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McMINNVILLE, OREGON.

H. H. WELCH.

—Good-nature, like a bee, collects its ney from every herb. Ill-nature, e a spider, sucks poison from the eetest flowers.—*Boston Globe.*

—It makes the mind very free when give up wishing, and only think of ring what is laid upon us and doing at is given us to do.—*George Elliot.*

—No Norwegian girl is permitted to ve a beau until she can bake bread, d the consequence is that she is an ept in this culinary art long before e masters the art of dancing, painting ghtful-looking objects on plaques, d spoiling brass by hammering it.—*ontreal Witness.*

—For a milk pudding put one quart milk on where it will cook slowly. ash half a teacupful of rice and stir it o the milk, and occasionally stir s until twenty minutes before using; n put a tablespoonful of sugar and a all piece of butter, and bake twenty nutes. This, sometimes called poor an's pudding, is wholesome and palable. It is better to be three hours cooking.—*Boston Globe.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.

A Synopsis of Measures Introduced in the National Legislature.

Senate.

Senator Dolph introduced the following: A petition of many citizens and agriculturists in Corvallis, asking the passage of house bill No. 2933, establishing an agriculturist experimental station.

A bill granting to the Washington & Idaho Railroad company the right of way through the Cœur d'Alene reservation.

Following is the substance of resolutions submitted by Mitchell:

WHEREAS, It is alleged in public prints of Oregon that the wages of employes at the Cascades have been by Capt. Powell so reduced that great numbers of men ceased work and were hired by the Northern Pacific Terminal company; and

WHEREAS, The wages of some sixty stone-cutters were reduced to $1 44 cents per day for eight hours' work, while of this sum they were compelled to pay $4 50 a week for board; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate as to the truth of the allegations of the reports, and if said reduction of wages has had any effect of reduction of work.

WHEREAS, It is alleged in public prints of Oregon that a steam vessel, known as "The Cascades of the Columbia," was built by the United States engineers at a cost of $70,000 and paid for by the government for use at the canal and locks; and it is further alleged that such vessel is not used on said works, but is being used on jetty works being constructed opposite St. Helen's bar, some eighty miles from the canal and locks; and

WHEREAS, It is further alleged that a steam launch is now in use as an excursion boat for army officers at Vancouver, said launch having been constructed by the direction of the United States engineers and paid for out of money appropriated for constructing the canal and locks; and it is further alleged in public prints that the cost of maintaining these boats is about $10,000 a year, which sum, it is alleged, has been paid out of the appropriation for the Cascades; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to advise the Senate as to the truth of these allegation or charges.

Mitchell presented the petitions of seventy settlers of Lake county, praying for a resurvey of townships thirty-nine and forty south, range twenty-four east, and to re-establish the meanders of Warner lake. The petition alleges that when the survey was made by the government a large portion of said townships were located as Warner lake, which is so recorded on United States maps; also that large numbers of settlers have located on said lake, a portion of which in reality is high and dry land. A bill was introduced in conformity with the petition.

Mitchell introduced a bill granting to Spokane and Palouse railway company the right of way through the Cœur d'Alene Indian reservation.

The House bill for the relief of the survivors of the exploring steamer Jeannette, and the widows and children of those who perished in the retreat from the wreck of that vessel in the Arctic seas, was taken up and passed.

Dolph introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for an assay office at Portland, and Mitchell a bill granting a pension to Enoch G. Adams.

Senator Williams introduced an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill to appropriate $150,000 for a public building at Los Angeles.

House.

Herman introduced the following:

Authorizing the employment of a clerk at all United States land offices where the maximum salary and commissions of the register and receiver shall exceed $3,000 each per annum. The register and receiver to employ such clerk for their joint use at a salary not exceeding $1,500 per annum.

To establish a lighthouse at the mouth of the Coquille river, at a cost not to exceed $40,000; also a lighthouse at or near the mouth of the Umpqua, at a cost not to exceed $60,000.

By Dingley—To protect the inmates of National homes for disabled soldiers, and forbidding the sale of distilled and fermented liquors within the limits of of any home.

By Ryan—Appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a monument to the negro soldiers and sailors of the war.

By Gay—For the free importation of machinery for the extraction of cane juice.

