Though All Were Fables.

Though all great deeds were proved but fables fine,
Though earth's old story could be told anew,
Though the sweet fashions loved of them that
Were empty as the ruined Delphian shrine;
Though God did never man, in words benign,
With sense of his great Fatherhood endue;
Though life immortal were a dream undue,
And he that promised it were not divine;
Though soul, though spirit were not and all hope
Reaching beyond the bourn melted away;
Though virtue had no goal and good no scope,
But both were doomed to end with this our
day;
Though all these were not, to the ungraced heir
Would this remain—to live as though they were.

—Jean Ingelow.

Boyhood is a summer sun,
Whose waning is the dreariest one—
For all who live to know is known,
And all we seek to keep hath flown.

—Poe.

Ham and Eggs.

His friends said he could act. The foolish man
By flattery was undone.
The public egged him off more strongly than
His friends had egged him on.

—Philadelphia Press

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Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned executor of the estate of S. D. Gibson, deceased, has filed his final account as such executor in the county court of Polk county Oregon, and that said court has set the hearing thereof on Monday, August 6, 1900, at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and all persons having objections to the same are notified to present them to said court on or before said time.

Dated, this 18th day of June, 1900.

FRANK GIBSON,
Executor.

Townsend & Hart, attorneys for estate

Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned has filed his final account as administrator of the estate of Isaac Smith, deceased, and Monday, 1 August 6th, 1900, at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, at the county court house, of Polk county, Oregon, has been fixed by Hon. W. L. Wells, judge of the county court for said county, as the time and place for the hearing of the same. All persons interested in said matter are hereby notified to appear at said time and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be approved and the account settled and closed.

Dallas, Oregon, June, 18, 1900.

J. B SMITH, administrator.

Townsend & Hart attorneys for estate.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned administrator of the estate of Margret Smith, deceased has filed his final account as such administrator, in the county court of Polk county, Oregon, and that said court has set the hearing thereof on Monday, August 6, 1900, at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and all persons having objections to the same are notified to present them to said court on or before said time.

Dated, this 18th day of June, 1900.

J. B. SMITH, administrator.

Townsend & Hart, attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of an execution and order of sale, issued out of and under the hand and seal of the clerk of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Polk county, bearing date the 13th day of June, 1900, in a certain suit therein pending wherein Isaac Levens is plaintiff and E. R. Anderson, H. F. Anderson, Homer Brown and Pessie Brown, the minor heirs of Cora Brown, deceased, and Frank Brown are defendants, to me directed and delivered, I will on

Saturday, July 14, 1900,

At the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day at the front door of the county court house in Dallas, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand on day of sale, in the manner provided by law all the right, title and interest which the defendants or either of them had on the 5th day of August, 1880, the date of the mortgage foreclosed in said suit, or now have (exclusive of the interest by courtesy of the defendant, Frank Brown) of, in or to the following described premises, to-wit: Lot No, 6, in block No. 3, of Levens addition to the town of Dallas, Polk county, Oregon. Said property will be sold subject to redemption in the manner provided by law.

Dated, Dallas, Oregon, this 15th day of June, 1900.

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

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned as sheriff of Polk county, Oregon, under and by virtue of the writ of execution dated the 12th day of June, A. D., 1900, directed to the undersigned as such sheriff, and issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Polk county, upon and to enforce the decree and foreclosure and order of sale made and entered in said court on the 5th day of June, 1900, in the suit of the State Land Board, as plaintiff vs. N. Tarter and Alcida Tarter, as defendents, will on

Saturday, the 21st day of July 1900

At the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the court house at Dallas, in said Polk county, Oregon, sell at public aution for cash in United States gold coin to the highest bidder, the following described tract of land that is situated and located in the county of Polk and state of Oregon, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the donation land claim, No. 55, notification No. 3154, of Mary Gilliam, in sections 32 and 33 of t 9 s of r 6 w of the Willamette meridian, in Polk county, Oregon, running thence west 40 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east 7.50 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east 32.50 chains, to the southeast corner of said claim; thence north 40 chains to the place of beginning, containing 147 acres, more or less, together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining. That said sale of said premises to be sold as aforesaid will be made to obtain funds with which to satisfy the sum of $2,581 60 gold coin, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1900, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and the sum of $100 attorneys' fees and the sum of $5 cost and disbursements of said suit and expenses of said sale, all due said plaintiff above named upon said writ of execution.

