

PACIFIC STATES

RESTING NEWS NOTES FROM VARIOUS PLACES.

Great Northwest Furnishes Some of More Than General Interest—Development and Progress in Industries—Oregon.

Portland is working to secure a mill.

They people are going to build a hall by popular subscription.

Portland will use July 3 and 4 for annual pioneer reunion this year.

Wallis evangelists have laid plans for new church and parsonage buildings.

Subscription paper is in circulation here to assist in getting another mill there.

Salem small boy is reveling in anticipation of three monster allied this summer.

Members of the East Calapoola Club, of Douglas county, captured three coyotes last week.

Unusually small crop of lambs is reported of almost every sheepman in county, except those who begin and end early.

Steamer Mayflower sailed from Astoria last week with 120,000 feet of lumber, and the Danielson with 100,000.

Laack, formerly a newspaper editor at Baker City, recently cleaned up 200 in Cripple Creek, as the result of mining ventures, says the Baker Democrat.

Mill-starved Stultz Company struggle against Humboldt county, where one of their recent disastors coming up the coast overtook them. They want \$800 damages from county commissioners.

Work has begun to arrive in the Astoria warehouses. The quality is considered as a general thing, very good. The scouring mill proposes to use its capital stock by \$30,000 at annual meeting, the 5th.

Conductor on the Heppner branch of the O. R. & N. Co., when in Pendleton reported that of 500 sheep and which had been shorn a few days ago by Heppner, all the lambs, over 100 number, had died from cold.

Boettcher, the Umatilla sheep raiser, expects soon to commence his drive to the East. He will use the usual number, about 12,000. The weather and snow in the mountains will prevent Mr. Boettcher from getting for some time yet.

Herriek, of The Dalles, has been working in readiness to begin canning as soon as sufficient quantities of fish can be taken. Enough fish are caught there to supply the local market, and to make shipments of fresh fish, but not enough to justify the expenses opening.

Klamath shipping season was opened one day last week, when the Lottie C. was sighted steaming to the river, toward Klamath Falls. She arrived at the wharf late afternoon and, after giving a citizens a ride on the lake, tied up for the night. She left the next day for Astoria, at the southern extremity of Lower Klamath lake.

W. Williamson has the contract for outfitting the steamer Three Sisters, and is now engaged in the engine and boiler is said to be the best and most economical outfit on the river, and may, the day say, be used in the construction of a new boat for the upper river next season. The original cost of the Three Sisters' machinery was \$8,000.

Clark, of Blalock, Gilliam county, has prepared and will plant 100 acres of sorghum this spring. He has a complete manufacturing outfit for making the syrup, which he brought from the past few years. He is not so experienced now, as before, but several years ago, he grew it to good advantage on his place here.

A big logging outfit, which, in the opinion of Captain Smith, has been working in the vicinity of Corvallis for the past five months, has about completed its contract for furnishing 1,000,000 feet of balm and white fir logs for Oregon City pulp mills. All the trees have been taken down except a few, 50,000 feet now at the island near Corvallis, and another of 100,000 feet down the river.

Washington. Whatcom is to have a storm service.

A branch of the state board of immigration was organized at Astoria last week.

Machinery for the flax mill at Astoria is being built, and will be ready about June 1.

Family named Keller have been living in Hoquiam from trichina, eaten of improperly cured pork.

The amounting in value to \$200,000 offered for the field day conducted at Walla on June 1.

Health officer of Seattle discovered a mild case of small-pox, about 100 miles from police headquarters. Patient was immediately quarantined.

Hay and oat hay is bringing \$6 a ton in the Big Bend country, and there is a proposition on the part of a number of farmers to raise hay instead of corn.

New York company offers to put up a sawmill plant at Astoria if the company can secure 800 cows can be secured.

Investigation company will give a \$10,000 electric light plant at Cheney.

is again in operation, and the citizens hope that a satisfactory agreement has been reached by the Edison company and the bondholders.

The residence of W. E. Mitchell, in Olympia, burned with its contents last Saturday. There was \$500 insurance on the building and furniture, which about covers the loss.

The effects of the bank of Anacortes, which suspended in 1893, were sold at assignee's sale the other day, and brought but a small sum, compared with the bank's liabilities.

The dead body of an unknown man was found in the bay at Seattle last week. There was a frightful wound on the right side of the head, but the real cause of death has not been ascertained.

