HOLDING BACK MILK.

Cows Are Nervous and Must Be Carefully Handled.

According to Professor Stewart, the following is the explanation why cows sometimes hold up or keep back their milk. The production of milk is due to a nervous action of which the glandular substance of the udder is broken down into milk whenever the cow is influenced by sufficient excitement of the right kind. It depends upon the structure and function of the udder just as much as the sections of other glands do, which we know are wholly subject to a set of nerves controlling this distinct function. The udder is not a mere vessel for holding milk that is supposed to be secreted continually and gathers in the udder, as one may suppose a constant dripping of any fluid would fill any other receptacle. On the contrary, it is a gland, made up of cellular substance, which grows by separation (from the blood) of the matter required. When it has attained maturity, or when the necessary nervous action occurs, it breaks down into a special product—milk.

Several experiments have been made with the udders of cows in milking condition that have been slaughtered, and an examination is recorded of the udder of a cow accidentally killed on the railroad when going home to be milked, when she would have given the usual ten quarts. The microscope showed the minute lobules of the tissue swollen and distended, but the udder contained practically no milk, except a very small quantity that drained from the divided tissue when cut across. Let us consider what happens when we sit down to milk a cow. The milker gently rubs the udder and gently handles the teats, and this excites the maternal instinct. There is what is called an erectile action of the muscles of the milk organs. The previously soft and loose condition of the teats change to rigidity, and in a very short time the milk flows and continues until the glandular tissue is exhausted, when the udder, previously hard and tense, becomes soft and loose.

We perceive that this function of the cow is wholly nervous in its action, as indeed every other function of the animal is, and if the due nervous excitement is absent there is no functional action. It is wholly due to the right influence on the nerves that the milk is produced and flows from every ultimate lobule of the udder down through all the ducts, small and great, to the teat. Then, if all goes well, and the cow is in her natural, easily excited nervous condition, as soon as the milker begins to touch the teats the cow lets down the milk—that is, she does not exert herself to oppose the action of the nerves of the mammary glands. But let the milker be rough or ill use the cow, or let the cow from any cause be stupid and willful, and this necessary motherly influence on the nerves be prevented in any way, and there is no milk. The udder may remain as tense and full apparently as usual, but not a drop of milk can be drawn until the current of the cow's mind is turned successfully to maternal desire.

Prepare for Drought.

Before the Ontario Dairy convention last year W. C. Bright gave the following example of the profits of being prepared for a drought: I will give you an instance of two dairymen in my neighborhood. One is about the best and the other is not the worst, but among the poorest. They have each 100 acres. Last season was very dry, the driest I have ever come through. We had not a good soaking rain from the time the snow went off till October. This good dairyman had 14 cows to which he attended thoroughly. He had about an acre of oats and peas and put in 2½ acres of corn early, and he fed his cows right through the season. Both these farmers sent to the factory for seven months, and the good dairyman received in the seven months an average of 6,007 pounds from each of the fourteen cows in the herd. The other dairyman who did not provide anything received an average of 2,032 pounds each. Then when it came to money, the man with the 6,007 pounds got $49 per cow, the other man got $18 per cow. The poor dairyman's cows averaged $2.59 per month, and the other man's $7 per month. Now, the fault was at home. One man prepared against the drought in case he needed it, and the other man prepared nothing. He had hoped it would be a wet year and there would be plenty of grass, but if it was a dry year he expected to have no money. He received about $162 for these nine cows and the other man received $441, making a difference of $280 to the man for his farsightedness.

Water For Milk Cows.

The Geneva experiment station claims to have ascertained that cows in full milk need four and three-fifth pounds of water for each pound of milk they yield. As records have been made by Holstein cows, or one at least, of over 100 pounds per day, does this mean that she took about 60 gallons of water a day? We can scarcely credit it, although we know that green grass or ensilage contains a large amount of water, but we think not enough to bring her daily allowance up to 60 gallons a day, even though she was fed on the most succulent food. If our memory serves us rightly, when we had a dairy herd the cows which gave the most milk were not the ones that drank most heartily at the trough. When the water was very cold, or when there was ice in the trough, the ones that drank the most freely were the ones that shrank in their milk and the dry cows, but those which gave milk continuously were not hearty drinkers in fall or winter. Will they not see if they cannot revise those figures a little, or acknowledge exceptions to the rule?

