ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

FACTS SHOWING THE ECONOMY OF HARD STONE HIGHWAYS.

They Lessen Cost of Repairs and Make Possible the Hauling of Heavy Loads at Small Expense—Increase Value of Property.

The principle of the good roads movement, as advocated by the League of American Wheelmen, is that the common roads of the country are as important as the railway systems, the statement being made by them and being easily understood that there is not an ounce of any commodity hauled over the railroads that is not first transported by wagons over country roads or city streets. It does not matter if the commodity is manufactured articles that are loaded on cars at the factory. The raw material has first to be hauled to the factory. But the greatest hauling is done in the farming districts, and there it is that good highways are most needed.

The subject has not been given the attention and support it deserves as yet for the simple reason that private capital cannot become interested in the building of common roads, since there would be no income from the investment, such as there is in railways. Municipal, county, state and the national governments have not had the matter brought directly before them in its full significance, because it is necessary to first educate the people to the necessities of the movement. This is

TYPICAL OF NEW JERSEY.

what is being done by the wheelmen at the present time, and it must be said to their credit that they have enlisted the sympathy and support of all the prominent farmers' organizations in the movement. With the two classes working together it is only a question of time until the movement will be made a political issue, and then will come the desired improvements.

The argument offered in favor of the improved roads is that they lessen the cost of repairs, make it possible to haul the largest amount of goods with the smallest animal power, save time and increase property valuations. No railroad company would expect to do business if its tracks and roadbed were in such condition as to make it either impossible to use the tracks at long seasons of the year or in using them have to lose a great deal of time and have immense repairs to make, and yet that is what the farmers and others using the common roads are doing in a comparative way every day in the year.

They make the most impracticable attempts at road building and repairing and then wonder why there is no profit in their products, which have been hauled over bad roads at the greatest expense. It has been estimated that in the states where the stone roads have been built the cost of transportation has been decreased to 20 per cent of the former figures and that the roads pay for themselves within a few years. It has been further shown that the amount lost in the different ways mentioned will more than pay for the building and repairs of these roads on the annual assessments made for them or that it costs no more each year to have good roads than it does to have bad ones.

COST OF BAD ROADS.

Expense of Haulage Is Only a Portion of the Actual Loss.

As the road is a type of civilized society it becomes the duty of every enlightened nation to solve the great questions of road construction and maintenance to its own satisfaction and good. Rome's greatness marked an era in road construction which was never before surpassed and which has been equaled only in the present century and in the most civilized countries. The condition of the public roads in the United States is probably worse than in any other civilized country in the world. This condition is due largely not only to the undeveloped condition of the country and to the allowing of local circumstances to determine location, etc., but to the lack of knowledge on the part of many road officials as to the primary principles of road construction, resulting in the injudicious use of millions of dollars of the public money annually.

Quoting an eminent authority, the increased cost of haulage actually done is by no means the only loss resulting from bad roads. The loss of perishable products for want of access to market, the failure to reach markets when prices are good and the failure to cultivate products which would be marketable if markets were always accessible add many millions to the tax of bad roads, not to speak of the detriment to social communication, education and religion.—Maurice O. Eldridge.

Road Briefs.

An ounce of smooth road is worth a pound of whipping the horse.

The farmer who is mired in the mud up to his knees should be deeply interested in roads.

The improvement of a road should depend upon something more than the wind and the sun.

Felt Competent.

Briggs—You don't know what you are talking about when you call me a donkey.

Diggs—I'd like to know why I don't. I once owned a donkey for three months.—Chicago News.

Horses were introduced into Egypt by the shepherd kings less than 1700 B. C. No horse figures appear on the early monuments of Egypt.

Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution and order of sale duly issued out of and under the hand and seal of the clerk of the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for Polk county, Department No. 2, bearing date the 23rd day of March, A. D., 1900, and to me directed in a certain suit pending in said court, wherein the Board of Commissioners for the sale of school and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom is plaintiff, and John Burns, Jennie M. Jones, M. M. Jones and M. W. Jones are defendants, commanding me to sell the hereinafter described real property, I will on

Saturday, the 28th day of April,

1900, at the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, sell at public auction at the front door of the county court house, in the city of Dallas, in said Polk county, state of Oregon, to the highest bidder for U. S. gold coin, cash in hand on day of sale, in the manner provided by law, all the right, interest and title which the said defendants, or either of them, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, had on the 18th day of December, 1899, the date of the mortgage foreclosed in said suit, or have subsequently acquired, or now have, in and to the said mortgaged premises, described in said execution and decree as follows, to-wit: All that piece or parcel of land, known in the plats of the United States surveys as Wm. Sebring's donation land claim, notification 2,470, claim 59, situated in township 9 south, range 5 west, of the Willamette meridian, in Polk county, Oregon, more particularly described as beginning 6.94 chains north and 10.43 chains east of the point where the quarter section line running east and west through the center of section 30, in township 9, south, range 5 west, and section 25, of township 9 south, range 6 west, crosses the township line running north and south between township 9 south, range 5 west, and township 9 south, range 6 west; running thence south 32.52 chains, thence south 79 degrees west 68 chains, thence north 52 degrees west 25 chains, thence north 18 degrees east 31.65 chains, thence east 76.68 chains to the place of beginning, containing 329 acres more or less. Also the south half of the northwest quarter of section 36, in township 9 south, range 6 west of the Willamette meridian, containing 80 acres. Also the north half of the northwest quarter of section 36, in township 9 south, range 6 west, of said meridian, containing 80 acres. Also the southeast quarter of section 25, in township 9 south, range 6 west, of said meridian, containing 160 acres. Also the northwest 40 of the northwest quarter of section 36, in township 9 south, range 6 west, of said meridian, containing 40 acres. Also the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 36, in township 9 south, range 6 west, of said meridian, containing 40 acres, all in Polk county, Oregon; the whole amount of said lands being 720 acres, more or less. Said sale is made to satisfy the amounts specified in said execution and decree.

Dated at Dallas, Oregon, this 30th day of March, 1900.

J. G. VAN ORSDEL,
Sheriff of Polk county, Oregon.

Varied Practice Among Farmers and Some Practical Suggestions.

The salting question comes up constantly. As a matter of fact, it needs to come frequently to attention, as the salting of stock is probably the most neglected of the necessary operations on a stock farm. This ordinarily comes from oversight, says The Breeder's Gazette. The intention is good, but the memory is at fault. On many farms it is the theory that stock is salted once a week, Sunday morning frequently being the time selected for that "chore." Some stockmen go to the other extreme and mix salt daily with the feed of the cattle. Some farmers erroneously believe salt is not good for stock and withhold it. The practice varies widely.

The safest and the soundest principle is to keep salt within reach of animals all the time and allow them to take it at will, as their appetites demand. If salt and water were always at the command of live stock, health and thrift would be materially promoted. It is not always possible or economical to keep water constantly before animals, but salt is readily enough placed so that they may take it at will. We much prefer rock salt for stock. It is more economical in that there is much less wasted. Moreover, animals are less apt to take too much of it. When deprived of salt for some time, feeding steers can easily enough get too much if it is supplied in loose form, so much that it will set them to scouring, but if it is put before them in rock form they cannot eat it, but are compelled to satisfy their appetites by licking it slowly and are not likely to get an excess.

All pastures should contain boxes of salt. Unless barrel salt is protected under a shed it will waste from washing when the rains come, whereas the rock salt is subject to such loss only in slight degree. A lump of rock salt should be kept in the feed boxes for the horses, or, better yet, put in a separate box over the manger within their reach. A convenient but more expensive form is found in some private and livery stables, consisting of a slab of compressed salt, held in a little box that may be nailed to the stall at a convenient place, and the exposed end of the slab is smoothly rounded off. This is not at all necessary, as the rock salt will not injure the tongues of horses or cattle. They will soon lick it as smooth as glass.