The Whatcom Reveille claims that the old brick courthouse on E street in that town is not only the first brick building built in the territory of Washington, but the first built north of San Francisco.

Mrs. Sidney T. Ford, of Centralia, last Thursday celebrated her 90th birthday, among many of her old friends. Mrs. Ford is one of Washington's earliest pioneers, having settled on Ford's prairie.

A surprise was created in land office circles in Spokane last week by the arrival of patents to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for lands near Palouse, occupied by Edward F. Powers and James D. Holliday. The settlers had contested the company's claim and the local office decided in their favor. The railroad company appealed and pending a decision patents were issued to the company.

It is claimed that there is a snake, measuring about three inches in length, in the eye of a horse belonging to Alex McAllister, of Yakima City. The snake can be plainly seen wriggling around in the ball of the eye, and the horse is gradually becoming blind. Mayor Lake and George Gervais vouch for the truth of this statement, says the Yakima Herald.

Commander Wadhams, of the Monterey, says the damage to the Monterey when the steamship Transit collided with her in Seattle harbor recently did not need immediate attention. One of the Monterey's plates was sprung by the collision, but it had been caulked, and there was no necessity of permanent repairs till the monitor returns to Mare Island. Commander Wadhams said the Monterey might remain on the Sound all summer.

A number of farmers living near Lake Stevens have organized a society called the Lake Stevens Mutual Benefit Society. The society is organized for practical co-operation. Each member is assessed an equal amount, and has the use of the community property, which at present consists of a stump-puller, fruit sprayer, some full-blood Jersey stock and several improved farming implements. It is the intention of the society to erect a fruit-dryer at the lake in time for this season's crop of prunes, which will be a large one.

Idaho. The postoffice department has ordered discontinued the special mail service from Caldwell to Sucker, Malheur county, Oregon, to take effect May 31 next.

At no distant date the New Columbia Gold Mining Company operating in the Yellow Jacket mining district, will be absorbed by the new company organized for that purpose and known as the Idaho Chemical Gold Mining Company.

The postoffice and general store at Cameron, about five miles from Kendrick, was robbed of a quantity of stamps and groceries last week. This is the second robbery in the last four months, and it is believed that an organized gang of boys in the neighborhood is responsible for it.

Lemhi county is to have a new mill, and all the plans have been prepared and accepted. The mill will be erected by the Gold Dust Mining Company near Leesburg. It will be a twenty-stamp plant of 850 pounds each. There is plenty of ore blocked out to keep the mill running fully one year.

From all indications this will be an active year of mining, in Custer county, says the Challis Silver Messenger. Our mines are not boomed to any great extent on the outside; they do not require it, as they show for themselves. Just how much work will be done on them this year depends greatly on the price of lead and silver. New and rich strikes are reported almost daily from some section of the country.

Montana. A new stage line is soon to be put on that will connect with Graham's line from Butte to Sheridan, and make the trip from Butte to Virginia City in one day.

The terrible accident at the Broadwater mine at Neihart resulting in the loss of several lives this week, was caused by the explosion of giant powder. This makes the third serious mine accident in Montana within two weeks—two of which are laid to powder explosions.

The Butte smelters are offering very favorable terms just now to ore shippers. For the copper ores of the Butte district leasers and shippers have secured a price for concentrating as low as \$1.25 per ton, and for smelting the concentrates a fee of \$5 is charged and pay 95 per cent of the value of the ore.

After a shut-down for several weeks the Butte & Boston concentrator started up again this week. Some much needed repairs are being made in the smelter when it is expected that it will again be running with a full force of men. The Trout mine at Granite is shipping in an excellent grade of silver ore to the Colorado smelter in Butte just now.

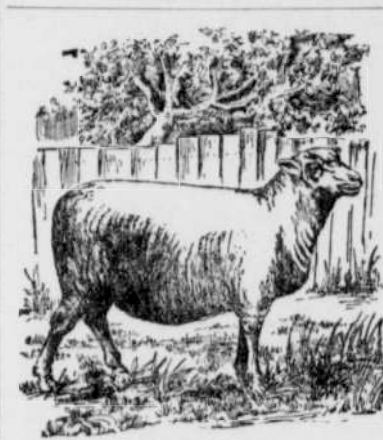
FACTS FOR FARMERS.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURISTS.

