SPRINGWATER.

Died, at his home, December 29, 1905, Al. Cary; funeral at Springwater ton; barley rolled \$25.50 per ton. Church December 31st, under the auspices of Rev. Blair. The deceased was an energetic business man and farmer. He will be missed in this

The good he tried to do May stand as it were done, God finishes the work

By tentive souls begun. Mr. Cary was born in New York state, 38 years ago, he came to Port- Italian, large, 5c per lb; medium, 31/4c; land, 19 years ago. Mr. Cary had his Silver, 44c. life insured a few weeks ago for \$3,-900 which will be a good thing for his family. The deceased leaves a wife, 71/2c. father, mother and one brother, in New York.

Miss Ova Marns, of Mt. Pleasant, is visiting relatives and friends in Spring-

election Sunday evening with the fol- | head. lowing results: President, George Gutridge; vice-president, Mrs. Blair; secretary, Wm. Closner; treasurer, J. H. Mager.

SHUBEL.

and to all your readers. Mrs. Hettman and Mrs. Klebe visited Mrs. Emil Staub, of Meadowbrook,

Sunday. iting her parents for a short time. Mrs. E. W. Hornschuh visited Mrs.

R. Ginther Sunday afternoon. W. Hornschuh and celebrated the going out of the old and the coming in of the new year.

iting friends and relatives during the holidays.

David Moehnke our mail carrier, puts in all spare moments clearing on his property. He has some lumber already on the place. This looks suspicious, Dave.

Miss Johanna Massinger is home Mr. and Mrs. Martin Nielson of Port-

land, Misses Elnore, Laura and Hazel Ginther, took Xmas dinner with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Ginther. The Socialist lectures given in the Shubel school house Thursday and Friday night, were well attended.

Mrs. Wm. Gither visited with Mrs. C. Hornschuh today.

G. A. Schuebel, Luke Duffy, and Albert Stuedeman spent a pleasant evening at the home of Robert Ginther last Wednesday.

Misses Carrie and Laura Shubel, of Portland, spent Xmas at home with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. A.

ton: clover \$9; oat, \$9; mixed hay \$9. cheat, \$8.50.

Millstuffs-Bran \$19.50 per ton; shorts, \$20.50 per ton; chop \$18.00 per Potatoes-65@75c per hundred.

Eggs-Oregon 321/2@35c per dozen, market strong. Butter-Ranch, 45@50; separator 50

to 55; creamery, 65@70. Rutabegas, Carrots, Turnips, Parsnips and Beets-60c per sack. Good Apples-Choice \$1.00.

Honey—11@12½c per lb. Prunes—(dried) Petite, 3c per lb;

Dried Apples-Sun Dried, quartered, 41/2 fb; sliced, 6c; fancy bleached, Dressed Chickens-121/2c 10

Live Stock and Dressed Meats-Beef, live \$2.50@\$3.00 per hundred. Hogs, live, 5c; dressed, 7c; sheep, \$3 @\$4 per head; dressed, 7c; veal dress-The Y. P. S. C. E. had their annual ed 7c; lambs, live, \$2.00@2.50 per

> Mr. Charley Heskett, of Roseburg, spent New Years with his cousin, E. W. Heskett and family at Mt. Pleasant J. B. Mitts, a prominent farmer of Macksburg, was in the city Wednes-

WANTED: by Chicago wholesale and Happy new year to you, Mr. Editor, mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary \$20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money Mrs. Louis Essignee Steiner is vis- advanced. Work pleasant; position School permanent. No investment or experience required. Write at once for full A number of young people gathered at the homes of G. A. Schuebel and E. envelope. COOPER & CO., COOPER & CO., 132 Lake St., Chicago, III.

Mrs. Eva Glover of Portland, is vis- OREGON CITY MARKET REPORT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Wheat-No. 1, 67@73c per bu. Flour-Valley, \$4.25 per bbl. Hard wheat \$4.90, Portland, \$1.10 per sack. Howard's Best, \$1.25 per sack Oats-In sacks, \$1.15 per cental.



1906

1906

Start Right Use Electric Light

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR-AT THE NEW RATE

The 25 per cent reduction in rates for ELECTRIC L1GHTING puts this only modern method of illumination-with all its benefits-all its conveniences--all its economies; within the means of every householder, every storekeeper -- EVERYBODY.

