

OREGON ACRES

DATA GLEANED IN OFFICE OF LABOR COMMISSIONER GIVING ABBREVIATION OF STATE.

Also Tells What Portion of State Has Been Appropriated and Reserved and of Unappropriated What Portion of the Lands Have Been Surveyed.

Labor Commissioner O. P. Hoff in the compilation of his biennial report for the State Legislature has occasion to use the report of the acreage of the state of Oregon, and the amounts appropriated and unappropriated. The data has not been published in full and therefore will prove of interest at this time. The data is complete and up to date.

In the Burns district the total area is 9,602,000 acres and of this, 4,042,000 surveyed and 1,386,712 unsurveyed, making a total of 5,429,350 acres remaining unappropriated and unreserved; 1,861,723 acres have been reserved and 2,010,927 have been surveyed.

La Grande district, total acreage 8,343,000; appropriated, 4,291,422; reserved, 2,691,497; while of unappropriated and unsurveyed lands amounting to 860,081 acres, 1,700,859 have been surveyed and 159,222 remain unsurveyed.

In Lakeview district, total area, 15,427,429; appropriated, 2,666,208 acres; reserved, 4,176,725 acres; of the unappropriated and unsurveyed lands amounting to 8,183,787 acres, 4,941,547 acres have been surveyed and 3,242,240 acres remain unsurveyed.

Oregon City district, total area, 7,408,250 acres; appropriated, 5,740,569 acres, and reserved, 1,238,070; unappropriated and unsurveyed 489,671 acres of which 361,956 have been surveyed and 127,716 remain unsurveyed.

Roseburg district, comprising 11,881,270 acres, of which 7,155,525 have been reserved, leaving unappropriated and unsurveyed, 1,316,102 acres, of which 864,193 have been surveyed and 451,909 remain unsurveyed.

In the Dallas district, 8,555,500 acres there are 4,512,020 appropriated; 1,348,217 reserved; 2,895,263 unreserved and unappropriated, of which 2,616,104 have been surveyed and 279,159 remain unsurveyed.

There yet remain in the state 30,174,254 acres unappropriated and unsurveyed, 14,527,286 of which have been surveyed and 5,046,065 remain unsurveyed. The total appropriated in the state is 26,208,219 acres, and the reserved, 14,894,967 acres the total acreage of the state being 61,277,440 acres.

The following statement will show how these lands lay by counties, and what their general character is:

Counties of Oregon.

Baker County—Total area of county as reported by Commissioner W. A. Richards, July 30, 1904, 1,398,000 acres, classified as follows: Surveyed land, 892,928 acres, and unsurveyed land, 14,928 acres. Total area of county as reported by the commissioner of the general land office, July 30, 1904, Area unappropriated and unsurveyed, 307,520 acres, of which 892,928 acres are surveyed and 14,928 acres are unsurveyed. There are 1,398,000 acres reserved and 637,088 acres appropriated, making the total area 1,998,000. The character of the unappropriated land is grazing and timbered.

Benton County—Total area of the county as reported by the general land office June 30, 1904, 4,300,000 acres, of which only 12,575 acres remain unappropriated, 440 acres only being unsurveyed. The area of the unappropriated land is 420,425 acres. The unappropriated is broken grazing lands.

Clackamas County—Total area of the county 1,189,830 acres, classified as follows: Surveyed and unsurveyed land, 892,928 acres, and unsurveyed land, 1,492,800 acres. The total area of the county is 1,998,000. The character of the unappropriated land is grazing and timbered.

Crook County—The third in area in the state, has 2,006,847 acres of unappropriated unsurveyed and surveyed land divided as follows: Surveyed land 1,581,380 acres, and unsurveyed land, 125,467 acres. The total area of the county is 1,706,847 acres. That portion in the Lakeview land district open to settlement is one tenth mountainous, one tenth agricultural and seven tenths grazing, while that in the Dallas district is principally adapted to grazing purposes.

