CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Preaching hours at 11 and 7:30.

M. E. CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:45. Epworth league at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—Jas. Moore, pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.—J. M. Green, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—W. T. Wardle, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Bible school at 10. Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Bible class and prayer meeting Thursday evening.—L. Green, pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening at the Dallas college chapel. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—A. A. Winter, pastor.

In Doubt From Appearances.

Automobilist—Say, where can I get some repairs made? I've met with an accident.

Farmer—What d'ye want? A machine shop or a hospital?—Motor.

At the Grating.

Teller—I cannot cash this check, madam, unless I know who you are.

She (haughtily)—I wouldn't accept the money anyway from any one who doesn't know who I am.—Life.

Within Limits.

"Why, I understood they were simply rolling in wealth."

"Well, I believe they have to be rather careful not to roll too far."—Philadelphia Press.

A Bad Lot.

I never had no office fur to cheer this life o' mine,
So I don't run any risk o' bein' bothered to resign.
I never had two dollars all to once in solid cash,
So I ain't takin' chances on no great financial crash.
I never made a name fur workin' very hard nor long,
So folks don't look me up when they want people big an' strong.
I've kind o' made a study o' a line o' laziness,
An' I get a heap o' comfort by not bein a success.

For Over Sixty Years.

An old and well tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty 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.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[Special Correspondence.]

Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department has received from Professor M. E. Jaffa of the University of California the results of some interesting experiments conducted by the latter as to the value of fruits and nuts when these articles constitute an integral part of the diet. Nine dietary studies and thirty-one digestion experiments were carried on. In a majority of the dietary experiments fruit and nuts constituted all or almost all of the diet. The results have been entirely satisfactory and demonstrate that fruits and nuts possess enough nutriment to sustain human life. Professor True of the office of experiment stations says the investigation emphasizes the fact that both fruits and nuts should be considered as true foods rather than food accessories, a fact which is commonly overlooked.

Studies were made of the dietaries of five fruitarians, two women and three children. The experiments showed in every case that, though the diet had a low protein and energy value, the subjects were in apparently excellent health and had been so during the five or eight years they had been living in this manner.

Washington's Filtration Plant.

The contract for the proposed water filtration plant was let nearly six months ago, but there was a long delay in starting actual work, and very little progress was made for a time after work was finally begun. The ponderous steam shovels, however, which have been busily engaged during the last month have excavated an immense amount of material, and with the present rate of progress it is believed the plant will be completed by Jan. 1, 1905, the time originally set by congress. Then all of the water used in this city will be drawn from these filter beds, which are located near the Soldiers' home grounds. The wait has been a long one, but now there is real cause for congratulation. The proposed system is regarded as unquestionably the best and most carefully designed ever installed in this country. The delay for the most part may be said to have been due to the conscientious efforts of those in charge to leave no stone unturned toward making the filtration plant of the national capital a model one in every respect.

MacArthur on Desertions.

General MacArthur, commanding the department of California, in his annual report says on the subject of desertions: "One thousand three hundred and forty-four men deserted during the fiscal year. Of this number 914 were from the permanent garrisons in the department and represent approximately 19.42 per cent of the main strength thereof for the year. The remaining 430 were from recruits, casuals and regiments passing to and from the Philippines.

"In the light of past experience and of present conditions it seems apparent that the United States as a nation must accept desertion as a necessary evil unless enlightened public opinion can be induced to realize that it is not only inimical as it affects the army as a separate organization, but in remote consequences is a menace to the stability of our institutions through its corrupting effect upon the military ideals of the population that must furnish the improvised troops upon which the republic must always rely in time of war."

Government Printing Office.

The multiplicity of controversies in the government printing office from time to time has suggested that the office might be administered with more gratifying results if it were placed in some one of the executive departments. The difficulty over the status of Assistant Foreman Miller has emphasized this opinion of late, and it is said on good authority that the president has concluded that it would be wise to place the office in the department of commerce. This will make Secretary George B. Cortelyou the executive official in control of the office and lead to a number of changes in the method of administering the work of the printing office.

