

Council Meeting.

The Council held its regular monthly meeting on Monday evening, at which a good deal of business was transacted.

An ordinance granting a franchise to the Bohemia Telephone Co. to do business in the city, to conduct a central exchange, build and erect pole lines, string wires etc., was presented to the council and passed its first and second reading, and the rules were suspended and the ordinance was passed on its third reading.

Ordinance 128, being an ordinance to repeal the present Sunday closing ordinance was read a third time, and was lost by a vote of 5 1/2 the vote being Nay, Chamberlain, Veatch, Johnson Vandenberg and Hogate, Yea, Bartels.

Ordinance 129 licensing card tables was laid over to the next meeting.

Street Commissioner Bennett reported on the condition of the water works system, as constructed by contractor Geo. Lea and reported that the work was all done but the laying of some 200 ft of four inch pipe to cross the river at the south end of town, which will cost about \$100 and which cannot be done until the river is down next summer.

He reports that the entire system is in good condition and as specified in the contract.

The mayor urged the council to issue instructions that the whole town be cleaned up immediately, and that all unsanitary places be given especial attention and that the marshal be given orders to see that such work was done. While the present rate of sickness is very low we want to keep it so and not allow a great lot of sickness in the spring which could be obviated by proper care. The marshal was ordered to take the work up at once.

The council had up the matter of a bad condition existing on Main street and are making efforts to have it abated, although an effort was made to prove that there was nothing wrong going on.

The officers of the council were authorized to issue a bond to the county to identify them for the payment of an old warrant of \$59 in favor of the city, which has stood for some two years unaccounted for.

The council ordered a fire hydrant installed at the end of the pipe line on Fourth street.

The marshal was instructed to collect 25 cents for each time the tank at the Christian church was filled.

The mayor urged that the council instruct the recorder to advertise for bids to connect the north creek with the present water system, to raise the dam three feet higher with concrete and to remove the earth from the inside of the dam, as well as to make a sheeting over the outside of the dam, which was done.

The matter of putting a fence around the water rights owned by the city was taken up but no fence was ordered constructed.

Contractor Lea asked for some money on his water contract. The recorder reported that the amount due Lea on his contract was \$5058.10 and that there would be a balance after paying Mr. Lea of \$2227 left in the treasury from the receipt of the sale of bonds.

The council ordered \$4000 paid on the contract.

The preparation of ordinances for the construction of two lateral sewers on Fourth and Fifth street running south were discussed and the matter was referred to the sewer committee.

The finance committee reported that there was a difference existing between the accounts of the treasurer and recorder of the past term of \$5.00 which they desired fixed up, and the recorder was instructed to collect the amount.

The finance committee reported on the following bills:

S. E. Wallace, rock for streets \$3
Percy Rogers, hauling rock \$10; G. B. Pitcher, night watchman \$6; W. S. Bennett, street commissioner \$43
Griffin & Veatch, connecting water pipes to new system \$86.57; W. A. Hogate, team hire, cleaning streets \$2.40; C. Sager hauling mud \$11.20; Western Oregon, water receipts \$3.50; H. E. Underwood, marshal, \$60.80; J. E. Young salary, \$8.33; Thos. Allen, labor cleaning streets, \$1.60; Cottage Grove Electric Co. lights for month \$220.36; W. H. Miller, labor cleaning streets \$1.20; C. T. Hockett, M. D. Professional services \$5; E. J. Sears, labor cleaning streets \$6; Elmer Willard labor on streets \$40; C. J. Miller, mattresses \$10; Elmer Doolittle, goods destroyed in fumigation, \$60. In the last three items the council cut down the bills from \$1,132.28 and \$142 to the amounts stated.

Mr. Philip Hohl asked for a rate on a water motor but nothing was settled about it.

The council adjourned until the 19th.

Frank Skillman's sister of Portland who has been visiting here returned to her home Monday.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

GOOD EVENERS.

Three-horse Rigs That Have Worked Well on the Farm.

Referring to the first figure, a correspondent of National Stockman writes: "I give a cut of the kind of eveners used here. It is simple, easily made and works well. The cut needs little explanation. A common double-tree, with singletree attached, and an extra singletree are attached to the three-horse eveners, as shown. The clevis to hitch to the plow is placed one-third the distance from the double tree clevis to the other end of the eveners."