Clatsop County—This is the most northwestern county in Oregon. Its area is 527,620 acres, of which 499,997 acres have been appropriated and 800 acres reserved. There are 26,223 acres of unsurveyed and unappropriated land of which 11,903 acres have been surveyed, leaving 4920 acres unsurveyed. The public land is timbered and grazing.

Columbia County—The entire area of Columbia county has been surveyed and there are only 706 acres that have not been appropriated, owing to the great value of its timber. The total area of the county is 432,740 acres.

Cook County—Cook county has a total area of 1,189,830 acres. There are 59,339 acres reserved and 974,858 acres unappropriated. Of the total area unappropriated and unsurveyed, 61,226 acres have been surveyed and 44,177 acres remain to be surveyed. The land that is unappropriated is classified as timbered and agricultural.

Curry County—Curry county's total area is 1,007,900 acres, of which 460,800 acres have been placed in the public reserve. There is a total of 267,111 acres of unsurveyed and unappropriated land, 61,433 acres being unsurveyed and 164,678 acres surveyed. The unappropriated land is covered with fine timber. The unappropriated land is 329,989 acres.

Douglas County—Douglas county has 2,084,070 acres of appropriated land and 859,615 acres included in a public reserve. The total area of the county is 3,073,685 acres, of which 74,384 acres are surveyed, and unappropriated, 25,411 acres are surveyed and unappropriated. The land open to public entry is mineral, grazing and agricultural.

Gilliam County—Gilliam county has no land reserved and only 28,741 acres unsurveyed. The area of the county is 773,000 acres, of which 493,244 acres have been surveyed and unappropriated. The land open to public entry is mineral, grazing and agricultural.

Gilliam County—Gilliam county has no land reserved and only 28,741 acres unsurveyed. The area of the county is 773,000 acres, of which 493,244 acres have been surveyed and unappropriated. The land open to public entry is mineral, grazing and agricultural.

PAVE STREET

POSSIBILITY THAT SALEM MAY HAVE SOME STREET WORK DONE IN NEAR FUTURE.

Bitulithic Pavement is Proving Very Popular and is Considered Proper Thing for Salem—Combines Utility and Cheapness—What It Is.

Salem has reached that period when she must assume more metropolitan airs. Marion is proud of the Capital City and should be pleased at every progressive step taken there. The county's recent purchase of a rock depot near that city will enable the enterprising citizens to promulgate their laudable plan of paving the street—Woodburn Independent.

And now there seems some chance of the city doing this same thing. The matter has been before the people of the city for a great many years in one manner or other and while they have often talked about the matter, as the Chinese said, it has all been "talked, talked, talked." In the meanwhile a few hundred loads of gravel "selected" and otherwise, have been hauled onto the streets every year, and the remaining part often hauled off the year following.

However, the city fathers usually denominated "Aldermen" in the forefront wars on election day, have been looking a little further than usual lately, and have discovered a system of street improvement that is proving very satisfactory everywhere it has been used, and that has the additional element of cheapness, which must appeal to a very great number of people of Salem, where they have so wide streets and so little traffic.

This is called "Warren Bitulithic pavement." It is the best thing ever yet discovered in cheap road construction, where smoothness and durability are desired, and that is macadam and asphalt.

The subgrade and foundation it is not necessary to take up in detail in describing this pavement, as the work is nearly identical with that of the macadam pavement, with which all are familiar, except that it is a matter which caused great consternation amongst the "curbstone engineers." Usually a six-inch macadam base is used, the stone varying in size from that which will pass a three-inch ring to that held in a one-inch ring. This should be thoroughly rolled to ridge or shift under a fifteen-ton roller. When the rolling is finished the surface should have a uniform grade, the thickness of the wearing coat below finished grade, over the entire surface.

Upon this foundation is spread a light sprinkling of what is known as "Warren's No. 1" Portland Cement. Upon this is then uniformly spread a coating of No. 24 bituminous cement. To coat the stone entirely it requires about one gallon per square yard.