Owe Holiday to Polecat.

The other night a strenuous polecat wandered down from the capitol grounds and entered the census building, passing by a slumbering watchman. The guardian dreamed that he was being smothered by gasoline fumes and awakened. He saw the polecat nosing around among some documents relating to vital statistics.

Supposing it to be an ordinary cat, the watchman threw a paper weight with good effect. He hit the cat.

As a result of the confusion that followed a considerable portion of the census building could not be occupied the next day, and a large detail of clerks was given a holiday at government expense.

The Remains of John Paul Jones.

Secretary Moody's attention has been called to the fact that no monument marks the grave of John Paul Jones in Paris. In the event that the remains of the distinguished naval hero can be found Secretary Moody will order a war ship to France to bring them home.

Scouts at World's Fair.

Under instructions from the adjutant general of the army a provisional battalion of Philippine scouts, composed of the Fourth company of Macabebes, the Twenty-fourth Ilocanos, Thirtieth Tagalogs and Forty-seventh Visayans, will be organized for duty at the St. Louis exposition.

Cruise For Pacific Squadron.

It is said at the navy department that the Pacific squadron will probably be ordered to make a practice cruise in Pacific waters and possibly extending as far as Honolulu during the next few months.

CARL SCHOFIELD.

WHAT IT MEANS.

One of the Men Who Follow the System Describes Line Breeding.

"What is meant by line bred birds or line breeding?" is a question asked me very often quite recently. What is meant by line breeding is where the same strain or family of fowls is bred continually for years without injury to the vigor or stamina of the flock or individual specimens. Your readers will pardon me for taking as an illustration my own strain of fowls, the Fishel White Plymouth Rocks, but I feel I can better explain the matter by doing this than by taking some other line bred strain with which I am not well acquainted.

Several great advantages are gained by buying line bred birds for your foundation for a flock of fowls, among these being, first, you can expect them to produce better offspring than the parent stock; second, you will get excellent layers in line bred birds, for no breeder would think of breeding hens that were not good, I will say exceptionally good, layers. Still another good reason for buying line bred birds is that the results of a mating are easier controlled than in specimens bred in the old haphazard way.

To start breeding in line, or, better, to start a line bred flock, you must secure the best birds which you can possibly afford, and if possible secure for your foundation stock birds that you know are line bred. For example, we will say you have bought a breeding pen of ten females and one male for your foundation stock of Mr. A., who has practiced line breeding for years. You rear this season from this pen several hundred very choice pullets and cockerels. After the birds have matured and you are ready to make up your yards for the coming season select from the lot your very best cockerel and mate him to your hens. Select your very best pullets and mate to the cock bird. Reserve some of the remaining cockerels and pullets for fear of your losing some of your breeders; also for fear the following season you will want several yards. In that case you will need more females than you now have in your yards, as also a few male birds. In selecting your breeders always look well to standard requirements, so as to keep improving your flock as you progress.

The coming season I would suggest as a cheap way to infuse new but not foreign blood, ordering a sitting of eggs from whom you got your first pen. The chicks from these eggs, being bred in line with the birds you already have, will produce both male and female which you can use the following season in refreshing your flock or building up certain defects which you may wish improved. If you feel you need no help from the parent stock of your flock do not get the eggs, but take the progeny from the two pens and mate them, the cock bird to the offspring of the cockerel and hens and the two-year-old cock to the progeny of the cock and pullets while the young birds can be mated up as the previous season the following year. The progeny of the old cock bird, this being the last season you can use the old bird owing to age, will mate nicely with anything you have in the flock.

By following up this system of line breeding and mating you can soon have your birds under perfect control, so that in one season you can breed low combs or any other special point you desire. Never introduce extreme foreign blood in a line bred flock. If you feel you must have some foreign blood in the flock (but I am sure you will not find this required if you follow the system of line breeding as laid down here) buy a male bird and mate him to a few very select hens, selecting a male the coming season from this mating for another special mating, and the third year the offspring will contain enough pure line bred blood in him not to tear down any work you have accomplished in building up your flock.—U. R. Fishel in Poultry Keeper.