No home is really UP-TO-DATE in its furnishing if it be not electrically equipped. The numerous electrical conveniences such as electric flat-irons, chafing dishes, tea and coffee pots, heating pads, nursery milk warmers, curling irons; and a hundred other electrical devices, save TIME, STRENGTH and MONEY for the busy housewife. The cost to operate these electrical conveniences is so small as to be trifling.

IN THE STORE Electric service offers the solution of every lighting problem. THE LIFE OF TRADE IS ELECTRIC LIGHT-and trade follows THE LIGHT.

ELECTRIC SIGNS SELL GOODS, they burn the name into the public mind.

ELECTRICITY FOR YOUR EVERY-DAY NEEDS

ESTIMATES

On cost of wiring, cost of current and information regarding the use of electricity for light or power promptly furnished upon application to C. G. Miller at the Company's branch office, next door to the Bank of Oregon City.

PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

C. G. Miller Contract Manager for Oregon City.

AX LEVY MADE RIGHT HANDED FOLKS

COUNTY COURT FIXES SAME AT 18 MILLS.

Only \$35,970 To Be Raised for General County Purposes.

The Clackamas County Court yesterday made the annual tax levy of 18 mills as against 2014 mills last year. This levy was this year made to expenses estimated

\$217,276.30 as against \$223,061.26 for last year. The 18 mill levy is apportioned among the different funds as follows:: Road tax...... mills Bridge mills Payment interest on in-

debtedness1. Clackamas County will this year pay a state tax of only \$20,937.50 as against \$34,337.50 for last year. The various expense items which this year's tax levy of 18 mills

Payment County in-

is made are as follows: State tax.....\$ 20,937.50 General county purposes .. Interest on outstanding warrants.....
Payment on outstand-4,000.00 ing warrants..... 10,000.00 Rebate of taxes..... 4,400.00 Total\$217,276,30

EXECUTOR'S FINAL NOTICE. In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clacka-

In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth Wilson, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the estate of Elizabeth Wilson, deceased, has filed in the County Court of Clackamas County, State of Oregon, his final account as such executor of said estate, and that Monday, the 5th day of February, 1906 at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. has been fixed by said court as the time for hearing objections to said report and the settlement

Frank P. Wilson, Executor of the estate of Elizabeth Wilson deceased. Dated this 4th day of January, 1906. U'ren & Schubel, Attorneys for Ex-

ecutor.

SHRINES IN MOROCCO.

Why Some People Look Upon Them With Suspicion.

A traveler says that Christians in Morocco look with suspleion on the shrines of Mohammedan saints in that country. He tells the following story: "Once upon a time a boy was traveling through the country, and as night came on he found himself near a whitewashed tomb. Knocking at the door of the shrine, he asked for a meal and a bed. When the next day dawned he was about to continue his journey, but the keeper of the shrine besought him to remain in order to help him keep the shrine and collect the offerings of the faithful. The youth said that he must first consult his parents, and the elder man bade him take his ass and seek advice of his parents and return. The boy took the ass and rode away, but he had not accomplished half the journey before the ass fell sick and died. Then the boy knew not what to do nor where to turn. But when he had considered the circumstances of his case a brilliant idea dashed into his

"Having dug a pit and cast the ass therein, he piled great stones over it, whitening them with lime, and set a white flag above, saying to all who passed by, "This is the tomb of St. Soand-so.' Then worshipers came from every side, alms were poured in and offerings showered upon him. The keeper of the former shrine lost his customers and came to visit the new saint. He when the crowd had gone approached the young shrine keeper. 'I ask thee by Allah,' said the old man, 'who is this saint of thine and what

manner of thing is buried here?" "'I will not deceive thee, but will tell thee the truth,' returned the youth. 'My saint who is buried here is none other than thy beast, even the carcass of thine own ass. And now, pray, who is thy saint and who in truth is buried in the shrine thou keepest?' 'I will not deceive thee, but will tell thee the truth,' replied the old man. 'My saint is the father of thy saint."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

We all make too much of our diffiultles

Few mysteries are as inexplicable as the one of how some people live. When a man brags about himself it is a sign other people don't brag about

A mistake many men make is being a cat and imagining themselves popular with the mice.

A man discovers that his wife is getting old looking ten years before he makes the discovery about himself.

If some people would work hard and earn \$10,000 some one would walk up and, taking it away from them, tell them they had no business with that much money.