A Prolific Breed of Sheep—New Pruning Shears Having a Sliding Blade—How to Select Potatoes for Seed—Dehorning Young Calves.

Shropshire Sheep.

The Shropshire branch of the Down family partakes of the general characteristics of the Southdown, says the Orange Judd Farmer, although much heavier both in fleece and body, and also more robust. It is said to be the most prolific of all breeds of sheep, the average rate of increase in some flocks of pure Shropshire often being 150 per cent, while the product from the cross of the Shropshire ram on half-bred long-wool ewes frequently reaches 200 per cent. The prolific tendency of the Shropshire is a point of great importance with the breeder, as it materially increases the profits in furnishing early lambs for the market. They are also good mothers, and generally have an



SHROPSHIRE LAMB.

abundance of milk for their young, in this respect differing from many of the large breeds. The Shropshire has a longer face, of uniform dark tint, than the Southdown, a full and spirited eye, spreading ears of good size, and a forehead rather flat and well woolled. Their fleece weight is generally from five to seven pounds. The meat is like the Southdowns in fineness of texture, the presence of fat in the tissues, and richness of color. These sheep are hardy in most climates, and will endure a wide range of soil and feeding. The illustration herewith shows a blue ribbon ram lamb belonging to W. H. Beattie, of Canada.

Potatoes for Seed.

There needs to be greater care taken in selecting potatoes. Not only the right form and size are important, but it is quite as much so that the seed should be grown from plants that have kept their vigor until the tubers were fully ripened, and that had not suffered from attacks of the potato bug, says the Orange County Farmer. The only way to be absolutely sure about having good potato seed is to mark the strongest hills while they were growing, and select the best potatoes from these hills. Such seed should easily be worth five times as much per bushel for planting as seed selected at random from a pit or bin. If a farmer can once get started with seed of this character, it will require much less labor to fight the potato bug. It is a good plan, also, to try the new varieties as quickly as they come into market. Most varieties grown from seed will yield much heavier crops for two or three years after their introduction than they ever will again.

Keep the Hens at Work.

An active fowl is usually a healthy one, and a hen that has this characteristic, if possessing a large, red comb and egg-pouch, can be counted upon as a steady layer, if only she is given kind attention, says the Independent. In cold weather you must not expect anything but trouble from a flock of idle chickens that have nothing to do but mope about in a half-sleepy condition; it is unnatural; what they require is activity. Make them scratch among hay or litter for every mouthful you give them, keeping them a trifle hungry; this will stir the blood, and give them something to think about. Please remember this when you complain about not getting many eggs. Activity, meat scraps and a variety of food, with milk occasionally, will solve the question better than anything you can do for them. Winter is the time they require your best care. Don't blame the hens before you take yourself to task; be just in all things.

Disbarring Calves.

Disbarring calves, when two to three days old, with the chemical disbarrers (which, I believe, are simply dissolved potash), is in my case a complete success, says a contributor to the Country Gentleman. I have found a better way for me, yet will describe the chemical way: Before the horn has come through the skin—on the second day after birth, if possible—cut the hair away from the place where the horn would come—you can feel the bump—and moisten a piece as large as a silver quarter dollar thoroughly with the disbarring fluid, rubbing it in with a small swab. Do not drop any on clothes, flesh, or on the calf's eyes. In ten minutes rub more on. Then let alone, and have no more uneasiness on the horn question in the case of that calf. A brown crust forms, which is the skin killed by the disbarring. Let this alone and it will come off in due time. To make the chemical disbarring, dissolve a little potash in as little water as will do; keep in a glass-stoppered bottle.

Fraud Among Milk Dealers.

The report of the Massachusetts State Dairy Bureau calls attention to a new fraud practiced by milk dealers which cannot be reached under the existing statutes. It appears that certain

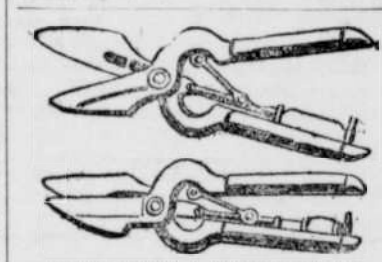
milk, when tested, has the required amount of milk solids, but the percentage of fat is very low. It has been found that this State of affairs is due to the addition of a condensed skimmed milk after the cream has been removed by the dealer. The report says that the dealer practicing this fraud cannot be successfully prosecuted, because it cannot be proved that the cream has been removed, and the addition of the condensed skimmed milk is not an addition of "a foreign substance," prohibited by statute. It appears that a concern in New York is doing a thriving business furnishing dealers with the condensed skimmed milk. The number of cans of milk received by dealers in Boston in 1895 was 9,856,500, of which there were sold 8,042,732, each can containing 8 3/4 quarts. This quantity supplied about three-fourths of the "greater Boston" district.—American Cultivator.