The wearing surface is ordinarily two inches thick after compression. It is composed of granite or hard field stone varying in size from 1 1/2 inches to an impalpable powder, with stone dust or hydraulic cement and a bituminous cement. The stone is heated in rotary drums, and the bituminous cement, which separates the six different sizes of which it is composed; weighed into a mixing box, dumped into the "twin plug" mechanical mixer and mixed with the hot bitumen, then dumped into wagons and hauled to the street.

When this is shoveled from the platform, upon which it is dumped, and spread upon the street, it should not be thrown, but deposited where wanted as concrete. The rolling should follow closely upon the spreading of the material.

Upon this wearing surface is then spread a thin flush coat of bituminous cement, just sufficient and no more, and any honeycomb which may exist. The amount required varies with the irregularities of the surface and the amount of the rolling it gets before cooling. Too much, especially in cold weather, is worse than not enough. Over this is spread a light coat of stone chips of a size depending upon the roughness of surface desired and rolled in. These successive layers should follow sufficiently close upon each other.

209 acres appropriated and 475,363 acres in a public reserve, leaving 54,827 acres of public unsurveyed land. There are 18,358 acres yet unsurveyed, while 36,469 acres are to be had for the taking.

Wheeler County—Wheeler, the baby county of Oregon, contains 1,097,000 acres, out of whose area the government has reserved 114,919 acres, leaving 982,081 acres of appropriated land, and 547,750 acres to be appropriated.

There are only 200 acres of unsurveyed public land in the county. Citizens of the United States can have for the taking 547,550 acres, the amount of the surveyed public land which is particularly adapted to grazing purposes. There are some small valleys and some undulating table land good for farming purposes.

Wallowa County—Wallowa county's total area is 1,882,000 acres. The government has reserved 802,952 acres, and citizens of the United States have received patents to 623,563 acres. There are 449,486 acres of public land, 354,704 acres being appropriated and ready for entry, while 94,782 acres are unsurveyed. The public land is one half timbered mountains, 45 per cent grazing and 5 per cent farming.

Wasco County—In Wasco county there are 303,993 acres of public land. There are only 200 acres of unsurveyed public land in the county. Citizens of the United States can have for the taking 547,550 acres, the amount of the surveyed public land which is particularly adapted to grazing purposes. There are some small valleys and some undulating table land good for farming purposes.

Washington County—This county out of an area of 260,160 acres has only 6870 acres of public land left for settlement, all of which has been surveyed and is fairly well timbered, some of it being rolling and excellent for grazing stock. None of the county's area has been reserved, the total appropriated land being 253,290 acres.

Yamhill County—Yamhill county's entire area of 461,000 acres has been surveyed, and the government has seen fit to take 35,890 acres for a public reserve, which leaves 425,110 acres of surveyed public land that are offered to those who are desirous of securing rolling timber or grazing lands, the appropriated area amounting to 358,328 acres.

PAVE STREET

POSSIBILITY THAT SALEM MAY HAVE SOME STREET WORK DONE IN NEAR FUTURE.

Bitulithic Pavement is Proving Very Popular and is Considered Proper Thing for Salem—Combines Utility and Cheapness—What It Is.

Salem has reached that period when she must assume more metropolitan airs. Marion is proud of the Capital City and should be pleased at every progressive step taken there. The county's recent purchase of a rock depot near that city will enable the enterprising citizens to promulgate their laudable plan of paving the street—Woodburn Independent.

And now there seems some chance of the city doing this same thing. The matter has been before the people of the city for a great many years in one manner or other and while they have often talked about the matter, as the Chinese said, it has all been "talked, talked, talked." In the meanwhile a few hundred loads of gravel "selected" and otherwise, have been hauled onto the streets every year, and the remaining part often hauled off the year following.