The trouble is that, when a man is told he looks ten years younger than he is, even that leaves him ten or twenty years older than he wants to be .-Atchison Globe.

WHY ARE THEY SO VERY LARGELY IN THE MAJORITY!

There Are Two Factors In the Problem, an Inherited Tendency and Constant Practice-The Origin of the Innate Proclivity.

That the great majority of persons use the right hand with greater skill than the left is doubtless due to two influences - an innate proclivity and constant practice. The preference shown by most infants at the age of one year for the use of the right hand proves that there is an inherited tendency. Further evidence of it is found in the greater ease with which any entirely new act is performed by the right than by the left hand. Training, how ever, is an important factor. A mature person, having lost the right hand by accident, can achieve wonders with the other if he only exercises patience. perseverance and a strong will.

The more mysterious of the two fac tors in this problem is the inborn tendency. How did it arise? There are exceptions to the rule. Perhaps two out of every hundred bables are left handed. But when you stop to think of it the natural inclination of the other ninety-eight is remarkable. A great many physiologists have speculated in regard to its cause without reaching any conclusion upon which all could agree.

Dr. George M. Gould says in the Popular Science Monthly that right handedness is so thoroughly ingratiated in human nature that it must have been partially developed in the savage ancestors of the race. Primitive man, in his opinion, must have felt a definite need for the exercise of his right hand in preference to his left, and that necessity must have been recognized and obeyed for a long period continuously. The impulse could not well have dictated his habits in eating, for knives and forks are of recent origin, the modern gun had not been invented, and writing was practically unknown. Moreover, in such operations as chipping arrowheads, weaving baskets and wielding clubs, bows and arrows it could not have mattered much which

hand was employed,

When warfare had been carried to such a stage of advancement as to involve the use of a shield, however, that object was probably held on the left side in order to protect the heart. Then as a matter of convenience the right arm was left free for the more active function of fighting with spear and sword, and with habitual exercise came special skill. An attendant phenomenon was a finer organization of which controlled these movements and which was situated in the left half of the organ. The brain is the real seat of all dexterity, and something takes place there in correspondence with exupon the right eye, because vision must peaceful signals. In this way there may have been developed a keener power of vision in the right eye than in the left. Dr. Gould assumes that there people are right eyed" and that in their brains the center of vision is on the left side, in close proximity to that governing the right arm.

While civilization was yet at a low level communication was carried on. especially with strangers, largely in the sign language. Barter laid the foundations of arithmetic and called into play the digits. The preference already given to the right hand in battle may have guided men in the choice for this service and also in official and social ceremonies. Computation. Dr. Gould points out, was an intellectual process which was conducted in the speech center of the brain. Nature was compelled to take sides in locating the latter, and she placed it to the left of the middle. Dr. Gould thinks that the choice was governed by the employment of the right hand for giving signals. So intimately related are the functions of speech and vision and the control of the muscular efforts with the right arm that action would be quicker if the cerebral centers control-

ling them were closely associated. Before discussing the cause of left handedness Dr. Gould calls attention to the fact that with right banded people the left hand is occasionally called upon to perform a task of greater importance than its mate. In eating the fork is used more than the knife. In playing a violin or violoncello the fingering is done with the left hand and the bowing with the right. It is suggested that some of these operations may result from the superiority of the right eye. Perhaps the latter can watch and guide them better when they are performed with the left than with the right hand

Left handedness is considered by Dr. Gould an inheritance from ancestors, savage or civilized, who were obliged by some misfortune to abandon the use of the right hand. An even more influential injury, he thinks, would have been as to the right eye. With the cultivation of skill with the left hand, he believes, there followed a change in the organization of the brain. Owing to disease the center, which had formerly controlled action, lost its vigor and that on the opposite side acquired increased power. Dr. Gould says that the speech center was also transferred from the left side to the right of the brain in consequence. In the transmission of the cerebral peculiarity to offspring he finds the key to the manifestation of left handedness at a tender age.-New York Tribune.

Experience is a jewel, and it need be so, for it is often purchased at an infinate rate.-Shakespeare.

GORGEOUS ATTIRE.

Dress of a Liverpool Merchant In the Eighteenth Century.

