

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge

Gives strength to men, women and children.

Plans for Building the Panama Canal

How will the Panama canal be built? Will it be a sea-level or a lock canal? These are the questions now before the International Panama commission. Their opinion will be made known now very shortly, and it is believed that this opinion will finally settle the whole controversy.

Among the plans for constructing the canal which the commission is now considering, one of the most important and elaborate is that of Lindon W. Bates, an American engineer. A striking feature of this plan, which, some believe, will form the basis of the report to be made by the commission, is that under it the greater part of the noxious climatic conditions of Panama will be eliminated, and the canal may be built for less money and in a shorter time than under any other scheme yet outlined. This is the only plan, too, which will provide for a complete passage through the canal from sea to sea in daylight.

Two schemes have been submitted to the commission; the second was offered by Mr. Bonan Varilla, the Frenchman who has had so much to do with Panama affairs in recent years. Mr. Varilla's scheme provides for a high-level canal with a large number of locks. This would reduce the amount of excavation in the famous Culebra cut, but would largely increase the amount of excavation necessary in the swampy regions around Colon and Panama. It would also very greatly increase the time necessary for passage.

Objections to Sea-Level Canal. It is said, but without warrant, that the International commission has been disposed to favor a sea-level canal, as the engineering committee of the last Panama commission did. It is pointed out by Mr. Bates that if a sea-level canal were built, a large amount of dredging would be necessary around Colon and in the swamps for a good many miles toward the interior, and even when it was built ships would not be able to proceed at a speed of more than five or six miles an hour, whereas, under the plan which he proposes, ships could go at a rate of 9½ miles per hour over the greater part of the distance.

Mr. Bates has set forth his plan in a very elaborate volume, a few copies of which have been distributed. It is understood that he was requested to prepare the plan in this elaborate fashion by persons largely concerned with the responsibility of building the canal, and for this reason unusual interest attaches to the conclusions which his careful study of the situation has led him to draw. Mr. Bates has had very wide experience in large engineering construction. He was retained by the Belgian government to develop plans for improving the Port of Antwerp. In collaboration with leading engineers from various governments he outlined a scheme for improving the port of Shanghai. He has had charge of other undertakings for the Russian government, the government of Queensland, and the commissioners of the port of Calcutta.

To the lay mind, the first feature of Mr. Bates' plan which stands out conspicuously is his scheme for getting rid of climatic difficulties. It is well known that the principal source of trouble in this respect is the festering swamps in the lowlands near the coast. By the very simple method of building a series of dykes and barrages at each of the terminal ports and submerging all the lowland region, Mr. Bates obtains a series of deep lakes which will drown out the noxious lowlands. He believes that it is absolutely impossible to make Panama permanently safe by any ordinary methods of sanitation, against mosquitoes, or by any process of disinfection. He says that the two vital difficulties of Panama are:

Panama's Difficulties. First—The mosquito-ridden and miasmatic swamps of the country, which breed fever too rapidly and extensively for reliance to cope with it by disinfection.

A Whole Medicine Chest.

A bottle of DEAN'S KING CACTUS OIL is a time of emergency saves many dollars.

PROF. DEAN'S KING CACTUS OIL

Will heal the worst barbed wire cut without leaving a scar if used in time. We have thousands of testimonials that prove this fact. Every owner of live stock should keep it on hand, for it is a positive cure for cuts, sprains, bruises, old sores, swellings, open wounds, harness and saddle galls, etc.

KING CACTUS OIL is a equally valuable for ailments of the human body. It is a powerful and soothing, pleasant to apply and heals a wound from the bottom up.

Sold by druggists in 10c, 25c, and 50c bottles. 45 and 65 decorated cases. Sent prepaid if your druggist cannot supply you by **OLNEY & McDAID**, Clinton, Iowa.

For sale by **G. W. Putnam Co.** Druggists 135 N. Commercial street, SALEM, ORE.

fection, or by any other measure short of the annihilation of the source.

Second—The malarially infected state of human and insect bodies, the unsanitary conditions of the dwellings and towns, and the lack of proper water supply and sewage.

"Of these two disease-breeding causes," says Mr. Bates, "the sanitary measures now employed can effect the second only. One might fight mosquitoes, disinfect and isolate infectious cases, erect new houses and hospitals, create water supply systems, install sewers, pave streets, but all this and more will be required. The best practice of medical service and of ordinary engineering can touch but a tithe of the evils. The isthmus cannot reach the possible maximum of sanitary safety until the lowlands and all they hold are drowned utterly."