Weed Out the Drones.

In every flock of hens there is a certain number of drones, hens which are healthy looking and which eat everything one will feed them. Even during the natural season for laying these hens give one but a few eggs, but eat as ravenously as possible. It is this class of fowls that cut down the profit from the poultry yard. It is estimated that a pullet, one hatched early, will not pay for herself until she is eighteen months old. If this is the case then it naturally follows that she should be carried through another winter in order to make a profit for her owner. The longer we are in the poultry work the firmer is our belief that too much importance is given to the pullet and not enough to the two-year-old hen. Assuming that an April hatched pullet will begin laying in November and lay through until molting time the following August, it is plain that her next period of laying will be at a time when eggs are high in price and the hen in the best possible condition as to age to produce them. Take good care of the hen that is getting through her first molting season after she has begun to lay, for she is the valuable hen of the flock.—Commercial Poultry.

Scaly Leg.

Scaly legs in fowls is caused by a microscopic insect or parasite. Dipping in kerosene oil will kill them and cure the malady, but care should be taken to do it early in the day, so the fowl may exercise in the open air until it evaporates. It will then do the fowl no harm.

The False Alarmer.

Poultry keepers sometimes seem at a loss to determine whether a broody hen is a sitter or a setter, but in our experience it has more often puzzled us to know whether a cackling hen is a layer or a liar.—Farming World.

POULTRY HOUSES.

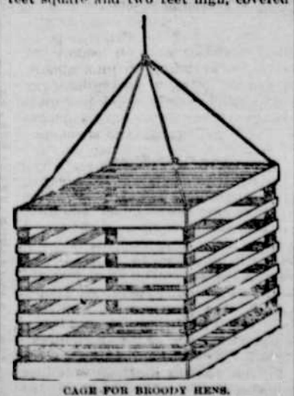
Their Location Is a Matter of the Very First Importance.

The location of the poultry house is a matter that should receive more attention than it usually does receive. Whether a few hens are to be kept or many, a mistake in this matter is likely to prove unfortunate. Not long ago the writer visited a newly established poultry ranch where the owner was devoting all his time to the business of poultry raising. He had built good houses, some of them of the most expensive kind, and had constructed large yards for his fowls. But the whole place of several acres was apparently undrained, and the soil was heavy in character. After a rain the water would be weeks in draining off and would remain for a long time in the open ditches. It was a wonder how the fowls could keep healthy in such a place. The owner reported the loss of a good many chicks from unrecognized diseases. It was therefore no surprise to the writer to learn recently that he had gone out of the business. Not far from that location is another poultry farm on similar undrained soil and where the disadvantages from this cause are very great.

Poultry houses should be located on soil that is dry. If heavy it should be most thoroughly drained. In the case of a poultry establishment of considerable magnitude this means a large expense, but it is an expense that cannot be avoided. Otherwise the surroundings will be damp, and so will the poultry houses, and damp poultry houses invite diseases. When diseases once get into such places they are difficult to eliminate. One of our best poultry men declares that failure in the poultry business is more often due to filthy poultry houses combined with dampness than to any other cause. A dry porous soil (so naturally or by underdraining) controls to a very great extent the amount of moisture in the poultry houses. Such a location should be selected if possible. A heavy undrained soil prevents the percolation through it of the droppings, and they are retained near the surface. This soon renders the surface unclean. A sandy soil will absorb these droppings whenever there are rains to dissolve them. This is a matter of prime importance in keeping fowls in a healthy condition. Where farmers are too busy to give their fowls suitable attention it is all the more necessary to select a naturally favorable location for the poultry house.—Commercial Poultry.

To Cure Broodiness.

