FARM AND GARDEN

NATURAL GRAFTING.

Union of Two Trees of the Same Species—Probable Cause.

A good illustration of the not uncommon phenomenon of the natural joining of trees of the same species growing near together; probably limbs from each tree rubbed together many

TREES FIRMLY JOINED.

years ago until the bark was partially denuded and then grew together, the union gradually enlarging until it became the broad, firm brace so well shown in the cut. Much rarer is the apparent grafting or union of trees of diverse species, but this is accomplished by one growing over or around a portion of the other and not by a true physiological union of the tissues. Thus we have seen a hemlock and beech joined together, but close inspection showed that the beech had closed about the hemlock limb that formerly grew through a crotch in the former tree.—Rural New Yorker.

Work of Oxen.

We have known a man to buy a yoke of three-year-old steers in the spring, work them hard six days in the week [illegible] good day and [illegible] 7 or [illegible] of meal a day [illegible] October, when the work [illegible] and the grain was increased. In November he sold them at beef for about $[illegible] more than he paid for them. It seems that some [illegible] the same work they [illegible] and more grain [illegible] would have been wasted much less in the fall than they cost in the spring.

It is said that [illegible] not work as well as the [illegible] machine, but they might [illegible]. We have had three or four year cattle that would walk for miles as fast as any pair of horses and force many horses to trot a part of the way to keep up with them and a pair of old cattle that walked faster than the ordinary farm horse. A part of that was due to their having been trained to walk quickly, and a part was due to the breed. Small cattle like the Devons, Jerseys or Ayrshires are naturally active and easily learn to walk fast, while the larger Durhams and Herefords like to move more leisurely, and this is true of grades as well as of thoroughbreds.—American Cultivator.

Animals That Sell.

In regard to selling stock the Southern Cultivator says:

The man that has well fitted animals for market does not have to hunt for a buyer. The buyer comes to him. The man whose stock is in poor shape for marketing has to hunt his buyer and sell at a discount.

The demand for mutton is constantly on the increase. With the improvement in quality due to the introduction of mutton breeds much of the prejudice that has existed against mutton has disappeared.

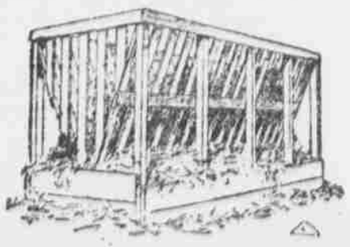
The early maturing steer is most profitable.

Vegetable Oyster.

The cultural directions given for the parsnip apply to this plant. It is very easily grown and generally comes through the winter in the extreme western states without injury. It is safer, however, to dig the roots in autumn and put in pits until spring or for use during winter. The root is highly esteemed and has the flavor of oysters. The best variety is the Mammoth Sandwich Island, which is far superior to any other.—Green.

Roughage Rack.

In the accompanying cut is shown a roughage feeding rack that was used with considerable success upon the Nebraska experiment station farm last winter. The corners of the rack stand



FEEDING RACK.

between seven and eight feet high, with a plank sided bottom. The width is about four feet, and the length can be whatever may be desired. The general plan of the work is brought out in the accompanying illustration. — Prairie Farmer.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

The Case of Banker Stensland.

Paul O. Stensland, president of the wrecked Chicago state bank, who was recently arrested at Tangier, Morocco, found no asylum in that country despite the lack of an extradition treaty. His case is similar to that of Bill Tweed, one time head of Tammany Hall, New York. When Boss Tweed was brought back from Spain no extradition treaty existed, but an American warship touched there, and Tweed, who had been harassed, agreed to go home on it.

PAUL O. STENSLAND.

The closing of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank on Aug. 6 last was followed by a panic among the 22,000 depositors. The bank was a Stensland family affair, and its patrons were small business men and poor working people.

Upon the closing of the institution the authorities discovered that Stensland had fled. Cashier Hering, arrested in Chicago after he had disappeared for three days, placed the blame on Stensland. On Aug. 10 Frank Kowalski, paying teller, committed suicide by shooting because he could not endure the suspicions cast upon him by his friends. Several ruined depositors were driven to commit suicide.

Memoranda left by Stensland showed, it is alleged, that he took $1,053,000 from the bank, of which half was cash stolen within a month of the bank's collapse.