Mr. Bates' plan, therefore, provides that a vessel entering the canal near Colon will go through a lock immediately, thence entering upon the waters of what he would call "Lake Chagres" clean and free from germs. Every ship passing through the canal has to spend some time in the terminal locks, taking out papers, etc., and in this interval of natural stay in port the vessel may pass through the dock, thus losing no time. Another great advantage of this plan, Mr. Bates points out, is that it secures both a salt water and a fresh water harbor at each terminus of the canal. It is a well known fact among navigators that a vessel whose hull is covered with barnacles and whose speed is thereby very greatly curtailed, becomes clear of these after a short stay in fresh water. Thus a fresh water harbor which would be in the nature of a secluded naval station at each terminus of the canal would also serve the purpose of a cleaning dry dock.

After going across Lake Chagres, a few miles inland the ship will pass through another gap near Gatun, a crevice in the second of Panama's four big ridges. Now the vessel will either emerge directly, or through a lock (proposed under an alternating plan) upon an extension of the lake. Under an alternative plan, a lock at Gatun and another at Pedro Miguel—the Pacific end of the Culebra cut—would raise the intervening passage to a height of 625 feet above sea level. An additional lock at Bohio and a second lock at Pedro Miguel may raise the summit level to 975 feet.

How to Deal With the Chagres. From the Gatun lock the vessel would cross the big central lake, approaching the narrow Gamboa Gap near Obispo where the torrents of the Chagres have for centuries poured down, baffling engineers and everybody else. There where the Chagres is most forbidding, Mr. Bates proposes to throw a great sluice dam, quite similar to the dam at Assuan. When the problem of the Chagres was first attacked a great many years ago, the Assuan dam had not been built. Sir William Willcocks, the designer of the great Egyptian barrier, said that if the Assuan dam was successful, it would mark an epoch in dam building. He stated that "provided with its enormous flood openings, it (the dam) may be looked upon as a weir capable of controlling the mightiest rivers in flood, just as ordinary weirs control them in times of low supply. It may be thus utilized for the regulation of the flood supplies of rivers and for other employments in basins of inundation irrigation." The purpose of the Assuan dam was to impound a large volume of Nile water and to let it out gradually during the irrigation season, after allowing the early silt bearing floods to pass.

A reversal of this luty is proposed by Mr. Bates for the Panama sluice dams. What is here required, he says, "is to catch and hold the high floods, and by maneuvering the sluices to let them run off gradually, and harmlessly." Mr. Bates proposes to divide the waters of the Chagres, send a part of it to the Pacific and part to the Atlantic ocean. The watershed will thus regulate the lakes, submerging the swamps near the coast, as well as provide the water for the canal through the great Culebra cut.

As a still further protection against the terrors of the Chagres, Mr. Bates plants a series of sluice dams behind which will be empty basins to intercept the flow of the river at various points. "The sluice gates," he says, "will allow the proper amount only to go into the canal. When a sudden torrent comes down from the upper Chagres watershed, two empty basins with a capacity of far more than the maximum excess recorded will be ready to receive it. Then as the flood abates, the surplus waters will be suffered to pass out gradually, leaving the basin again empty."

From Obispo basin, Mr. Bates' plan leads one through the Culebra cut. He would make this part of the passage a canalized river, with a deep, splendid, slow-moving current. Going down through the Culebra to Panama as the ship approaches the coast, it emerges into Lake Panama, which again will submerge the swamps of the district. Mr. Bates estimates that less than one mile of impounding structure would be required in constructing Lake Panama.

Electrically Operated Locks. Under this plan, barrages and locks would be at each terminus of the canal. "The ruling depth of the water," Mr. Bates declares, "can be increased to some forty-five feet without a cubic yard of dredging." He says also that it will be extremely easy to operate the locks and sluices. A superintendent in his office at Panama by moving a control switch could regulate the level of the lakes and of the entire canal. By electrically manipulating their sluices, the levels of Lake Chagres and Panama could be raised and lowered.

Mr. Bates says that the canal should not adjust itself to the little villages which have already been built on the isthmus, but should dictate the location

of the settlements along the way. He thinks that the inhabitants should be taken out of the lowlands and onto the hilly shores of the new lakes. He would reconstruct the harbor of Panama, so that it would be a healthy, well-built city. He says that the deposit ground which could be here established besides, adding to the domain of the Panama Republic, would supply, as well, the docks and United States naval station, which are so supremely desirable at this point.