An effective way to overcome broodiness in hens is to place the ambitious sitters in a swinging coop. The illustration shows the construction. The coop is simply a wooden frame two feet square and two feet high, covered



CAGE FOR BROODY HENS.

on the top, bottom and four sides with laths two inches apart. Four strings from the upper corners of the coop are tied to a central cord fastened to a nail in the roof of the poultry house. The coop should be raised eighteen inches from the ground. The excitement of the outside chickens and the swinging of the coop quickly dispel the hatching idea from the hens. The sitters should be fed and watered at the same time as the laying hens, but a liberal vegetable and meat diet will induce early laying.—Bulletin Canadian Department of Agriculture.

A Golden Rule of Agriculture:

Be good to your land and your crop will be good. Plenty of

Potash

in the fertilizer spells quality and quantity in the harvest. Write us and we will send you, *free*, by next mail, our money winning books.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

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of Agriculture.

Pheasant Raising For Pleasure.

In a few years pheasants will be bred by nearly everybody who keeps fancy poultry for pleasure's sake. The study of wild bird life, especially among such beautiful birds, is rarely equaled in anything else, besides forming a peculiar beauty to your home. Varieties that are very expensive now will in a short period of years either become extinct or more plentiful. Pheasants, if given the same care that well bred poultry receive, will do well in any state in the Union. They suffer with the same diseases that affect poultry. If kept on a damp, wet ground you will find them ailing from rheumatism and the gape worm.

I would recommend the beginner to get the golden and silver pheasants first, and then add to his collection as his knowledge grows. Nearly all varieties are hardy when young if given the right variety of feed and runs. Almost any small hen will answer the purpose of a mother. Ring necked pheasants can be bought for $5 per pair, goldens for $25, and others among the rarer species come higher, but they do not as a rule cost as much as the fancy poultry.—Country Life In America.

Difference In Eggs.

No matter what is said to the contrary, there is a great difference in the flavoring of an egg. Eggs laid by an active, healthy hen supplied with good fresh food are much finer in flavor, color and smell and taste than those that are laid by hens that are the common scavengers of alleys, back yards and pigpens.

WOMAN'S WORLD

MISS IDA M. TRITT.

A Clever Woman Who Is Treasurer of a Street Railroad.

Ida M. Tritt, a tall, slender young woman not more than twenty-eight years of age, is one of the few women who hold an executive position in a railroad company in the United States. Miss Tritt is treasurer of the New York and Queens County Street railway. When seen in Long Island City by a reporter the first woman treasurer told with some hesitation of the business career which she has pursued so successfully.

"I was born in Carlisle, Pa.," she said, "and got my teacher's diploma when I was thirteen. But I had discovered by that time that I didn't want to teach, so I studied stenography, and two years later, when I was fifteen, I entered a local office as stenographer.

"I had known Mr. Bietam, who was the general manager of the Philadelphia Traction company, ever since I

MISS IDA M. TRITT.

was a little girl, and when he offered me a position I accepted it and went to Philadelphia. I stayed there until 1896, when he was made manager of the New York and Queens County Street Railway company, and he offered me a similar position here.

"I was very much gratified when I was elected treasurer of the road, and I like the duties very much. I am at the head of the bookkeeping department and superintend the counting of the receipts, which is done by my ten young women assistants. I am quite used to handling large sums of money and never think of the piles of silver that pass through our hands any more than if they were bits of paper.

"I have a handsome salary—I won't say how much—and live very comfortably with my mother in New York. I have always made a practice of saving a little every week, even when I was receiving a mere pittance in Carlisle.

"I don't read much now, though several years ago I took the full Chautauqua course. I have no longer any time for books and am satisfied with a glance at the morning and evening papers. I don't belong to any club and am not athletic.

"I like my work and have found it very easy. Besides being treasurer, I am head bookkeeper of the company. At school I was very fond of mathematics, and that has helped me a good deal."

Pasteurizing Milk.

There are few better foods for babies than those which have milk for a foundation, but the milk must be the best, says Mrs. Catherine Terhune Herrick in the New York American. There are various methods of treating the milk, but the two best known are sterilization and pasteurization. The second process is more generally advocated by those who have made a study of dietetics.