When Colts Should Be Weaned.

Farmers differ greatly as to the age colts should be when weaned and as to their treatment before and after weaning time, says a correspondent of The Prairie Farmer. I wean my colts when they are about 6 months old, never younger than 6 months, and sometimes early colts suck until 7 months old, for I like to wean them all at the same time if possible, as it is less bother. I prefer to have my colts come about the 1st of April. Then they will be about the right age to wean in the fall when you want to take the mares out of pasture. Put the mares in the barn and let the colts have the run of the pasture, with open shed to run under and plenty of feed, and they will do very well until cold weather. Then they should be stabled at night and during stormy weather in the daytime. I know some farmers who let their colts run in the stalk field all winter without any grain. They come out in the spring very poor and not as large as they were when weaned six months before. There positively cannot be any money in colts managed in that way. A draft colt that is properly bred and cared for until it is 12 months old should weigh about 1,000 pounds, and if you do not obtain very nearly that weight without too much fat you have misused it either in breeding or feeding. I would not wean a colt until I had taught it to eat oats and had it eating enough so it would not materially miss its mother's milk when weaned.

Saving Horses.

Saving horseflesh is not a conspicuous object in farm management. We are apt to be too careless in this regard, sometimes working our teams too hard, driving them too hard and by overloading them and now and then ruining an animal by overstraining. A country doctor was once remonstrated with for buying such light buggies. He wore out a good many. His reply to the remonstrance was that buggies were cheaper than good horses and that he could drive a horse three times longer to a light vehicle than he could to a heavy one. The cost of road building is sometimes too great to be considered at all. There is no doubt of that, and farmers who live in sections where it is exceedingly expensive to build good roads are not to blame for opposing their construction. But good roads are of such vital importance that the subject ought to be calmly considered in its every phase. They will enhance the value of property, will save many dollars in the increased active longevity of horses, will add to the price of all stock that is carted to market, for it can be carted economically.—W. C. Hall in Agricultural Epitomist.

Milk and Disease Germs.

Professor W. H. Conn of Connecticut, writing in The American Agriculturist, says: One class of bacteria producing human disease passes directly from sick cows into the milk. Tuberculosis is an example of this class, and a tuberculous cow may, under certain circumstances, contaminate her milk with the tubercle bacillus; but this seldom occurs unless the disease has attacked the udder, or unless it has reached its last stages. These bacilli may give rise to the disease in a human being if the milk is used. It may occasionally happen that scarlet fever and diphtheria arise from milk contaminated with the germs of these diseases.

In another class of diseases the germs find their way into the milk from some outside source. Typhoid fever is a most common example of this class. The germ grows with great readiness in milk, and if a few of them get into a milk supply they may multiply so rapidly as to distribute the disease over a whole community and produce an epidemic. The milk may be contaminated by handling the milk or milk cans by those who have come in contact with the disease. Impure water is a more common source of contamination. On milk farms where there has been a case of typhoid fever boiled water only should be used for rinsing the milk cans.

In summer it sometimes happens that bowel diseases are produced by abundance of bacteria in milk. The preventives are cleanliness and low temperature. Beyond much doubt a considerable part of the bowel diseases, especially of children, is directly traceable to milk coming from cows with inflamed or diseased udders.

In general, if the dairyman wishes to avoid danger of distributing disease in his milk, he must adopt four rules: Never allow milk to enter the milk supply if it comes from an animal suffering from any kind of a diseased udder; never allow any person having any contact with or recovering from typhoid fever, scarlet fever or diphtheria to have anything to do with the dairy; always insist upon cleanliness in dairy matters and the application of cold to the milk to prevent bacterial growth; rinse the cans with water from reliable sources or with boiled water.

A Self Sucking Cow.