The Liverpool merchant in the latter half of the eighteenth century must have presented a by no means unpleasing appearance. He dressed, as a rule, we are informed, in a suit of one color, usually light or of a snuffy shade. The cut of his ordinary coat resembled that of a court dress coat, with standup collar and gilt, silvered, twist or basket buttons. His waistcoat was very long. with large "flaps," containing flapped pockets, these often decorated with ridiculous discordant tones was the buttons. His breeches, being short, were ornamented at the knees with buckles of gold, silver or stone, kept emn, self complacent airs and grimaces in countenance by large gold, silver or of musicians. From this perhaps she gilt buckles on his shoes, his legs being passed to a cat concert and imitated bosed, as a rule, in silk, plain, striped or ribbed. Ruffles at his wrist and a and ludicrous manner, always taking white stock about his throat were an care to add appropriate, half comic. almost invariable accompaniment, and half sentimental words, which she in on his head a cocked hat, pointed in vented for the occasion, or else, spitting front and higher at the back than the sides, over hair dressed into large up, she suddenly boxed the first person "cannon" curls on each side of his face, in her way, making up her hand into a with a cue hanging behind, or it might be over a "tle," "cauliflower" or "brown bob" wig. Thus, with stick or umbrella, rendered remarkable by reason of its head of gold, silver, amber or ebony, would he wend his way to "town." In "full dress" he must have for a considerable time. The company even more attractively looked the merchant "prince" in his waistcoat of silk, satin or velvet rich in color and design, with long flaps elaborately embroidered, silk breeches and silk hose, with page, like his betters, busy at whist, conspicuous knee and shoe buckles. If he on occasion dined with the mayor he might receive an engraved invitation card similar to the following, directed to Mr. Leece in 1776: "Mr. May- dispatched the page on her errand and or presents his compliments to Mr. then quietly sat down to hold his cards Leece, begs the favor of his company on Sunday next to dinner, at 1 o'clock, at the Exchange. An answer is desired. 12th July, '76."

BUNDLE BEARERS.

A Role That City Men Are Not Now Inclined to Play.

There was a time, remembered easily by many, when the tender husband did | Emperor Baber, who was the founder not shrink from carrying home materials for his dinner. Men of learning in those simpler days grasped the eel of 1857, when the diamond was taken commerce, as the eel of science, by the from the king of Delhi. Donegall was tail. The statesman with Jovian brow and blue coat with brass buttons was belonged to the same regiment as the very human with a dried codfish wrapped carelessly in brown paper under his eloquent arm. To see a highly among them to smuggle it home to respectable citizen with a demijohn was a cheering sight. Nor was it beneath the dignity of a painful preacher of the word of God to carry a pair of trousers to the tailor when the rent method that would be likely to meet that particular center in the brain was beyond the skill of domestic in-

genuity. The present civilization may be real or chromo; this at least is certain-the age of carrying bundles is gone so far said: "I have it. We will conceal the as city men are concerned, although no ternal efficiency. With an increased Burke has celebrated in sonorous prose horse swallow it." This met with genuse of the right hand, Dr. Gould thinks, its passing. The man protests against eral approbation, a ball was secured. there must have been greater demands the burden of a can of peas, a jar of the inside scooped out, the diamond marmalade, his wife's bank book. The precede the order to strike or to give youth insists that the two or three collars bought to bridge him over the weekly coming of the laundryman shall be sent home. The schoolboy, however | iii and had to be shot. The diamond his mother may coax or threaten, sulks was and declares that "right handed at the thought of a bundle, for he fears the ridicule of snobbishly trained companions

The bundle is avoided, not respected, as it was by the great Napoleon. Democratic simplicity is found only in tradition and in De Tocqueville's book. It is not surprising that the bundle should be spurned; that a fashionable mother may not be able to support the weight of her own baby in the street.-Boston Herald.

A Raft of Cocoanuts.

A curious picture in the Far Eastern Review, Manila, shows several cocoanut rafts in a still lagoon, apparently ready to go to market. The cocoanuts are much lighter than water. They are simply thrown in by the thousand and then roped together by long strands of bark fiber into circular groups about twenty feet across, all the cocoanuts lying side by side. A single native boat can tow a number of these odd rafts down a sluggish stream where no road could be found for ordinary transit to a steamer wharf. Cocoanuts thus rafted will bear quite a bit of wind and rough water without being scat-

Don't Waste.

Let nothing be wasted or lost. Using well or wasting the fragments of time, of opportunity, the nooks and corners of life, makes all the difference between success and failure. This is especially true of spiritual work. Often the fragments of our business or daily life, the byproducts of living. Nature says, "Gather up the fragments." In nature's household there is no waste. The decay of rocks forms the soil of plants. The decay of plants forms the mold in which future plants will grow. The water dissipated in the air becomes clouds and rain.-Woman's Life.