Potatoes for Cows.

Potatoes have been found in many trials to be an excellent feed for meat production, and the general estimate of their value for this purpose is that four pounds of tubers are about equal to one pound of meal. Some rate them even higher than this. Their value, according to the Orange County Farmer, however, does not depend upon the nutrition they contain solely, but upon the fact that as part of the ration they tend to keep stock healthy and are an aid to digestion. No very accurate data exists as to their value in milk production, although they used to be regarded as a good milk feed in a general way. Some experiments confirm the old-time view, with the qualification, however, that when fed largely they lower the quality of the product to some extent, but a small ration of, say, five to six pounds a day produces no effect upon quality, and is valuable from a sanitary point of view, and for the sake of variety, answering in this respect to the office performed by roots in mixed feeding. While pigs do not readily eat raw potatoes, or at least prefer them cooked, cows eat them with avidity in their raw state.

New Pruning Shears.

Here are a pair of garden shears, which are constructed on a principle quite different from ordinary shears. The latter will, no matter how sharp, never cut twigs and branches very easily. The way they shut pushes the twig away from the cutting edge, and much force is uselessly spent. The shears shown in our cut are quite different in that respect; the upper blade while closing slides toward the hand by a simple, yet very ingenious contrivance, which is fully explained in the illustration. The sliding upper blade does not allow the twig to slip away from the grasp of the shears, but will even draw it into its cutting edge. The inventor of these garden shears is now constructing other scissors upon the same principle, and claims that cutting



SHEARS HAVE A SLIDING BLADE.

of several layers of cloth is performed with much less use of force and with better results than with the old-time scissors.

Fresh Water for Hogs.

No animal suffers more frequently from thirst than does the hog, especially when it is fattening. If it is fed milk and swill, the latter made salty by the addition of the brine made from salt pork while it is being freshened, its case is so much the worse. Milk contains some water, but it is so mixed with fat and casein that it cannot serve as a substitute for water, as any one may see by placing fresh water where the hogs can get it at will. They will not drink large amounts. The hog's stomach is not large enough to hold a great bulk either of food or drink. But the hogs that have fresh water will have better digestion, and if fattening will be more free from fever for having pure water. On many farms so much salt meat is freshened, and the water used in doing this is saved for the swill barrel, that the hogs fed swill are constantly suffering intense thirst, making them unhealthy and diminishing their ability to make the best use of the food they eat.

Odds and Ends.

Clover tea is excellent for purifying the blood, clearing the complexion and removing pimples. Dried clover may be used for the tea.

If castor oil is applied to a wart once a day for a month the wart will entirely disappear. In many cases it will not require so long a time.

The discovery that cold coffee is an excellent tonic for growing plants should do away with the last remnants of the custom of warming over cold coffee.

To prevent a bruise from discoloring apply immediately hot water, or, if that is not at hand, moisten some dry starch with cold water and cover the bruised place.

It is said that if parsley is eaten with onions or a salad containing onions the odor of the onion will not affect the breath. The sprigs of parsley should be eaten as you would celery.

A small piece of candle may be made to burn all night by putting finely powdered salt on it until it reaches the black part of the wick. A small even light may be kept in this way.

When bak'g cake, on removing it from the oven place the tin containing the cake on a damp towel for a moment and the cake may readily be taken from the tin without sticking.

A GREAT BOULEVARD

IT WILL LEAD OUT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Will Cost \$20,000,000—Must Be Finished Within Three Years—No Roads Will Cross It at Grade—An Ideal Highway For Rider, Bicyclist or Walker.

