

**Lane County Coal.**

Thursday's Guard published a report of Robt. H. Spencer, a mining engineer sent to examine the Spencer Butte coal mine, and he gives a very favorable report and believes with further development that larger and better bodies of coal will be discovered. There are three distinct veins, and an analysis of a sample taken from the first vein is as follows.

Moisture	7.00
Volatile combustible matter	38.80
Fixed carbon	41.00
Ash	12.80
Sulphur	.40
100.00	
1-100 part of raw coal gave of coke	54.00
The coke was composed of:	
Carbon	76.00
Ash	24.00

Lane County may some of these days have a very fine coal trade if the Spencer Butte mine proves good.

**Lane County Copper.**

Why should not Lane county be a producer of copper? Eastern Oregon has its copper mines so has Southern Oregon, and they are becoming recognized far and wide among the mining men of the country as the coming great copper producers of the west.

A trip to the Kelsay Mining Company's prospect southeast of Creswell Tuesday left us convinced that Lane county will be heard from in the near future on the copper question. From our experience of over a year spent among the Arizona copper mines, we formed a very good idea of what constitutes copper ore and the samples taken from the Kelsay mine together with the oxide of copper we panned from the fine ore taken from the bottom of the mine by our own hands is all the proof we need that copper bounds in the hills near Creswell and that if it can be found in sufficient quantity will develop a big mine in this county.

We have faith in the enterprise. —Register.

One of San Francisco's relief kitchens states that it fed people for four cents per day during June.

H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil man must refund to stockholders of the Boston Gas Company, \$1,500,000 profits made by him in illegal transactions.

The Thaw family are going to force a divorce of Harry Shaw from Evelyn Nesbit and hope to have Thaw escape punishment for his crime on the plea of insanity.

A great deal of hay is being brought into town these days. The farmers were very glad to see the threatened rain storm a few days blow away without falling on their hay.

A Marion, Indiana, preacher recently called a man in his congregation a liar while in the pulpit and then when the man resented it, went down and thrashed him. Queer what things are sometimes done.

J. B. Rouse was in town from the mill on Wednesday and reports that everything is moving right along. He has had difficulty in getting enough teams to haul his lumber to the railroad but is doing quite well.

Hebrews in Butte are up in arms on account of a saloon man having staked out a mining claim right through their cemetery. His claim lines also take in part of a Protestant cemetery as well as the Hebrew.

Wm. Fernan has bought out Frank Skillman's confectionery store "The Wave" and expects to make a number of changes. Mr. Skillman is going to take a vacation for a time and will probably go camping.

The Willamette Valley Co. at Albany is seeking to restrain the Lebanon Paper Co. from using its power canal to float cord wood on to its paper mill, alleging that a glutinous substance is exuded from the wood which seriously interferes with the operation of the Albany power plant.

Chas. H. Park, the well-known mine owner, having until recently owned the Treasure mine in the Blue River district, will leave Eugene tomorrow for Northern Alaska where immense bodies of tin ore have recently been found. This country borders on the Arctic ocean, but is easy of access and Mr. Park says freight can be taken in there from Seattle for \$10 per ton, which is one-third the amount it costs to take it from Eugene to the Blue River mines, a distance of only 50 miles.

Mr. Park thinks a man with a little capital can make a stake in the tin mines in that far northern country and will take a chance at it. —Guard.

**SHEEP FEEDING.**

**A Great Business as It is Carried on Around Chicago.**

Sheep feeding has become one of the most extensive live stock businesses in the near Chicago counties. Some of the plants have a capacity of 75,000 a year. There are pastures for sheep that include not less than 5,000 acres, some of it the finest land in the state. All of these plants have their own grain elevators, machinery for chopping feed, dipping pools and shearing plants operated by electric power. One of the feeding places has a reservoir that holds 200,000 gallons of water.

As may be conjectured, these hungry sheep consume an immense amount of feed, and it comes from the adjacent farms of Illinois, thus affording the farmers a paying market for their products. Some of the farmers let their pasture lands at so much a head per month.

These plants make it easy for a drover to handle a bunch of sheep for the market. In a great many instances he doesn't pay a cent for the feeding until they are sold. When they are reloaded on the cars and shipped to the stockyards the charges are placed on the manifest, and the amount is collected from the sales at the yards. In instances the stock is shipped across the Atlantic, the drover paying nothing until he reaches Liverpool, where the sale is made, and the cost of weeks of fattening at the pens near Chicago is sent back from the British market.