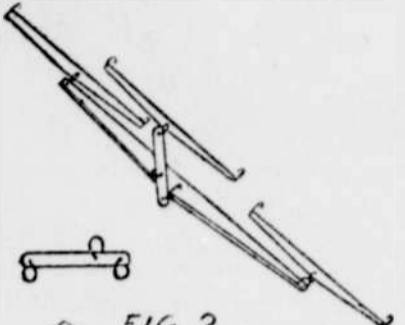


FIG. 2
THREE-HORSE EVENERS.

er. This clevis can be shifted one way or the other, to suit a strong or a weak horse at the long end of the eveners."

Referring to Fig. 2, the explanation is: "I will give a draft of a pair I use for plowing. I can get the horses closer together. The doubletrees want to be short enough to let the whiplike trees lap from three to four inches. The top whiplike tree is above, so the horses will not tangle up in the tugs. The short iron with three rings in it is one foot long, one-half inch thick, two inches wide, with holes one-third and two-thirds. Rings two and one-half inches in diameter."

WINTER WHEAT.

A Reasonably Good Start For the Crop of 1906.

Conditions were not wholly favorable to winter wheat growers, yet the crop for 1906 harvest has made a reasonably good start. Early November returns to American Agriculturist from all parts of the winter wheat belt show a generally full area, but in some instances seeded under some difficulties.

In the Ohio valley, Kentucky and Ohio, also extending into Tennessee, a normal area is evidently under wheat. Our reports from Indiana and Michigan show considerably more than a normal in a number of leading counties and a slight increase in Illinois.

Conditions this fall in Missouri were not wholly favorable, and our returns indicate some falling off in the acreage in that state. Kansas, on the other hand, evidently has a full acreage. In Nebraska, where winter wheat is now given so much attention, the acreage for the crop of 1906 is slightly increased. Texas shows nearly a normal area and so with the Pacific coast.

In the main, autumn sown wheat bids fair to enter winter quarters in reasonably promising condition. October was comparatively dry throughout much of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and this interfered with wheat. A number of our reports indicate that seeding was delayed and the crop backward throughout the central and western counties of Kansas, but in many instances rains have put the young grain in good condition. Late sown wheat was slow in coming up in Nebraska, but, generally speaking, the young plant appeared in fine condition. A fair growth is noted in Oklahoma.

East of the Missouri river rainfall was excessive during October, but wheat, with some exceptions, presented a good stand. The fall growth of wheat compared with an average year is nearly normal in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, although the territory named in many counties showed a marked excess in precipitation during October, retarding seeding operations.—American Agriculturist.

Fruit of the Vine.

California is the state of largest grape production, having over 90,000,000 vines. New York stands second with a little over 29,000,000 and Ohio third with nearly 14,000,000 vines. New York state leads in the production of grapes of American varieties, since practically the whole of the California output is of European sorts. In the Chautauqua grape district of New York more unfermented grape juice is produced than in all the rest of the country combined, the product in 1904 reaching 605,000 gallons. New York leads all the states in the production of sparkling wine. These statements are based on information in Husman's account of the grape industry in this country.

For Mushroom Enthusiasts.

No doubt many people have felt an inclination to attempt mushroom culture, but have been quite at sea how to go about it. Messrs. Atkinson and Shove of the New York Cornell experiment station have made a study of mushroom culture on a small scale with a view to find out what success may be expected by a beginner in mushroom culture who has no special house and makes no elaborate preparations. Results are reported in a recent bulletin of the station.

FEEDING DUCKS.

Animal Food in the Ration and the Best Time to Use It.

How much animal food it is best to give to ducks has been made the subject of inquiry by Professor W. P. Wheeler of New York. In an experiment four lots of ducklings were fed a basal ration of grain so supplemented with animal meal and other foods that about 20 per cent of the protein in the ration of lot 1, 40 per cent of lot 2, 60 per cent of lot 3 and 80 per cent of lot 4 was derived from animal food. The figures of the recorded results show that throughout the entire test the most rapid gain was made by lot 3 where 60 per cent of the protein of the ration was derived from animal food while the slowest gains were made by lot 1, which was fed the smallest amount of animal food. When the protein from animal sources was increased in the ration from 60 to 80 per cent the gains were not so great. More food was required to produce a pound of gain, and the cost of the gains made was regularly higher throughout the whole period.

Some Conclusions.

It appears that the rations containing the larger proportions of animal food were most effective and most economically used during the early stages of feeding. Later on the rations containing the larger proportion of grain were fully as effective and considerably cheaper than those containing large amounts of animal food. Where it is desired to prepare birds rapidly for market, the ration containing the larger amount of animal feed is most efficient, and in certain cases this rapidity of growth may offset the increased cost of the larger meat ration.

As far as this one experiment goes it seems that it will pay to feed freely of animal food during the first three to five weeks and depend after that more on increasing proportions of the cheaper grain foods.