German War Horses.

A pamphlet recently issued by the German war office throws some light on the arrangements made for the promotion of breeding which are worth notice. After pointing out that the stamp of horse must depend on local conditions breeders are reminded that they may, under certain conditions, procure brood mares at cost price from the cavalry depot at Kalkreuth. They are cautioned against the use of unsound sires and admonished that "the army, with its demand for strong, medium and light horses, will, when good cavalry material is bred in this country, always be a regular purchaser thereof. In order to sell his horse to the army the breeder must bear in mind that it must be 3 years old; otherwise a sale will be almost impossible." Strong artillery horses are in most demand, then troop horses for heavy cavalry, then medium and light horses. The pamphlet contains photographs of types of animals actually in use to show the breeders the class required and careful descriptions to supplement them. Thus an artillery horse at 3 years old must stand from 15 hands 1 inch to 15 hands 2½ inches; if full grown, 15 hands 2½ inches to 16 hands 1¾ inches. He must have good bone, broad chest, particularly strong quarters and good harness shoulders. "An artillery horse must be able to work under the weight of the rider and the free motion of the heavy wagons with five other horses and draw a load of 42 hundredweight on a heavy march under the strain of an alternate trot and gallop in deep soil up an incline."

Stocking Superstitions.

On the Welsh border it used to be considered that the surest precaution against witchcraft was to wear the left stocking wrong side out. This leads us to another kind of superstition connected with the harmless, necessary hose—their value, when properly worn or arranged, as charms or as protections against sickness or pain. If you will only take the trouble when you go to bed to cross your stockings and shoes, you will be quite safe from the grip of cramp. Again, if you hang your stockings crosswise at the foot of the bed, with a pin stuck in them, you need have no fear of nightmare; the hag has a holy horror of cross and pin. Wiseacres have also been heard to declare that if you will always put your left stocking and shoe on first you will enjoy immunity from toothache. This, however, the most superstitious of mortals will likely take leave to doubt. Toothache, that "hell of a' diseases," as Burns calls it, is no respecter of persons nor assuredly of stockings or legs. —Notes and Queries.

Equal to the Occasion.

People do not often make the mistake of giving too much. A certain woman who not long ago entered a Glasgow church was an exception to the rule—at least she thought so. She passed the collection box at the door and dropped in sixpence. Then she took her seat in the church and waited until the preacher appeared.

To her disappointment the officiating minister was not the Dr. H. whom she had come to hear. On inquiry she found that she had entered the wrong church. It was not yet too late to hear the preacher of her choice, but the sixpence was another matter. To leave it in the box would be clear loss. The woman was equal to the occasion. Slowly descending the gallery stairs, she requested her sixpence back and received it from the officiating elder.—Youth's Companion.

Wireless Telegraphy.

It is said that successful experiments have at last been accomplished in wireless telegraphy, and this would undoubtedly be a good thing and revolutionize many ways of doing business. One writer has gone so far as to say that wireless telegraphy is the greatest discovery of the age. We beg to differ. Do not overlook Hostetter's Stomach Bitters when you talk about the great things of the world. This peerless medicine has done more to promote health and settle stomach troubles than any other medicine in existence. It cures dyspepsia, indigestion, malaria and constipation. It never fails. Try it and be sure and get the genuine with private revenue stamp over the neck of bottle. Do not let the druggist palm off a substitute.

Characters In the Hair.

Women who are the possessors of fine black hair are emotional and of very sensitive nerves.

Coarse black hair is said to denote great energy, but an unenviable disposition.

Women who have brown hair are the ones to select as wives, for they are almost invariably full of sentiment, impassioned, "high strung," loyal and easily affected. In brief, they are supposed to possess all the desirable qualities that a woman can have without the undesirable ones.