However, the city fathers usually denominated "Aldermen" in the forefront wars on election day, have been looking a little further than usual lately, and have discovered a system of street improvement that is proving very satisfactory everywhere it has been used, and that has the additional element of cheapness, which must appeal to a very great number of people of Salem, where they have so wide streets and so little traffic.

This is called "Warren Bitulithic pavement." It is the best thing ever yet discovered in cheap road construction, where smoothness and durability are desired, and that is macadam and asphalt.

The subgrade and foundation it is not necessary to take up in detail in describing this pavement, as the work is nearly identical with that of the macadam pavement, with which all are familiar, except that it is a matter which caused great consternation amongst the "curbstone engineers." Usually a six-inch macadam base is used, the stone varying in size from that which will pass a three-inch ring to that held in a one-inch ring. This should be thoroughly rolled to ridge or shift under a fifteen-ton roller. When the rolling is finished the surface should have a uniform grade, the thickness of the wearing coat below finished grade, over the entire surface.

Upon this foundation is spread a light sprinkling of what is known as "Warren's No. 1" Portland Cement. Upon this is then uniformly spread a coating of No. 24 bituminous cement. To coat the stone entirely it requires about one gallon per square yard.

The wearing surface is ordinarily two inches thick after compression. It is composed of granite or hard field stone varying in size from 1 1/2 inches to an impalpable powder, with stone dust or hydraulic cement and a bituminous cement. The stone is heated in rotary drums, and the bituminous cement, which separates the six different sizes of which it is composed; weighed into a mixing box, dumped into the "twin plug" mechanical mixer and mixed with the hot bitumen, then dumped into wagons and hauled to the street.

When this is shoveled from the platform, upon which it is dumped, and spread upon the street, it should not be thrown, but deposited where wanted as concrete. The rolling should follow closely upon the spreading of the material.

Upon this wearing surface is then spread a thin flush coat of bituminous cement, just sufficient and no more, and any honeycomb which may exist. The amount required varies with the irregularities of the surface and the amount of the rolling it gets before cooling. Too much, especially in cold weather, is worse than not enough. Over this is spread a light coat of stone chips of a size depending upon the roughness of surface desired and rolled in. These successive layers should follow sufficiently close upon each other.

209 acres appropriated and 475,363 acres in a public reserve, leaving 54,827 acres of public unsurveyed land. There are 18,358 acres yet unsurveyed, while 36,469 acres are to be had for the taking.

Wheeler County—Wheeler, the baby county of Oregon, contains 1,097,000 acres, out of whose area the government has reserved 114,919 acres, leaving 982,081 acres of appropriated land, and 547,750 acres to be appropriated.

There are only 200 acres of unsurveyed public land in the county. Citizens of the United States can have for the taking 547,550 acres, the amount of the surveyed public land which is particularly adapted to grazing purposes. There are some small valleys and some undulating table land good for farming purposes.

Wallowa County—Wallowa county's total area is 1,882,000 acres. The government has reserved 802,952 acres, and citizens of the United States have received patents to 623,563 acres. There are 449,486 acres of public land, 354,704 acres being appropriated and ready for entry, while 94,782 acres are unsurveyed. The public land is one half timbered mountains, 45 per cent grazing and 5 per cent farming.

Wasco County—In Wasco county there are 303,993 acres of public land. There are only 200 acres of unsurveyed public land in the county. Citizens of the United States can have for the taking 547,550 acres, the amount of the surveyed public land which is particularly adapted to grazing purposes. There are some small valleys and some undulating table land good for farming purposes.

Washington County—This county out of an area of 260,160 acres has only 6870 acres of public land left for settlement, all of which has been surveyed and is fairly well timbered, some of it being rolling and excellent for grazing stock. None of the county's area has been reserved, the total appropriated land being 253,290 acres.