By Millard—To repeal all duties on sugar and molasses imported in American vessels.

The Committee on Public Lands favorably reported to the House a bill to establish a new land district in Eastern Oregon, to be known as the Harney District.

Committee on Fisheries reported favorably Dolph's bill appropriating $20,000 for a salmon hatchery on the Columbia.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

A Column Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

If a hog is worth having on a farm, then he is worth feeding until he is at his best.

You cannot make your scrub pigs weigh 350 pounds at nine months, but good breeds can be made to do it.

Avoid top ventilation in the poultry house. It will cause croup, swelled head, closed eyes and other difficulties.

Chickens can be fattened in twelve days to two weeks if they are kept in a partly dark place and fed all they will eat.

Texas horsemen are enthusiastic over the success of the cross of the French draught horse with their native Texas mares.

Dr. Loring says that nothing but a horse should be called a thoroughbred. Cattle of that class, he says, should be called pure bred.

All profit from a dairy cow comes from the food over and above that which is necessary to sustain the mere functions of life.

With proper care and skill a well-selected flock of the right kind of sheep can be made to pay 100 per cent on their cost every year.

High-bred horses cannot be worked in the collar, because their shoulders are so sharp-pointed and slanting that the collar will not fit over them.

A farmer at New Hope, San Joaquin county, has harvested 50,000 sacks of potatoes from 500 acres of land, and expects to realize $50,000 from the crop.

Eggs from hens that have not fully molted do not hatch well. This is the season for disappointments with the hens, but much can be gained by providing warm quarters and allowing plenty of grain.

Take a common pail and cut holes down the side from the top and fill the pail with water. This keeps the water free from sun and dirt, and the poultry can easily put their heads in and drink whenever they desire.

A writer states that he had the best results keeping grapes when each bunch was wrapped in a piece of paper, packed in boxes holding one bushel, and the boxes kept in a place where the temperature did not fall below 55 degrees above zero.

Pick over your fowls and avoid breeding from the poorer specimens. If you have not already culled your flocks attend to this soon. Weed them out. Set the imperfect ones aside to fatten by-and-by. Select the best cockerels and the finest-shaped pullets for sale or for future stock birds as breeders.

Raising cows for the dairy is very much neglected by those who should give it their attention. No dairyman can be successful who purchases his fresh cows. By the use of thoroughbred bulls the yield of the herd can in a few years be largely increased, while the method of purchasing cows as required admits of no improvement whatever.

The crop report of the department of agriculture says: December returns of average farm prices, by counties, show a material reduction as compared with values of the crops of 1885, in wheat, rye and barley. Corn has made an advance nearly equivalent to the percentage in reduction in quantity. Oats are in sympathy with corn, rather than with small grains used for human food, and the average is slighty higher in value than last year. The farm value of corn was 33 cents per bushel last December. It is now 37 cents, 1 cent higher than the crop of 1884. The average for the previous five years was 44.7, and for the ten years prior to 1880 it was 42.6. The average December price for wheat is 69 cents, a reduction of 3 cents from the average value of the last crop, and 4¼ above the price in 1884.

In canning peaches it is well to put them on the fire as quickly as possible after peeling, as exposure to the air then turns them dark. If anything happens to delay your canning them after they are peeled, pour water over them and this will preserve their whiteness. When you put them in the kettle, add just enough water to keep them from sticking. There is no use adding sugar till you unseal them for table use. Some persons can fruit very successfully by putting it in glass jars, pouring a little water over it and then setting the jars in a flat vessel half filled with cold water. This vessel is set on the stove, and as the water in it grows hot, it heats the contents of the glass jars. You will also have to heat some of the fruit in a small vessel to fill up the glass jars, as the fruit in them shrinks as it gets warm. You cannot at the first attempt put on a screw-top perfectly tight. It has to be screwed on several times before it is perfectly secure. No matter how tightly you may think you have secured them at first, you will find their tension relaxed twenty-four hours later, when you must again screw them, and it is well to examine them also the third day after canning to see if they do not need some additional tightening. Keep the cans for seven days where you can readily inspect them.

ALONG THE COAST.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

Last month the famous Drum Lummon mine, Montana, produced $190,000 in gold.

In fourteen out of thirty-three counties in Washington Territory, the office of Superintendent of Schools is held by women, five of whom are unmarried.

A car of fruits for the citrus exhibition from Central and Northern California, left Sacramento for Chicago. The car was well lined to protect the fruit from the cold.

A gold nugget weighing thirty-five pounds, troy, on exhibition at the banking house of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, is worth $6,000. It was found at Sierra City, Sierra county, California.

Louis Holz, 60 years of age, an old resident of San Francisco, was found dead in his bed, death having resulted from asphyxiation. It is believed he neglected to turn off the gas before retiring, as the jet was found turned on.

Maurice Nugent, a candymaker was shot and killed in a saloon on Howard street, San Francisco, by Thomas Bailey, a widely-known character. This made the fourth murder in a week, and the seventh within six weeks in San Francisco.

The California & Oregon Railway is now completed to Edgewood, to which point it will be operated on the 1st of January. Heavy rains have already begun to fall in the north part of the State, and the work of construction is much impeded by frequent slides.

An attempt at arson, robbery and murder was attempted near Cottonwood, Cal., at the residence of Mrs. Ludwig, a wealthy widow. Mrs. Ludwig's brother, who was sleeping in a room up stairs, was awakened by the smell of coal oil and smoke. Rushing down stairs he found the house on fire. He succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Five gallons of coal oil had been used to saturate all the lower rooms, evidently with the intention of burning the whole family. The perpetrators had packed three valises with jewelry, money and valuables, but dropped them in the yard and fled. One of the domestics has been arrested on suspicion.

An Eastern paper publishes the following improbable story: "Probably the most remarkable instance of declination of a high political honor is instanced in the case of John W. Mackay. A private letter received from Nevada says that Mr. Mackay, who is a staunch Republican, was recently tendered in a written communication signed by every member of the Nevada Legislature, Democrat as well as Republican, a unanimous election as United States senator to succeed Mr. Fair, whose term expires on March 4 next. Mr. Mackay declined with thanks, saying that he had no ambition for public life, as his whole time was occupied with his private affairs."

PITH AND POINT.

—A crank is the man whose ideas differ from your own.

—A Juvenile Atrocity: "Why don't you turn over a new leaf?" "I will, pa, in the spring. Can't do it this time of year, you know."

—In Burma editors receive elephants in payment for subscription. In this country the paper itself is about all the elephant the editor cares to keep in stock.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Table-forks have been in use 400 years and yet people can be found in every boarding-house who have not yet discovered that they have been invented.—*Chicago Ledger.*

—They have been making new figures on the coal supply, and it is now believed that it will take 11,000 years to exhaust the supply, even if you don't sift your ashes.—*Chicago Herald.*

—Hungry Guest—"How is this? I ordered a steak and a poached egg. I see the egg, but where is the steak?" Table attendant—"Dat's all right, sah. De steak am under de egg."—*Philadelphia Press.*

—The cheering news comes from Nice via Harvard University, that Tuttle's comet of '58 has turned up and been identified in France. Tuttle now appreciates the value of advertising.—*Buffalo Express.*

—Said Bobby to the minister at dinner: "Can a church whistle?" "Why do you ask?" "Cos pa owes twelve dollars back pew rent, and he says he's going to let the church whistle for it."—*Columbus Dispatch.*

—"They have discovered footprints three feet long in the sands of Oregon, supposed to belong to a lost race." It is impossible to conceive how a race that made footprints three feet long could get lost.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—First boy: "They say you are a coward, a lazybones, a—a—a" Second boy (interrupting): "Do you know what they call you?" First boy: "What?" Second boy: "They don't call; they just whistle!"—*Golden Days.*

—It is said Sara Bernhardt's two great ambitions are to write poetry and grow fat. We fear Sara is reaching after the unattainable. Poets seldom grow fat. It takes a great deal of fine engineering to grow fat on eighty cents a week.—*Chicago News.*

USEFUL INVENTION.

A Process by Which Fresh Fish Can Be Preserved for Many Months.

An important step in advance of the preservation of food, more particularly fresh fish, has been made by Mr. August R. Roosen, of Hamburg, who has invented a process which promises very largely to conserve and cheapen fish supplies by preventing the wholesale waste which frequently occurs in fish markets. The process is very simple, and can be carried out by any ordinary fisherman. It consists in placing the fish directly they are caught in a steel barrel, a number of which may be carried on board fishing-smacks or other vessels. The fish having been placed in the barrel it is then filled up with an antiseptic solution consisting of boracic acid, tartaric acid, salt, and water, the proportions being three per cent. of the antiseptics and ninety-seven per cent. of water. The barrel is then closed by means of an air-tight lid fitted with a small valve connection, to which is temporarily attached a tube from a small hydraulic hand pump. With this pump water is forced into the barrel (the air being at the same time expelled until the gauge indicates a pressure of about sixty pounds per square inch, when the tube is disconnected, and the operation of packing is complete, the pressure from the inside closing the valve and keeping it closed. To open the barrel a small stop-nut is first unscrewed, which relieves the pressure, the lid is then taken off, and the contents of the barrel removed. The process has been under practical trial for about a year, and having proved to be in every respect a success, a private demonstration of the invention was given recently at No. 63 Cornhill, London, to a number of scientific and other gentlemen interested in the question of food preservation. The demonstration was conducted by Mr. A. Swierzchowski, as representing Mr. Roosen, who has done much in perfecting the practical details of the invention. A cask containing a number of fine salmon, which had been caught at Montrose and placed in the solution on July 12, was opened and the fish taken out. The flesh was perfectly firm, and on cutting a fish in halves it presented every appearance of having been freshly caught. At a luncheon which followed this salmon was preserved, some grilled and some bottled, and the perfect flavor and quality of the fish were unquestionable. One of the visitors stated that in order to satisfy himself he had followed the salmon to the kitchen, and had seen it grilled and brought up to table. It should be stated that the antiseptic solution is perfectly harmless. The casks hold about three hundred pounds of fish each, and the operation of expelling the air and putting on the pressure only occupies about ten minutes. On being discharged from the vessels the casks of fish can be forwarded to the inland centers of consumption, where they need not be opened until the contents are absolutely required. Or the casks may be emptied from the ship and the fish sent up by rail in packages, as it is stated that the fish will keep fresh for several days after being taken from the casks. A great economy, too, will be effected by adopting water carriage for the fish thus preserved instead of transit by railway. Among the many practical tests to which the process has been put, fish preserved by it have been sent from Norway to London, and from Shetland to different parts of Scotland. The invention is not confined to the preservation of fish, although it has hitherto been tested mainly in this direction. On July 1 a steel cask in which a quantity of beef had been placed under pressure on February 5 last was opened at Copenhagen, some having been boiled and some roasted. It is stated that those who partook of it pronounced the flavor in both cases to be perfectly good. It would thus appear to be a very important invention as regards the preservation of fresh food, particularly fish.—*Chicago Times.*

A BIRD STORY.

A Humming Bird's Liberation from a Rather Tight Nest.

In an oak grove in California, a picnic party camped under a tree in which was a tiny nest, with a little female humming bird sitting thereon. She was fed by her mate very devotedly, and the pair excited the interest of the whole party. It was at my sister's earnest request that the nest was unmolested. Afterward she went alone—weeks after—thinking to find young birds, which she was anxious to see. The bird sat in the nest, but no fledglings were there. She could not be scared away, and in the effort to see into the nest, the twig was snapped, and bird and bough fell together. Then it was discovered that the bird was caught tightly by the feet in the nest lining. The nest was taken several miles to a house and had to be torn to pieces, bit by bit, until the thread which held the bird were carefully unwound. The bird was put under a tilted glass case to recover the use of her legs. She remained there several days, became quite tame, and her mate, not being at hand to feed her as he had done while she was in the tree, she ate honey that was put into her glass house, and apparently relished it highly.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—In the University of Berlin there are 16 lecturers on theology, 24 on law, 105 on medicine, 14 on metaphysics, 10 on mathematics, 53 on the natural sciences, 7 on the political sciences, 23 on history, 11 on art, and 36 on philology. In all there are 289 professors, *docenten* and teachers in the University. Ten lecturers are common to two faculties.

PHYSIC-TIPPLERS.

A Plea for Temperance in the Use of Medicinal Preparations.