Red haired people are nearly always seen in business transactions quick of perception, high tempered and witty.

Trust not the woman who has the pale blond hair—so runs the prophetic warning—for it seems she is impulsive and loving, but fickle, although a gifted and an agreeable companion.

A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned.

Economy is the lesson taught by this saying. It is true economy to take Hood's Sarsaparilla at this time because it purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood and thus prevents sickness and puts the whole system in a state of health for the coming season. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses—positive proof that it is economy to take only Hood's.

Constipation is cured by Hood's pills. 25 cents.

Dainty Clothes Hangers.

Gowns wear so much better when hung away properly that every woman should make it a point to do so. And since such dainty hangers have come into general use the custom can prove but a joy.

A successful and charming hanger can be made from a quarter of an old barrel hoop, cleaned thoroughly. Cotton batting, sprinkled with sachet powder, is fastened to the frame, which is then covered with two widths of ribbon, run together and mousquetaired. Ribbon sufficient for a long loop (for hanging) and a bow is then fastened to the center, and this dainty addition to a woman's wardrobe is complete.

For Over Fifty Years.

An old and well tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

SINCE THREE'S A CROWD.

To parks and plays she's gone with me
For eighteen months or more;
I've found her best of company
In trips away ashore.
And yet of love she's never framed
A word for me, I'll own,
Yet for this lack she can't be blamed—
She's Dolly's chaperone.

She never views in listless way
At flower shows the prize;
She quite appreciates a play—
You see that in her eyes.
Her sphere of action's limited,
The escort's not her own,
But unobtrusive, be it said,
Is Dolly's chaperone.

She's twenty-five if she's a day,
And Dolly's but nineteen;
Her eyes are blue and Dolly's gray—
Blue eyes are true, I ween.
Since "three's a crowd" I think, mayhap,
I'll woo a maid alone;
I've half a mind to set my cap
For Dolly's chaperone.
—Roy Farrell Greene in Detroit Free Press.

1900

There is every good reason why

St. Jacobs Oil

should cure

RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
LUMBAGO
SCIATICA

for the rest of the century. One paramount reason is—it does cure.

SURELY AND PROMPTLY

HAMS AND BACON.

Two Methods of Curing In Use on the Farm.

The North Carolina experiment station has issued an instructive bulletin on curing hams and bacon. There are two methods of curing on the farm—dry salting and pickling. Dry salting is more largely practiced than pickling, but in our experience we have been led to prefer the pickling. We prepare a brine strong enough to float a potato, and after the meat is cut and trimmed it is dropped into this brine for two or three days to draw out the blood. It is then taken out, and a fresh brine is made, or the old brine boiled and skimmed. To the brine we then add one ounce of saltpeter and a pint of black molasses for each 100 pounds of meat. The meat is then returned to the brine, the thinner parts being put to themselves and the hams and shoulders in another cask. The thin parts remain in the brine three weeks and the hams four or five weeks, care being taken to keep all under the brine. The meat is then taken out and hung in the smokehouse or elsewhere to drip and dry somewhat. It is then slowly smoked with corncobs or hickory wood, the smoke being smothered down with green cedar branches, if they are to be had. The smoking is continued for several weeks in favorable cloudy weather until all are well worked. The hams should have the upper part of the smokehouse, where the smoke hangs longest. In the early spring the hams are taken down and rubbed well all over with a mixture of molasses and black pepper. They are then wrapped in stout paper and put into cotton bags which are dipped in whitewash and are again hung up. Some pack them down in chaff, but we prefer to keep them hanging. They are at their best for the table or market at a year old or older. Ham cured in this way never wants to taste the "embalmed hams" of the western packers again as long as he lives. Hams of this kind will bring 18 to 20 cents per pound when the hams of the west and the white hams of our farmers are selling for 10 cents per pound.

The Mouth of a Young Colt.

