



Moved to the old Postoffice Building

F. C. GADKE THE PLUMBER

JOHN YOUNGER, JEWELER Near Huntley's Drug Store, FORTY YEARS EXPERIENCE IN Great Britain and America.

DRINK HABIT PERMANENTLY CURED BY ORRINE

Physicians pronounce drunkenness a disease of the nervous system. No will power can heal the stomach membranes which have been burned and seared by alcohol. 'ORRINE' permanently removes the craving for liquor by acting directly on the affected nerves, restoring the stomach and digestive organs to normal conditions, improving the appetite and restoring the health.

Nasal Catarrh quickly yields to treatment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agreeably aromatic. It is received through the nostrils, cleanses and heals the whole surface over which it diffuses itself. Druggists sell the 50c. size; Trial size by mail, 10 cents. Test it and you are sure to continue the treatment.

Announcement. To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids, into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid form embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation.

From a Society Woman's Diary. My milliner gave me a shock today. "When," said she, "does your ladyship intend paying me what you owe me?" The ungovernable curiosity of low-born women! It made me blush for my sex. I was not unkind to her. But I deemed it my duty to chide her, and when she spoke (rather petulantly, I thought) of starving I recommended her to cultivate poise.—Life.

Macedonian Girls. In Macedonia girls usually marry at the age of thirteen or fourteen, and a husband will pay \$15 to \$20 for a wife if she is a good reaper and expert at housework and spinning. When girls from the villages marry townsmen no money is paid, the bride instead bringing her trousseau with her in exchange as it were, for the privilege of becoming a "town lady." In the latter case the bride most likely will be expected to do little or no work in the household, there being the great ambition of most of them.—London Globe.

Dyspepsia—bane of human existence. Burdock Blood Bitters cures it promptly, permanently. Regulates and tones the stomach.

\$100 Reward, \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, and thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO, Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Oregon City Market Report. (Corrected Weekly.) Wheat—No. 1. 75c to 90c per bushel. Flour—Valley, \$4.80 per bbl. Hard wheat, \$4.15. Portland, \$1.15 per sack. Howard's Best, \$1.25 per sack. Eggs—Oregon 27 1/2 to 30c doz. Butter—Ranch, 35 to 40c; separator and creamery, 50 to 55. Onions—2 1/2c per pound. Hubbard Squash—45 to 90c per doz. Honey—11 to 12 1/2c per pound. Good Apples—50 c to \$1 a box. Prunes—(Dried) Petite, 3c per lb; Italian, large, 5c per lb; medium, 3 1/2 c; Silver, 4 1/2c. Dressed Chickens—12 1/2c per lb. Livestock and Dressed Meats—Beef, live \$2.50 to \$3.25 per hundred. Hogs, live, 5 to 5 1/2-2c; hogs dressed 6 cents; sheep, \$2.99 to \$2.59 per hd; dressed 5c; veal dressed, 6 and 6 1/2; lambs live, \$2.99 to \$2.59 per head.

IF YOU ARE NOT PARTICULAR

Don't travel over the Illinois Central, as any old road will do you and we don't want your patronage; but if you are particular and want the best and mean to have it, ask the ticket agent to route you via the ILLINOIS CENTRAL the road that runs through solid vestibule trains between St. Paul, Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans.

No additional charge is made for a seat in our reclining chair cars which are fitted with lavatories and smoking rooms, and have a porter in attendance. Rates via the ILLINOIS CENTRAL are the lowest and we will be glad to quote them in connection with any transcontinental line.

B. H. TRUMBULL, Commercial Agent, 142 Third Street, Portland, Oregon.

J. C. LINDSEY, T. F. & P. A., 142 Third Street, Portland, Oregon.

PAUL B. THOMPSON, Frt. and Passenger Agent, Colman Bldg., Seattle, Washington.

Nasal CATARRH In all its stages. Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It comes catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly. Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

NATURALIZATION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The conditions and the manner in which an alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States are prescribed by sections 216574 of the revised statutes of the United States.

Declaration of Intentions.

The alien must declare upon oath before a circuit or district court of the United States or a district or supreme court of the territories, or a court of record of any of the states having common-law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk, two years at least prior to his admission, that it is his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or state, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

Oath on Application for Admission.

He must at the time of his application to be admitted declare on oath, before some of the courts above specified, "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject," which proceedings must be recognized by the clerk of the court.

Conditions for Citizenship.

If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied that he has made a declaration to become a citizen two years before applying for final papers, and has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held, one year at least; and that during that time "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same," he shall be admitted to citizenship.

Titles of Nobility.

If the applicant has borne any hereditary title or order of nobility he must make an express renunciation of the same at the time of his application.

Soldiers.

Any alien of the age of 21 years and upward who has been in the armies of the United States, and has been honorably discharged therefrom, may become a citizen on his petition, without any previous declaration of intention provided he has resided in the United States at least one year previous to his application, and is of a good moral character. (It is judicially decided that residence of one year in a particular state is not requisite.)

Minors.

Any alien under the age of 21 years who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his arriving at that age, and who has continued to reside therein to the time he may make application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of 21 years, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen; but he must make a declaration on oath and prove to the satisfaction of the court that two years next preceding it has been his bona fide intention to become a citizen.

Children of Naturalized Citizens.

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under the age of 21 years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof.

Citizens' Children Who Are Born Abroad.

The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, considered as citizens thereof.

Chinese.

The naturalization of Chinamen is expressly prohibited by section 14, chapter 126, laws of 1882.

Protection Abroad to Naturalized Citizens.

Section 2090 of the revised statutes of the United States declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native born citizens."

The Right of Suffrage.

The right to vote comes from the state and is a state gift. Naturalization is a federal right and is a gift of the Union, not of any one state. In some of the states aliens (who have declared intentions) vote and have the right to vote equally with naturalized or native-born citizens, but in most of them only actual citizens may vote. The federal naturalization laws apply to the whole union alike, and provide that no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization, he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the state confer pri-

vilage upon him, and in several states he may vote six months after landing if he has declared his intention, under United States laws, to become a citizen.

POPULAR TALKS ON LAW.

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Self Defense.

It is a matter of importance to know how far he may go in using force against force in the defence of himself and his family and his property. The right of self-defence will occur to us as being a natural right. One could scarcely be expected when attacked, either in person or in property, to say "I will wait for the law to punish the aggressor," for the one attacked has no means of knowing how far the attacking party may go in the use of violence, as he even may go to the extent of taking life.

Then, too, the law recognizes a weakness in human nature—or shall we call it strength rather, that impels one when attacked to defend himself by the use of force. Self preservation is truly the first law of nature.

The law of self-defence is an old one, recognized from the beginning. It extends not only to one's own person, but to one's own family and possessions. The old law speaks of a man's home as his "castle" and gave him the right to defend it, even to the extent of taking life; with certain limitations, which we will learn, that right still exists.

Of course there must be a limitation put upon the right of self-defence or it will be abused, and men under cover of the excuse that they were put to an act of violence by necessity, will cover up acts which are unjustifiable and hence punishable. The law, broadly speaking, limits the right to cases where necessity exists, and it will only excuse a man when he uses that violence which under the circumstances would appeal to a reasonable man as necessary for his self-protection. Nor will a court compel him to exercise the best judgment at the time, for it recognizes that when the occasion for self-defence presents itself, the mind of the one attacked is more or less disturbed and even balance of his judgment shaken; but where the means taken to defend one's self are manifestly more than necessary, as where one slapped in the face draws a revolver and kills, the act will be considered unjustifiable and the perpetrator of it held to account; but if the person attacked has reasonable grounds for fearing that killing or a felony is being attempted by the attacking party, the defence may go to the extent of taking life. It is well decided that where one is merely struck with the fist and has no reasonable grounds for believing that he is in danger of being killed or of a felony being committed, his use of a gun, or a knife, or deadly weapon is unjustifiable.

The fact that the person defending himself was mistaken as to the intentions of his assailant does not affect his right to take life if there appeared to him at the time reasonable grounds to believe that unless he did so he would be killed or a felony would be perpetrated against him. It has been held that the mere fact that the assailant put his hand in his pocket was not sufficient to justify the taking of the assailant's life on the ground that the assailant was believed to be reaching for a weapon.

Suppose that the person called upon to defend himself had been himself the provoker of the quarrel or the immediate cause of the attack, would his subsequent use of violent means in self-defence be justified under the rules laid down? The question has arisen in many cases and has usually been decided in the negative. The person himself must be free from fault in order to justify himself for killing another.

The cases go to the extent of saying that anyone who brings on or provokes a personal encounter cannot rely upon the plea of self-defence. We can quickly see that if the law were permitted to be otherwise one desiring to kill another would only have to provoke the other sufficiently to cause him to use violence in order to take his life and escape the consequences. The main question as to whether or not the force used could have reasonably been deemed necessary is a question to be left to the determination of the jury in all cases.

It is also of interest to ask whether a man attacked is bound to retreat. It is quite well decided that when a man is attacked with a dangerous weapon he must retreat as far as he can safely do so before using like means in defending himself; but where the one attacked has reasonable grounds for believing that he can not safely retreat he is justified in using violence in self-defence. The right of self-defence goes to the extent of excusing a man for resisting arrest by violence where the attempted arrest is unlawful.

How far one may go in the defence of his property, or possessions, is reserved for treatment in a subsequent article.

(To Be Continued) MARQUAM.

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Try for Health 222 South Peoria St., CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 7, 1902. Eight months ago I was so ill that I was compelled to lie or sit down nearly all the time. My stomach was so weak and upset that I could keep nothing on it and I vomited frequently. I could not urinate without great pain and I coughed so much that my throat and lungs were raw and sore. The doctors pronounced it Bright's disease and others said it was consumption. It mattered little to me what they called it and I had no desire to live. A sister visited me from St. Louis and asked me if I had ever tried Wine of Cardui. I told her I had not and she bought a bottle. I believe that it saved my life. I believe many women could save much suffering if they but knew of its value. Surgeon Dunder Don't you want freedom from pain? Take Wine of Cardui and make one supreme effort to be well. You do not need to be a weak, helpless sufferer. You can have a woman's health and do a woman's work in life. Why not secure a bottle of Wine of Cardui from your druggist today? WINE OF GARDUI

VALENTINE DAY

Will be here in about two weeks. The old custom will be more popular this year than ever before. You should remember your wife or sweetheart on that day if no other. We have just opened up and have on display one of the largest and most varied assortments of valentines that has ever arrived in Oregon City. We bought a large quantity and in this way obtained the very lowest price which we intend giving you the advantage of.

Come in and look them over, we're just as glad to show them whether you buy or not.

LIQUID VENEER Makes Old Things New

For furniture, pianos, fine wood work, hard wood floors, carriages, bicycles, etc.

It cleans, disinfects and veneers. Wood work that has had the polish spoiled, by a dry cloth and soap and water can be made to take on a new lustre and given a clean brilliant appearance of newness by simply moistening a piece of cheese cloth with Liquid Veneer and passing over the surface. No rubbing, saves labor. Advertised everywhere at

50 Cents per Can, Trial Size 5 Cents

HOWELL & JONES RELIABLE DRUGGISTS

Chambers Howell Linn E. Jones