According to this plan, the total land width of the isthmus requiring excavation would stretch only about nine miles. To build a sea-level canal it would be necessary to dredge and excavate the entire thirty-eight miles of the isthmus. It is estimated that such a canal would cost about \$250,000,000. To spend this amount of money, according to Mr. Bates' idea, would be spending nearly \$100,000,000 too much to get a canal which would be more difficult of navigation after it was completed. Mr. Bates estimates that a canal could be completed under his plan for less than \$145,000,000 authorized by congress—and that the entire task would not require more than ten years. He assumes in this estimate, however, that the actual work would be done under private contract and that the government engineers would merely oversee the character of the work that was being done. This would involve the construction of the canal upon very much the same principle as that upon which the New York subway was built.

BREAD AND BUTTER.

Krebs Brothers Start a Regular Bakery and Will Use Some Hops in That Way.

Another evidence of the enterprise of Krebs Brothers, following upon the sensational reports of the widely predicted failure of the firm, which by the way is contradicted by those gentlemen, and will by a statement which Conrad Krebs has promised to give the press in a day or two, is the engagement in the bakery business, of the firm. They have opened a bakery at Independence, where, according to reports, they have already obtained a large trade and some of their bread was exhibited as a sample in Salem yesterday, and pronounced of the finest quality. In an interview, Conrad Krebs said:

"Yes, it is true we have engaged in the bakery business, but that does not mean that we have quit the hop business. It is simply a side issue. We have a large bakery near Independence with a capacity of 5000 loaves, and we thought it better policy to run it regularly than to let it stand idle except in hop season. We have engaged a baker from the east who understands his business thoroughly and we believe, without casting doubt upon the bread we will turn out will create a sensation. "We are using some of the hops in making bread which our dear friends here cannot sell, and we want to say that these hops are of the very finest quality. With a first-class bakery and several Jersey cows and an excellent pasture we shall not go hungry for want of bread and butter."

FRUIT GROWERS TO MEET.

Elaborate Preparations Under Way for Gathering at La Grande January 3.

LA GRANDE, Or., Nov. 24.—Elaborate preparations are being made in this city for the entertainment of the fruit-growers' convention here January 3 to 5. Secretary C. D. Huffman of this place has received many communications from delegates, and Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Utah, Montana and Wyoming will be represented.

The exercises will probably be held in the opera house and the Commercial Club hall will be utilized for an exhibition room. Hood River has signified its intention of having an exhibit here, and many other fruit growing communities are arousing interest. La Grande will be well represented. A large number of growers of the valley will save their best fruits for the occasion, and anyone alone is able to make a creditable showing. One flourishing mill is considering erecting a huge pyramid of flour reaching from the floor to the ceiling to advertise the grains.

A strenuous campaign will be started soon and delegates from all over the valley will be asked to prepare the exhibit.

ARE SORRY THEY GAMBLLED.

W. J. Booth and B. E. Keeney Sue to Recover Money Lost Playing "21."

Alleging that they had lost money over the gambling table, W. J. Booth and B. E. Keeney late Saturday evening commenced civil proceedings in City Recorder Moore's court against J. A. Cooper, George Wright and Jack Desmond for the purpose of recovering the money lost. As is usual in such cases, the plaintiffs ask judgment for double the amount lost, which is provided for by the statute.

In his complaint Booth sets forth that on November 9 he lost \$2.50 in a "vington" or "twenty-one" game conducted in Cooper's saloon at 457 State street by Wright and Desmond and that on November 10 he lost \$31 at the same place. Keeney's allegations and dates are identical with those of Booth, with the exception that he claims to have lost the sums of \$1 and \$6 on the respective dates.

The total amount of the judgment asked against the defendants by Booth is \$67. While Keeney seeks to recover \$114. H. J. Bigger appears as attorney for the plaintiffs and Attorney Webster Holmes has been retained by the defendants.

It is not generally known that the Stuyvesant dock and wharf of the Illinois Central in New Orleans, now nearing completion, will be one of the largest in the world. The wharf will be an even mile long, constructed entirely of steel, and viewed from the river will present an imposing appearance.