President Stensland is a Norwegian. He went to Chicago in 1871. He formerly conducted a private bank. In 1891 he organized the state bank which was looted. Stensland was a World's fair director and a leader among the foreign element of Chicago.

A Preference.

An intimate friend of Senator W. A. Clark of Montana related this story of the copper king at the Hoffman House the other day:

"Senator Clark does not pose as a wit, but there are times when he gets off a good thing. He fully appreciates, too, the weaknesses of human nature. One of his secretaries is somewhat addicted to the flowing bowl. Having to talk with the senator one day on some business matter after imbibing too freely, he washed his mouth carefully with a cleansing fluid, ate some cloves, several pieces of orange peel and then sprinkled himself over with perfume. Convinced that he had eradicated all the whisky aroma, he then walked into his private office. As soon as he had approached the senator close enough to explain certain figures, Mr. Clark threw himself back in his chair, scrutinized his secretary keenly, sniffed the air and said with just the shadow of a smile on his face:

"'Really, Mr. ——, it was quite unnecessary to turn yourself into a scent bottle before coming to me. I prefer the odor of the whisky.'"—New York Globe.

Triumph of Davidson.

Governor James O. Davidson of Wisconsin, who has been named by the Republican party to succeed himself, is the first gubernatorial candidate to be nominated under the new primary law of the state. Incidentally he triumphed over Senator La Follette, whose candidate, Speaker Lenroot, was badly beaten.

Possibly the most striking feature of the whole campaign is the fact that the defeat of the junior senator was inflicted under the primary law which was the issue on which La Follette won his fight for the governorship in 1900.

Governor Davidson is a remarkable example of a self made man. Thirty-

JAMES O. DAVIDSON.

four years ago he landed in this country from the steerage of a liner and in debt for the price of his passage, which he had borrowed. His first work was as a farm hand, and the first money he saved went to pay his debt. In time he became a merchant and prospered. His first essay in politics was as a member of the state legislature in 1892, where he was conspicuous in waging war aglust lawbreaking corporations. Later he served two terms as state treasurer and in 1904 was chosen lieutenant governor on the ticket headed by La Follette. He succeeded to the governorship when La Follette went to the United States senate.

A Reciprocal Demurrage Law Constitutional.

The following is the opinion submitted by Mr. W. T. Muir, of Portland, attorney for the Oregon and Washington Lumber Manufactures' Association, regarding the proposed Reciprocal Demurrage Legislation. Oregon and Washington Lumber Manufactures' Association.

Gentlemen:—I have been able to consider the question of the power of the State of Oregon to enact legislation, providing for a reciprocal demurrage charge applying to railways and shippers, sufficiently to state that in my judgment, this may be done without violating the interstate commerce clause of the Federal Constitution. The Supreme court of the United States in Houston & Texas C. Railroad Company vs Mayes declared certain sections of the Texas railway law fixing a reciprocal demurrage charge void because the law as framed was an invalid exercise of the police power of the state, three of the Justices dissenting from the majority opinion. The Texas statute provided for a charge of $25 per car a day for each day's delay in furnishing or unloading cars; the charge to begin to run from a time specified and permitted of on excuse for failure to furnish cars ordered except in cases of "strikes and other public calamities." The limited reasons speciged as valid excuses for the omission to furnish cars ordered caused the Supreme Court to declare the law on these points invalid.

In the course of its decision the court admits the right of the states to make reasonable rules with regard to the method of carrying on interstate business not in conflict with regulations upon the same subject enacted by Congress and provided also that such rules shall be consistent "with the general requirement that interstate commerce shall be free and unobstructed," ann provided that such rule shall not amount to "a regulation of such commerce." The court declined to define the limits of this power of regulation and in so doing used these words:

"The exact limit of lawful legislation upon this subject cnnnot, in the nature of things be defined. It can only be illustrated from decided cases, by applying the principles therein annunciated, determining from these whether in the particular case the rule be reasonable or otherwise."

The Supreme Court of the United States in Chicago, M & S P Ry. Co vs Minnesota, 10 Sup. Ct. Rep., pp. 462, 703, while declared invalid the law of Minnesota authorizing the railroad and warehouse commission to compel common carriers to change the rates in force and to adopt such changes as the commission, announced with some dissent that the legislature may constitutionally confer upon a commission the right to regulate and in effect to make transportation rates. This being so I can see no reason why the power may not be conferred to a commission to fix and suspend demurrage charges.

Considering these decisions, I can see no reason why an effective reciprocal demurrage law cannot be enacted. And I suggest that any one of the following methods may be adopted.

First—By establishing a fixed sum prescribed in the statute limited in amount and enforceable under such conditions as will not amount to a regulation of interstate commerce or be an unreasonable exercise of the police power.

Second—By prescribing the minimum and maximum amount of the demurrage charge, giving the commission power to suspend in certain instances either at the discretion of the commission or for certain defined reasons and for periods of time covering an emergency, and power from time to time to fix the rate at any intermediate figure between the maximum and minimum limits.

Third—By conferring upon the commission the power in their discretion to fix the demurrage charge and suspend it in appropriate instances.

The question of the method of enforcing the charge or collecting the amount due any person or common carrier I am not now clear on. Concerning this I will be glad to state my views later.

WILLIAM T. MUIR.

Game Law Convictions for December.

A. F. Libke, hunting without license, $25; John Anderson, fishing during closed season, $75; Fred Laxtrom, fishing during closed season, sentence suspended; Charles Kram, trespass, $5; E. Lewman, chasing deer with dog, $25; J. A. Sainger, fishing for trout, $15.

Anna Gould will not pay the debts of her former husband, Count Boni, the courts have ruled against the creditors.

New Time Table.

In effect Sunday, Nov. 25 12 a m

NORTH BOUND

No 16	1 53 a m
No 18 Cottage Grove Local	8.10 a m
No 12	11.20 a m
No 14 New Fast Train	6:13 p m

SOUTH BOUND

No 15	7.20 a m
No 13 New Fast Train	4.30 a m
No 11	2.55 p m
No 17 Cottage Grove Local	9.50 p m

Xmas and New Year Holiday rates.

One and one-third fare, round trip to all points On sale for Christmas Dec. 22, 23, 24 and 25; for New Year Dec. 29, 30, 31 and Jan. 1st. No stop-over privileges on these tickets.

S. P. Co., J. M. Isham, Agent.

FOR SALE—Second hand Remington typewriter $15. Call S. P. depot.

NOTICE OF SHERIFFS SALE ON EXECUTION IN FORECLOSURE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Lane on the 18th day of December 1906 on a decree rendered in said court on the 28th day of November 1906 in a suit wherein Abner E. Brainey was plaintiff and Harvey I. Smith and Clara Bell Smith were defendants which decree was rendered in favor of said above named plaintiff and against above named defendants that there is due and owing from defendants to plaintiff Two Hundred and Fifteen and 25-100 Dollars and Twenty five Dollars attorneys fees and the further sum of Seventeen and 80-100 Dollars costs, which decree was enrolled and docketed in the Clerk's office of said Court in said County on the 24th day of November 1906 on Page 216 of Journal No 12 of said Court and said execution and order of sale to me directed commanding me in the name of the State of Oregon in order to satisfy said decree and indebtedness of Two Hundred and Fifteen and 25-100 Dollars and Twenty-five dollars attorneys fees and Seventeen and 80-100 Dollars costs and accruing costs to sell the following described land to wit:

Beginning two hundred and twenty-nine feet north of the southeast corner of the south half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 16 in Township 20 South of Range 3 West, running thence West 12.65 rods, thence North 12.65 rods, thence East 12.65 rods and thence South 12.65 rods to the place of beginning containing one acre of land more or less in Lane County, Oregon.

Now therefore in the name of the State of Oregon and in compliance with said execution and order of sale I will on Monday the 4th day of February 1907 at the southwest door of the County Court House in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. to wit at 1 o'clock p. m.: offer for sale for cash subject to redemption, all of the above named defendants right title and interest in and to the above described real property in order to satisfy said decree costs and accruing costs.

Dated at Eugene, Oregon, December 21st, 1906.

FRED FISK,
Sheriff of Lane County, Oregon.