There is one thing in particular which is almost universally lacking in the United States in the training of colts, and that is breaking them with good mouths, says Field and Farm. It is almost impossible to find a young horse in the country that has a good mouth. The colts' mouths have almost universally been spoiled in their early training. I have had some experience in this matter and if there is anything that I detest it is a horse with a hard mouth or a puller. When we consider that all our commands, all our wishes, are to be given to the horse through the reins to its mouth, this evil becomes at once apparent. We see, then, how necessary it is to keep the mouth in as tender and sensitive a condition as possible to the touch. This is a universal fault, not only in America, but in Canada, where there are very good horses and very good horsemen.

They know how to avoid this difficulty very much better in England than here. The system that I have lately adopted in mouthing colts is to put a web halter on the head with a smooth, easy, good sized wooden bit, placed well up into the mouth so as to keep the tongue under the bit. Accustom them to carry it there for a time; an hour is quite long enough for the first lesson. Later, as they become accustomed to it, drop it down into its proper place. After that treatment has gone on for an hour or so every day for a week or more—there are no lines attached to the bit, simply a headstall and the bit—the dumb jockey is put on and a pair of reins, but they were never drawn up taut. Then when they come to their first lessons in running about a box stall or a small yard is very much better for them than to take them outside.

Money In Sheep.

There is no branch of the live stock industry making such rapid gains as the sheep business, says The Drovers' Journal. All kinds of people out west are investing in sheep, hoping that the present good condition will keep up. People are naturally attracted to any business that is making money, regardless of whether they know anything about it or not. At the present rate of growth it looks as if the thing might be overdone, as it has been in the past, and that those who are looking for profit and experience might at least get all of the latter they want. Sheep are prolific and soon reach maturity, and even with a good demand for both wool and mutton there is a possibility of overstocking the demand. There is no better business than the sheep business for one who understands it, and there is none that is fuller of pitfalls for the novice. Like any other business, one should learn more about it than can be got from books before branching out too boldly.

Better Grades Demanded.

One of the greatest evidences of progress in the live stock industry, in Nebraska, says the Omaha World-Herald, is the increased demand for full blood and pedigreed breeding stock. It would be difficult to find a district of country anywhere that has invested more money or introduced more or finer bred animals into its common herds than has been done in Nebraska during the past 12 months. These conditions of live stock improvement and development indicate an increased value in the young stock of the state, which will make 1900 one of the best seasons for the breeder of improved stock that has ever been experienced in Nebraska. The present discrimination in quality at the great live stock markets has taught a lesson to breeders and dealers which has turned the tide in favor of a better grade of animals.

CASHING DRAFTS ABROAD.

Easy Banking Methods Which Cause Americans Much Surprise.

"The continental banking methods are a great surprise to Americans," said a resident of New Orleans who has just returned from a trip abroad. "When I was in Paris last month, I met a friend one day who had an English draft for £100 on one of the largest banks in the city and wanted to get the money. He had nobody to identify him, but said, half jokingly, that he was going to try for it anyhow, and we went to the place together.

"We were shown up stairs to a large reception room set aside especially for customers, and presently a messenger came in and took the draft. About a dozen other people were also waiting in the room, and after a delay of about ten minutes a well dressed young gentleman came to the door and bawled out in a loud voice, 'Mr. John Smith!' My friend (call him John Smith for short) got up and was handed a bundle of bank notes. No questions were asked.

"I was astonished, and in going out I took occasion to ask the well dressed young gentleman whether the bank wasn't taking desperate chances doing business in that catch as catch can fashion. 'And why?' he inquired, opening his eyes. I tried to explain, and he shrugged his shoulders. 'We have never had any losses,' he said."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Greatest Knitters In the World.