To pasteurize milk have the bottles in which it is to be put scalded in boiling water for twenty minutes, to sterilize them thoroughly; turn the milk into them and set them in a pot of boiling water which has at that moment been taken from the stove. To avoid danger of breaking, a cloth may be laid in the bottom of the pot and the bottles set on this. Leave them in the hot water, a thick cloth spread over them, for half an hour, and then take them out and place them at once in the refrigerator or other cold place. This checks the process of sterilization at just the right stage. The hot water must come nearly to the top of the milk bottles. Understand clearly that the water is not to boil after the milk bottles are put in it, but is to be kept hot off the stove.

Of course the undiluted milk is not given to a very young infant. Either boiled water or barley water is added to it in a proportion graded by the age and condition of the child. At first the milk and water are given with about one part of milk to two of water, or even more, as the doctor decides, with the addition of a small quantity of sugar of milk, and the proportion of milk is increased as the child grows older.

Brain, Brawn and Brass.

The woman who succeeds, whether her metier be commercial, professional or artistic, must have brain, brawn and brass; without these the structure would either never be reared or, being erected, would crash to the ground.

Brain she must have first of all and most of all, for, like a general, she must plan her campaign.

Brawn she must have to withstand

IN THE ART WORLD.

The Art club of Cleveland has a house of its own after using for a number of years a room in the city hall.

Charleston, S. C., is to have an art museum. It will be called the Gibbes Art institute and is to be erected on the site of the old Grand Opera House.

Pittsfield, Mass., has been given a new museum by Zenas Crane which, while not given over exclusively to paintings, is said to contain some notable canvases.

There is a movement on foot to establish a modern gallery of art in Dublin, Ireland, which has met with the hearty approval and encouragement of the English press and public.

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CRUSHES OUT THE LIFE

The most loathsome and repulsive of all living things is the serpent, and the vilest and most degrading of all human diseases is Contagious Blood Poison. The serpent sinks its fangs into the flesh and almost instantly the poison passes through the entire body. Contagious Blood Poison, beginning with a little ulcer, soon contaminates every drop of blood and spreads throughout the whole system. Painful swellings appear in the groins, a red rash and copper colored splotches break out on the body, the mouth and throat become ulcerated, and the hair and eye brows fall out; but these symptoms are mild compared to the wretchedness and suffering that come in the latter stages of the disease when it attacks the bones and more vital parts of the body. It is then that Contagious Blood Poison is seen in all its hideousness. The deep eating abscesses and sickening ulcers and tumors show the whole system is corrupted and poisoned, and unless relief comes soon this serpent disease tightens its coils and crushes out the life. The only antidote for the awful virus is S. S. S. It is *nature's remedy*, composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. S. S. S. destroys every vestige of the poison, purifies the blood and removes all danger of transmitting the awful taint to others. Nothing else will do this. Strong mineral remedies, like mercury and potash, dry up the sores and drive in the disease, but do not cure permanently.

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Send for our home treatment book and write us if in need of medical advice or special information. This will cost you nothing.

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CASTORIA

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INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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For Infants and Children.

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS

HARDY PERENNIALS.

Don't Expect Too Much of Them the First Year.

Any one familiar with hardy perennials will admit their desirability over annuals as a class. They have permanent value and command a much greater interest. But too much is expected of them the first year, as a rule. Persons used to setting out coleus and geraniums, which are well started, neat and showy from the beginning, look for the same in the herbaceous perennials, forgetting their entirely different character.

The perennial bed's first year should be considered a preliminary planting. Carefully arranged and furnished with good plants it will look fairly well, but it is probable there will be found places in the bed that can be improved—touched up or rearranged just a little. With this end in view the plants should not be set too closely. Let them have room to display their individuality. A herbaceous perennial bed or border can be improved year after year by the addition of a few things that take the owner's fancy. It is a constant source of pleasure.

A mistaken course is to be overanxious about getting kinds that individually bloom all summer. There are some such, but their exclusive use narrows down the assortment very greatly. It is the opportunity to have variety and changing interest as new flowers appear that makes the whole scheme attractive.

