Official Baking Powder Tests.

The public analyst for the Canadian Government in his recent report says:

"The following figures show the quantity of leavening gas per avoirdupois ounce of baking powder evolved from each under similar tests and conditions:

	Leavening Gas.
"'ROYAL'	112 cubic in. per oz
"'Cleveland's'	91 " " " "
"'Dr. Price's'	90 " " " "
"'None Such'	87 " " " "
"'Imperial'	73 " " " "

"The Strength of Royal is shown to be 23 per cent. greater than any other.

"The ratio of ash to the total leavening power is from 33 to 46 per cent. greater in the other powders than in the Royal.

"As a result of my investigations, I find the Royal Baking Powder far superior to the others. It is pure, contains none but wholesome ingredients, and is of greater strength.

"F. X. VALADE, M. D.,
"Public Analyst, Ontario."

As these powders are sold at retail at the same price, the Royal, besides being purer than any other, is 23 per cent. cheaper.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Postmaster Gen. Wanamaker's Views on the Subject.

WORK FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Suggestions Looking Toward the Establishment of Postal Telegraph Stations.

Washington Special to the Omaha Bee: Postmaster General Wanamaker said the other day, in discussing the probability of final action at this session of congress upon the postal telegraph and postal savings bank bills, that the democrats were exercising more politics in their attitude towards these propositions than the republicans. The postmaster general added, that of all the measures that have come before this congress these two proposed more direct benefits to the people as a mass than any others.

Heretofore propositions looking toward the government control of the telegraph have contemplated the purchase of existing lines, ro the construction of new ones by the federal government. The scheme invented by Mr. Wanamaker contemplates no outlay whatever by the federal government or the people. He has invented an elaborate plan for a postal telegraph which the people can secure through the medium of the government and competitive bidding, the prices to be made by the people and to be much under those now in existence. There has for several months been pending in each branch of congress a bill drawn by the postmaster general "to establish a limited post and telegraph service," which may be described very comprehensively in a few words.

The postmaster general proposes that all postoffices where the free delivery service now exists and the offices of telegraph companies with which the contracts would be made, shall be postal telegraph stations. In addition the postmaster general would be empowered to designate from time to time other postoffices as telegraph offices. He is to be authorized, after inviting proposals by published advertisement, to contract with one or more telegraph companies now in existence or that may be incorporated, for a period of ten years for the transmission of postal telegrams on conditions and at rates of toll set forth in the bill. Rates may be reduced by the consent of both parties to contracts at any time during the continuance of the contracts. Postal telegrams are to be sent in the order of filing, except government telegrams, which take precedence. It is proposed that the charges for the collection, transmission and delivery of postal telegrams other than postal money order and special delivery telegrams shall be as follows.

For twenty words between stations within a state or territory, or between stations 300 miles apart or less, 15 cents; for twenty words between stations in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Connecticut, Tennessee and Mississippi, and the states east of them, 25 cents; for 20 words between stations in the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Louisiana, and points west of them, 25 cents; for 20 words between stations in states forming, generally speaking, zones up and down on both sides of the Mississippi, 25 cents; for twenty words betwen any two stations not above provided for, 50 cents; for all words in excess of the first 20, one cent per word; prepayment of replies to be made at the office from which the original telegram is transmitted.

There are to be separate accounts kept in the office for the postal telegraph service. The stations or postoffices not having a postal telegraph service and telegraph lines can utilize the postal telegraph by simply mailing the postal telegrams to the nearest office having postal telegraph service. The postmaster will at that place open the messages and finding the proper stamps enclosed file the message for transmission by telegraph. At the receiving point the operator simply encloses the message in an envelope and deposits it at the postoffice or any street box and the mailcarriers are utilized for the delivery of messages. It is held by Mr. Wanamaker that one-third of the cost of handling telegraph matter is in carrying the messages to and from the office. All of this expense will be saved to the government and patrons by the utilization of the regular mail carriers.

In any case the payment of 10 cents extra would provide for an immediate special delivery, in the same manner as a letter is now delivered when a special delivery stamp is affixed in addition to the regular postage. No matter how remote postoffices may be from postal telegraph stations, they could always have the advantage of the telegraph service forward and backward; for postal telegrams could always be sent by mail to the nearest telegraph station for transmission thence by wire to their destination, or they could be received by mail from the telegraph stations similarly. The postmaster general elaborates his plan as follows:

"It will be observed that postal telegrams would be collected and delivered by means of the postoffice service and transmitted by wire from point of origin to destination through the medium of the contracting telegraph company. This company would stand in exactly the same relation to the postoffice department that a railway or steamship company of a stage line or local express company holds, which has a contract for transporting mail matter from one city or town to another, or between branch postoffices in large cities."