FOR BEEF PRODUCTION.

Relative Economy of the Beef and Dairy Types.

The relative economy for beef production of the beef and dairy types of cattle is a question which is receiving much attention at the present time. The Iowa experiment station has recently reported the results of a year's feeding test to determine this point summarizing them as follows:

Dairy type steers show a considerably higher percentage of offal and a lower dressing percentage.

Dairy type steers carry higher percentage of fat on internal organs, thereby increasing the total weight of cheap parts.

Beef type steers carry higher percentage of valuable cuts.

Beef type steers furnish heavier, thicker cuts. They are more evenly and neatly covered with outside fat, show superior marbling in flesh, are of a clearer white color in fat and a brighter red in the lean meat, but there is little difference in fineness of grain.

The low price paid for dairy steers may be due partially to prejudice and to the greater expense of carrying and selling the lower grade carcasses, but it is chiefly due to an actual inferiority in the carcasses.

It is neither profitable nor desirable to feed steers of dairy type for beef purposes. They are unsatisfactory to the consumer because they do not furnish thick and well marbled cuts; they are unsatisfactory to the butcher because they furnish low grade carcasses which are difficult to dispose of, and they are decidedly unsatisfactory to the feeder because they yield him little or no profit, and both breeder and feeder waste their time in producing such a type of steer for beef purposes.

A Few Sheep "Don'ts."

Don't put in a cold, bleak place to winter. We are very tender and need comfortable quarters.

Don't expect us to thrive without plenty of good water. Of course we could eat snow for five or six months and live, but you try it for a single day and see how you enjoy the change.

Don't feed us buckwheat and then wonder why we pull our wool.

Don't confine us to a small open shed for the winter, but give us also a good yard where we can enjoy the sunshine.

Don't look for a profit from us if wintered on straw or timothy hay and no grain. Feed for milk on a ration of clover hay, oats, wheat bran, turnips or any good milk producing food, as this is essential to our young, wherefrom all your profit is derived.

Don't, as I said before, keep us on timothy hay alone, for in case you find any of us cold and lifeless you will be telling your neighbors we died of grub in the head when in reality it was a lack of grub in the stomach.—Farm and Fireside.

FARM BREVITIES

Winter, when land is bare and teams idle, is the best time to harvest the "stone crop."

Wild garlic, a weed in pastures, is extremely troublesome to dairymen from southeastern New York to Virginia and westward through many regions in the central states. It is very difficult to eradicate when once established.

The most practical remedy for chestnut weevil is the destruction of the worms in the nuts by means of bisulphide of carbon combined with clean orchard management and cultural methods.

Good scales are most necessary on the farm. They will help to keep trading transactions "on the square" and prove a convenience in many ways.

Green cut bone is the thing to make the fowls lay, according to a poultry woman whose "pullets live high and lay accordingly."

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Stains on Book Covers.

Will you be so kind as to tell whether or not there is any way of removing stains from cloth book covers? T. U.

Oil or grease stains may be removed from the covers as follows: Dip a piece of cotton wool into benzine and wash over the cover. Do not rub it locally, as this will cause the oil to spread and leave a ring around the place washed. Move the wool over rapidly. The benzine will sink into the cover, and it will appear to be spotted, but the benzine will soon evaporate and leave the cover bright and clean. If the stain is caused by any watery fluid the color of the cover is apt to be destroyed, and there is no effective remedy, but the color may be improved by washing with the beaten white of an egg. Whichever treatment is adopted be sure and wash the whole of the cover with a quick movement, as much rubbing will only make matters worse.

A Good Toilet Soap.

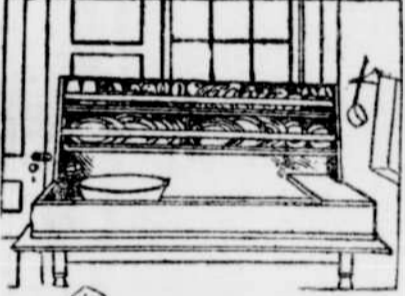
For toilet soap dissolve one can of lye in a quart of cold water. Try out five pounds of mutton tallow until perfectly pure. Have the grease as cool as it can be without congealing; then pour it, a few drops at a time and beating constantly, into the dissolved lye. Stir into the mixture four ounces of glycerin and half an ounce of oil of bergamot or oil of lavender, as preferred, or if one does not care for either of these odors use oil of geranium instead, as this gives a pleasant perfume. When all the ingredients are blended, beat in two tablespoonfuls each of powdered borax and ammonia. Whip hard, line a pan with paper and pour the soap into it.

Care of Carpets.