**Sheep Costly in Far West.**

A sheep buyer who brought in stock from Montana says that sheep are valued high in the far west. It was difficult for him to buy as many as he brought. He says that the reason for this is that there is now a good market for wool and cheap pastures on the foothills and high lands of the Rocky region are to be had. Even far to the east the range is cheap, and practically the only cost is the employment of herders. The shipper in this instance paid as high as \$2.50 for lambs, while ewes brought as high as \$4. The western herders are holding their flocks for the wool they produce.—J. L. Graff in Country Gentleman.

**Place to Start Garden Plants.**

The kitchen window is not a suitable place for starting a variety of garden plants. The accommodations are not sufficiently ample, and the boxes are more or less of a nuisance in the kitchen.



A LITTLE PLANT HOUSE.

en, as Farm Journal remarks in figuring a little house that just fills the bill for a place to start all kinds of garden plants. The plan of the house is sufficiently shown in the cut. A little stove can be used to keep up the needed warmth at night, or a small hot water heater can be put in, with pipes running along beneath the bench.

The seeds should all be sown in boxes in order that the latter may be turned end for end, as the sun "draws" the plants toward the light. The house should face a little east of south and need not be more than six feet wide, with such length as is desired. Have some of the windows made so that they can be opened; then the room may not be overheated at midday.

**Straying to Other Fields.**

Poor returns on fruits and vegetables shipped out of south Texas last season operated to discourage thousands of inexperienced growers so that membership in many local truck growers' associations has greatly decreased, says Farm and Ranch. These amateur truckers are drawn to the light shining from that will-o'-the-wisp, fifteen cent cotton, and are willing to throw away the valuable experience of last year in an effort to make a "ten strike" on cotton. They have forgotten the boll weevil and other uncertainties that doth hedge this king about.

**Pruner's Wisdom.**

The conclusion (from experiments and my general opinion) in respect to the season of pruning, as far as the healing of wounds is concerned, is this: The ideal time is in spring before growth begins (late February, March and early April in New York), but more depends upon the position of the wound in the tree and the length of stub than on the time of year.—L. H. Bailey.

**HINTS IN GARDENING**

The early spring table beet from its very first peep into the light of day should be forced into such a quick and healthy growth that it never should know any hindrance or check until it is ready to be placed on sale or used.

There is no better time than February for starting the hotbed either for plants or salads. The increasing sun and lengthening days are all in favor of its success, says a market gardener.

For cabbage plants sow seed of Jersey Wakefield in flats filled with light, loamy soil in the latter part of February. Keep in a mild hotbed or any warm, sunny place.

Give a good dressing of fine old compost to the rhubarb plants and force under kegs or boxes covered with horse manure if you want tender early stalks.

Be sure to put enough manure in the center of the hotbed, so there will be no sagging.

Poor gardens are expensive in the end.

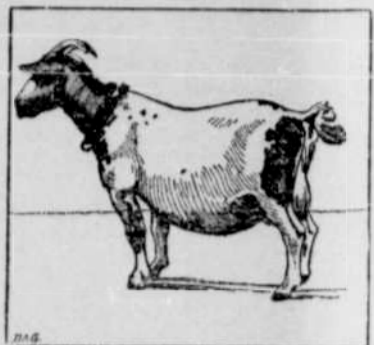
Children love gardening. Encourage them.



**MILK GOATS.**

**The American Breed—One of Mrs. Edward Roby's Flock.**

Since it has become evident that the Angora goat industry is quite securely established throughout the country generally many people have very naturally begun to consider the possibilities of another industry, which in some respects is closely allied to it—namely, the milk goat industry. In order to answer the numerous questions that it



WATITA, AN AMERICAN MILK GOAT.

has received concerning every phase of milk goat management the department of agriculture has issued a bulletin of information on this subject.

The inquiries have come mainly from two classes of our citizens—those who were reared in foreign countries where goat's milk was very largely or solely used and those who have read of the economy of goat keeping and the reported value of the milk for children and sick people. The second class includes many physicians who, believing in the hygienic virtues of goat's milk, would like to see goat dairies established in the neighborhood of all large cities. Among interesting statements of the bulletin are the following on "The American Milk Goat."