In many cases a postal telegram would be collected, transmitted and delivered with no more delay than now occurs in the business of existing telegraph companies; and in most cases the time consumed in the collection and delivery, especially in respect to postal telegrams passing between distant cities or towns, would not affect the value of the communication. Indeed, it is believed a vast amount of correspondence now committed to the mails would seek the more speedy postal telegraph channel. In each case the postoffice department would earn its postage, while the people would be better served. The telegraph company would be able to do the business at the greatly reduced rates, because it could be relieved not only of all the accounting, but of two other important items of expense to it, namely, the collection and delivery of telegrams which would be removed from them entirely, and that, too, without any appreciable additional expense to the department. Mr. Wanamaker says on this point:

"In cases where the amount of business to be done would not justify the telegraph company in the maintenance of a separate telegraph staff, the postmaster, if not an operator himself, would employ an operator, his extra compensation from the telegraph service enabling him to procure such help. In many cases the postmaster's assistant or one of his clerks would be selected with a view to his ability to telegraph. The result would be that in such cases the telegraph work could be done by the postmaster or his assistant, and their compensation thereby be increased; and where the regular postoffice duties are so heavy as to preclude such joint labors without their undue interference with each other, the telegraph company would employ an operator to give all of his time to the telegraph. There would be no overcharge by thrifty operators. The charges for postal telegrams could be easily understood. There are but three separate tariffs named, 15, 25 and 50 cents for the first twenty words. One cent per word is charged in all cases for additional words.

"If an insufficient value of stamps should be affixed, the deficit would be collected from addresses provided at least 15 cents should be prepaid If stamps of less than the minimum amount (15 cents) were affixed, the communication could be forwarded by mail. The bill would protect both the postoffice department and the public, and would provide for a class of correspondence that generally speaking, would not be put upon the wires at the high rates now prevailing.

"I can not be made to believe that this union of the telegraph and the postal service, whereby each would so distinctly lessen the burden of work of the other, will not appeal to the ingenuity, the enterprise, and the good sense of the American people the moment they understand it.

"I am sure it is easily susceptible of proof that this convenient, safe, and quick service would be very generally used. We use a postal card for brief communications and run the inappreciable risk of having the contents known to persons other than the addressees; by paying twice the price of a postal card we can convey a whole ounce of written matter under seal; and by paying ten cents more, we can secure an immediate delivery. In the case of telegraph it is true, there is already a deferred service at night, for which about two-thirds or three-fourths of the full rate is charged, depending upon the number of words transmitted, and delivery being made on the next succeeding business morning; and it has been argued with some show of reason that the small number of night messages compared with those sent at day rates is evidence that the public demands a quick rather than a cheap telegraphic service; and that any effort largely to increase the volume of telegraphic business by means of much cheaper rates, for a deferred service would only result in loss, for the reason that the expense of performing that service would increase in substantially the same ratio with the volume of business."

The postmaster general contends that there could be no possible injustice done to private corporations by the operation of his propositions, as the Western Union telegraph company would undoubtedly be one of the sharpest bidders, if not the most succesful in bidding for the postal telegraph service. He acknowledges that there would be a probability of a new and powerful company coming into competition and springing into existence by virtue of the government patronage, as a proposed new company would be a legitimate bidder if it were shown that the incorporators were responsible parties. He contend further, that no impersonal or unselfish objection can be raised to this plan, inasmuch as in every instance the people would get as good service as they have at present, at rates averaging 50 per cent less than is now paid. Beside the statement that one-third the expense of telegraphing comes from the employment of a service similar to that which would be had by the employment of a free delivery service, the announcement is made by the postmaster general that there is a profit of something like forty cents for each message now handled by the telegraph companies, and that if dividends were paid upon the actual outlay in the way of lines and offices, they would aggregate nearly 100 per cent a year.

The Problem Solved.—An Unrivaled Blood Purifier.

Found at last in Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup—A remedy which expels all poisonous matter from the blood. A well known citizen of West Lebanon, Ind., testifies to its value:

It affords me pleasure to state that my wife has received greater benefit from Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup than from any medicine she has ever taken. We find it to be the best family remedy and the greatest blood purifier that we have ever used. It is truly all it is claimed to be by its founder. You cannot recommend it too highly.

Yours Truly,
CHANE WALLACE, West Lebanon, Ind.
Sold by Smith & Stelner.