FUNERAL DIRGE

SUCH WAS THE TENOR OF FOOT-BALL LOVERS' SONG IN SALEM LAST NIGHT.

History of the Unparalleled Disaster Which Befell the Willamettes on Agricultural College Grounds Yesterday, by Statesman's Sporting Editor.

Twenty-eight to nothing. And Willamette had the goose-egg. Oh, how chop-fallen the loyal friends of the Willamette football eleven looked last evening as the unwelcome bulletins were posted in The Statesman window recording the progress of the terrible walloping the boys were receiving at the hands of the Corvallis "farmers." No cheers; no smiles; but sadness and surprise. But there is no use waiting about the result; the boys will do better next time. Just read the story of the disaster from the sporting editor who witnessed it.

"It passeth all understanding." For a climax of the strange and most unsatisfactory football season in the history of football in the Pacific northwest, Willamette lost to the Oregon Agricultural college at Corvallis yesterday by a score of 28 to 0. Outweighed and outplayed, battered and beaten, the local lads contested every inch of ground with a fierceness and desperation that is characteristic of their gritty play.

The game served to substantiate the belief that both Corvallis and Willamette are stronger than the University of Oregon, yet both have been beaten by the latter institution, and Eugene has the Oregon championship. Of course, Corvallis is a better team than Willamette, but not nearly so much so as the score would indicate, for there is no denying the fact that the Salem lads did not play their best game. O. A. C.'s getting the ball on the kick-off and carrying it right through for a touchdown, seemed to daunt and overwhelm the Methodists, and they went to pieces at the start. W. U. has an uncertain team, and there are many who still maintain that it is invincible when at its best. Yesterday the fatigue of the train ride, the unfamiliar field, the inclement weather and many other things hurt the chances of the Salem players.

However, Corvallis deserves the fruits of victory. It is the general opinion that if U. of O. had been in Willamette's place the result would have been practically the same. The farmers are simply too heavy for the other Oregon lads. Their interference is great and with men like Walker, Dolan, Abraham and Root to carry the ball, the attack is irresistible. These players were the stars, but the whole eleven played as one man. Griffith, the ex-Albany tackle, went in at left halfback instead of Williams, who is out for the balance of the season. He made a number of pretty runs, but Rinehart would frequently have to stop to explain the signals to him. Griffith was finally forced to give way to Sweek, a second team man. Returning to the four players mentioned, Walker and Dolan, the tackles, respectively called "Pat" and "Fuzzy," deserve great credit. Walker is too big to stop, and whenever he was called upon to take the ball a big grin resulted. It was evident that his transfer from center to tackle was a wise move. Dolan is another good ground gainer, but he depended on fine interference for his runs, while Walker was a whole team by himself. Captain Root at right half lived up to his reputation, his 25-yard run at the beginning of the game being the longest of the day, as Corvallis used line-bucking almost entirely. Abraham, the full-back, did not prove himself the star he was credited to be, but he played good ball.

As Willamette did not once make a yardage, there were no offensive stars. Lounsbury, however, made a good gain when he wriggled through the farmers for a 15-yard run, the occasion being Corvallis' kick-off from the 25-yard line after a touchback. He was also given the ball for another gain of four yards immediately afterwards, but his teammates failed to make up the remainder. He was practically all the ground Willamette gained, except by Coleman's punts, which were good, but his kick-offs miserable. Nace played a good game, and Pollard was a match for the giant Walker, and a great bulwark of the line, as was Philbrook at guard. These two big fellows, together with Keller, were the only ones really able to cope with the gigantic farmers, for such men as Nelson and Marker, the 154-pound center and the 164-pound guard, were swept off their feet as by an avalanche, but full of grit to the last. Rader at fullback was a tower of strength on the defensive, outplaying his opponent, Abraham, despite the latter's aid by his team-mates. Rader is a likely candidate for all-northwest honors.

In general, it was a good game, and Willamette lost to a worthy foe, although by a score out of proportion to the real comparative strength of the two teams. A company of over 200 loyal supporters went on the excursion in the morning. The crowd at the game was large, and Corvallis was last night football mad. The students executed the "serpentine march" between halves of the contest, and, not being content with this, marched in a great throng of hundreds through the principal streets, singing and cheering mind the discordant notes of the college brass band.