Yamhill County—Yamhill county's entire area of 461,000 acres has been surveyed, and the government has seen fit to take 35,890 acres for a public reserve, which leaves 425,110 acres of surveyed public land that are offered to those who are desirous of securing rolling timber or grazing lands, the appropriated area amounting to 358,328 acres.

to allow the surface to receive its full amount of rolling before it becomes gold. This time will vary greatly, depending upon the conditions of the weather. Much depends upon the rolling.

The idea of the asphalt in this road is not to make a surface, so much as it is to bind the rock and gravel already down and make it all into a solid mass. This gives a wearing surface which will have toughness, hardness and cementing properties.

The wearing surface must have hardness, toughness and cementing properties, to be durable. The bituminous composition which is to furnish this cementing property, must possess the following characteristics:

1. Strong adhesive power, so that the pounding of horses' feet will not loosen or pick up the stone, and so that contracted loads will not shear or shift the material.
2. It must have cohesion, so as not to easily grind up or wear out under travel.
3. It must be elastic, to allow for expansion and contraction.
4. It must have a sufficient range of flexibility to become sticky, or shift in summer or to crumble and crack in winter.
5. It must be impervious to water.
6. It must not disintegrate under water.

And it must contain the foregoing properties, sufficiently long to allow a nearly even and uniform wear of the pavement.

It is believed that the Bitulithic pavement will combine all these qualities, for it is in use now in a great many parts of the United States and is steadily growing in favor for street paving over all other kinds. It gives good traction, horses will not slip on it, and it is said it would wear from a quarter of a century to fifty years in Salem and without repairs, if properly laid.

Mr. W. I. Archambeau of Portland, was in Salem yesterday conferring with Mayor Waters and members of the council about the matter, and it is believed that when the county has arranged its electric plant in its quarry and the Citizens' L. & T. Co. may have completed the track thereto, that this pavement may be laid at the price of somewhere about \$2 per yard, on the streets of Salem.

A great deal of this pavement is being laid in Portland, and those who have examined it pronounce it a wonderfully fine street maker. It is really to be hoped that Salem will wait up and get something done on its streets that will make them worthy of the name of streets, and not leave them only as country lanes. Mr. Archambeau will likely be present again soon in Salem and will attend the council for the purpose of telling the members about the new pavement, and there are reasons to believe that a good many of the members of the council are willing to listen and have in mind the actual improvement of some of the streets for early next year.

Broke Into His House. S. LeQuinn, of Cavendish, Vt., was robbed of his customary health by an invasion of Chronic Constipation. When Dr. King's New Life Pills broke into his house, his trouble was arrested and now he's entirely cured. They're guaranteed to cure, 25c at D. J. Fry's Drug Store.

MAY IS NOT MUST

CIRCUIT JUDGE AT CORVALLIS SO HOLDS IN AN IMPORTANT SCHOOL CASE.

Reverses Decision of Attorney General in This Matter—Pupil Can Be Transferred and School Money With Him at Option of Directors Interested.

Subdivision eleven of section 3389 of Bellinger & Cotton's code of the revised statutes of Oregon has been questioned frequently as to its provisions and the matter has been finally carried through the courts and decided by Judge William Hamilton of the second judicial district at Corvallis, and this reverses a decision of the Attorney General on this case.

The section of the law regarding the transfer of a pupil from one district to another, and says: "The board of directors of any district may transfer to another district any child, together with all school money, whenever he has in his possession a written permit from the board of the adjoining district."

J. R. Fehler of district 13, secured permission from the directors of an adjoining district to transfer his child, together with all school money, to the district of district 13, and Fehler brought suit to compel them. The directors ruled a demurrer, which Judge Hamilton overruled.

The reason depended upon the interpretation of the word "may" in the section mentioned. Judge Hamilton here holds that the word "may" is permissive. In other words, it rests with the directors of the first district whether they allow transfer of apportionment or not.