SALEM MARKET REPORT.

A Synopsis of the Markets—Buying and Selling Prices.

RETAIL PRICES.

REVISED QUOTATIONS.

Shoulders, Sugar cured, per lb, 12½
Breakfast bacon 12½
Hams—Sugar cured, per lb, 16½c.
Beef—6@12½c.
Pork—5 @ 10c.
Mutton—10 @ 12½c.
Veal—10 @ 12½c.
Timothy seed—Per pound, 7c selling.
Red clover seed—Per pound, 16c.
White clover seed—Per pound, 20c. "
Alsike—15c per pound.
Red top—10c per pound.
Lincoln Grass—12½c per pound.
Rye Grass—10c per pound.
Orchard Grass, 12c per pound.
Beans—5c per lb.
Oat meal—at 5c.
Canned Fruit. Peaches, $3 00; apricot, $3 00; blackberries, $3; corn, best grades $2 00; tomatoes $1 50; string beans $1 50; green peas $1 85; per doz. In two lb cans.
Green Fruit.—Choice apples 75@1.00 per box; pears 75c per box; potatoes 65c; carrots 5c parsnips $1 00; onions 5c per lb.
Fish.—Salmon 7@10c per lb; Sturgeon 5@7c per lb small fish 5@6c per lb; salt salmon, 7@10c per lb.

BUYING PRICES.

Wheat—62½c net.
Flour—Per barrel, $4.00, best 190 lbs.
Oats—Per bushel, 45 @ 50c.
Barley—Per bushel, 60c.
Bran—Per ton, $16 50 at mill, sacked.
Shorts—Per ton, $17 50 " sacked.
Chop—Per ton, $22.00 " sacked.
Hens—Quoted at 30c per lb.
Eggs—20c per dozen.
Potatoes—Per bushel, 50@60c
Corn meal—3c per pound.
Cheese—12@14c per pound.
Dried plums—Per lb, 8@10c.
Dried prunes—Per lb, 12@15c.
Imported prunes 15c per lb.
Butter—30@35c per pound for good
Lard—12½@15c per lb.
Hams—Per pound, 14@16c.
Bacon sides—10 per lb.
Shoulders—8@9c per lb.
Chickens. 7 to 10c.
Turkeys 12½c per lb.
Geese 7@8 per lb.
Ducks, 10½@14c per lb

Dr. Price's Baking Cream Powder.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

EXPENSIVE DELICACIES.

The Delicious Food Eaten by a Backwoodsman.

Eggs at Ten Dollars Apiece—They Are Very Scarce, of Course, But Gourmands Must Have Them—A Chapter for Epicures.

"I have eaten the egg of many wild birds, from the plover to the wild goose, and have found some of them very good and many of them very bad," said an epicure to a New York Mail and Express reporter, "but the ruffed grouse's egg is simply a morsel fit for the gods. The pampered palate of no Oriental potentate ever lingeringly dallied with so rich and perfect a delicacy, and yet I never ate grouse's eggs elsewhere than on the rough, uncovered table of some backwoodsman's cabin, the last place in the world where the epicure might expect to have his taste satisfied, let alone glorified. How were they prepared? Simply boiled. Boiled until the white and yelk were thoroughly cooked. A ruffed grouse's egg is big enough to make two dainty bites. It isn't at all likely that you will ever have the opportunity of breakfasting on this delicacy, as it is more than scarce nowadays. Besides, the law places a price on ruffed grouse's eggs that put them out of the reach of the ordinary run of egg-eaters. In the estimation of the law these eggs are worth $10 apiece—$120 a dozen—and they *are* worth it. But in case the rare happiness of sitting down to a meal with a dozen of them may occur to you some time, I had better tell you how they should be disposed of. Don't cut a grouse's egg in two, nor dig the meat from the shell with a spoon. Either would be profanation. Gently tap the small end of the egg on your plate until the shell is cracked. Then peel the shell carefully off of the meat. The shell is very brittle and the richness beneath it very tender. When that is bared of its covering it lies in your hand a velvety ellipse, white as ivory. Do not salt or pepper it or you spoil it. Bite off half of it. The meat, both the ivory white and the old gold yelk, will melt in your mouth like some rich, creamy paste, and its flavor is indescribably delicious.

"It has been a long time since I tickled my palate with ruffed grouse's eggs. They are only in season for a few days in May, when they are fresh laid in the nest, and of course a person has to be right on the ground to take advantage of them.