The referee was Dr. Roller of the Seattle Athletic Club and University of Washington at Seattle. Cooper, Corvallis' end, kicked three goals and missed two more difficult ones. Rinehart and Root did the farmers' punting. Following is the line-up:

O. A. C.—Cooper, r. e.; Dolan, r. e.; Bundy, r. e.; Cherry, c.; Dunlay, l. e.; Walker, l. e.; Emily, l. e.; Rinehart, g.; Root, r. h.; Griffith, Sweek, l. h.; Abraham, f.

W. U.—Coleman, l. e.; Keller, l. e.; Philbrook, l. g.; Nelson, c.; Marker, r. g.; Pollard, r. t.; Henkle, r. e.; Patton, g.; Nace, Lounsbury, l. h.; Long, t. h.; Rader, f.

The following real estate transfers, aggregating the consideration of \$1843, have been filed for record in the office of the Marion county recorder:

A. L. Hussey to G. M. Staples, et ux, 200 acres in t 9 s, r 2 w, w d \$ 6,000

C. and M. H. Hottinger to Louis Hottinger, 131 acres in t 9 s, r 4 w, w d 2,000

C. Carlson to Anton Pfanz land in t 6 s, r 1 w, w d 1,050

S. and C. H. Moore to Annie Rovelstad, lot 7, Johnson's addition to Silverton; w d 1,000

Thomas Johnson to G. W. Baynard, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 1, Merrifield's addition to Aumsville; w d 300

City View Cemetery Association to E. P. McCormack, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 19, sec. "C," City View cemetery; d 300

P. T. D. Pond, by attorney, to William Nushbaum, 10 acres in t 5 s, r 2 w, d 275

H. E. and E. Noble to May Baker, lots 14 and 15, block 4, Yew Park addition to Salem; w d 80

G. W. Baynard to K. P. Surgis, lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, block 1, Merrifield's addition to Aumsville; w d 1

Total \$11,006

The following real estate transfers, aggregating the consideration of \$1843, have been filed for record in the office of the Marion county recorder:

H. W. Savage et al to Joseph H. Albert, und. l. interest in 10 acres in t 7 s, r 3 w, w d \$1600

P. T. D. Pond to Henry Dassy, 6 acres in t 5 s, r 2 w, d 167

W. F. and A. L. Schuller to G. H. Mericle, 165 of an acre in t 10 s, r 3 w, w d 75

L. A. Port to P. C. Miller, land in Yew Park addition to Salem; q c d 1

Total \$1843

TWO DEATHS AT ASYLUM.

One Committed Suicide by Hanging Himself With Sheet, the Other Died of Apoplexy.

Samuel L. Patton, a young man of 21 years of age, an inmate of the state insane asylum for ten years or more, committed suicide at that institution on Sunday morning by hanging himself with a bed sheet. Coroner Clough was notified and made an investigation, but upon hearing the facts did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest.

Patton was committed from Baker county more than ten years ago when he was a mere child and was what is termed in scientific parlance a moral degenerate, with evil and bestial tendencies in many ways and had the cunning of a mischievous animal. He gave the authorities much trouble by his planning not only to escape himself, but to get other patients to escape and on several occasions he succeeded in eluding the officers of the place seemingly giving him the great enjoyment of his pitiful existence. He ran away three times in rather quick succession the past fall. He was forever in some difficulty also with other patients and needed continuous watching in that respect, though in all this time he has shown no inclination to commit suicide or do himself injury.

On Sunday morning after breakfast he was placed in his room on account of some of his tantrums and in a short time the attendants heard his bed being moved. An effort to open the door disclosed the fact that it was barred and could not be pushed in. Going through the washroom and looking in from the outside, Patton was seen hanging from the transom by means of a sheet made into a rope, his body hanging before the door and the bed moved in front of the body, thus making a thorough barricade. An entrance was forced as quickly as possible but too late to rescue the poor unfortunate—he was beyond relief when cut down.

Patton had no relatives of whom the authorities have any knowledge. His mother lived at Lake City when he was committed, but several years ago she ceased to pay any attention to him and letters to her were returned uncalled for.

Kaston Feicke, an old Scotchman, aged 69 years, died there of apoplexy yesterday. He was sent from Portland about five years ago and the body was shipped there at the request of the old man's guardian. The deceased was a single man and had some means, accumulated during his earlier years.

DISABLED TOWING STEAMER.

Grey Eagle Tears Some Rents on Rocks—The Oregonians Make Trip to Sidney.