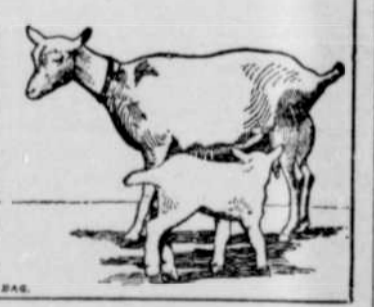
**Watita, an American Milk Goat.**

This is a name which has been suggested for the breed which it is desirable to develop by selection from the so called common goats now in this country. It is known that among these goats there are often found some excellent milkers, although their origin is obscure. We are told that some of the Italian immigrants have frequently brought with them from the old country very young kids in baskets. These were cared for as one of the children and among the children, and they have no doubt grown up and exerted a considerable influence upon the general average of the milk supply in the neighborhoods to which they were taken. Other good milkers are said to have been brought from Bermuda, and this blood has probably had its effect also. We should not be surprised, then, when we occasionally hear of a goat that will give from one to two quarts of milk a day.

Very recently this bureau has been informed by a business man of New Jersey that there is a large number of goats kept in the Italian quarter at Palisades Park, and upon special inquiry he learns that the average amount of milk produced, so far as an estimate can show, is three pints per day. This milk retails among the Italians at 12 cents per quart, and butter is also made there from goat's milk to a limited extent which sells at retail in New York city at 30 cents per pound.

**Saanen Goat in Switzerland.**

These are the kind of goats that should be selected as a foundation for the American breed, and if their milk



SWISS GOAT.

characteristics were further increased by crossing with either the pure bred Toggenburg or Saanen bucks which are now in this country we should soon see a breed that would produce a satisfactory amount of milk and at the same time have all of the hardiness possessed by our common goats.

Some work along the lines suggested has already been done in various places, and occasionally a very good milk is produced. One of these animals showing excellence is Watita. When this doe was fresh and on green food she "gave almost a gallon of milk per day," to quote her owner's words. The illustration, which is furnished by Mrs. Edward Roby, the owner, of Chicago, shows the doe at three and a half years old and three months after her second kidding. At the first kidding of the doe she dropped four kids and three the second time. Her conformation and record show her to be a very desirable animal as one of the mothers of the American milk goat.

**The Gapeworm.**

The gapeworm stays in old yards all winter and comes to the surface when the days get warm. He is discouraged by cleaning up and the liberal use of lime. A good way to fool him is to locate the poultry yard in a new place that is high and dry.—Farm Journal.

**Dipping Sheep For Vermin**

Dipping sheep as a remedy for ticks is the subject of a bulletin just issued by the Minnesota experimental station. The bulletin says that lambs suffer most from ticks just after the older sheep have been shorn, as they then leave the sheep and take refuge on the lambs. That is a fact that has been recognized ever since the open fleeced mutton breeds became a feature of American sheep husbandry.

It is roughly estimated, says the bulletin, that a tick will take from a lamb four drops of blood per day, or possibly one-fifteenth of a fluid ounce. As many as a hundred ticks can be found sometimes upon one lamb. If only half that number be taken the result would be 200 drops of blood being sucked from the lamb daily. The treatment given is dipping the flock with some good dip immediately after shearing and again in the fall before going into winter quarters will keep the sheep free from ticks. They should be kept in the liquid at least one minute.

A second dipping should be given about twelve days after the first. However, a careful examination of a few sheep will determine whether there are enough ticks on them to call for this. Dipping for ticks as above will at the same time kill lice and many other external parasites. A thorough spraying of the pens or other inclosures with the dip or, better still, with kerosene emulsion or plain kerosene, which is a first class insecticide, is a good thing.

**Feed the Lambs.**

When any young animal can eat solid food nature intends that food should be supplied. Nature resents attention to its calls every time, and the shepherd who will not heed her voice hurts himself. So the young lamb, having exhausted the natural supply through its ewe and being neglected by the shepherd, is checked and stunted in growth, and the loss—equal to loss of time—can never be recovered. The loss is all the greater because the gain of any growing animal is like compound interest—interest on interest—and growth of growth. Let this be thought of now and all the time, but now most imperatively, for the earlier one begins the greater the result in any given time on the principle above stated.—American Sheep Breeder.

**The Dorset Sheep.**

The Dorset breed of sheep is said to have been imported into Virginia in 1813, but has been lost track of, says Joseph E. Wing in Breeder's Gazette



DORSET RAM OLD THUNDERBOLT.