"Next to the ruffed grouse the pinnated grouse, or prairie chicken, lays the best eggs for eating. I have known as high as $60 a dozen to be paid for prairie chicken eggs in Chicago, although in the early days of that city, while the surrounding prairie still swarmed with that game bird, its eggs were more abundant in the market than hens' eggs were. I have no doubt that eggs of all the numerous grouse family are superior to hens' eggs, but I never ate any but the two mentioned.

"In this country there is no such thing as the business of gathering wild eggs, but in England the collecting of wild birds' eggs for the table is a regular calling, particularly plover eggs. The eggs of the plover is a great delicacy among epicures there. Go into any of the poultry shops in English towns and cities during April and May and you will see an enticing display of plover, partridge and other edible eggs of wild birds. They are usually shown in baskets fashioned in imitation of moss-lined birds' nests, each basket containing a dozen eggs. Plover eggs are the most abundant, but baskets made up from selections from different kinds of wild eggs are common. Plover eggs are sold for four shillings a dozen—about one dollar—and, of course, do not enter very largely into the marketing of the poor. The hunting of plover eggs is a profession with a certain class of shiftless men and boys. The finding of the nest requires a great degree of skill and cunning, and the business is not over profitable to the nest hunters. Three dozen eggs a day is a big day's hunting. The dealer has a way of testing the eggs to satisfy himself as to their soundness, and it is rare, indeed, that two or three bad ones are not found in each nest. The collector is paid thirty cents a dozen for his sound eggs. Thousands of dozens of plover eggs are said to be collected every spring. There is no law against the robbing of nests, but the severe and general laws against trespassing are a constant menace to the egg-hunters.

"The eggs of some wild fowl rank high among edible wild eggs, with the accent on the rank. The eggs of all wild ducks, with the exception of the wood or summer duck, and the egg of the water hen, are strong and tough. Why they should be I don't know, as these birds, or the most of them, are clean, vegetable feeders. The wood duck egg is a passably good article of food. A boiled wild goose egg, if it were round, would make a first rate bowling ball, but a wild swan's egg is very palatable. The egg of the wild turkey is better than that of any domestic fowl. The semi-wild fowls, as the guinea hen and the peafowl, lay eggs that are more grateful than an ordinary hen's egg to the palate of the epicure. The speckled, humming-top shaped egg of the screeching guinea hen is the best poultry yard egg for the table that the farmer can sell. Speaking of the poultry yard naturally suggests the pigeon. The egg of that bird is utterly worthless for food. The wild pigeon's egg turns to milk when boiled, and smells like rancid oil. The quail's egg is a sweet, creamy, but insipid little morsel, and, like the cherry, you can't make two bites of it. I intend to try how sparrow eggs will touch the epicurean taste, and if they warrant it, will try and introduce them as a table dainty. That might be a good way toward abating these little nuisances."

A Mighty Lucky Man.

If any sea captain has had a more uneventful and successful life than Captain Nathaniel H. Falker, of Biddeford, Me., let him say so. Captain Falker, who the other day sold his last vessel, the schooner Messenger, and retired from business, was born sixty-nine years ago. When nine years old he went to sea, and has followed it steadily ever since. During forty of the sixty years he has been a captain. In these forty years he never lost a man, never had a man die at sea, never lost a spar or a sail and never called upon the underwriters for a cent of insurance money.

Musical Taste in California.

The musical taste of the young women in rural California may be inferred from the following order recently received by a Sacramento music store: "Have you got a song with the words & accompliment called chipy Get your Hair cut, johny get your gun—I don't know the name of the song, but I think that is part of the first verse. Please let me know right away if you have it & the price of it & also have you the music of a Song called of the day and price of it, & have you got a song called she is my big Fat Consumpted lina jane & price of it."

A NEW disease called photo-electric ophthalmia is described as owing to the action of the sun.

CALIFORNIA
Positive Negative
ELECTRIC LINIMENT
CURES CATARRH
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Corns
HEADACHE, And ALL PAIN.
The California Positive and Negative
ELECTRIC COUGH CURE
CURES COLDS, CROUP, CONSUMPTION.
Sold by all Druggists. Each 25c, 50c & $1
Dressinger & Co., Pr's. Los Angeles Cal.

A LOVELY WOMAN

overheard one say of her, "By heaven she's painted!" "Yes," retorted she indignantly, "and by heaven only!" Ruddy health mantled her cheek, yet this beautiful lady, once thin and pale, and suffering from a dry hacking cough, night-sweats, and spitting of blood, seemed destined to fill a consumptive's grave. After spending hundreds of dollars on physicians, without benefit, she tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; her improvement was soon manifested, and in a few months she was plump and rosy again,—a perfect picture of health and strength.

This wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery," now world-famed as a remedy for consumption, which is really lung-scrofula, is not only an acknowledged remedy for that terrible fatal malady, when taken in time and given a fair trial, but also for all forms of scrofulous, Skin and Scalp Diseases as white swellings, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Sole-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Itch, Carbuncles, Erysipelas and kindred diseases. All scaly, crusty, itching, troublesome eruptions yield readily to its curative powers. It invigorates the liver, purifies the blood and promotes all the bodily functions. It is the only liver, blood and lung remedy, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee that it will do all that is recommended to, or money paid for it will be refunded.

$500 REWARD
offered for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN O'SHEA, Attorney at law. Room over Capital National bank. Collections specially. Correspondence solicited.

S. F. BONHAM, B. N. HAYDEN, W. H. HOLMES.
BONHAM, HOLMES & HAYDEN, Attorneys at law. Office in Bush's block, between State and Court, on Com'l St.

S. T. RICHARDSON, Attorney at law, office up stairs in front rooms of new Patton block, corner Commercial and Court streets, Salem, Oregon.

J. J. SHAW, Attorney-at-Law, Salem, Oregon. Office first door to the left in head of stairs in the rear of Ladd & Bush's bank.

TILMON FORD, attorney at law, Salem, Oregon. Office up-stairs in Patton's block.

PRATT & HUNT, attorneys at law, Salem, Oregon. Office over Capital National bank, Commercial street. Money to loan.

D'ARCY & BINGHAM, Attorneys and counselors at law, Salem, Oregon. Having an abstract of the records of Marion county, including a full and block index of Salem, they have special facilities for examining titles to real estate. Business in the supreme court and in the state departments will receive prompt attention.

MINTA S. A. DAVIS, M. D., Graduate of American Medical College, offers her professional service to those who may need them. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Office up stairs in New Bush building, Commercial street.

DR. J. M. KEENE, Dentist. Office over the White Corner Court and Commercial streets.

W. P. PUGH, Architect, Plans, Specifications and superintendence for all classes of buildings. Office 280 Commercial St., up stairs.

C. S. McNALLY, Architect, New Bush Breyman block. Plans and specifications of all classes of of buildings on short notice. Superintendence of work promptly looked after. 2-5-tf

A. W. BENT, Artist studio, Bush Brey block. Classes Thursdays and Saturdays.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A NEW Paper Hanger, New tools, New designs; has learned the trade will give reference. F. K. HALL, Office with Globe Real Estate Exchange.

MRS. E. C. RONCO, barber and hairdresser, Sassafras ladies' and children's hair a specialty. She will be pleased to see all her old customers at her shop opposite the Opera House.

JOSEPH FUSSE, barber and hairdresser. Hair cutting 25 cents, shaving 15 cents. Bath rooms in connection. Best of work. 113 State street.

F. J. STRAYER, G. W. MEEKS, REAL Estate Agency 265 Commercial street, Salem, Oregon. Meeks & Strayer have on sale fine farms, city and acreages in this and other counties. Also choice timber lands, mills and business properties. A choice 10 acres near city at a special bargain. Give us a call. We can suit you. Correspondence solicited.

P. J. LARSEN & CO., Manufacture of all kinds of vehicles. Repairing a specialty. Shop 45 State street.

GEO. BOEYE—Barber and Hair-dressing parlors. Finest baths in the city. 206 Commercial street, Salem.

WM. R. DUNNINGTON, Proprietor Willamette Barber Shop—under Willamette Hotel. Only first class workmen employed.

DR. T. C. SMITH, Dentist, 92 State street, Salem, Or. Finished dental operations of every description. Painless operations a specialty.

F. B. SOUTHWICK, Contractor and builder. Well prepared to do all kinds of building and guarantee satisfaction.

JOHN GRAY,—Contractor and builder. Fine inside finishing a specialty. 485 Commercial street, Salem Oregon.

JOHN KNIGHT, blacksmith. Horse shoeing and repairing a specialty. Shop at the foot of Liberty street, Salem, Oregon. 2-25-tf

SOCIETY NOTICES

A. O. U. W.—Pioneer Lodge No. 2. Meets in K. of P. hall, Salem, Oregon. Meets every Saturday evening at its hall in State Insurance block, corner Commercial and Chemeketa streets. Visiting and sojourning brethren invited. F. H. SOUTHWICK, M. W.
JAS. ELLS, Recorder.