The towing steamer Grey Eagle passed by this city yesterday en route to Portland, where she will be transferred to the drydock for repairs. The crew was working diligently to keep the boat afloat when seen passing at this point, owing to several holes in the bottom, due to the extreme low water near Independence, permitting the steamer to scrape over the large rocks which are very numerous at that point. The large raft of logs which the boat was towing was left up the river at the place of the accident, and the steamer Eugene will bring them to this city as soon as the river rises. The steamer Oregon, belonging to the O. C. T. Company, made a successful trip to Sidney Sunday and succeeded in bringing to this city seventy-one tons of freight, consisting of flour and wheat. This is a trip which has not as yet been made before at the present stage of the river, and had it not been for the powerful engines and the light draft with which this little steamer is equipped the run could not have been made.

HEAVY DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Large Clothing Horse in Los Angeles Guttered by Angry Flames—Loss Probably \$175,000.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 24.—Fire from unknown origin completely gutted tonight the four story brick building occupied by Harris & Frank, one of the oldest clothing haberdashery firms in the city. The stock, valued at \$175,000, is probably a total loss.

DEEDS RECORDED.

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Total \$1843

MORE REFORM

GREAT INTEREST IN MONTENEGRO IN ELECTIONS FOR DEPUTIES, HELD YESTERDAY.

King Nicholas Has Granted to People a Representative Assembly—Montenegro, a Small Country, Has Never Been of Importance, but Change Expected.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—A dispatch from Cetinje says that great interest is manifested in Montenegro in the election for deputies that are being held today in pursuance of the recent manifesto of Prince Nicholas, granting to the people a representative assembly. Montenegro is so diminutive a country, with its population of two hundred thousand, that Europe has been accustomed to pay little regard to it. But the present move changing from an absolute monarchy to a parliamentary form of government is of such importance that it cannot be overlooked, especially in view of the current drift of affairs in Russia and other parts of the continent.

In granting the people a representative assembly the reigning prince of Montenegro has once again given evidence of the fact that he is the shrewdest and most statesmanlike of all the rulers of the Balkan states. The move was made on his own initiative. Until now Prince Nicholas has been, to all intents and purposes, the absolute ruler of his country. Nearly a year ago he announced that he intended to bring his country into line with other modern powers, and to endow his people with a parliamentary form of government, to be modeled on that of Italy, namely, an upper house, or senate, composed of elected peers and partly of nominees of the crown, and a lower chamber, of which all the members are to be elected by the people. The first session of the new assembly will be held on December 19.

TUBERCULOSIS EXPOSITION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—To aid in stamping out consumption, a comprehensive tuberculosis exhibition opened at the American Museum of Natural History today under the auspices of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The exhibition attempts to show the facts regarding the disease and its distribution. There are exhibits of sanatoria and numerous photographs and charts. Large maps are displayed showing the relative prevalence of the disease in different states, and others give similar information concerning the chief cities and various occupations.

EVACUATION DAY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Evacuation day, the anniversary of that November 25, 1783, when Washington marched from Harlem into New York, just before the city was evacuated by the British, was observed today. As usual, the flag on the Battery pole was run up and there was a parade of the Old Guard.

International Correspondence Schools, SCRANTON, PA.

H. V. REED, Representative. HEADQUARTERS, EUGENE, OREGON. FULL INFORMATION FURNISHED UPON REQUEST.

Representative in Salem at ELDRIDGE HOUSE, from the 1st to 5th each month.

TO THE OLD HOME

If you are going home—to your childhood's home—this year, remember that the NORTHERN PACIFIC leads to everybody's home.

You can go by way of St. Paul to Chicago, or St. Louis, and thence reach the entire East and South. Or, you can go to Duluth, and from there use either the rail lines, or one of the superb Lake Steamers down the lakes to Detroit, Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo—the Pan-American City.

Start right and you will probably arrive at your destination all right, and, to start right, use the Northern Pacific, and preferably the "NORTH COAST LIMITED" train, in service after MAY 5th.

Any local agent will name rates.

A. D. CHARLTON Assistant General Passenger Agent, PORTLAND, OREGON.

CUT THIS OUT

To the Northwest Poultry Journal, Salem, Or:

Enclosed please find 10 cents for a three month's trial subscription to the Northwest Poultry Journal. If I do not stop it at that time you may continue to send it and I will pay 50 cents within six months for a year's subscription. If not paid till the end of the year the price will be 60 cents.

Name

City

State