Gotham will some day—and not a very far off day either—possess one of the most famous thoroughfares in the world. Quietly and irresistibly as the operation of the tides and other forces of nature, New York has proceeded toward the realization of one of its inevitable improvements—a grand concourse or boulevard extending from the Harlem river to Mosholu parkway. It will be a grand drive and promenade connecting the park systems of the metropolis. This enterprise when realized will surpass even the famous boulevards of Paris.

It is to run for 4 1/2 miles along the river, dividing the Hudson river and Long Island sound, beginning at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixty-first street and Mott avenue, its northern terminus being Mosholu parkway, just east of Jerome avenue. No streets will cross it at grade, but all will go beneath it, a result that is particularly practicable by the naturally elevated situation of this unique highway. Its cost is to be about \$20,000,000, \$3,000,000 of which, it is estimated, will be required for the acquisition of right of way.

The time allowed for its construction is three years. Within a year, according to the engineers in charge, the work will be well under way. The last legislature gave the city authorities in charge of such improvements all the law needed to condemn property, make preliminary surveys and perfect arrangements for prosecuting the work, which is to be unique among the famous streets of the earth.

A glance at the plans prepared shows that the width of the concourse will be 182 feet, and every inch of this space will be utilized so as to make the thoroughfare attractive. In the rough sketches which have been made the engineer has provided for a sidewalk on either side. Next to each sidewalk will be an ordinary driveway. The speedways will be in the middle, flanked on either side by a promenade.

It is likely that this plan will be altered so as to provide two bridge paths skirting the speedways. Mosholu parkway, into which the concourse will run, is 600 feet wide. It connects Van Cortlandt and Bronx parks. Another wide street connects Bronx park and Pelham Manor park. It will thus be seen that from the new bridge over the Harlem the concourse will provide a splendid means of communication with the great parks in north New York.

There will be at least five rows of trees the entire length of the thoroughfare. The fifteen streets, which will run beneath the concourse, will also connect with it, but will not cross the main street. This magnificent highway will be a paradise for bicyclists, the possessors of high steppers and those folk who still stick to the good old fashioned constitutional. And its relations, logical and material, to the further development of up town New York cannot well be overestimated.—New York Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.

SWEET POTATO WHISKY.

If Found Paying, the Tuber May Become a Valuable Product.

J. W. Crow has a small bottle of sweet potato whisky that is a very interesting commodity in this section of the country, and not a familiar one to the world at large. The liquid is crude and white, as all new whisky is, but it is the genuine old stuff and not a counterfeit. Among the home seekers who have been to this section lately was Mr. Hansburg, a German, who is skilled in the distillation of spirits. When he saw how abundantly sweet potatoes were raised in this section of the country, it occurred to him that he could distill whisky from them. Several bushels of sweet potatoes were shipped to him, and soon Mike Brown received a half gallon of sweet potato whisky.

As a result of the success of the scheme arrangements are being made to distill the liquor for commercial purposes. If the residue can be converted into starch, the sweet potato will soon become one of the most valuable products of southern soil.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

THE WEST IS LOSING.

The Next Census May Move the Center of Population Eastward.

One of the surprises of the next decennial census may be the discovery that the national center of population has moved eastward for the first time since the government was formed. The state censuses taken last year indicate that the east is growing more rapidly than the west.

In the five years since 1890 Massachusetts gained in population 262,000, or 11.7 per cent. The gain of New Jersey in the same period was 313,000, or 15.7 per cent. Iowa's corresponding gain was 146,000, or 7.6 per cent. Kansas reports a loss since 1890, and Oregon's increase in the five years is not quite 8 per cent.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It Is Paved With Gold.

Prescott, which is the capital of Arizona, comes pretty close to being the New Jerusalem. The granite used for street pavements contains \$4 in gold and 20 cents in silver to every ton, so that in time, when less expensive methods of reducing ores are used, it may pay the city to tear up and crush its street pavements.—Boston Herald.

The White Meat.

No one knows yet when that Turkey is to be carved. But when it is we miss our guess if Russia does not get the white meat.—Indianapolis Journal.

Hide and Seek.

A pastime in which all the cats delight is hide and seek behind the pillows of a bed or sofa. In the drawing room there are some old fashioned divans against the wall with several cushions set upright, which have been the playground of generations of pets; the mothers begin by playing with their kittens, the kittens keep it up together, and teach it to younger sets. The point of the game is which shall see the other first and surprise her by a cuff on the nose, which stands for "I spy." When two play, it is simple enough, but when there are three or four one always remains outside the cushions to seek, and by degrees the little pink nosed white faces peep between the cushions with the inimitable and provocative expressions of a kitten at play, and the seeker is surprised by a tap. If she be on the alert, the hider sometimes vanishes, and sometimes they try which can get within the other's guard and give the first whack.