G. A. R.—Sedgwick Post, No. 30, Department of Oregon, meets every Monday evening at the hall over the Oregon Land Company's office. Visiting comrades are cordially invited to attend.
D. C. SHERMAN, Post Commander.
S. A. HANKS, Adjutant.

L. S. SKIFF & CO.'s Dentists, Near Opera House, Salem, Or.

SALEM SAUSAGE WORKS.
Only German Market in City.
Choicest, Fresh, Smoked and Pickled Meats Manufactured.
All kinds of Sausages, Wholesale and Retail—Free delivery in city.
171 Commercial St,
CHAS. WOLZ, PROP.

EAST AND SOUTH
—VIA
Southern Pacific Route
Shasta Line

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS TRAIN—RUN DAILY BETWEEN PORTLAND AND S. F.

South.			North.
7:00 p. m.	Lv.	Portland Ar.	9:35 a. m.
9:18 p. m.	Lv.	Salem Lv.	7:26 a. m
10:15 a.m.	Ar.	San Fran. Lv.	9:00 p. m

Above trains stop only at following stations north of Roseburg, East Portland Oregon City, Woodburn, Salem, Albany Tangent, Shedds, Halsey, Harrisburg Junction City, Irving and Eugene.

ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY.

8:00 a. m.	Lv.	Portland Ar.	4:00 p. m.
10:52 a. m	Lv	Salem Lv.	1:08 p. m.
5:40 p. m.	Ar.	Roseburg Lv.	6:20 a. m

Albany Local, Daily (Except Sunday.)

3:00 p. m.	Lv.	Portland Ar.	9:00 a. m.
7:53 p. m.	Lv.	salem Lv.	6:08 a. m
9:00 p. m.	Ar.	Albany Lv.	5:00 a. m.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.
For accommodation of second class passengers attached to express trains.

West Side Division, Between Portland and Corvallis:
DAILY—(EXCEPT SUNDAY).

7:30 a. m.	Lv.	Portland Ar.	5:30 p. m.
12:10 p. m.	Ar.	Corvallis Lv.	12:55 p. m.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN—(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

4:40 p. m.	Lv.	Portland Ar.	8:20 a. m.
7:25 p. m.	Ar.	McMinnville Lv.	5:45 a. m.

Through Tickets
—To all points—
EAST and SOUTH
For tickets and full information regarding rates maps, etc., apply to the Company's agent Salem, Oregon.
E.P. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. and Pass. Ag't
R. KOEHLER, Manager

Health is Wealth!

DR. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefullness, Mental Depression, Softening of the brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, premature old age, barrenness, loss of power caused by over-exertion of the brain. Each box contains one month's treatment, $1.00 a box or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by Geo. E. Good, Druggist, Sole agent, 309 Com. St., Salem, Or.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD

And Oregon Development company's steamship line. 225 miles shorter, 20 hours less time than by any other route. First class through passenger and freight line from Portland and all points in the Willamette valley to and from San Francisco

TIME SCHEDULE, (Except Sundays).

Leave Albany	1:00 P M
Leave Corvallis	1:40 P M
Arrive Yaquina	5:40 P M
Leave Yaquina	8:45 A M
Leave Corvallis	10:55 A M
Arrive Albany	11:10 A M

O. & C. trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

The above trains connect at YAQUINA with the Oregon Development Co's Line of Steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

SAILING DATES.

STEAMERS.	FROM YAQUINA
Farallon, Friday	June 27
Willamette Valley, Tuesday	July 1
Farallon, Sunday	" 6
Willamette Valley, Thursday	" 11
Farallon, Tuesday	" 15

STEAMERS.	FROM SAN FRANCISCO
Willamette Valley, Friday	June 27
Farallon, Tuesday	July 1
Willamette Valley, Sunday	" 6
Farallon, Thursday	" 10
Willamette Valley, Tuesday	" 15

This company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

N. B.—Passengers from Portland and all Willamette Valley points can make close connection with the trains of the YAQUINA ROUTE at Albany or Corvallis and if destined to San Francisco, should arrange to arrive at Yaquina the evening before date of sailing.

Passenger and Freight Rates Always the Lowest. For information apply to Messrs HULMAN & Co., Freight and Ticket Agents 200 and 202 Front st., Portland, Or.

C. C. HOGUE Ac't Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Pacific R. R. Co., Corvallis, Or
C. H. HASWELL, Jr. Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt. Oregon Development Co., 304 Montgomery st.;

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