Being for some time puzzled at the variation of the quantity of milk of one of my cows, I came to the conclusion that she was holding the same or that she had acquired the habit of sucking herself. So I set to work to devise means to check the latter should that be the case, having failed in one or two devices to detect the failing. Necessity being still the mother of invention, and especially so in Manitoba, where the needful is not always to hand, I again set to work to improvise a contrivance out of existing materials. Securing two lengths of small cord, also six pieces of round, light wood about 12 inches long and 1¼ inches in diameter, I bored three-eighths of an inch holes at each end of the sticks; then, having tied a knot at one end of the rope, I threaded on the sticks. I bored lengthwise through the center of the shorter sticks to thread between the longer sticks. I knotted the cord on either side of the sticks, then throwing the same across the cow's neck (having regulated the knots and sticks to suit the small of the neck and also the shoulder), I tied the end of the cords around the first knot.

This device prevents the cow from reaching her flanks, and in my case has stopped the falling and will save quite a few pounds of butter.—A. Passmore in Northwest Farmer.

Admitted to the Bar.

Miss Frances A. Van Sandford of Albany was admitted to the bar at the recent examination held in the Third judicial district of New York. Miss Van Sandford is of the oldest and best Albany Dutch ancestry and has had educational training in the Albany academy and the State Normal college. She graduated from the Albany Law school June 30. For the past four years she has been employed in the office of Mr. Hun, who publishes in Albany the New York state reports of the supreme and appellate courts.

BREAKING HORSES

THE PROPER AND HUMANE WAY OF BRIDLING AND BITTING.

A writer in the London Live Stock Journal describes what he calls the proper and humane method of breaking colts. The breaker should undo the near bit strap, slip the bridle gently over his head, stand exactly opposite his near shoulder and fondle him gently with the hand and encourage him by kind words. This is the only position close to a horse of absolute safety. No colt can strike the breaker either from before or behind, no matter how hard he tries, nor can he run away if his neck is bent and the position maintained. He must fasten all the bridle straps properly, then slip the two first fingers of the right hand into the colt's mouth at the side behind his front teeth. At 3 years of age he has no tushes and cannot possibly bite the fingers in this position. He must place the fingers over the colt's tongue, then

BREAKING BIT.

insert the thumb and press it gently on the nerve centers of his lower jaw. In nearly all cases he will yield at once and will suffer his mouth to be opened quite wide. The breaker should take the bit in the left hand, still keeping the right fingers in the colt's mouth, slip it gently through his teeth into his mouth, attach it to the side ring, then withdraw the fingers, and the whole matter is accomplished without a struggle.

As soon as the colt is bridled and bitted the surcingle should be strapped lightly round him. The breaker should avoid drawing suddenly at first, or the pressure may startle him and cause him to kick and throw himself down. The next thing is to place the crupper beneath his tail. This is accomplished by standing well forward at the near side of the colt and pushing his tail quietly through. The breaker should be sure that all the loose hair is through the loop. Nothing will make a colt kick sooner than by leaving some of the hair at the root of the tail outside the crupper, for when the pressure comes upon it it will nip his dock and induce him to kick and throw himself about in all directions. The crupper should be fixed to the surcingle, taking care not to draw it too tightly. After this the breaker should take the end of the halter, which should always be left on the head of the colt beneath the bridle, and bring it through between his fore legs and tie it not too tightly to the surcingle. After a little practice in this manner the side reins should be placed upon him very loosely, the near rein being fixed to the off ring of the surcingle, and vice versa.

It is a good plan to turn the colt into a large open court, where he cannot get fast in any way, and allow him to roam about of his own accord. In this way he will soon begin to champ and work the bit, and the more he works it his mouth will be the more evenly made. The bit should be slightly bent, with three small keys suspended from the center. The bend in the bit prevents the colt making his mouth unequal, as it is impossible for him to pull entirely on one side of it, while the loose action of the keys induces him to work the bit more freely. The keys should not be too long, or they will come between his front teeth, which may give him a bad habit of tossing up his head in future.

Some colts are inclined to sulk on the bit at first, but in time they will generally work it quite freely. The breaking tackle should not remain upon the colt more than a couple of hours at first, and the time should gradually be increased as the breaking proceeds.

Overtaxing the Ranges.