M'liss was particularly fond of hide and seek, and established a mode of playing it with us while we were at dinner. She would hide on the window sill behind the long winter curtains which are dropped in the evening, and would peep out at one side or again as we called, "I see you." She never tired of this slipping unseen from window to window to vary the surprise until we had more than enough of it.—Temple Bar.

Mrs. McSwat's Husband's Suggestion.

"The Woman's club is going to discuss parliamentary law tomorrow evening, Billiger," remarked Mrs. McSwat, "and I don't think I shall go. I don't take any interest in it."

"Parliamentary law, Lobelia," said Mr. McSwat magisterially, "is something you can't know too much about. You ought to familiarize yourself thoroughly with its usages. A clear understanding of parliamentary law," he went on, warming with his subject, "would be useful in all the relations of life. If I were asked to name one thing, Lobelia, that is calculated to add self reliance to character, assist in solving the problems that arise from day to day, and make the burden of life less"—

"Now, what is the use of your going on like that, Billiger?" interrupted Mrs. McSwat. "What good would it do me to study parliamentary law, I'd like to know?"

"You would learn not to talk when you are not in order," replied Billiger, burying himself in his newspaper again.

And Mrs. McSwat went out to the kitchen and talked in a loud and expostulatory tone of voice to Bridget for the next 15 minutes.—Chicago Tribune.

A Master's Conception.

Fronde has admirably described the spirit in which Carlyle views the revolution, the spirit of a Hebrew prophet, discerning divine retribution on ill doing, and Carlyle himself styles it, in a letter to Sterling, "a wild, savage book, itself a kind of French revolution. *** It has come hot out of my own soul, born in blackness, whirlwind and sorrow." He thought it had "probably no chance of being liked by any existing class of British men," but it speedily achieved popularity. Mill described it in this review as "one of those works of genius which are above all rules, and are a law to themselves," while Kingsley says, "No book, always excepting Milton, so quickened and exalted my poetical view of man and his history as that great prose poem, the single epic of modern days, Thomas Carlyle's 'French Revolution.'"—Westminster Review.

Europe's Holdings in Africa.

Within the scope of a magazine article it is impossible to describe the steps which France, Germany and Italy severally took. A sufficient idea, however, may be gained by the casual reader of what has been done when I say that within the last ten years France has acquired of equatorial Africa about 300,000 square miles, in which there are now 300 Europeans; Germany, 400,000 square miles; Italy, 547,000 square miles; and Portugal has now a defined territory extending over 710,000 square miles. France, moreover, has been active farther north, in the Sahara and in west Africa, and claims rights over 1,600,000 square miles, while Germany, in southwest Africa and the Cameroons, asserts her rule over 540,000 square miles.—Henry M. Stanley in Century.

Asbestos in Boots.

The invention consists of a preparation of asbestos wool compressed into thin sheets by hydraulic pressure. These sheets are then waterproofed on one side by a special solution, and portions inserted into the boots as middle soles. Asbestos being a nonconductor of heat, its interpolation into the fabric of our boots and shoes in conjunction with a waterproof material has the effect of counteracting the influences of heat, cold and moisture. Asbestos lined boots cannot break in wear, and are, besides, many times more flexible than boots made in the ordinary manner. Lastly, asbestos being a nonconductor of electricity, persons wearing boots thus made may walk over live electric wires in perfect safety.—Public Opinion.

Lighted Cigars on the Elevated.

"Perhaps it would be too much to expect the elevated road to enforce its rule prohibiting the carrying of lighted cigars on the cars," said Mr. Biffington, "but how would it do to amend that rule so as to make it prohibit the carrying of lighted bad cigars and then enforce it? It would be a difficult thing to do, I know; the man who stood on the platform to prevent the carrying aboard of lighted 'twofers' would need to be not only a connoisseur in tobacco, but an athlete, too, and even then he might make mistakes in one way or the other, but it would be an effort in the right direction."—New York Sun.

According to Ovid, the white anemone sprang from the tears Venus shed for Adonis.