

PERSONAL NOTES.

Byland of Butteville was in the city Saturday for a few hours.

Sora Conyers is spending the Christmas holidays with her parents at Lake.

Charman is helping in the drug store during the sickness of his uncle, H. Charman.

Harvey D. H. Dye is able to be about the house again after an illness of several weeks.

Harvey Howell, clerk in Charman & Co., was on the sick list for a few days last week.

Scott of Milwaukee and O. P. were in the city on Tuesday evening attending a meeting of the Camp, and Willhart has been quite ill the week with an attack of malarial fever, but is reported as slowly recovering.

Hand who has been attending school at Forest Grove returned on Monday morning for the Christmas holidays.

Harold and Cora Gilson, of Eagle Lake, were in the city the first of the week visiting County School Superintendent Gilson.

Evans, of the Carus school, was in the city on Saturday and reports the fact that wide awake community in a very good condition.

Sandstrom, of Highland, was in the city the first of the week and made a call on the Executive office to renew their acquaintance.

L. Charman, who has been on the sick list for the past week, is reported as better, but is yet far from well. He is having a pretty hard time of it.

J. T. Apperson is in Corvallis this week attending a meeting of the Board of Regents of the State Agricultural College of which he is a member.

K. Mulligan, of Melalia, was in the city Tuesday for Asa Sanders whom reports in better health than he has at any time during the fall but as he is not able to leave his home for a long time like it is to Oregon City the roads in their present bad condition.

THE FEAR OF SNAKES.

Why Many Children and Some Grown Persons Dilect Them.

There are many authenticated instances of children becoming attached to snakes and making pets of them. The solution of a question of this kind is sometimes to be found in the child's mind. My experience is that when young children see this creature its strange appearance and manner of progression, so unlike those of other animals known to them, affect them with amazement and a sense of mystery and that they fear it just as they would fear any other strange thing. Monkeys are doubtless affected in much the same way, although in a state of nature, where they inhabit forests abounding with the larger constrictors and venomous tree snakes, it is highly probable that they also possess a traditional fear of the serpent form. It would be strange if they did not.

The experiment of presenting a caged monkey with a serpent carefully wrapped up in a newspaper and watching his behavior when he gravely opens the parcel, expecting to find nothing more wonderful than the familiar sponge-cake or succulent banana—well, such an experiment has been recorded in half a hundred important scientific works, and out of respect to one's masters one ought to endeavor not to smile when reading it. A third view might be taken which would account for our feeling toward the serpent without either instinct or tradition. Extreme fear of all ophidians might simply result from a vague knowledge of the fact that some kinds are venomous; that, in some rare cases, death follows swiftly on their bite, and that, not being sufficiently intelligent to distinguish the noxious from the innocuous—at all events while under the domination of a sudden, violent emotion—we destroy them all alike, thus adopting Herod's rough and ready method of ridding his city of an inconvenient babe by a general slaughter of innocents.

It might be objected that in Europe, where animosity to the serpent is greatest, death from snake bite is hardly to be feared; that Fontana's 6,000 experiments with the viper, showing how small is the amount of venom possessed by this species, how rarely it has the power to destroy human life, have been before the world for a century. And although it must be admitted that Fontana's work is not in the hand of every peasant, the fact remains that death from snake bite is a rare thing in Europe, probably not more than one losing his life from this cause for every 250 who perish by hydrophobia, of all forms of death the most terrible. Yet while the sight of a snake excites in a majority of persons the most violent emotions, dogs are universal favorites, and we have them always with us and make pets of them in spite of the knowledge that they may at any time become rabid and inflict that unspeakably dreadful suffering and destruction on us.

This leads to the following question: Is it not at least probable that our excessive fear of the serpent, so unworthy of us as rational beings, and the cause of so much unnecessary cruelty, is partly at all events, a result of our superstitious fear of sudden death? For there exists, we know, an exceedingly widespread delusion that the bite of a venomous serpent must kill and kill quickly. Compared with such ophidian monarchs as the bushmaster, for de lance, hamadryad and the polonga, the viper of Europe—the poor viper of many experiments and much not too readable literature—may be regarded as almost harmless—at all events not more harmful than the hornet. Nevertheless, in this cold, northern world, even as in the other worlds where nature elaborates more potent juices, the delusion prevails and may be taken into account here, although its origin cannot now be discussed. For my own part I am inclined to believe that we regard serpents with a destructive hatred purely and simply because we are so taught from childhood.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Hawthorne as a Visitor.

On one occasion after my return from an African and European cruise I was ordered to the Portsmouth station, where we were hardly settled at housekeeping when Hawthorne came to see us.

The hall was encumbered with boxes, the sight of which made him feel his visit to be inopportune, and he said quickly:

"I have just come for an hour or two to see you and must return this evening."

Mrs. Bridge, seeing that he was only afraid of incommencing us, at once answered:

"Must you desert us when I need your aid in unpacking these boxes?"

"Will you really let me help you?" he asked.