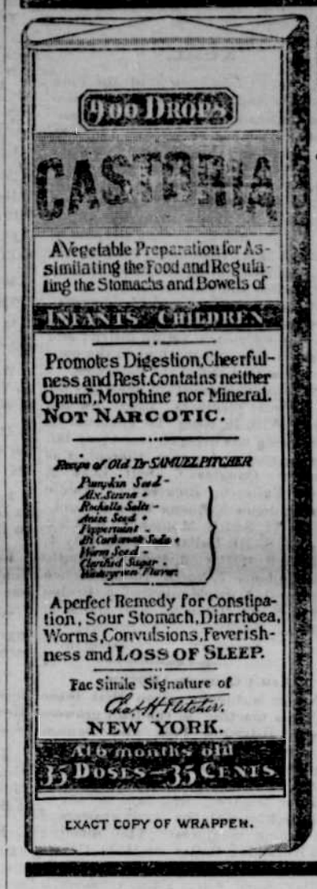
All the women of Shetland knit. They learn the art in early childhood and continue it all through their lives. The wool used for their knitting is grown on the islands and is carded and spun by the people themselves. Machinery they have not except the primitive spinning wheel. Many of the most elaborate shawls have taken months to make and some even years, so that a very fine shawl may be worth as much as $150 or $200. Most of the knitting is, however, of the more homely and serviceable kind and may be bought from the women themselves for a very moderate price.

The manner in which the washing of knit shawls is accomplished in Shetland is a matter of interest to most visitors. They are washed carefully in soap lather, and then to prevent their shrinking they are laced from point to point of the scalloped border in a large square wooden frame and placed outside the cottage to dry.—Chicago News.

Why?

"Why," asks the New York Press, "should Hartford be the center of insurance in this country instead of New York? Why should Boston be the center of the copper industry? There is no copper within 1,000 miles of the Hub. Why should a majority of our shoes be made at Lynn?

"We can understand why Pittsburg should be the center of the iron industry, sitting as she does in the heart of the ore and coal region, but why should she make nearly all our glass when there is better sand elsewhere? Why is Providence the great jewelry



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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

R·I·P·A·N·S TABULES

Doctors find A Good Prescription For mankind

Ten for five cents, at Druggists, Grocers, Restaurants, Saloons, News-Stands, General Stores and Barbers Shops. They banish pain, induce sleep, and prolong life. One gives relief. No matter what's the matter, one will do you good. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, by the Ripans Chemical Co., 10 Spruce St., New York City.

"Cordially Yours."

Interesting conclusions are drawn from a study of the different ways writers subscribe themselves. The curt "yours" and "yours truly" are found not only in business letters, but in personal notes as well, for there are plenty of correspondents who don't believe in gush and who think that "yours truly" or "sincerely" means about all they wish to convey. Opposed to these sensible and essentially practical persons is that class of writers made up usually of young and enthusiastic individuals, as a rule of the gentler sex, who throw words about as carelessly on paper as they do in conversation, and those who sign themselves "affectionately yours" even when writing to casual acquaintances. "Cordially yours," by the way, is seen more and more frequently now in notes between acquaintances who are on distinctly friendly or cordial terms. After all, "sincerely yours" when it can be used truthfully, is a simple and satisfactory way of ending friendly letters. Some people have the habit of not prefacing their names with any set form of words at the end of letters. They stop when they get through and simply write their signatures, this being an easy way out of the difficulty.—McCall's Magazine.

CANCER Cannot be Cut Out or Removed with Plasters

Surgical operations and flesh destroying plasters are useless, painful and dangerous, and besides, never cure Cancer.

No matter how often a cancerous sore is removed, another comes at or near the same point, and always in a worse form. Does not this prove conclusively that Cancer is a blood disease, and that it is folly to attempt to cure this deep-seated, dangerous blood trouble by cutting or burning out the sore, which, after all, is only an outward sign of the disease—a place of exit for the poison?

Cancer runs in families through many generations, and those whose ancestors have been afflicted with it are liable at any time to be stricken with the deadly malady.

Only Blood Diseases can be Transmitted from One Generation to Another

—further proof that Cancer is a disease of the blood.