In speaking of clematis one usually associates the name with climbing plants, as most of the genus are of that habit. Clematis davidiana, however, although usually classed with herbaceous plants, may be better described as a trailing shrub, as the stems are slightly woody and do not die in the winter. Of its merits as a garden plant there can be no question.

The flowers are of a good violet blue, fragrant and similar in size to the single hyacinth. The foliage being abundant and large, the flowers are not so conspicuous as they otherwise might be. Many of the hardy perennials have a very weedy appearance when out of flower, and a few plants of the type of Clematis davidiana go a long way in redeeming the borders from this undesirable feature.—Meehan.

The Hardy Daphnes.

The hardy Daphnes are among the choicest of ornamental small shrubs. In the vast number of ornamental shrubs in cultivation adapted to all kinds of soils, conditions, exposures, highly ornamental environments or plain, unpretentious surroundings the hardy Daphnes should be given a place where nothing but the most chaste and choice shrubs should be planted. Hardly any of the Daphnes will succeed and be satisfactory unless they are given the conditions that exactly suit them. As a general rule they should be planted in sheltered situations, with an eastern or southern exposure, and in light, moist soil, but always well drained.

The Queen of the Autumn.

The perennial chrysanthemums include the large, splendid sorts of the autumn shows and also the pretty hardy pompons that make bright masses of color in our gardens long after heavy frosts have cut down other flowers. The great blooms of the shows are grown from carefully cultivated cuttings. For ordinary culture and room decoration plants pinched back to form a number of branches, with from ten to twenty flowers, will be most satisfactory.

A JAPANESE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The novelties among the large flowered chrysanthemums are many. The Japanese varieties are globe shaped, incurved and beautifully double.

Windfalls.

Fungous diseases have been unusually prevalent on fruits this year.

First class fruit is what is needed in Europe.

Peaches have been higher this season than for years.

Some growers in Connecticut claim to have demonstrated the profit of handling apples in boxes.

Pears should be picked before quite ripe and placed in a cool room and in the dark.

Fertilize the orchard now, because maybe you did not do it in the spring.

A Quebec fruit grower claims that orcharding in that region yields a net return of 10 to 15 per cent on money invested.

The tamarisk may be trained to be a fine lawn tree, and the silver variety is said to have proved hardy in Iowa and South Dakota.

The annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural society is announced for Dec. 1-3 at Columbia.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

Episcopal Bishop Charles S. Olmsted of the diocese of Colorado is planning for the ultimate erection of a cathedral of some native stone in Denver.

The steamer Godthaab left Copenhagen recently with a little wooden church ready for immediate use to be erected at Angmasalik, Greenland.

Bishop Fallows of the Reformed Episcopal church is arranging to start saloons throughout Ohio. He is the inventor of bishop's beer, which is said to be a beverage that does not intoxicate and yet is as satisfying as the real stuff.

Emmanuel church, Newport, R. I., which was erected by Mrs. John Nicholas Brown as a memorial to her husband, is to have a peal of bells, the gift of Mrs. John Carter Brown in memory of her sons, John Nicholas and Harold.

REGULATOR R&C N LINE

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PORTLAND-THE DALLES ROUTE.

Steamers:

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Connecting at Lyle with the

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Steamers leave Portland daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m., connecting at Lyle with C. R. & N. train for Goldendale at 5:30 p. m., train arriving at Goldendale at 7.35 p. m. Steamers arrive The Dalles 6:30 p. m. Steamer leaves The Dalles daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 a. m. C. R. & N. train leaving Goldendale at 6:16 a m connects with this steamer for Portland, arriving at Portland at 6 p m. The palatial steamer Bailey Gatzert leaves Portland 7 a m for The Dalles Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; returning arrives Portland Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Round trip tickets to any point between Portland and The Dalles on the steamers Dalles City and Baily Gatzert, only 50 cents.

For detailed information of tickets, berth reservations, etc., call or write to Alder street wharf, Portland, Or.

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