In West Virginia, in the mountains of Tennessee, there are horned sheep to day that preserve some of the characteristics of the Dorset. They are prolific, good milkers, are horned, ewes and rams. Their points of difference are that their horns turn backward. The Dorset ram Old Thunderbolt, whose portrait is reproduced from American Sheep Breeder, is at the head of the Edgewood flock, Maxwelton, W. Va. His weight when in flesh is 200 pounds.

**Shorthorn Colors.**

At one time there was a craze in the west for solid red Shorthorns. Ranchmen especially were insistent upon that color, and, while buyers for the range still prefer the red cattle, the farmers, feeders and breeders of the middle states not only use roan bulls freely, but in many instances express a decided preference for them. Indeed so far has the colorfad subsided that pure white bulls are now to be seen in service in several prominent herds. Roan cattle are in nearly every case good feeders. Red may or may not be. If very dark, shading to black points, and especially if the hair is coarse and wiry, you get a bad handling, slow feeding animal. On the other hand, the golden hided, soft haired yellow reds are full of quality and quite as good "doers" as the best roans.

**Dual Purpose Cattle.**

The Red Polls and Shorthorns are the only breeds we have that can really be placed in the dual purpose class, and in their case particular families or herds fill the requirements better than other herds and families, says Farm and Live Stock Journal. This of course comes from owners of herds developing them along different lines. But it may be safely claimed that these breeds, good beef makers as they are, have the inherent quality of good dairy animals as well and that this quality can be readily developed by the breeder when he turns his attention to that particular point.

**Sign of Weakness.**

If a horse stands with his legs spread apart or straddles with his hind legs there is a weakness in his loins and the kidneys are disordered.

**Weed Out the Scrubs.**

There are sheep in most flocks that give no return for what they eat. As a matter of course such should be weeded out.

**High Grade Meats**  
Fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton and Veal always ready.  
**Our Refrigerator**  
is the finest in Oregon.  
Fresh Fish each Tuesday and Friday.  
See our plant, everything new and up-to-date.  
**J. H. Bartels & Co.** Phone Main 83.

You will always be happy if you burn electric lights, for they will "Tickle you to death."  
**Willamette Valley Electric Co.**

**The Funny Pictures for the Children**

Children always enjoy the Leader supplements. The Leader is going to make this a permanent feature, and we know your children would appreciate getting the Leader regularly. Don't fail to subscribe for the Leader.

Mrs. Eva Cook is visiting in Eugene.

Rev. Billington and wife returned to the Grove Tuesday.

**Market Reports.**

Portland, July 14, 1906.  
GRAIN, PRODUCE, FEED.  
Wheat—Walla Walla, 71c; Valley, 72c; bluestem, 74 red, 70c.  
Oats—White \$32; gray, \$31.  
Barley—Brewing, \$24; feed, \$23.75; rolled, \$25 to 26.  
Hay—Timothy, \$11.00 to \$12.50; clover, \$8.50 to \$9; cheat, \$7.50 to \$8; alfalfa, \$11.  
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$25 to 26; chop, \$17; bran, \$17 to 18; shorts \$18 to 19.  
Flour—Hard wheat, patent, \$4.10; straight, \$3.45; Graham, \$3.50; rye, \$5; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; valley flour \$3.50 to 3.65 Dakota, \$6.50 to 7.25; Eastern rye, \$5.40; Pillsbury, \$6.20  
Corn—Whole, \$26; cracked, \$27 per ton.  
Rye—\$1.50 per cwt.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 18 1/2c, 20c; city cream ry, 21 1/2c dairy 14 to 15c; store 13 to 13 1/2c  
Cheese—Young America, 11 1/2c Oregon full cream, 13c to 13 1/2c  
Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch 21 to 22.  
Poultry—Roosters, 9 to 10c; hens 13; fryers, 16c to 17; broilers 14 to 16c; geese, live, 8 to 8.50 dressed, 11-11 1/2; turkeys, live, 14-15

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.  
Grape fruit—Crate \$4. to 4.50  
Cranberries—\$14.  
Potatoes—Oregon, 40 to 65c.  
LIVESTOCK MARKET.  
Cattle—Best steers \$4.75 to 5.00; cows; 3.50 to 3.75; calves, \$4.00 to \$5.00.  
Sheep—\$4.00 to 4.50.  
Hogs—\$7 to 7.25  
HOFS, WOOL, ETC.  
Hops—Choice 10 to 11  
Mohair, choice 28 to 30c  
Wool—Valley 22 to 25c; East, etc Oregon 14 to 22c.