SHERIFFS SALE ON EXECUTION.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Lane on the 19th day of November 1906 in a suit wherein on the 5th day of November 1906 in said Court James L. Lombard plaintiff recovered judgment against J. M. Sherwood defendant for the sum of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($1750.00) and for the further sum of One Thousand ($1000.00) which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on the 19th day of November 1906 and said execution to me directed commanding me in the name of the State of Oregon that out of the personal property of said defendant or if sufficient could not be found then out of the real property belonging to said defendant on or after the said 19th day of November 1906 I satisfy the above sum of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($1750.00) with interest at 8 per cent since May 2nd 1905 attorney fees for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($150.00) and the further sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1000.00 in U. S. gold coin now due on said judgment with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum in like gold coin from the 26th day of July 1905 and the further sum of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) attorneys fees and Ten 40-100 Dollars ($10.40) costs and also the costs of and upon this writ and being unable to find personal property with which to satisfy said judgment costs, and accruing costs I did on the 7th day of December 1906 levy on the following described real property situated in Lane County, Oregon, and belonging to said defendant J. M Sherwood on the 19th day of November 1906 or subsequently to wit:

Lots 7 and 8 Block 5 McFarlands addition to Cottage Grove, Oregon except therefrom the following: Beginning at the S. E. corner of Lot 8 Block 5 McFarlands addition to Cottage Grove, Oregon, thence running north 38 feet, thence west 50 feet, thence south 38 feet, thence east 50 feet to place of beginning.

Now therefore in the name of the State of Oregon and in compliance with said execution and in order to satisfy said judgment costs, and accruing costs I will on Monday the 14th day of January 1907 at the southwest door of the County Court House in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. towit, at 1 o'clock p. m. on said day offer for sale for cash subject to redemption, all of the above named J. M. Sherwoods defendant right, title and interest in and to said above described real property.

Dated this 7th day of December 1906.

FRED FISK,
Sheriff of Lane County, Oregon.

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J. M. ISHAM, Agent.

Victor, Edison and Columbia talking machines and records at the Bazaar. tf

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office
Roseburg, Oregon, Oct. 25th, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory, as extended to all the Public land states by Act of August 4, 1892.

PERRY CASTEEL,

of Saginaw, county of Lane, State (or Territory) of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7324 for the purchase of the NE¼ NE¼ of Section No. 12, in Township No. 20 south, Range No. 3, West, W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Eugene, Oregon, on Monday the 4th day of February, 1907.

He names as witnesses: James Sears of Saginaw, Oregon; Otby C. Miller, of Saginaw, Oregon; George Sears of Walker, Oregon. John H. Landers of Elmira, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of February, 1907.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Ore., Nov. 5, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

ROY G. DUNTEN,

of Dexter, Co. of Lane, State (or Territory) of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7435, for the purchase of the S ½ of SW ¼ of Section 30, in township No. 19 S., Range No. 1 W. W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Eugene, Oregon, on Monday, the 4th day of March, 1907.

He names as witnesses:

Elben Templeman, of Zion, Oregon, William M. Williams, of Dexter, Ore., Byron Dunten, of Dexter, Ore., Edwin Wagner, of Dexter, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of March, 1907.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

J. S. Medley. J. C. Johnson

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Attorneys-at-law
Office Suite 3 Bank Bldg.
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Time Table No. 4
To take effect November 1 1906.

East Bound No 3—No 1 P.M.	A.M.	M	STATIONS	Elev	W. Bound 2 and 4 Tuesday and Sat only 1 and 2 Daily Except Sunday. No 2—No 4 A.M.	P.M.
2:30	7:30	0	Cottage Grove	671	12:00	5.15
2:40	7:50	3.5	Walden	710	11:25	4:48
2:49	7:59	6.7	Cerro Gordo	807	11:16	4:39
3:00	8:11	8.6	Dorena	841	11:06	4:34
3:18	8:40	12	Star	917	10:40	4:37
3:26	8:50	13.5	Wicks	946	10:32	4:30
3:35	9:05	15.9	Red Bridge	1020	10:28	4:23
3:38	9:15	16.6	Wildwood	1040	10:15	4:17
3:50	9:45	20.0	Disston	1060	10:00	4:00

Subject to change without notice.

All outward freight forwarded only at the joint risk of shipper and consignee.

Stage leaves Wildwood after the arrival of train on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Bonita and Greece. Returning on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight will not be received at the O. & S. E. R. R. Depot after 6 p. m. To insure forwarding on next train freight must be delivered in ample time to permit of it being billed.

A. B. WOOD, Manager.

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