Dated this the 22nd day of June, A. D. 1900.

J. G. VANORSDEL,
Sheriff of Polk county.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHOM IT may concern, that I have been appointed by Hon. W. L. Wells, judge of Polk county, administrator of the estate of Nathan Hussey, late of Polk county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make me payment and any one holding a claim against said estate will present the same to me, duly verified, within six months from this date, at my home near Butler, Polk county, Oregon.

Dated, June 15, 1900.

C. J. HUSSEY,
Administrator

Townsend & Hart, attorney for estate.

IRRIGATION EXPERIENCE.

Its Benefit on Fruits, Garden Vegetables and Other Small Crops.

A farmer living about 100 miles west of Omaha tells in The Prairie Farmer of his experience after the introduction of an irrigation canal. He says: Three years' use by the few who would try the water has demonstrated to all that irrigation is a success even when a good average crop can be grown without it. We think it pays to irrigate corn and small grain, but the most gain is undoubtedly made by putting the water on fruits, garden vegetables, potatoes and other small crops.

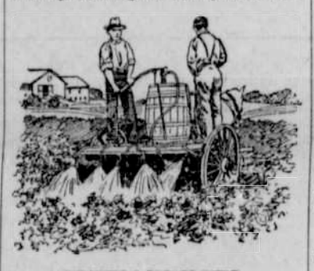
We are so situated that we are the first ones who can use the water, being about two miles from the head of the ditch. We turned the water on for the first time in May, 1897. We had just set out an orchard of 150 fruit trees, and, although we had had several rains, a good many of the trees had not started. We turned on the water and gave them a good soaking, not wetting the ground five or six inches, as an ordinary rain does, but filled the ground full of water, and every tree started and made a growth that first year of from 15 to 38 inches. They have continued to grow and thrive better than any of the hundreds of trees we have set out in former years, although we have quite an orchard of bearing trees.

The way we irrigate trees is to run a furrow along as close to the row as a plow can be run without injuring the trees and run the water along the furrow. This seems to be the best method, for when flooding is practiced unless you are very careful to cultivate as soon as the land is dry enough to work it will take and get so hard it can scarcely be worked at all. We think that with crops where it is practical it is best to use the furrow system, putting the carrying laterals as close together as possible, 20 rods being as far as you should try to run water down a row, and ten rods is better, for if you try to run it too far you will drown out the upper end and not get enough water on to the lower end to do any good.

We have never been able to get a stand of blue grass on our lawn, but after we got the water we thought we would try again, so we hauled in dirt, leveled it to a perfect grade and built a dike about eight inches high around the outside to hold the water in, and in June (it should have been done earlier, but other work crowded it out) we sowed blue grass and white clover. We kept the ground wet the first year, and the second spring we had as good a stand of grass as is often seen.

Spraying Apparatus.

The barrel pump is considered by the Vermont station the most generally useful spraying apparatus yet devised and representing the least possible out-



SPRAYING A POTATO FIELD.

lay. Such a pump is suited to spraying all other crops and fruit trees, as well as potatoes. For work in the potato field there are two chief ways of using the barrel pump. The simplest consists in carrying the barrel through the field in a wagon, while one or two persons walk and direct the spray nozzles.

A more elaborate and expeditious method is shown in the figure. Here the same barrel pump is mounted on a two wheeled cart. The wheels are set six feet apart so as to straddle two rows, while the horse walks between them. From two to four rows are sprayed at once by this apparatus, and five to ten acres a day are covered by two men and one horse. In order to protect the vines a guard rod is placed in front of each wheel.

At a Belgian Wedding.

A visitor at Brussels writes home describing a wedding there:

Two marriage ceremonies, the civil and religious, are gone through with in the morning, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the nuptial repast begins. There are endless dishes—creams, jellies, fruit, cakes, meringues, sweets, as well as heavier refreshments—and fresh relays of food are brought on continually.

The feast lasts until 9 o'clock—six hours—with speeches going on all the time.

The bride went around the room and got every one present to write in pencil his name or hers on the train of her bridal gown. This is to be embroidered over afterward and kept as a memento of the occasion. She divided her bouquet among almost all present.

Referee's of Real Sale Property.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a commission issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Polk and to me directed on the 27th day of June, 1900, upon a decree and order duly rendered and entered of record of said court on the 7th day of June, 1900, in a certain suit therein pending wherein Mary E. Cloffelter and Clarence V. Cloffelter are plaintiffs, and Thomas Ora Cloffelter, Mary C. Cloffelter and Sarah E. Cloffelter are defendants, directing a sale of the real property sought to be partitioned in said suit and hereinafter described, and appointing me as referee to sell the same on the terms therein after set forth, and report such sale to said court, and to carry out the object of such decree according to law, I will, on

Saturday, the 28th Day of July,

1900, at the hour of 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the court house door, in Dallas, Polk county, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest and estate of the plaintiffs and defendents in and to the following described premises, to-wit: Lot No. 5, in block No. 5, Hill's town of Independence, Polk county, Oregon. Said sale will be made for cash in hand, subject to confirmation of said court.

H. L. FENTON, Referee.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1900.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I, H. L. Fenton, have been appointed administrator of the estate of U S. Thompson, late of Polk county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment to me, and all those having claims against the same, will present them, duly authenticated, to me within six months from the date of this notice.

H. L. FENTON, Administrator.

Dated at Dallas, June 24 1900.

Grafting the Chestnut.

At the Connecticut station the best time for grafting the chestnut has been found to be from May 15 to June 15. Whip grafts on small stocks made the best unison. Cleft grafting is desirable for large stocks. Foliage should be left around the graft to protect it from the sun's rays. When the grafting is skillfully performed, it can be reasonably expected that about 50 per cent of the scions will grow.

One Thing and Another.

It is expected that 75 per cent of the prune growers of Oregon, Washington and Idaho will combine to handle the crop in the Pacific northwest.

There probably is no variety of sweet corn superior to Stowell's Evergreen for table use. It is not as early as some varieties, and something else should be planted for use till it comes, but from that time until frost repeated plantings of the Evergreen give as desirable table corn as could be wanted, says A. Agee in National Stockman.

A German investigator is of opinion that the benefit which on theoretical grounds would be expected from the application of soluble salts to the soil is not as a rule realized in practice because, for one reason, in dry weather, when the moisture of the soil is of most importance, the soil solutions are liable to become so concentrated by evaporation as to partially or completely prevent the taking up of water by the roots of plants.

The prospects for winter wheat are reported as good except for Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, where fly or insufficient winter protection have brought injury.

Printing Without Ink.

A company has been formed to control the process of printing without ink, by using electricity and chemically prepared paper. In a short time, it is expected, this innovation will be completely introduced, and old methods revolutionized. There is one thing however that has resisted all innovations; that is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators, but no equals as a cure for stomach, liver and bowel troubles. This peerless remedy has been the standard medicine of the American people for past fifty years. It is a wonderful medicine for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, insomnia, constipation and nervousness. It also prevents malaria, fever and ague. It keeps the stomach in good condition, and bowels regular. Try it, and you will not be disappointed.

Currants For the Market Garden.

My experience in the currant business in Minneapolis was that the Red Dutch was first. The Stewart Seedling came a little later, and if I was planting more I would plant more of the Red Dutch. There is another currant I raised a good deal of, and that is the Prince Albert. That and the Long Bunch Holland were a good deal alike, and both of them will keep extremely late. In old times the earliest fruit brought the best price on the market, but now the late fruit brings the best price.—William Lyons Before Minnesota Horticultural Society.

The star shaped petunia is a novelty worth attention.

You never read of so many great cures elsewhere, as those effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla, did you? It is America's greatest blood medicine and possess merit unknown to any other preparation. It is a wonderful invigorator.

Sick headache is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

Sanitary wall papers cater to the growing demand for what is most healthful in all directions. They are made in charming designs and may be sponged as readily as china. Especially in a kitchen or a nursery these preventives of contagion are invaluable.

The economical French housewife uses suet to take the place of lard and often of butter. She boils the fat for several hours, skimming carefully, strains it and pours it into pots ready for use as shortening.

The vegetables, cabbage, onions and carrots are much more delicate and delicious if after they are boiled you pour over them a little milk, with pepper, salt and butter, and boil like canned corn.

Mrs. Martha Glelow has been appointed by the governor of Alabama to represent that state at the Paris exposition.

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.

Sunflowers In Chicago Alleys.

Sunflowers will cover a multitude of sins, according to the plans of a newly formed woman's district improvement association in Cuyler, which aims to plant these flowers around garbage boxes. It is proposed to obliterate evidence of refuse receptacles and ash boxes behind a screen of big yellow blossoms. The association which proposes this unique plan for beautifying back alleys is composed of 35 women living in that residence part of Lake View bounded by the Northwestern railway on the east and stretching west to Western avenue between Addison and Berteau avenues. They organized recently with the aim of improving and regulating the sanitary condition and appearance of the thoroughfares in that district. It is proposed to see that streets are kept clean and to suppress disturbing noises.—Chicago News.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS

OREGON BLACKBERRIES.

Experiment In Horticulture at the Utah Station.

Commenting upon the wonderful productiveness of the Oregon evergreen blackberry, the horticulturist of the Utah station says: The year previous to my coming to this station, 1896, 20 plants on these grounds bore 340 quarts of berries, which sold for $17. I had previously known this blackberry in Oregon, where its bearing

OREGON EVERGREEN BLACKBERRIES.

proclivities surpassed anything I had even seen in fruit production. Three vines of this variety at the Oregon station, as reported by Professor Coote, yielded 120 pounds of berries in one season. I doubt if this record has been beaten by any berry in this country. A few vines in the state which gave the berry its name will often supply a family from late summer until cold weather, so productive is it and its bearing season so prolonged.

The size of the fruit, when well grown, is from medium to large. Its quality, to my taste, is fairly good, though some object to its slight coppery tang. Like most blackberries, it is a poor shipper, though it does not become soft or deteriorate in quality sooner than the average berry of its kind. No berry has a longer marketing period. In Oregon it is usually in fruit from the 1st of August until late in October. Its bad qualities are that it suckers vigorously, has a trailing habit which makes it hard to stake or train, and its reeds are too large and its cane too firm. The character of the leaves and stems can be seen in the accompanying plate. The evergreen in the name indicates the berry's habit of remaining green throughout the winter.

It has seemed to me ever since I have known the Oregon evergreen that no fruit offered greater inducements to the experimenter as a plant that could be improved by selection and hybridization than this. If its wonderful bearing qualities could be given to a blackberry not having this one's bad characters to a so pronounced degree, or if these objectionable qualities could be dropped by selection, the growing of blackberries, in the west at least, would be revolutionized.

Future For Apples.

At the last meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural society S. D. Willard of that state said that the prices of apples have been steadily advancing until for several winters they have been held so high as to be beyond the reach of the masses, and good No. 1 apples are a luxury today. They are shipped to all parts of the world as green fruit, canned and evaporated, while the skins and cores are converted into jellies, so that nothing is lost or wasted. A few years ago our surplus of this fruit was marketed in the British isles, while today the German states and Russia are calling loudly for them, with the probability that our newly acquired possessions, both in the Atlantic and Pacific, will soon be numbered among the consumers of this king of all fruits. Seven counties in western New York are said to have received from their apple crop not far from $5,000,000 the past season, while at the same time receiving hundreds of thousands of dollars from their pears, plums, peaches, quinces, cherries, apricots and small fruits. Is not the outlook full of encouragement to the orchard man as well as to the landowner who may have found his work unsatisfactory in fighting competition which will never be less from regions unfitted by soil or climatic conditions for growing fruits that can be produced nowhere else as well as in New York or New England? There should be an increase of area for the production of this fruit on the cheap lands now so abundant throughout this region, accompanied with greater intelligence as to varieties especially adapted to commercial work, and more thorough culture, with the purpose of growing only fruit of the highest qual-

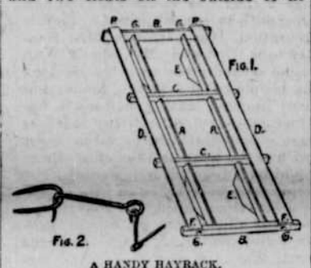
FARM AND GARDEN

A HAYRACK.