**INDIGESTION.**

No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does not only cure indigestion and dyspepsia, but the famous remedy cures all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure after meals is not only thoroughly reliable digestant, but it contains great tonic and reconstructive properties as well. This famous remedy enables the stomach and digestive organs to thoroughly digest, assimilate and contribute to the tissues of all the nourishment that is contained in such food as may be eaten.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure clears the way and makes sure the journey from sickness to health and weakness to strength. If the stomach is disordered Kodol will cure it.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure lays the foundation for health, and the rebuilding of strength by cleansing, purifying and sweetening the glands and membranes of the stomach, and by supplying natural juices necessary to perfect indigestion, assimilation and

nutrition. Kodol digests what you eat, prevents colic, cholera, diarrhoea, flux, dysentery and summer complaints generally, and its use will cure indigestion and chronic dyspepsia permanently. Kodol is good alike for young and old. Your druggist sells it.

**Dr. Williams' Little Early Risers**  
The famous little pills.

THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP  
**KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR**  
Red Clover Blossom and Honey Bee on Every Bottle.

**Buy on Credit!**  
this \$60 Machine for \$25

FRIGHT PREPAID. It is a high-arm, drop head, ball bearing, lock-stitch, double feed, self-threading shuttle; has automatic bobbin winder and other latest improvements. This is the ANTI-TWIST MACHINE. It is the same machine agents are asking you \$60 for. All attachments go with each machine. Sold for only \$25 cash and \$1 monthly. Write TODAY for free FURNITURE CATALOGUE showing elegant household goods we will ship (freight prepaid) on Easy Payments—our new CREDIT PLAN.  
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**ELY'S CREAM BALM**  
CATARRH CURES COLD IN HEAD  
ROSE COLD  
HEADACHE  
RHEUMATISM  
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50 CTS. BOTTLE  
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**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 works like magic. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.  
ELY BROTHERS, 56 West Broadway, N. Y.

**THOMPSON 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	No. 12	11:53 p.m.	SOUTH BOUND	No. 11	4:30 p.m.
	No. 16	2:02 a.m.		No. 15	3:24 a.m.

**O. & S. E. R. R. CO.**  
Time Table No. 47  
To take effect April 24, 1905.

East Bound	Sand 4 Tuesday	W. Bound	Sand 4 Tuesday
	and Sat only		and Sat only
	and Daily Ex-		and Daily Ex-
	cept Sunday.		cept Sunday.
No. 1-3-5-7	No. 2-4		
	stations		
2:30 P.M.	0	4:45 A.M.	0
2:57:30	5	5:12:30	5
3:25:00	10	5:40:00	10
3:52:30	15	6:07:30	15
4:20:00	20	6:35:00	20
4:47:30	25	7:02:30	25
5:15:00	30	7:30:00	30
5:42:30	35	7:57:30	35
6:10:00	40	8:25:00	40
6:37:30	45	8:52:30	45
7:05:00	50	9:20:00	50
7:32:30	55	9:47:30	55
8:00:00	60	10:15:00	60
8:27:30	65	10:42:30	65
8:55:00	70	11:10:00	70
9:22:30	75	11:37:30	75
9:50:00	80	12:05:00	80
10:17:30	85	12:32:30	85
10:45:00	90	1:00:00	90
11:12:30	95	1:27:30	95
11:40:00	100	1:55:00	100
12:07:30	105	2:22:30	105
12:35:00	110	2:50:00	110
1:02:30	115	3:17:30	115
1:30:00	120	3:45:00	120
1:57:30	125	4:12:30	125
2:25:00	130	4:40:00	130
2:52:30	135	5:07:30	135
3:20:00	140	5:35:00	140
3:47:30	145	6:02:30	145
4:15:00	150	6:30:00	150
4:42:30	155	6:57:30	155
5:10:00	160	7:25:00	160
5:37:30	165	7:52:30	165
6:05:00	170	8:20:00	170
6:32:30	175	8:47:30	175
7:00:00	180	9:15:00	180
7:27:30	185	9:42:30	185
7:55:00	190	10:10:00	190
8:22:30	195	10:37:30	195
8:50:00	200	11:05:00	200
9:17:30	205	11:32:30	205
9:45:00	210	12:00:00	210
10:12:30	215	12:27:30	215
10:40:00	220	1:00:00	220
11:07:30	225	1:27:30	225
11:35:00	230	1:55:00	230
12:02:30	235	2:22:30	235
12:30:00	240	2:50:00	240
12:57:30	245	3:17:30	245
1:25:00	250		