To cure a blood disease like this you must cure the entire blood system—remove every trace of the poison. Nothing cures Cancer effectually and permanently but S. S. S.

S. S. S. enters the circulation, searches out and removes all taint, and stops the formation of cancerous cells. No mere tonic or ordinary blood medicine can do this. S. S. S. goes down to the very roots of the disease, and forces out the deadly poison, allowing the sore to heal naturally and permanently. S. S. S. at the same time purifies the blood and builds up the general health.

A little pimple, a harmless looking wart or mole, a lump in the breast, a cut or bruise that refuses to heal under ordinary treatment, should all be looked upon with suspicion, as this is often the beginning of a bad form of cancer.

Mrs. Sarah M. Keesling, 021 Windsor Ave., Bristol, Tenn., writes: "I am 42 years old, and for three years had suffered with a severe form of Cancer on my jaw, which the doctors in this city said was incurable, and that I could not live more than six months. I accepted their statement as true, and had given up all hope of ever being well again, when my druggist, knowing of my condition, recommended S. S. S. After taking a few bottles the sore began to heal, much to the surprise of the physicians, and in a short time made a complete cure. I have gained in flesh, my appetite is splendid, sleep is refreshing—in fact, am enjoying perfect health."

SSS

Our medical department is in charge of physicians of long experience, who are especially skilled in treating Cancer and other blood diseases. Write for any advice or information wanted, we make no charge whatever for this service. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

South and East

—VIA—

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

SHASTA ROUTE

Trains leave Dallas for Portland and way stations at 6:10 a. m. except Sundays.

Leave Portland 8:30 a m, 7:0 p m
Leave Salem 11 a m; 9:35 p m
Arrive Ashland 12:33 a m; 11:20 a m
Arrive Sacramento 5 p m; 4:35 a m
Arrive San Francisco 7:45 p m; 8:15 a m.

—o—

Arrive Odgen 5:45 a m; 11:15 a m.
Arrive Denver 9:00 a m; 9:00 a m.
Arrive Kansas City 7:25 a m; 7:25 a m.
Arrive Chicago 7:45 a m; 9:30 a m.

—o—

Arrive Los Angeles 1:20 p m; 7.00 a m.
Arrive El Paso 6:00 p m; 6:00 p m.
Arrive Fort Worth 6:30 a m; 6:30 a m.
Arrive City of Mexico 9:05 a m; 9:05 a m.
Arrive Huston 4:00 a m; 4:00 p m.
Arrive New Orleans 6: 5 p m; 6:25 p m.
Arrive Washington 6:41 a m; 6:41 a m.
Arrive New York 12:43 p m; 12:43 p m.

—o—

Pullman and Tourist cars on both trains. Chair cars Sacramento to Odgen and El Paso, and tourist cars to Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and Washington.

—o—

Connecting at San Francisco with several steamship lines for Honolulu, Japan, China, Philippines Central and South America.

CORVALLIS MAIL DAILY

(Except Sunday)

7:30 A M Lv.	Portland	Ar. 5:50 P M
11:03 A M Lv.	Derry	Lv. 2:14 P M
11:35 P M Ar.	Corvallis	Lv. 1:39 P M

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Central and Eastern railroad.

DALLAS PASSENGER.

Daily, Except Sunday.

1:30 P M Lv.	Portland	Ar 9:20 A M
7:10 P M Ar.	Dallas	Lv. 6:40 A M

YAMHILL DIVISION.

Passenger depot, foot of Jefferson street.

AIRLIE MAIL—Tri Weekly.

Leave 8:30 a. m.	Portland	Arrive 3:00 p. m
Leave 3:30 p. m.	Dallas	Arrive 8:30 a. m
Arrive 5:10 p. m.	Airlie	Leave 7:30 a. m

See I. N Woods agent at Dallas station or address.
C. H. MARKHAM, G. P. A.
Portland, Oregon.