Her joking answer, assuring him of her pleasure in gaining a helper so strong, both in muscle and intelligence, put him entirely at ease, and for a week he made himself useful on all possible occasions.—Commodore Bridge's "Recollections."

Mental Emotion and Jaundice.

The connection of simple jaundice with sudden mental emotion is generally admitted. Such facts as the following are not uncommon: A young woman becomes yellow at the discovery of her misdeeds; another on hearing that her fiancé was killed; a young man on being discharged from office because he had not grown tall enough.

Simple jaundice is often followed by acute yellow atrophy, which is also known to be directly caused by shock. In this form of jaundice there is always disorganization of the liver cells. Even cancer may have a like origin.—Exchange.

In the Street Car.

Fogg—No, I never give my seat to a lady unless she is advanced in years. (To young lady who has been trying to eye him out of his seat) Would you like my seat, madam?

Young Lady—Thanks! Prefer to stand!

Fogg's head off.—Boston Transcript.

SEA BATHS IN ITALY.

USE MADE OF THE BLUE WATERS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Exhilarating Plunges in Nature's Great Lavatory—In the Water All the Reserved Etiquette of the Drawing Room Vanishes—Interesting Features.

Those who have been fortunate enough to glide from Italy's picturesque shores into the warm blue waters of the Mediterranean and float luxuriously in the salty sea among a perfect school of happy bathers will never forget it. Never! Venice, Naples, Capri, Amalfi! It makes one's eyes glisten at the very thought of it. To Italy's splendid title, "The Land of Poetry and Song," might also be added "The Land of Baths" were it not that the second name to some fastidious minds would detract from the beauty of the first.

The ancient Romans, borrowing as they did all the worthy imitable customs from their Greek and Egyptian neighbors, found the baths especially suited to their luxurious tastes and carried them to a degree of excellence which had never been attained, making them not only of immense benefit in a sanitary way, but establishing them as a favorite rendezvous for people of culture and talent as well as for the poorer classes, who also enjoyed the privilege of their own compartments. Look at the baths of Diocletian, which are estimated to have accommodated no less than 18,000 people at one time. And those of Caracalla at Rome. What wonderful ruins of a still more wonderful structure. In these walls bathing became a science. Cold baths, tepid baths, hot baths, oil baths, sun baths—every kind of bath! Why simply to visit the place was a rest and recreation. Statuary and paintings lent beauty on all sides. Music charmed. Orators and poets entertained.

What beauty in the remaining walls of the Pompeian baths! The frescoes are as bright and beautiful as if they were done but yesterday, and the marble carvings and pavements which escaped the fury of the burning mountain have softened in color almost to an ivory.

Then the baths of Nero. Around the coast on the charming picturesque road leading from Pozzuoli to Baiae one alights from the little carrozzella and clambers up to a cave cut in the side of the mountain, wherein is a spring heated to a high temperature in its subterranean channels by veins of volcanic life which abound near Vesuvius. This spot suited well the comfort loving Nero, who made of it a favorite resort and placed there, where stone couches to be used there, which still remain.

One reads little of sea bathing in those days. Every Roman colony thought to construct its baths as it thought of raising its temples. But now all Italy turns its face to its natural advantages, and with one accord cries as early as May, "Let us to the sea!" Not all the establishments are as convenient and as well constructed as the Lido at Venice and those of Posilipo at Naples, but they are all on the same general plan. Every place open to the use of the public is provided with a pavilion where people congregate to discuss the latest topics, or to devour with eager ears the latest gossip, while there is always music, from morning till night, if only one of those harassing "organettes" or portable pianos, which grind incessantly and seem always to be playing "Santa Lucia" or "Bella Napoli" and vary sometimes with the "Trovatore."

On either side of the pavilion are the "camerini," or dressing rooms—one side reserved for ladies, the other for gentlemen. These "camerini" are the roughest kind of little wooden boxes, carpeted with a mat of braided straw and furnished with four rude chairs for the four persons each is supposed to accommodate. Then there are the steps leading to the water. The fee for the use of each room is one franc fifty (or 30 cents), including the linen sheets, the price never varying whether there be one or four persons together.

Once in the water and presto! change! all the reserved etiquette of the Italian drawing room vanishes. Then and there only does liberty exist, and the pretty little signorinas, as well as the handsome signoras, in the very simplest kind of bathing costume, generally dark blue with a little white braid, transformed into veritable water nymphs, swim off with all the grace and alacrity of a fish, never fearing, never tiring, just as if they had been born to it. And there is no end to romance. Fancy a boat full of handsome young officers towing a trail of pretty, bright-eyed girls to some quiet, picturesque spot, where all indulge in a jolly little luncheon. It doesn't seem so very much, does it? And yet one recalls that these same young officers may never have dared address the young ladies on land, or if they have had the good fortune to do so it was only under the watchful eye of the omnipresent chaperon, then we realize what it really means.

Then there are the quieter places, like the placid blue waters of Sorrento, away down under the high walls of rock, where one may float and gaze up at the beautiful villas and fragrant orange gardens. And Capri, where the wonderful blue grotto is free to all who can swim there, while the hurried traveler inevitably falls a victim to the merciless boatmen who shake their hands in one's face and demand "la tariffa," which never fails to exceed the fee regularly established.