A Knockdown Arrangement That Saves Heavy Handling.

The hayrack here presented was originally figured and described in the Ohio Farmer, the chief merit claimed being the convenience and ease with which it can be placed upon or removed from the wagon.

A A are the sills, 2 by 5 inches, of any good wood and of such length as desired, only if more than 14 feet they should be heavier. Two short pieces of the same size should be bolted edgewise to the undersides of the sills at E E, where they rest on the wagon, and two cleats on the outside to fit



A HANDY HAYRACK.

snugly before and behind each bolster stake. Cut tenons 2 inches square and 2½ inches long on the ends of the sills. Make the end pieces B B from the same sized timber and long enough to make the rack of suitable width. Cut mortises in these to fit the tenons on the sills and just far enough apart so that when in place the sills will fit snugly between the stakes. The cross-pieces C C are 2 by 4 inches, of the same length as the end pieces, with a half inch notch in them to drop over the sills and a small cleat on top of the sill on each side of them to hold them in place. The boards D D are 10 inches wide and of the same length as the sills and lie flat on top. There should be a tenon cut on each end of these boards two inches narrower than the board.

Now go to the blacksmith and have four staples made of three-eighth inch round iron of proper size to go over the tenons on the ends of the boards at F F and clinch on the undersides of the crosspieces B B. They should not be tight on the boards. Also have made four staples and four hooks and eye bolts as in Fig. 2. The nut on the eye bolt should have a crank, as shown in Fig. 2. Put the staple in the sill on the outside near the end and the eye bolt through the end piece at G in such a manner that when the nut is tightened on the bolt it will draw the hook tight in the staple. When the parts are all in place and the four nuts screwed tight, the rack is perfectly solid.

In order to suit wheels of different heights the blocks E E may be varied in width, or blocks may be placed under the boards on the crosspieces B B and C C. Uprights may be placed at the ends by putting large staples in the sills at the corners of the frame, in which they may be inserted and removed at pleasure.

Any one using a rack of this pattern will never go back to the old fashioned back breaker. When you wish to remove it from the wagon, give the crank nuts one or two turns to loosen them, lift the hooks from the staples in the sills, slip the end pieces from the tenons, and the rack will lift off a piece at a time. When you wish to put it on, put the sills on first, then one end piece and fasten with hooks, then put on the two middle crosspieces, then the boards, placing the ends in the staples in the end crosspiece already on, then the other end piece may be slipped on all four of the tenons at once and fastened with the hooks.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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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.

W G McPHERSON

General Agent on the Pacific Coast for

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Also the largest stock of warm air registers and furnace supplies on the Pacific coast.

47 First and 46 Second streets,

PORTLAND - - OREGON

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, 941 Windsor Ave., Bristol, Tenn., writes: "I am 41 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; 7:30 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 Ogden 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 9:55 a m; 9:55 a m.
Arrive Huston 4:00 a m; 4:00 a m.
Arrive New Orleans 6: 5 p m; 6:25 p m
Arrive Washington 6:42 a m; 6:47 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 Ogden 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.

—o—

CORVALLIS MAIL DAILY

(Except Sunday)

7:30 A M Lv.	Portland	Ar. 5:50 P
11:05 A M Lv.	Derry	Lv. 2:14 P M
11:55 P M Ar.	Corvallis	Lv. 1:20 P M

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

DALLAS PASSENGER.

Daily, Except Sunday.

7:30 P M Lv.	Portland	Ar 9:30 A M
4:40 P M Ar.	Dallas	Lv. 6:40 A M

YAMHILL DIVISION.

Passenger depot, foot of Jefferson street.

AIRLIE MAIL—TRI WEEKLY.

Leave 8:35 a. m.	Portland	Arrive 2:05 p m
Leave 3:50 p. m.	Dallas	Arrive 8:00 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.