OW are the children this summer? Are they doing well? Do they get all the benefit they should from their food? Are their cheeks and lips of good color? And are they hearty and robust in every way?
If not, then give them

## Scott's Emulsion

of cod liver oil with hypo-It never fails to build

up delicate boys and girls. It gives them more flesh and better blood.

It is just so with the baby also. A little Scott's Emulsion, three or four times a day, will make the thin baby plump and prosperous. It

furnishes the young body with just the material necessary for growing bones and nerves. All Druggists, soc. and \$r. COTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N.Y.



KESSLER. This old one armed specialist, of St. Louis, well known by his long residence and successfully practice in this city, continue to successfully treat all kinds of chronic and original diseases

FREE TREATMENT for the poor who call

CLOOD AND SKIN Pimples, Scronla, Synta, Pimples, Scronla, Syntana Tumors, Tetters, Eczenia and thorizontal fraction in the blood thoroughly radicated, leaving the system in a strong pure and healthful state.

PHEUMATISM treated by an old German remedy. This remedy was remed to Dr. Resseler by a friend in terrin it has never falled.

OLD SORES difference how long affected, at KIDNEY AND URINARY COMPLAINTS. painful, difficult, too irequent, milky or blook vurine, unatural discharges, carefully treated by Pies, recumatism and neuralgia treated by

Take a clear bottle at bedtime and urinate in the bottle, set aside and look at it in the morning. If it is cloudy, or has a cloudy set thing in it, you have some kidney or blander

TAPE WORM removed in twenty-four hour-

DEPATH CHINKS We meet persons every probabilities of bad it is disgusting. This comes from Calairn of sither the nose or stomach. Go and be examined. It can be cured before the lastif dones becomes involved.

COUNG MEN of you are troubled with night stamples, bashfulness, aversion to society, applicate, bashfulness, aversion to society, applicates, despondency, loss of energy, ambition and self-sonderies, which deprive you of your manhood and absolutely unfit you for study, business or marriage—if you are thus afficted you may know the cause. Go and be treated.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN of you troubled with weak, aching backs and kidneys; frequent, paintul urination and sediment in urine; impotency or weakness of sexual organs, and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause. The most obstinate cases of this character treated. PRIVAMP diseases. Gleet, Gonorrhea, In Weakness of Organs, Syphilia, Hydrocele Varioccele and kindred troubles treated.

Consultation Free to All. OFFICE HOURS: From 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Call or address

J. Henri Kessler M. D. At St. Louis Dispensary,

\_\_\_ROO YAMHILL STREET PORTLAND. - - - OREGON 

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IN THE LONG AGO.

n the St. Louis Spaniards Marched Against the Michigan English.

A Spanish army came to Chicago in the long ago. The minor details of it and the finer statecraft reasons of it are hidden in the catacombs of the Escurial along with tons of other documents that will never see the light again. But we know that those men of war marched over the Illinois prairies, and that they were sent to increase the dominions of their sovereigns.

By the treaty of Paris, signed in 1768, France ceded to Spain all of that vast territory known as Louisiana, which stretched from the mouth of the Mississippi to the Canadian line. In 1781 Great Britain was at war with the United States, Spain, Holland and France. St. Louis was a Spanish town, and English officers attacked it at the head of 1,500 Indians. They were defeated with little trouble and retreated.

In revenge the Spanish commander at St. Louis, which his people called "San Luis de Illinois," planned a raid against the British post of St. Joseph. It was a fort or outpost, located at a point two miles from the present city of Benton Harbor, Mich., and 60 miles northwest of Chicago, across the lake. The force began its long, difficult and dangerous journey on Jan. 2, 1781. They estimated the distance at 220 leagues, or 660 miles, and subsequent surveys have proved that they were remarkably good guessers. It was officered by Captain Eugenio Purre, commanding, and Lieutenant Carlos Tayon. The interpreter was Luis Chevalier. Chiefs Electurno and Nequigen led the 60 Indians of the Fox and Pottawatomie tribes. There were 65 Spanish volunteers, in all 180 men, selected with special reference to their ability to withstand the arduous journey.

They marched up the Mississippi river to the mouth of the Illinois and thence along the track of the French explorers and voyagers. The route took them up the Illinois river past Fort Oreve Cœur (Peoria) to old Fort St. Louis (Starved Rock). Here they planted the blood stained banner of Aragon and Castile. A century before from that rocky eminence La Salle had unfurled the fleur-de-lis of France. Subsequently the British flag had waved over it. Now Old Glory waves there in peace

and beauty.