Ingrain and other carpets are brightened in color by sprinkling a pound or two of salt over the surface and sweeping carefully. It is also useful to occasionally wipe over a carpet with borax water, using a thick flannel and taking care not to wet but only damp the carpet. Attend to all stains as soon as possible. If left they will soak into the carpet and be very difficult to remove. Vinegar removes lime spots. Faded patches and grease spots may be removed by scraping a raw potato very fine and mixing it with a little water. Lay this mixture on the spots and let it remain for three or four hours.

For Drying Dishes.

A rack for drying dishes similar to that herewith shown is inexpensive and easily made, says Good Housekeeping. Twenty-five cents will cover the cost of material, and almost any man can make the rack in an hour. The dishes



DISH DRYING RACK.

are washed and rinsed thoroughly with hot water and placed in the rack to dry, which they will do very quickly. Only knives, forks and spoons need wiping. All will be found clean and shining, no finger prints or streaks from unclean towels. If the sink has no outlet for water a soft cloth placed on the lower shelf will absorb all moisture. If there is an outlet they can be rinsed in the rack by pouring hot water over them. If no sink is at hand the rack can be placed against the wall over a table.

New Style Darning Bag.

A new style darning bag of cretonne is made in two compartments. The large one, or bag proper, is intended for the stockings and the smaller one for darning cottons. Each compartment has a drawing string of its own. Under a panel of the cretonne, stiffened with cardboard and fastened to the bar at the top, is concealed a pad for needles. The drawing strings are of ribbon.

Cleaning a Decanter.

When a decanter becomes so discolored inside that shot or fine coal will not cleanse it fill the bottle with finely chopped potato peelings, cork tightly and let the bottle remain for three days, when the peelings will ferment. At the end of that time rinse the decanter with warm water and the stains will be found to have disappeared.

To Clean Plush.

To clean plush furniture or garments proceed as follows: With a block of best magnesia you can buy rub all over, gently working the powder into every thread. Cover to exclude dust for three days before brushing and beating out the powder.

Care of Pewter.

Old pewter may be cleaned by boiling in strong soda water and brushing well to remove the dirt. To polish use a paste made of three parts flour of emery and one part crocus powder mixed in sweet oil. Finish with dry rotten stone.

Cure For Corns.

Buy a bottle of spirits of camphor; then get some gum camphor and add it to the spirits until no more can be dissolved. This will give relief when all else fails if applied on raw cotton and renewed several times.

Nosebleed.

Lay sufferer on his back with arms elevated above the head and apply the coldest water obtainable to nose, forehead and back of neck.

BARTELS' CITY MEAT MARKET

COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON

Fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton and Veal

ALWAYS ON HAND

SMOKED : MEATS : A : SPECIALTY

CHOICE FRESH FISH ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

J. H. BARTELS, Proprietor

Phone Main 83

You will always be happy if you burn electric lights, for they will "Tickle you to death."

Cottage Grove Electric Co.

Market Reports.

Portland, Feb. 8, 1906.

GRAIN, PRODUCE, FEED.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 71c; Valley, 74c; bluestem, 72c; red, 68c.

Oats—White \$28; gray, \$27.

Barley—Brewing, \$23.50; feed, \$23; rolled, \$24 to 25.

Hay—Timothy, \$10 to \$11; clover, \$8.50 to \$9; cheat, \$7.50 to \$8; alfalfa, \$10.

Millstuffs—Middlings, \$25 to 26; chop, \$19; bran, \$18 to 19; shorts \$20 to 21.

Flour—Hard wheat, patent, \$4.20; straight, \$3.50; Graham, \$3.50; rye, \$5; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; valley flour \$3.65 to 3.90

Dakota, \$6.50 to 7.25; Eastern rye, \$5.40; Pillsbury, \$6.30 to 7.15.

Corn—Whole, \$24; cracked, \$25 per ton.

Rye—\$1.50 per cwt.

PRODUCE.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2c; city creamery, 30 to 32 1/2c dairy, 16 1/2 to 17c; store 14 to 15c.

Cheese—Young America, 16c, Oregon full cream, 15c.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch 23.

Poultry—Roosters, 8 to 9c; hens 11-12; fryers, 10 1/2 to 11; broilers 11 to 11 1/2c; geese, live, 9 to 10; dressed, 13 to 14; turkeys, live, 14-15 dressed, 16 to 17c; ducks, old, 12 to 13c; spring ducks, 15 to 16c; pigeons, per dozen, \$1 to 1.25; squabs, \$2 to 2.50.

Honey—Dark, 10 1/2 to 11c; amber, 12 to 13c; fancy white, 14 to 15c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples—Green, 75c to 2.25.