The recent distress on the southwestern ranges is the natural result of overcrowding and the destruction of sources of water supply, says The National Stockman. A drought of any length brings about a water famine which is even more distressing than a scarcity of forage. The forest reserves, the natural sources of water, have been destroyed, the pastures have been overtaxed and thinned out. And now cattle are being shipped out or lost because range privileges have been thus abused. If official reports are to be trusted, ranges, both northern and southern, are not capable of supporting the amount of stock they did years ago because of continued close pasturing. The system which makes it necessary for every man to get all he can from the range without regard to its future usefulness is radically wrong and must end in disaster to those who depend on these pastures.

Co-operation For Success.

We should like to see the stock of every fair association in the country scattered out in small blocks among the representative farmers, breeders and business men of the community, says The National Stockman. Then they would all have some direct personal interest in making the fair a success, and they would do it too. Wherever the managers of a fair have the good will and help of a community which is proud of its fair we find a clean, instructive and successful exhibition. Fair managers as a rule are anxious to give the public clean fairs, but they cannot do it without such public support as will keep them "out of the hole" financially.

A condition from which the butter might be termed "oily" may come from several different causes, says G. A. Smith in The Rural New Yorker. The principal oils going to make up normal butter fat are olein, about 40 per cent, stearin and palmatine, about 50 per cent. Olein is the factor which tends to make the butter soft, the melting point being considerably below that of normal butter, while stearin and palmatine are the factors tending to make it hard, the melting point being considerably above that of normal butter. The combination of the two in the above proportions makes butter with a good texture. When from any cause there is an excess of either one, then we have butter either too hard or too soft. When the cow comes fresh in milk there appears to be a considerably larger proportion of the easier liquefying fats, the butter being quite soft; as she advances in lactation the butter gradually becomes more solid, and at the latter end of the period becomes quite hard. Certain foods appear to have a tendency to change the texture of the butter, clover, oilmeal and that class of foods making it soft, while cottonseed meal, timothy hay, cornstalks, etc., have the opposite effect. When the cow fresh in milk is put on the clover pasture it requires extra skill to avoid an oily condition in the butter, while if she had cornstalks and cottonseed meal it would help materially in making the butter hard.

The way the cream is obtained has a marked effect on the butter, other conditions being equal. When the milk is drawn from the cow the fat is liquid. If the cream is raised in pans in a cool cellar, or by submerging the milk in cold water the usual time for gravity creaming, the fat becomes thoroughly solidified, and there is very little trouble with oily butter. If, on the other hand, the cream is secured by using a centrifugal separator and the cream never cooled below 58 to 60 degrees F., the fat is not as thoroughly solidified, and the result is oily butter. Oily butter may come from the action of bacteria, but it is not usual.

The End of the World in 1914.

A famous scientist predicts that the world will come to an end in 1914. Basing his calculations on the revelations of the bible. If this is so, it is well to get what pleasure we can out of the few years that remain for us to live. One of the surest ways to enjoy life is the possession of good health and a well regulated stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will enable anyone to obtain this. It is the greatest medicine for the cure of ills that arise from a bad stomach. It cures dyspepsia, constipation, fever and ague, malaria, rheumatism and insomnia. No other medicine can show a record equal to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the standard medicine of the American people for over 50 years.

Southern California.

Notable among the pleasures afforded by the Shasta route is the winter trip to Southern California and Arizona. Renewed acquaintance with this section will ever develop fresh points of interest and added sources of enjoyment, under its sunny skies, in the variety of its industries, in its prolific vegetation and among its numberless resorts of mountain, shore, valley and plain. The two daily Shasta trains from Portland to California have been recently equipped with the most approved pattern of standard and tourist sleeping cars, but the low rates of fare will still continue in effect. Illustrated guides to the winter resorts of California and Arizona may be had on application to C. H. Markham, G. P. A., Portland, Oregon.

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Summons.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Polk county.

Viola T. Morton, plaintiff, vs. Wm. G. Morton, dft. } Summons.