Referring to this a Corvallis correspondent says: "The decision comes in the form of sustaining a demurrer in the case of J. R. Fehler vs. the Directors of School District 13, Benton county. As Judge Hamilton's interpretation of the section of Bellinger & Cotton's code relating to this child differs from that of State Superintendent of Schools Askerman, it is of great interest throughout Oregon. The case will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court."

He also says: "Judge Hamilton says in part: 'The right of transferring a child to another school district, and taking with it the apportionment of school money, would seem to be a matter of sound discretion, rather than to rest in the desire alone of the parent and the consent of the adjoining district.'"

A correspondent from Corvallis claims that the decision of Judge Hamilton at that place in the question as to whether a child may be transferred from one district to another at the will of the child's parents or guardian, and insist on taking its proportion of the school money with it, is a reversal of the decision of the State Superintendent Askerman, and that at this point, but in this it would seem that the correspondent is wrong. This

G. W. HOBSON'S TEN CENT STORE

at 302 Commercial street has received three consignments of goods that have been delayed over a month.

You have not noticed our advertisement since we opened up. Why?

We haven't had the goods: We don't believe in advertising what we haven't got. We'll not be troubled for lack of goods from now on as we have goods ordered for two shipments a week from now until Xmas. HERE IS WHAT

TEN CENTS WILL BUY

HARDWARE.		
Butcher Knives	Carving Knives	Paring Knives
Mincing Knives	Claw Hammers	Upholstering Hammers
Tack Hammers	Hatchets	Six-inch Stove Dampers
Pannel Saws	Compas Saws	Auger Braces
Auger Bits (assorted sizes)	Stove Lifters	Screw Drivers
Strap Hinges 4, 6 and 8 inch	Files	Pliers
Picks and Nut Crackers	Brass Hinges (assorted sizes)	Mouse Traps
Carpenters Rules	Extension Curtain Rods	This is only a partial list.
TINWARE.		
Ten Quart Dish Pans	Eight Quart Dish Pans	Eight Quart Flaring Pails
Stew Kettles, three sizes	Stew Pans, three sizes	Milk Pans 6, 8, 10 Quart
Covered Buckets, 2, 3 and 4 quart	Dust Pans	Splitters
Flour Sifters	Dippers	Coffee Pots
Wash Bins	Wash Basins	Strainers
Frying Pans	Corn Poppers	Cake Turners
Egg Beaters	A large line of smaller tinware at 5 cents each.	Chopping Bowls
Cloth Pins	Salt Boxes	Lenox Squeezer
Chisel Handles	Wood Faucets	
BRUSHES.		
Scrub Brushes	Shoe Brushes	Tooth Brushes
Shaving Brushes	Vegetable Brushes	Varnish Brushes
Curry Brushes	Sink Brushes	Glass Brushes
Nail Brushes	Hair Brushes	
GLASS WARE.		
Table Sets, four pieces, 10c each	Tumbler	Vinegar
Oil Cruet	Sherbat Cups	Wine Glasses
Champagne Glasses	Cocktail Glasses	Night Lamps, assorted colors
Pickle Dishes	Eight Berry Dishes	Syrup Pitchers
17-inch colored and clear dishes	Magic Lamp Chimney No. 1, No. 2	
CHINA WARE.		
Plates, assorted sizes	Fruit Sauces	Sauce Dishes
Creamers (assorted sizes)	Outspat Dishes	Egg Cups
Match Safes	Tooth Pick Stands	Salt and Pepper Sets
Mush Sets (two piece)	Bone Dishes	Shaving Mugs
Children's Mugs	Cups and Saucers (assorted sizes and decorations)	Doll Houses
Pin Trays		
DRY GOODS.		
Dollies	Towels	Bath Towels
Fancy Pillow Tops	Art Squares	Collars
Handkerchiefs	Garters	Hose Supporters
Winters Ties	Neck Scarf	Suspenders for Men and Boys
Polishing Mitts and Gloves	Waist Pin Sets	Brooches
Beit Pins		
TOYS.		
China Doll Heads	Disque Heads	China Dolls
China Babies	Bath Babies	Games
Watches	Sheep	Dogs
Squeakers	Nodding Donkeys	Wood Horses
Tin Horses	Locks	Swords
Horns	Harmonicas	Tin Trains
Tin Kitchen Sets	Sad Irons	Banks
Rubber Rattles	Rubber Dolls	Rubber Balls
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Express Whips	Riding Whips	Feather Dusters
Wool Dusters	Shoe Laces 1 cent a dozen	Chair Seats
Purses	Combs	Side Combs
Bach Combs	Puff Combs	Any Old Cqub
Novelty Hair Fastener	Hair Pins	Embroidery Hoops
Lamp Wicks Per Dozen	Plate Glass Mirrors	Crumb Tray and Scrapers
Talcum Powders	Perfume	Candle Sticks
Thermometer	Soap	Whisk Broom Holders
Trinker Boxes	Water Pitchers	Beauty Pins.