One of the most interesting of the papers read before the State Sanitary Convention was in the form of a warning against intemperance in the use of drugs. The writer, Dr. Frank Woodbury, of this city, has permitted the publication of this noteworthy contribution to popular knowledge in advance of the annual report of the convention, and it is certainly worthy of careful study. The habit of taking into the system drugs of whose ultimate effects the partaker is either ignorant or supremely careless has grown very common of late among a large class of people who are usually credited with more than ordinary intelligence. Dr. Woodbury's experience leads him to the conclusion that it has attained to such considerable proportions as to command attention and consideration from all medical practitioners. He finds the physic-tippler and medicine-bibber everywhere—not the solicitous and over-anxious citizen, who, with every slight cold or sore joint, rushes off to a doctor for a course of constitutional treatment, nor altogether the devotees of narcotic and stimulant drugs, but a great mass of people who use almost every description of real or pretended medicament without knowledge and without stint. Even the comparatively harmless and innocuous soda water fountain has been diverted to the use of the physic-tippler, for upon inquiry Dr. Woodbury found that powerful tinctures, extracts and elixirs, as well as potassium and sodium bromide, soda mint, sodium bicarbonate, acid phosphate and aromatic spirits of ammonia, were regularly served out to patrons of soda-water fountains in the drug stores. Probably very few of these customers could give a logical or pathological reason for this form of indulgence in extemporized mixtures, which might or might not prove harmless, but which, in any case, could not be classed as remedial agents. For over-medication is a danger against which the physician guards no less carefully than against the earlier stages of an acute disease. He knows when to administer and when to withhold. But the slave of a habit of drugging often persists until an enfeebled digestion and a collapsed nervous system sound imperative notes of warning.

In the immense increase noted of late years in the preparation of narcotic and alkaline drugs, as well as in the continuous accessions to the amount of money invested in making patent medicines, Dr. Woodbury finds reasons for believing that the practice of medicine-bibbing is more than keeping pace with the growth of wealth and population. Especially has there been increase in the demand for those drugs that act specifically upon the nervous system. But few years ago the bromides were little known or used; at the present time it is estimated that over two hundred tons are annually used in this country. Chloral hydrate has been in use but fifteen years, yet its consumption in Europe and America now amounts to many hundreds of tons each year, while of the opium products, of ether, chloroform and the iodides, there is a constant flow from a severely-taxed yet apparently exhaustless source of supply. Dr. Woodbury tells of a formula for a mixture containing chloral which he saw conspicuously posted behind a druggist's counter. It was found on inquiry that the posting was merely a matter of convenience, since the calls for the mixture were exceedingly frequent. Alcoholic mixtures he learned were similarly redemanded, often for months after the occasion for their use had passed away. Intemperance in drugs and medicines, it appears, is no less common than are other forms of self-indulgence.—*Philadelphia Record.*

—A Yale concert the other night was for the benefit of a Japanese young man who, being too poor to pay his way, has been able to get into the good graces of the collegians, and will now go smoothly through the Sheffield course. At the concert the Jap wore a big nosegay and sang a song.—*Hartford Post.*

—"Mother our teacher wants us to pronounce 'route' 'root.'" "Well, that is correct, Mary." "Gracious! Then we might as well call about 'ab ot.' Hold on! I'll fix her. The next time she tells me to call it 'root' I'll say, 'I was just aboot to call it root Miss Chalk.'"—*Exchange.*

—Two St. Albans men were discussing material used for building purposes, and, among the rest, laths. Commenting on the fact that the price of laths was comparatively high, one of them remarked: "I don't see what in the world keeps laths up," when a third party, who never lets a chance go when he sees it, made the simple reply, "Nails."—*Messenger.*

—The English dairymen feel the competition of American and Danish producers so sharply that the Cheshire Chambers of Agriculture has decided to establish a model dairy and school of dairy-farming. The English producers have almost lost their own market from a neglect to pursue the scientific methods followed in other countries.

—Rev. Mr. Makepeace, of Andover, Mass., gave the Congregational ministers in Boston some advice in discussing "the responsibility of the church for the entertainment of the people." He recommended that the church "spend less time in advertising the theater by preaching against it, and occupy their time in providing something better."—*Boston Herald.*