,000. The cows and horses consume annually 30,000,000 tons of hay, nearly 90,000,000 bushels of corn meal, about the same amount of oatmeal, 275,000,000 bushels of oats, 2,000,000 bushels of bran and 30,000,000 bushels of corn, to say nothing of the brewery grains, sprouts and other questionable feed of various kinds that are used to a great extent. It costs $450,000,000 to feed these cows and horses. The average price paid to the laborer necessary in the dairy business is probably $20 a month, amounting to $180,000,000 a year.

"The average cow yields about 450 gallons of milk a year, which gives a total product of 6,750,000,000 gallons. Twelve cents a gallon is a fair price to estimate the value of this milk at, a total return to the dairy farmers of $810,000,000, if they sold all their milk as milk. But 50 per cent. of the milk is made into cheese and butter. It takes 27 pounds of milk to make 1 pound of butter, and about 10 pounds to make one of cheese. There is the same amount of nutrition in 8½ pounds of milk that there is in 1 pound of beef. A fat steer furnishes 50 per cent. of boneless beef, but it would require about 24,000,000 steers, weighing 1,500 pounds each, to produce the same amount of nutrition as the annual milk product does."—Philadelphia Press.

Muskets and Bayonets in a Tree.

One night, long since, H. T. Huff, a well known coal dealer of Atlanta, while cutting down a tree on his farm, five miles from Atlanta, on the Sandtown road, made a strange discovery. The bees were in a hollow tree, and Felix Jackson (colored) was put to work with an ax to hew it down. "Lawd a mercy," exclaimed the negro, as he dropped his ax and peered into the opening he had made by the light of a torch. The negro had discovered an arsenal whose implements of war were like the gun of Rip Van Winkle after his sleep of twenty years. In the hollow tree were eight old army muskets and two bayonets, which had been stored away by soldiers twenty-five years ago. The stocks of the guns had nearly rotted away and the barrels were rusted. The tree had grown about one of the bayonets and made it immovable.—Atlanta (Ga.) Special.

The Modern Idea.

Mrs. Younghusband—Oh, Charlie, the cook got angry this morning and left, bag and baggage. What are we going to do?

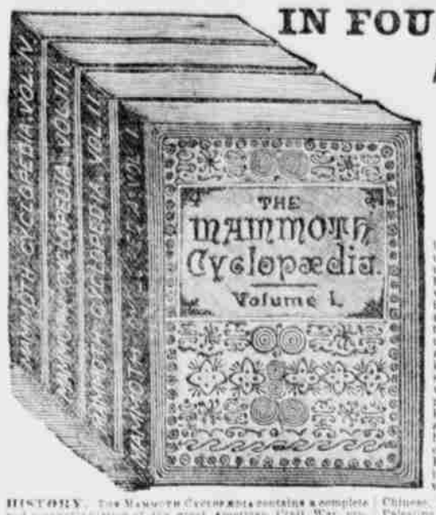
Mr. Younghusband—Why, my love, I thought you attended cooking school for seven months?

Mrs. Younghusband—So I did, dear, but that was merely to learn cooking as an accomplishment.—Burlington Free Press.

Our Latest and Greatest Premium Offer!

THE MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA,

IN FOUR VOLUMES.



A Great and Wonderful Work,

CONTAINING

2,176 Pages

AND

620 Beautiful Illustrations!

THE MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA has been published to meet the wants of the masses for a universal compendium of knowledge, practical, useful, scientific and general. The work is published complete in four large and handsome volumes, containing a total of 2,176 pages, and is profusely illustrated with 620 beautiful engravings. Thousands of dollars have been expended to make this the most complete, valuable and useful work for the masses ever published. It is a work for everybody—man, woman and child, in every occupation or rank in life. The substance and practical utility of twenty ordinary volumes are comprised in these four, and so popular is the work with all classes of every kind, so filled is it with useful hints and helpful suggestions, that we fully believe that in every house to which it shall find its way it will soon come to be regarded as worth its weight in gold. For want of space we can only briefly summarize a small portion of the contents of this great work, as follows:

HISTORY. THE MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA contains a complete and comprehensive history of our great American Civil War, profusely illustrated with numerous anecdotes of the Rebellion; a complete history of America, from its discovery by Columbus to the present time; graphic descriptions of famous battles and important events in the history of all nations; chronological tables, etc., etc.

BIOGRAPHY. This great work contains the lives of all the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Hayes, with portraits and other illustrations, also lives and portraits of Napoleon Bonaparte, Shakespeare, Byron, William Penn, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and many other statesmen, authors, poets, generals, clergymen, etc., down to the present day.

AGRICULTURE. Valuable hints and useful suggestions in regard to planting of field crops, gates and fences, fertilizers, farm implements, livestock raising, including the treatment of diseases of domestic animals; poultry keeping, and how made profitable and profitable; bee keeping, dairy farming, etc. The information under this head is complete and exhaustive, and constitutes a work of great practical use to farmers and stockmen.

HORTICULTURE. Herein is given the most useful hints in connection with fruits of vegetables and fruits, as gathered from the experience of the most successful horticulturists.

ARCHITECTURE. Designs and plans for houses, cottages, barns and other outbuildings, with valuable suggestions to those intending to build.

HOUSEHOLD. This work contains tried and tested recipes for almost every imaginable dish for breakfast, dinner and tea, this department alone being worth more than nine-tenths of the books of almost innumerable titles, helps and suggestions to housekeepers; designs and suggestions for making many beautiful things for the adornment of home, in needlework, embroidery, etc.; hints on floriculture, telling how to be successful with all the various plants; toilet hints, telling how to preserve and beautify the complexion, hands, teeth, hair, etc., etc.

MEDICAL. Many dollars in doctors' bills will be saved annually to every possessor of this book through the valuable information herein contained. It tells how to cure, by simple yet reliable home remedies, available in every household, every disease and ailment that is curable, this department forming a complete medical book, the value of which in any home can hardly be computed in dollars and cents.

INVENTION AND DISCOVERY. Remarkably interesting descriptions of great inventions, including the Steam Engine, the Telegraph, the Printing Press, the Electric Light, the Sewing Machine, the Telephone, the Type Writer, the Type Setting Machine, the Cotton Gin, etc.

THE WORLD'S WONDERS. Graphic descriptions, beautifully illustrated, of the Yellowstone Park, Yosemite Valley, Niagara Falls, the Alps, Paris, Vesuvius, Venice, Vienna, the Canons of Colorado, Mammoth Cave, Natural Bridge, Watkins Glen, the White Mountains, etc., etc.

TRAVELS. Descriptions, profusely illustrated, of the life, manners, customs, peculiar forms, rites and ceremonies of the Chinese, Japanese, the people of India, Africa, Madagascar, Palestine, Ireland, Burmah, the Sandwich Islands, Siberia, Kaffraria, Tartary, Cashmere and Tibet, the Arabs, Turks, Mexicans, South Americans, American Indians, Egyptians, Siamese, Abyssinians, Norwegians, Spaniards, Swiss, Italians, Greeks, Russians, Siberians, Afghans, Persians, Modens, Australians, Bulgarians, etc., etc.

MANUFACTURES. In this great work is also described and illustrated the arts and processes of printing, stereotyping, bookbinding, wood engraving, lithography, photography, calico printing, glass making, watch making, paper making, the manufacture of silk, iron, steel, glass, china, perfumery, soap, leather, starch, wall paper, turpentine, postal cards, postage stamps, envelopes, pens, pencils, needles, and many other things, all of which will be found peculiarly interesting and instructive.

FOREIGN PRODUCTS. Interesting descriptions, illustrated, of the culture and preparation for market of tea, coffee, chocolate, cotton, flax, hemp, sugar, rice, nutmegs, cloves, ginger, cinnamon, allspice, pepper, cocoanuts, pineapples, bananas, prunes, dates, raisins, figs, olives, india-rubber, gutta percha, cork, camphor, castor oil, tapioca, etc., etc.

NATURAL HISTORY. Interesting and instructive descriptions, accompanied by illustrations, of numerous beasts, birds, fishes and insects, with much curious information regarding their life and habits.

LAW. THE MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA regards also a complete law book, telling every man how he may be his own lawyer, and containing full and concise explanations of the general laws and the laws of the several States upon all matters which are subjects of litigation, with numerous forms of legal documents.

MINING. Descriptions and illustrations of the mining of gold, silver, diamonds, coal, salt, copper, lead, zinc, tin and quicksilver.

WONDERS OF THE SEA. Herein are described and illustrated the many wonderful and beautiful things found at the bottom of the ocean, the plants, flowers, shells, fishes, etc., likewise pearl diving, coral fishing, etc., etc.

STATISTICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS. Herein is given a vast amount of useful and interesting information, some of which is the population of American cities, area and population of the continents, of the States and Territories, and of the principal countries of the world, length of the principal rivers, cost of Presidential vote for sixty years, Presidential statistics, population, depth of seas, lakes and oceans, height of mountains, locomotion of animals and velocity of bodies, height of monuments, towers and structures, distances from Washington, also from New York, to important points, chronological history of discovery, etc., progress, popular sobriquets of American States, cities, etc., common grammatical errors, rules for spelling, pronunciation and use of capitals, Wall Street phrases, nomenclature of the world, curious facts in natural history, longevity of animals, origin of the names of States, and of countries, of great works, popular fables, familiar quotations, of genius and of plants, dying words of famous persons, fate of the Apostles, statistics of the globe, leading governments of the world, etc., etc.

From the above brief summary of its contents some idea of what a remarkably interesting, instructive and valuable work the MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA is may be gained, yet but a fractional part of the topics treated in this great work have been named. It is a vast storehouse of useful and entertaining knowledge—unquestionably one of the best and most valuable works ever published in any land or language. No home should be without it. It is a work to be consulted every day with regard to the various perplexing questions that constantly arise in writing and conversation, by the farmer and housewife in their daily duties and pursuits, and for continuous reading no work is more entertaining or instructive.

Grand Premium Offer to Subscribers to the Scout.

By special arrangement with the publisher of the MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA we are enabled to make our subscribers and readers the following extraordinary offer: *We will send the* MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA, *complete in four volumes, as above described, all postage prepaid, also* THE OREGON SCOUT *for* ONE YEAR, *upon receipt of only* **$2.25**, *which is but 75 cents more than our regular subscription price, so that you practically get this large and valuable work for the trifling sum of 75 cents.* This is a great offer, a wonderful bargain, and it is a pleasure to us to be enabled to afford our readers so remarkable an opportunity. Through this extraordinary offer we hope to largely increase our circulation. Please tell all your friends that they can get the MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA in four volumes, with a year's subscription to our paper, for only $2.25. Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who take advantage of this great premium offer. Those whose subscriptions have not yet expired who renew now will receive the MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA at once, and their subscriptions will be extended one year from date of expiration. The MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA will also be given free to any one sending us a club of three yearly subscribers to our paper, accompanied with $4.50 in cash. Address all letters:

The Oregon Scout, Union, Or.

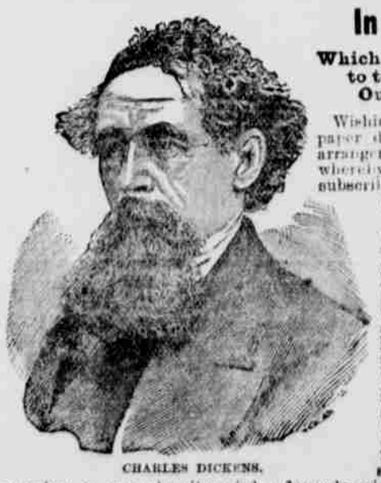
GRAND PREMIUM OFFER!

A SET OF THE

WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS,

In Twelve Large Volumes,

Which we Offer with a Year's Subscription to this Paper for a Trifle More than Our Regular Subscription Price.



CHARLES DICKENS.

Wishing to largely increase the circulation of this paper during the next six months, we have made arrangements with a New York publishing house whereby we are enabled to offer as a premium to our subscribers a **Set of the Works of Charles Dickens, in Twelve Large and Handsome Volumes**, with a year's subscription to this paper, for a trifle more than our regular subscription price. Our great offer to subscribers eclipses any ever heretofore made. Charles Dickens was the greatest novelist who ever lived. No author before or since his time has won the fame that he achieved, and his works are even more popular to-day than during his lifetime. They abound in wit, humor, pathos, masterly delineation of character, vivid descriptions of places and incidents, thrilling and skillfully wrought plots. Each book is intensely interesting. No home should be without a set of these great and remarkable works. Not to have read them is to be far behind the age in which we live. The set of Dickens' works which we offer as a premium to our subscribers is handsomely printed from entirely new plates, with new type. The twelve volumes contain the following world-famous works, each one of which is published *complete, unchanged, and absolutely unabridged:*

DAVID COPPERFIELD,
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT,
NICHOLAS NICKELBY,
DOMBEY AND SON,
BLEAK HOUSE,
LITTLE DORRIT,
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
PICKWICK PAPERS,
BARNABY RUDGE AND CHRISTMAS STORIES,
OLIVER TWIST AND GREAT EXPECTATIONS,
THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP AND THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELER,
A TALE OF TWO CITIES, HARD TIMES AND THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD.

The above are without question the most famous novels that were ever written. For a quarter of a century they have been celebrated in every nook and corner of the civilized world. Yet there are thousands of homes in America not yet supplied with a set of Dickens, the usual high cost of the books preventing people in moderate circumstances from enjoying this luxury. But now, owing to the use of modern improved printing, folding and stitching machinery, the extremely low price of white paper, and the great competition in the book trade, we are enabled to offer to our subscribers and readers a set of Dickens' works at a price which all can afford to pay. Every home in the land may now be supplied with a set of the great author's works.

Our Great Offer to Subscribers to the SCOUT.

We will send the ENTIRE SET OF DICKENS' WORKS, *in* TWELVE VOLUMES, *as above described, all postage prepaid by ourselves, also* THE OREGON SCOUT *for* ONE YEAR, *upon receipt of* **$2.00**, *which is only 50 cents more than the regular subscription price of this paper.* Our readers, therefore, practically get a set of Dickens' works in twelve volumes for only 50 cents. This is the grandest premium ever offered. Up to this time a set of Dickens' works has usually been $10 or more. Tell all your friends that they can get a set of Dickens' works in twelve volumes, with a year's subscription to THE OREGON SCOUT, for only $2.00. Subscribe now and get this great premium. If your subscription has not yet expired, it will make no difference, for it will be extended one year from date of expiration. We will also give a set of Dickens, as above, free and postpaid, to any one sending us a club of two yearly subscribers, accompanied with $3.00 in cash. Address

THE OREGON SCOUT, Union, Or.