To William G. Morton, the above named defendant:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the 23rd day of November, A. D., 1900, and if you fail to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will take a decree against you as prayed for in her complaint in the above entitled suit, to-wit: That the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and the defendant herein be dissolved and that plaintiff be decreed to have the care and custody of their minor children, Emma B. Morton, Nellie L. Morton, Alva R. Morton and George W. Morton, and that plaintiff be decreed to pay plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem meet and equitable.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable J. E. Sibley, judge of the county court of the state of Oregon for Polk county, duly made at chambers on the 9th day of October, 1900. The date of the first publication of this summons is October 12, A. D., 1900, and of the last publication is November 23, A. D., 1900.

J. H. TOWNSEND, Attorney for plaintiff.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned executor of the estate of M. C. Brown, 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 Saturday, Dec. 8, 1900, at the hour of 10 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 9th day of Nov., 1900.

ALONZO BROWN, executor.

Sibley & Eakin, attorneys for estate.

Oregon Nursery Company ★
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SALEM, OREGON.

GROWERS OF RELIABLE NURSERY STOCK.

Buy none but the best stock, which is always the cheapest.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

Contagious Blood Poison is the most degrading and destructive of all diseases, as it vitiates and corrupts the entire system. The first sore or ulcer is followed by little red pimples on the body, mouth and throat become sore, the glands enlarge and inflame, copper colored splotches appear, and hair and eyebrows fall out. These are some of the milder symptoms; they increase in severity, finally attacking the vital organs; the body is tortured with rheumatic pains and covered with offensive eating sores.

It is a peculiar poison, and so highly contagious that an innocent person handling the same articles used by one infected with this loathsome disease, may be inoculated with the virus. It can be transmitted from parent to child, appearing as the same disease or in a modified form—like Eczema or Scrofula.

Many an old sore or stubborn skin trouble appearing in middle life, is due and traceable to blood poison contracted in early life. You may have taken potash and mercury faithfully for two or three years and thought you were cured, but you were not, for these poisonous minerals never cure this disease; they drive it from the outside, but it is doing its work on the inside, and will show up again sooner or later. You may not recognize it as the same old taint, but it is. S. S. S. has cured thousands of cases of Contagious Blood Poison, and it will cure you. It is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known, and the only antidote for this poison. S. S. S. cleanses the blood thoroughly of every particle of the poison—there is never any return of the disease.

Mrs. T. W. Lee, Montgomery, Ala., writes: "Several years ago I was inoculated with poison by a diseased nurse, who infected my baby, and for six long years I suffered untold misery. My body was covered with sores and ulcers. Several physicians treated me, but all to no purpose. The mercury and potash they gave me seemed to add fuel to the awful flame which was devouring me. Friends advised me to try S. S. S. I began taking it and improved from the start, and a complete and perfect cure was the result."

CURE YOURSELF AT HOME. Send for our Home Treatment book, which gives a history of the disease in all stages, and is the result of many years of close study of blood poison and actual experience in treating it. You can cure yourself perfectly and permanently at home, and your secret is your own. Should you need any information or medical advice at any time, write to our physicians. They have made a life study of blood diseases, and will give your letter prompt and careful attention. Consult them as often as you please; we make no charge whatever for this service. All correspondence is conducted in the strictest confidence.

SSS

Address, SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Starting Soft Wooded Plants.

Soft wooded plants can be started in the garden from cuttings by shading them in the middle of the day. Put geranium slips into the ground underneath the parent plant, where they will be partly shaded. When rooted, trans-

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 diarrhœa. 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.

Chrysanthemums For the House.

In August or September chrysanthemum plants in the garden which have been kept from blooming by pinching or cutting out buds, can be potted and placed in the house. With a liberal supply of water they should make a good root growth, after which liquid manure once a week is considered good for them.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Phipps, of Poteau, Arkansas, "I cured me of bloody flux, I cannot speak to highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion if not praise, of those who use it. The quick cures which it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by A. K. Wilson.

Notes From the Farm Journal.

The general failure of all pears but the Keiffer last year gave this variety a great boom, and young trees by the million were planted this spring. They will all be needed, for the blight has been destroying the older trees on a large scale, and the Keiffer suffers as much as other varieties.

Cut out raspberry and blackberry canes as soon as they have fruited, so that next year's canes may have the full benefit of the sun and air to develop them.

Look for borers and punch them to death.

First and Foremost

In the field of medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It possesses actual and unequaled merit by which it cures all diseases caused or promoted by impure or impoverished blood. If you have rheumatism, dyspepsia, scrofula or catarrh you may take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be cured. If you are run down and feel weak and tired, you may feel sure it will do you good.

The favorite family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

Clubwomen and the City Fathers.

No longer do clubwomen sit around and wait for city fathers to promote improvements only when the municipal spirit moves. They promptly appoint a committee, who put on their prettiest bonnets and proceed to ask the masculine authorities for their soul's desire, and, presto, there is the desired change. In Atlanta, for instance, clubwomen who are housewives have for some time longed for a town market, but this domestic convenience was not forthcoming. The merchants were equally solicitous. Thereupon members of the Atlanta Woman's club waited on the city council and made captivating little speeches. In consequence Atlanta is to have a town market "right off."—Woman's Home Companion.

Sheep For Special Places.

As regards the sheep, it is true that for every breed there is one especial place in which it does its best. Even the marsh has its special breed suited to its damp soil and coarse herbage.—Sheep Breeder.

BAD COLDS.

Quinine is ten years behind. Colds do not now have to be endured. Mendel's Dynamic Tabules (called dynamic from their energy) crowd a week's ordinary treatment into 12 hours, and abort the worst of colds overnight.

"It was the worst case of grip I ever had. A half dozen friends had sure cures. Still it hung on. Heard of the Dynamic Tabules. To my amazement they stopped both cough and cold the first night. I endorse and recommend them to the people."—Barclay Henley, ex-member congress and attorney, 501 Sansome street, San Francisco. July 7, 1900.

"Winter colds have always been serious things to me. They are hard and stay for months. But the last was stopped suddenly by Mendel's Dynamic Tabules. Both cough and cold disappeared in a couple of days. Nothing else does this for me."—Mrs. Emma L. Hollin, 14 Moss street, San Francisco. August 6, 1900.

"I live across the street from where Mendel's Dynamic Tabules are made. You know I don't take them. They stop colds without notice. I took a dozen boxes with me for self and friends when I went to Nome."—H. L. Van Winkle, capitalist, 3 017 Washington street, San Francisco. August 10, 1900.

Sent postpaid for 25 cents in stamps by INLAND DRUG CO., 2,054 Washington street, San Francisco. Also on sale by our local agent, A. S. Wilson.

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; 9:25 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.

Arrive Ogden 5:15 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 7:15 a m; 9:30 a m.

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 Houston 4:00 a m; 4:00 a m.
Arrive New Orleans 6:35 p m; 6:25 p m.
Arrive Washington 6:47 a m; 6:47 a m.
Arrive New York 12:43 p m; 12:43 p m.

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.

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

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(Except Sunday)

7:30 A M Lv.	Portland	Ar. 5:50 P
11:03 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.

5:00 P M Lv.	Portland	Ar. 9:20 A M
2:20 P M Ar.	Dallas	Lv. 6:40 A M

YAMHILL DIVISION.

Passenger leaves foot of Jefferson street.

ALL LIGHT FREIGHT TRI WEEKLY.

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

Keep Gutters Open.

Stone roads should be frequently scraped, so as to remove all dust and mud. Nothing destroys a stone road quicker than dust or mud. The hand method of scraping with a hoe is considered best. No matter how carefully adjusted the machinery built for this purpose may be, it is liable to ravel a road by loosening some of the stones. The gutters and surface drains should be kept open, so that all water falling upon the road or on the adjacent ground may promptly flow away.

YOU MAY BE DUPED

There have been placed upon the market cheap reprints of an obsolete edition of Webster's Dictionary." They are being offered under various names at a low price

By

some goods dealers, grocers, agents, etc., and in a few instances as a premium for subscriptions to periodicals.

Announcements of these comparatively

Worthless

reprints are very misleading; for instance, they are advertised to be the substantial equivalent of a higher-priced book, when in reality, so far as we know and believe, they are all, from A to Z,

Reprint Dictionaries,

phototype copies of a book of over fifty years ago, which in its day was sold for about $5.00, and which was much superior in paper, print, and binding to these imitations, being then a work of some merit instead of one

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