Near the Danger Line.

In an account of a recent London tragedy a slip is made by a centemporary. It explains that "three docis not yet dead." Not long ago a daily that a patient was "no longer in dan- sertive, and-well, she invariably gets ger, though Dr. X. is still visiting him." -London Globe.

Generous.

Mrs. Quiverful-Tommy, did you give your little brother the best part of that apple, as I told you? Tommy Q .-Yessum; I gave him th' seeds. He can plant 'em an' have a whole orchard .leveland Leader.

py, the true empire of beauty.-Steele.

CATHERINE THE GREAT.

Odd Woman Was This Empress of the Russians.

A recent writer says of Catherine the Great, empress of Russia from the year 1762 to 1796:

"She rose at 6 and lit her own fire. Her table was ideally simple. From the reproach of overeating and overdrinking she was free. Though she could not sing a note, she and Prince Dashkoff, who could sing no better, occasionally performed in a concert. A sudden burst of the most exalted and consequence, one seconding the other, with scientific shrugs and all the solthe purring of a cat in the most droll like a cat in a passion, with her back paw and mewing outrageously."

When playing whist one night Cather ine could not get her page to answer the bell. "After she had rung twice, again without effect, she left the room, looking daggers, and did not reappear supposed that the unfortunate page was destined to Siberia or at least the knout. As a matter of fact, Catherine on entering the antechamber found the

When the bell rang he happened to have so interesting a hand that he could not make up his mind to quit it. Now, what did the empress do? She until he should return."

THE AGRA DIAMOND.

Odd Manner In Which It Was Smuggled Out of India.

Like many other diamonds, the Agra diamond has had adventures. It gets its name from the fact that it was taken at the battle of Agra in 1526 by the of the Mogul empire in India. The Marquis of Donegall was in Agra in at the time engaged as secretary and young officer who obtained possession of the diamond. It was resolved England rather than give it up and to share in the loot money. The question

arose how were they to get it home. No one seemed able to hit upon a with success until the last evening previous to the departure of the regiment. During the course of dinner the youngest subaltern suddenly jumped up and diamond in a horse ball and make the serted, the end stopped up and the

horse made to swallow it. When the regiment reached the port of embarkation the horse was taken was taken from his stomach and brought over to England. It was subsequently sold to the Duke of Brunswick, and since then it has been recut from a forty-six carat stone to thirty one and a half carats in order to get rid of the black spots in it, and it is the most perfect and brilliant diamond

Andrew Johnson's Writing.

of a rose pink color.

The letters of President Taylor are rare, but perhaps those of Andrew Johnson are the rarest, as he did but little of his own writing. His son conducted most of his correspondence and signed his father's name to the letters. It is related that one reason why President Johnson wrote so little was owing to an accident which happened to him when he was working at his trade as tailor. One day a tailor's heavy iron goose fell on his arm, so injuring that member that he found it extremely difficult to indulge in penmanship thereafter. Andrew Johnson was the poorest writer among the presidents as well as the rarest. His handwriting was very much of a scrawl and can scarcely be deciphered by the average reader.

Natural Cross of Pearls.

Some curious things have been found in the briny deep, but one of the oddest is an ecclesiastical emblem made of pearls which was washed ashore on the coast of West Australia. There are nine good sized gems in this natural best results are gained from the use of curiosity. These have been joined together to form a perfect Latin cross. Seven pearls of equal size comprise the upright and two more form the transverse piece. The joining has been the work of nature. The odd prize, discovered in a pearl oyster, is said to be worth at least \$50,000. It is called the Great Southern Cross pearl.

Both.

Bass-And of which variety is your wife, the clinging vine or the self assertive? Cass-A little of both. When she wants a new dress or a new hat tors are in attendance, but the woman she generally begins in the clinging vine role. If that doesn't bring the nearly got into a libel action by saying money, then she changes to the self asthe dress or the hat.

Opposites.

"Why does he wish to marry her?" "He says people should marry their opposites.

Why, they are both dark." "Yes, but he hasn't a cent, and she has a million dollars."-Pittsburg Post.

To give pain is tyranny; to make hap-man, make up your mind what you are If you get angry with a man or wogoing to say and then don't say it.