Grape fruit—Crate \$3. to 3.50

Huckleberries—7c per lb.

Cranberries—\$14.

Tropical fruits—Lemons, fancy, \$3.00; choice, 2.50 per box; oranges, \$2.25 to 2.50; bananas, 5c per lb; pineapples, \$4.50 to 5 per dozen.

Potatoes—Oregon, 60 to 80c.

LIVESTOCK MARKET.

Cattle—Best steers \$3.60 to 3.85; cows; 3.00 to 3.25; calves, \$3.00 to \$4.75.

Sheep—\$5.00 to 5.25.

Hogs—\$5.75 to 6.25.

HOPS, WOOL, ETC.

Hops—Choice 10 to 11

Wool—Valley 26 to 27c; East, ern Oregon 18 to 20c; nominal—nothing doing.

Beeswax—Good, clean and pure 20 to 22c per lb.

Hides—Dry hides, No 1, 16 lbs and up, 16 and 17c per lb; dry calf No 1 under 5 pounds is 17 to 18c; dry salted, bulls and stags one third less.

Boy Shoots the Chutes—Breaks Leg.

Dwight, the six year old son of Elgar King, was "Shooting the Chutes" i. e. riding down a long slanting wire hung from two trees, hanging from a pulley by his hands, on Sunday afternoon, and lost his hold, falling in such a way as to break the larger bone of his right leg just above the ankle. Dr. Hockett set the bone and he is getting along nicely.

Drain Odd Fellows Initiates

Friday afternoon 27 loc at Odd Fellows went down to Drain to join in the ceremonies there upon the installation of 12 into the degree work of the I. O. O. F. lodge. Roseburg chartered a special car and sent 80 members with their degree team to do the work, and along the way up picked up 20 more between Roseburg and Drain so that they had an even hundred people when they reached their destination. Altogether there were 212 Odd Fellows assembled in the hall, an

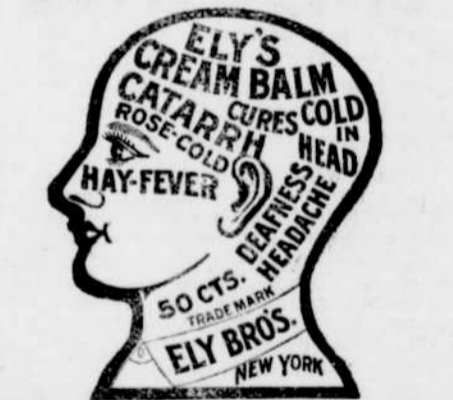
they say that degree work was the finest they ever saw.

Following this the lodge furnished a banquet, the like of which has never been seen nor will be again says Geo. Comer. The lodge paid the bills and the Rebecca, some 45 in number did the cooking and serving. No matter how fast the boys ate, nor how much, there was always a full platter of turkey and other good things as fast as one was emptied. The banquet was an unqualified success, as was the whole evening and the Drain lodge has put itself on record as the most able entertainer along the line.

While the banquet was on down stairs, those that were waiting their turn up stairs, had some fine music, sang all the songs they could think of, danced and had the time of their lives until the folks down stairs thought they would have to join the frolic too.

The little 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Hickey, who was burned recently by pulling a lighted stick from the fire, is getting along nicely, and will soon be out and around again.

CATARRH



ELY'S CREAM BALM

This Remedy is a Specific, Sure to Give Satisfaction. GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE.

It cleanses, soothes, heals, and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Easy to use. Contains no injurious drugs. Applied into the nostrils and absorbed. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York

Cottage Grove HOTEL

MRS. I. E. THOMPSON.

Rates per day\$1.00

Room and board, per week.....\$4.50

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF S. P. TRAINS.
NORTH BOUND SUNDAY SOUTH BOUND
No. 12 11:53 p.m. No. 11 8:45 p.m.
No. 16 2:02 a.m. No. 15 2:24 a.m.

O. & S. E. R. R. CO.

Time Table No. 4
To take effect April 2d, 1905.

East Bound 3an 4 Tuesday W. Bound and 8at only

No. 3—No. 1 1and Daily Ex- No. 2—No. 4

F. M. A. M. H. STATIONS (Elev. I. A. M. F. M.)

2:59 7:30 9 0v tage grove..... 6:11 11:10 5:15

2:59 7:30 9 3/4 Walden..... 7:10 10:49 5:05

2:59 7:30 9 3/4 Currin..... 7:57 10:44 4:59

3:04 8:04 7 7/4 Red Bluffs..... 8:50 10:38 4:54

3