Yes, the sea is a blessing to the Italians, open to all and appreciated as well by poor as by rich. Indeed one finds himself wondering what would become of the lower classes—take the Neapolitans, for instance—if it were not for this wise provision of nature. They are said to be constitutionally opposed to the use of water in winter on the grounds that it means certain death by cold, but in summer they fairly live in the sea, and the little street urinals frolic about and dive for the pennies of the "forstieri" without even the encumbrance of a bathing costume.—Chicago Tribune.

Manifold Disorders

Are occasioned by an impure and impoverished condition of the blood. Slight impurities, if not corrected, develop into serious maladies, such as:

SCROFULA, ECZEMA, RHEUMATISM

and other troubles. To cure these is required a safe and reliable remedy, free from any harmful ingredients, purely vegetable. Such is **SWIFT SPECIFIC**, which it removes all the impurities from the blood, and throughly cleanses the system. Thousands of cases of the worst forms of blood diseases have been cured by S. S. S.

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CITATION TO PEERS.

To Delilah Sargent, W. H. Edmunds, Cornelius Edmunds, Albert Eugene Sargent, Edward Henry Sargent, Katie Sargent and Mrs. Marietta Pratt, heirs at law of Jacob P. Miller, deceased, and to all others unknown:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you and each of you are commanded and cited to appear before the Honorable County Judge of Clackamas county, State of Oregon, at his office in the court house at Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, December 19th, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., and there to show cause if it exists, why an order of partition may not be granted the administratrix to sell lots 3 and 4 in block 28 in Milwaukee, Clackamas county, Oregon, as prayed for in her petition now on file in said county court.

Witness the Hon. J. W. Meldrum, Judge of said court, and my official seal, this 9th day of November, 1893.

GEO. F. HORTON,
11-17-12-13 Co. Clerk and Clerk of Co. Court.

SUMMONS.

JUSTICE'S COURT FOR JUSTICE DIST. NO. 3.

State of Oregon, County of Clackamas, ss. John Boylen, plaintiff, vs. James Orcutt, defendant.

Civil action for the recovery of money.

To James Orcutt, the above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for the Precinct aforesaid, on the 29th day of January, 1894, at 9:30 o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, at the office of said Justice, in such precinct, to answer the above named plaintiff in civil action. The defendant will take notice, that if he fail to answer the complaint herein, the plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of \$4.50, together with the costs and disbursements to be taxed herein.

Given under my hand this 7th day of December, 1893.

T. W. POTTER,
12-13-1893 Justice of the Peace.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the County Court of the county of Clackamas, State of Oregon.

In the matter of the estate of Olive W. Marquand, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the final account of the administrator of the estate of Olive W. Marquand, deceased, has been rendered to said Court for settlement, and that Tuesday, the 23rd day of January, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., has been duly appointed by said Court for the settlement thereof, at which time any person interested in said estate may appear and file his exceptions in writing to said account and contest the same.

A. B. MARQUAND,
Administrator of the estate of Olive W. Marquand, deceased.

Dated this 23rd day of November 1893.

BROWNELL & DRESSER,
Att'ys for Administrator.

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CURES CONSTIPATION

INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES COMPLEXION.

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KC NO. for the Teeth and Breath, 25c. For sale by C. G. Huntley.

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Are Safe and Reliable, Perfectly Harmless, Purely Vegetable, Label Never Fails!

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FRUIT-TREES

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A lot of one and two-year-old

Italian and Petet Prune TREES. All healthy.

Apple and Pear Trees,

A fine line of 1 and 2 year olds.

Will not be undersold. Prices the lowest.

SPECIAL SALE.

\$1 BUYS either 19 lbs. dry granulated sugar, 18 lbs. rice, 28 lbs. small white beans, 26 lbs. rolled oats, 4 lbs. good roasted coffee, 4 lbs. good green tea, 11 cans tomatoes, 6 cans of oysters, 2's, 15 yards cabot W., 21 yards comfort prints, 1 pair men's pants; 1 Misses cloak.

25c. BUYS 1 Tam O'Shanter cap, 1 lb best ground pepper, ginger, allspice or mustard, 1 pair ladies' rubbers, 1 lb. coconut, 1 pair infant's shoes; 7 spools best thread, 1 misses knit skirt; 1 child's jacket; 1 boys shirt or pair of drawers; 12 bunches matches.

Run of Kiln pottery 2 gal. jar and cover 25c; 1 gal. jug 10c; 1 gal. milk pans 10c.

A 25c broom for 17c; a better one for 20; tubs 40c. and 50c; Lanterns 45c; mixed candy 1 lb 10c; our 12c wall paper 9c per double roll; our 20c grade now 14c; boys' axes 35c; shoes reduced, clothing reduced; underwear, overshirts marked down; good cotton socks 5c a pair; child's mittens 10c; dress goods at first cost or less; ladies' mittens 10c.

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