Purre's force toiled in snow and ice to the junction of the Kankakee and Desplaines rivers. They followed the Desplaines to a point west of what is now South Chicago and came to the lake at its southern edge. They found it a desolate region of swamps and sand dunes. Thence they marched to their

The small garrison of St. Joseph fled to Detroit at the news of their approach, and all of the stores fell into the hands of the invaders. They proclaimed the sovereignty of Spain over this section and divided the stores. After resting some days they began their return march over the former route. They reached St. Louis in safety after a midwinter march of nearly 1,400 miles through a hostile country. They had few casualties and gathered much plunder. — Chicago Chronicle.

It is an interesting fact in the records of scientific progress that the United States navy has for a long time past been dropping bottles overboard in the water along the coast of Spain and from the Madeira and the Canaries southward along the coast of Africa. fact that all these bottles that have been recovered have been found on the coast of South America, on the Antilles, and some of them as far west as the mouth of the Rio Grande, suggests the inference that every buoyant object which has been dropped into the ocean during the present geological epoch by prehistoric or historic Spaniards, Portuguese or Africans has found its way to America and been stranded somewhere between the tenth parallel south and the thirtieth parallel north. In the northern part of the Atlantic ocean the currents run the other way, and the mails have been delivered from America to Europe. In the Pacific ocean the daily mails delivered on the west coast of America from Mount St. Elias southward have proceeded from about the twentieth parallel north, in the vicini-ty of the Malay peninsula and archipelago, thence have traveled through the China sea and the Japanese sea to pick up matters designed for the western hemisphere.

The name of Eureka gas is given to a new illuminant, expected to rival acetylene. This gas, as described in Invention and originated by M. Hector de Favi of Montefiascone, Italy, is obtained as follows: Lime as pure as possible is the larger companies. These conditions employed as a base, colophony and cal- are responsible for the closing out of cium carbide being added-1,000 parts the cattle princes. There is no longer of the mixture ready for use consisting of 900 of quicklime, 50 of colophony and 50 of calcium carbide-and there is said to be no liability of explosion by mixing with air. No heating of water and no special burner is needed. One been denuded of grass by the numerous thousand parts of the mixture give 60 | smaller ranchmen. This was a warnliters of gas at a pressure of 35 milli- ing that the most obstinate must heed. meters of water, and the photometric And so the cattle companies that forintensity of the flame is stated to be merly numbered their possessions by 92.4 candle hours, while the same amount of calcium carbide employed them easier in hundreds. The small Thus, it is asserted, the new gas is 50 per cent cheaper than acetylene, or that at equal cost it will give half as much more light.

An Unerring Barometer.

The advertising columns of legitimate newspapers are now regarded by the more intelligent and thrifty portion of the public as an unerring barometer of the character, energy and success of business men, and those who fail to appreciate the now universally accepted method of reaching the people must fall behind in the race for business profits -Philadelphia Times.

## THE CATTLE KINGS.

ONCE A GREAT POWER IN THE WEST THEY ARE NOW DISPLACED.

imall Stock Raisers Have Driven Out the Larger Once-Big Ranges and Water Holes Fenced In - How the Bonanss Cattle Outlits Made Enormous Profits.

The great cattle ranges of western why.

North Dakota and Montana, where for My heart best strengely as we lingered there, My love and I. nearly 20 years, the bonanza cattle outfits have held complete sway, and where cattle have roamed the vast prairies at will, like the buffalo a quarter of a century ago, are passing out of existence.

The deathknell of the large cattle companies has been sounded by the innumerable settlers who have taken up vacant government land in the great grazing region, built "shanties" in the vicinity of every natural spring and water hole, fenced in thousands of acres of grazing land and driven the immense herds of the bonanza cattlemen from place to place, until there is no place left for them to go. All the years that the vast prairies of the west have remained unsettled have been worth millions to the cattle princes. Hundreds of ! thousands of cattle have been imported, placed upon the ranges at a cost not to exceed \$16 a head for the 2-year-old steers, allowed to roam at will for two years, at an average animal cost not to exceed \$3, and then sold in the market at Chicago for an average price of \$45 to \$50. The free ranges offered by the millions of acres of unsurveyed and unoccupied government land have been turned into millions of dollars in cold cash by the cattle kings, but the tide of immigration to the west has sealed their fate and they are ready to go.

For 20 years nearly a vast region lying along the western part of North Dakota and the eastern strip of Montana measuring 100 miles in width and 150 miles in length has been entirely given up to the interests of the cattle kings. Thousands of head of cattle have been grazed year after year, countless trainloads of beeves have been shipped to market and millions of dollars have gone into the pockets of the cattlemen. Pierre Wiebaux, the Montana stockman, said to be the largest single owner of cattle in the United States, has numbered his total possessions of cattle at 50,000 head. The Berry-Boice Cattle company has owned and grazed each year not fewer than 30,000 head, and there are numerous companies that have essayed to keep on the ranges an annual total of from 10,000 to 35,000 head. The vastness of the business of these cattle companies may be estimated from the fact that the annual shipments for the past few years have been from 3,000 to 6,000 head for each of the large companies. The annual profits of the larger companies, after deducting the original cost of the cattle and the cost of their maintenance upon the ranges, are from \$75,000 to \$150,000-all that from the free ranges of the government, given without taxation or any return what-

To understand the situation that has existed up to the present time it must be remembered that this broad region which has been given up to the interests of the cattle growers has not been intersected by a fence, disturbed with a plow or graced with a field of grain up to a few short years ago-nothing for s but short nutritious grass, which cured on the prairie, as clover in a stack, and served equally well for food in dead of winter as in the heat of summer.

Forth upon this vast area every spring have been poured streams of gaunt, ill shaped, long horned and lean ribbed southern cattle. Left to roam at will, they have thriven and waxed fat, until in two years they have become sleek and fat and comely to the eye. During all that period they have been as free and untrammeled as were ever the buffalo. But at the close of the maturing period they have been rounded up, driven to railroad stock shipping pens and loaded upon the cars for a trip to market. Their places are taken by fresh importations from the south. And so, year after year, have the processes been repeated, until the profits that were known to have accrued from the business have tempted thousands of small holders of cattle to settle in this region and engage in the beef business on a smaller scale.

The presence of there smaller operators is the inevitable doom of the cattle kings. Their vast berds are no longer allowed to roam the ranges undisturbed. The small ranchmen have built fences and inclosed the water holes. The prairies have been made to yield to the mowing machine, and the former free grass has come to be cut and stacked as hay, until the ranges in many places are bare of feed for the herds of room for their thousands of beeves. Fifteen thousand cattle, the property of one of the larger operators, succumbed to the severity of the weather for no other reason than that the ranges had the thousands of head may now number singly would give only 18 candle hours. | ranchman is the man upon whom the market of the future must rely for its beef. -St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Out of His Depth.

"What," said the girl with loose hair around her ears and a sparmodic manner, "is your opinion of the ultimate destiny of the human race?"

"Did I-er-understand you to say the ultimate destiny of the human sace?" inquired Willie Wishington. "Yes."

"Why-um-if you want my candid opinion, I should say that—uh—that it's a long ways off."—Washington THE MOON AND I.

A golden moon that leans her gentle face On the blue darkness of the summer sky— We watched her steal aloft a little space, My love and I.

Parting the opal clouds, upward she rose
To wander lonely mid the stars on high.
We thought our world as bright as one of those
My love and I.

Dear love, the moonlight smote your rippling hair And made you smile you knew not how nor

I asked her, fooled by the bewildering light,
If she would try to love me by and by.
She rose and left me. I stood in the night,
The moon and I.
—A. Matheson in Good Words.

THE SPORTS OF LONG AGO. They Were Substantially the Same as

The boys and girls of the present day who become enthusiastic over some new sport and boast that their particular 'club" has the very "newest thing out" would be surprised if they could discover how closely many of the old time pastimes resemble our own.

The Eskimos of the frozen north, the Tupinambras of the Brazilian pampas, the gamins of the Paris streets, the boys and girls of London, of Boston and of Philadelphia, have one kindred tie-the love of sport. There is nothing new der the sun, said the wise man, and es-

pecially is there nothing new in youthful games. Archeologists have found dolls in Egyptian pyramids and on prehistoric tombs; the name of a popular ball club was found scrawled upon the outer walls of Pompeiian houses, and one of

the most exciting matches on record was the one stubbornly fought between the rival nines of Montezuma, king of Mexico, and Nezahual-pilli, 'tzin of The boys of ancient Greece and Rome played at whip top, and quoits, and pair Curling Irons, baseball, and pitch penny, and blindman's buff, and hide and seek, and jackstones, and follow my leader, just

as do the boys of today. The girls were experts at seesaw, and swinging, and dancing, and grace hoops, and dice throwing, and ball play, and, in Sparta, even at running, wrestling and leaping. Tobogganing is as old as ice and snow, and when you play at cherry pits you are only doing what Nero and Commodus and young Themistocles did ages ago in Rome and in Athens.

So, whatever the age or whatever the clime, boys and girls of the world have always lived more for play than for anything else, and however harsh or hard their surroundings, however stern or strict their fathers and their mothers, they always found and always made the most of the time for play.

Said a critic recently on the subject of recreation, "The sports of the day are fast reducing themselves into so many sciences, overweighted with rules and restrictions that often take the real play element from them and make them as unyielding as a problem in algebra."

There is no fun in making our sport a matter of life and death. I know growing people who in these days of prize giving in all manner of games center their whole desires not on the fun of the game, but on the prizes offered. They really seem as much disappointed if they do not carry off a trophy as if they had met with some serious loss. Let us take our fun with a jollity or not can. Interest is one thing and irrita-

bility is quite another. We have only to watch the intense excitement of some of the amateur players in popular games to realize that the critic was right about that algebra problem. The complaint of "unfairness" on one side and of disagreeable triumph on another seem to be the most noticeable features at the close of the sports of today, and we cannot help wondering if this was a feature of the games of olden times or if in this respect the young people of the present really have "something new."—Philadelphia

Father Ryan.

No American poet has given clearer proof of the possession of poetic genius of a rare order than Father Ryan. Certainly no poet has achieved a more enduring fame and secured a warmer place in the hearts of the people of the south than the "poet priest." He is distinctively known as the poet of the "lost cause"-as the bard whose harp sings so sweetly and so pathetically the requiem of a brave and a proud people over the grave wherein their hopes and aspirations have been buried by the mysterious dispensation of an almighty and all wise Providence. This fact puts Father Ryan in a unique place, separated from any other American poet of his time. As to the high intrinsic literary value of the majority of his poems, of the genuineness of his poetic faculty and the excellence of his gift of song there can be no manner of doubt. -Al-

A Handsome Gown. A handsome gown made in Berlin is thus described: "The skirt of a mouse gray reception toilet was of figured moire, decorated with an apronlike arrangement of openwork embroidery, the rosettes and flowers being made very plastic by means of a thick underlining, which permits the delicate shade of the satin lining to shimmer through. The waist was similarly arranged with a traverse empiecement of small satin bands, which fell over the jabot of yellow guipure lace. On the neck was a garland of wired points or tabs and white silk gauze ruckes. The waist disappeared beneath a belt of gold and silver braid finished with silver rosettes. The leg- o' mutton sleeves were in the form of a spiral above, the plaits narrowing in the lower part."

Sawftleigh-I tell you what it is, there's some funny things happen in this world.

Keener-That's a fact. How long ago did you happen in?- Boston Courier.

## BARGAINS

Steel Hammer, 35c (usual price, 50c o 60c); Garden Ho e, 25c; Axe and

Handle, 80c; Nalls, 3½c.
Cotton Clothesline, 10c; Cobber's Set, 80c, with Shoe Hammer, 3 Awis and Handles, Shoe Knife, 3 Lasts and Stand Tacks, etc.

Best Rubber or Leather Cement, 15c.

Sole Leather Ends, half price of

SHOES.

Baby Shoe, 25c up; small sizes, 20c.

"Wear Register" School Shoes are

world beaters in wearing quality. We

buy from makers, and our profits as

busy, general merchants are about one-

third less than shoe houses, or the

Jews, who hunt their trade on the side-

Men's \$3 00 Calf Congress Shoes

broken lots, cut to \$2.00. Ladies' Oxfords, were \$1.25 to \$2.00, sizes 2 to 4, cut to 75c and \$1.00.

Small sizes Ladies' Fine Shoes, for-merly \$2.00 and \$3.00; now \$1.00. Ladies' Kangaroo Calf, \$1.65.

Ladies' Dongola, lace or button,

Men's best full-stock Kip Boots,

Loggers' Shoes, "Wear Resisters,"

Childs' full stock, 5 to 61/2, to close,

Childs' and Misses' Rubbers, old

stock at half price, 12c to 15c.
Our Ladies' and Gents' Rubbers are

new stock at about 10 per cent advance

DRY GOODS.

Dress Goods, fresh stock of desirable

goods at close cash prices-the most

serviceable Linings, the prettiest Trimmings, all at prices which make our Dry Goods counter the busiest

Fine assortments of Silks, in plain.

changeable and Brocades, at 30c to

A nice variety of Fancy Trimmings wide Braids and fancy Jet Trimmings Velveteen and Corduroy Binding: Lin-

ings in great variety; Hosiery, direct from makers at special values; Neck-ties by the hundred, the newest, the

Best Knitting Cotton, 5c; Crochel

Cotton, 4c; colors in Corduroy Skirt Binding, 5c yard.

MILLINERY.

Great values in stylish Winter and

place in town.
Plaids and Mixed Goods, 15c.

All-Wool Serges, 45 inch., 50c.

Blankets, 65c up. Ladies' Cloth, 38-inch, 35c.

36-inch Half Wool, 20c.

All-Wool 34-inch, 25c.

\$1 25 per yard.

Linen Thread

usual Half Soles.

Moccasins, 25c.

walk, can afford.

solid goods, \$1.50 up.

25e to 35e

ONE CENT BUYS EITHER OF FOL-

Fish Lines. Card Hooks and Eves Crochet Hook.

Thimble. 1 yard Silk Baby Ribbon. Stove Lifter. Nutmeg Grater. Lead Pencil.

Pencil Sharpener. 3 Penholders. Box Blacking.

6 Clothespins.

Wardrobe Hook. package Tacks.

FIVE CENTS BUYS ANY OF THESE: 1 bottle Vaseline, Mucilage, large (3 times usual size), of Black Ink, 1 bottle

1 Wash Pan, 1 Harness Snap, 1 Awl, 1 patent Awl Haft, 10c box Shoe Nails, big bar Tar Soap, big bar Toilet Soap, box Bluing, can Deviled Ham, can Sardines, 1 pound Gloss Starch, 1 pound mixed Bird Seed, 1 can best Axle Grease, 1 ounce either Lemon or Vanilla Extract.

Pure Castor Oil, Liniment, Olive Oil.

Bring bottle.
Package Gum and Watchchain. Miscellaneous—Package Red Bell, Dixie, Great Smoke, etc.; 1 Hair Net, bunch Finishing Braid, ball Knitting Cotton, 1 large red or blue Handkerchief, box Hairpins, ½ pound mixed Tacks, ½ pound mixed Candy, 1 pound Figs. 1/2 pound Peanuts or Walnuts, 2 pkgs. Envelopes, 24 sheets Note Paper,

GROCERIES. Sago and Tapioca, 6 lbs., 25c. Arm & Hammer Soda, 7 lbs., 25c. Battle Ax, 35c, Corn Cake, 25c lb. Rah Rah, 20c lb. Best Cocoanut, 25c per lb. in bulk. Best Ground Pepper, Ginger, Mustard or Allspice, 25c per lb., bulk, Rising Sun Stove Polish, 6c.

Germea, unexcelled for Mush, 7 lbs. Best Rolled Oats, no hulls, 7 lbs., 25c.

Fine Syrup in 2-gal, wood pail, 75c. Cooking Molasses, 18c gallon, bulk, very fine New Orleans, 45c gal.; Tip Top Table Syrup, 40c gal, in bulk.

Table Salt, 50 lbs., 35c; Finest Salt for dairy use, 45c per 50 lbs.; Stock prettiest: Ribbons in the newest of fects, Veilings, Purses, Belts, Kid Gloves, Cashmere Gloves, Mittens, Yarns, Carpet Warp, Silk, Cotton and Salt, 45c per 100 lbs.

Good Roast Coffee, bulk, 10c; Columbia Roast, 11c. Yosemite coffee spoon free with each pound; 9 lbs., \$1. We think this to be much better than Arbuckle's. Fine Green Coffee, 12c; Java (a snap), 20c pound. Will match our 121/c Roast Coffee against the usual 18c to 20c lines; our 20c Coffee against 25c goods, and our 30c Java and Mocha against 35c Coffee elsewhere.

5 gals. Coal Oil, 80c. Bring can. 5 gals. Coal Oil, in can, \$1.00. Pure Lard, Sc and 10c pound, bulk.

Bring pail. Bacon, 91/4c up; Breakfast Bacon Best Hams, 12c.

Table Apricots, Tomatoes, Corn, 10c Our 40c Gunpowder and uncolored Ters compare with 50c and 60c Teas. No advance for war tax. Our 50c un-Tea you can match elsewhere

for about 75c. Chocolate, 25c per lb. Cocoa, Lác per can. Candles, 15c per dozen. With Elastic Starch, which equals

Celluloid, we give a beautiful Chromo.

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Fall Millinery: 75c Felt Sailors, 50c; \$5.00 Trimmed Hats, \$3.50; Baby Bonnets, Caps, Tams, etc. Best of All-Riveted Heavy Overalls,

50 cent grade, not scimped sizes, 35c. Black Overalls, Best, 45c. 50c Black Striped Shirts, 45c. Well-made Cheviot Shirts, 25c up. Heavy Colored Sweaters, 45c. Hundreds of nobby Fedora Hats just

in; bought specially low and offered at two-thirds value. Trade for produce of all kinds.

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Debility Impotency Lost Manhood
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