IS SCATTERED

GAINS ALL ALONG DOWN THE LINE IN THE SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST.

While Miss Remington Remains in the Lead, and A/V/y Ahead, There Has Been Some Work by Friends of Her Competitors, and Will Be More.

There has been more interest during the past few days in the Statesman's 1904 Subscription Contest, and there have been gains all along down the line. While Miss Remington is still far in the lead, for she has had more new votes than any other one on the list, there is, decidedly more activity by friends of the other contestants, which presages the liveliest time yet will be as the contest nears its end, and when the Christmas presents will be distributed.

The Style H. #435 Smith & Barnes piano, the chief of the Christmas gifts, is now in Salem, at the branch store here of the Allen & Gilbert-Ramaker Company, and where it will be put in the show window within a few days and displayed. It is a magnificent instrument.

Following is the present standing of the contest:	
Miss Pauline E. Remington	12935
Miss Edna Wilson, Macleay	3885
Miss Thelma Durbin, Tangent	3025
Miss Mary E. Davidson, Liberty	2750
Dona Whitel, Salem	2190
Cleavie Shields, Corvallis	1525
Miss Beatrice Shelton, Salem	1370
Miss Opal Helmen, Salem	900
Miss Jessie Reed, Astoria	950
Miss Nettie Becker, Salem	840
Frances Kremis, Polk county	650
Miss Margaret Mulkey, Salem	500
Miss Clara Jones, Brooks	500
Miss Cal Patton	325
Miss Willow Pugh	375
Miss Orlita Kraus, Aurora	225
Miss John Bait, Salem	200
Miss Minnie Ireton, Liberty	200
Miss Opal Hatch	175
Miss Grace N. Babcock, Salem	105
Miss Eva McAllister	100
Robert Whitney, Hubbard	100

BIG FLOWERS. Mammoth Russian sun-flowers 23 and 22 inches in diameter were grown by O. P. Adams, of Cottage Grove, Lane county, Oregon, this season. One of these measures 18 1/2 inches across the

surface of the seeds, and 23 inches from petal to petal; the other is 17 inches across the seeds and 22 over the flower to the petals' extremities. These flowers were on stalks which measured 10 feet 4 inches in height.

JUDGE WHITNEY'S EXPERIENCE.

One of Albany's Most Prominent Citizens Cured of Deafness by Dr. Darrin.

Corvallis Times. Judge Whitney, so well and favorably known throughout the country and state is another witness to the workings of electricity, as he has just come out of the "electrical chair" by Dr. Darrin, the specialist, who is now located at Hotel Corvallis. Dr. Darrin is perfectly frank in telling each one the true condition of his or her case, and just what might be expected as the result of treatment, or whether any treatment would do good.

The rooms of Dr. Darrin are often crowded, and he is kept constantly busy. There are a great many people who will be glad to know that the doctor has been prevailed upon to visit Corvallis again.

Judge Whitney's Open Letter. Albany, Oregon.

Dr. Darrin—Dear Sir: