



Landlady—The boarder in the next room says he can't sleep. Musician—Ah, it was good he had insomnia. I was afraid mine music might disturb him.

A SPECIAL SALE AT The Oregon City Cash Market

I now offer my home-rendered "White Clover Leaf" Lard compound at Single pounds - - - - 12 1-2c 5-pound pail - - - - 65c 10-pound " - - - - \$1.25

Special prices on larger quantities. This is a fine home-made product and contains nothing but the purest of hog fat and a very small amount of pure beef fat, from our choicest cattle. It is superior to any steam rendered packing house lard, as it is all strictly kettle rendered.

R. PETZOLD MAIN STREET, BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH



Good Form

Etiquette For Summer Girls' Locks. Women have been warned not to wear bouffant caps if they would keep their hair. If they are worn two hours every day the hair most certainly suffers and eventually falls out because of them. We are also warned not to go bareheaded in the summer. If we do the too direct rays of the sun make the hair fall out. It is a fact that most falling hair occurs in the fall, a month or so after summer vacations are ended. Specialists on the subject have decided that the habit of spending much of the vacation bareheaded is accountable for this calamity. To be sure, nothing is better for the hair than thorough airing. This with a moderate amount of sunshine and much brushing, keeps the hair clean and so makes the frequent shampoo, which specialists, most of them, also declare is harmful to the hair, unnecessary. So if you would have beautiful hair when you return from your vacation decide before you start away that you will not expose your locks to the sun's direct rays. Frequent shampooing is harmful to the hair, but so is dirt. Especially in summer it is desirable to keep the hair always clean and fresh. One way to do this without taking a shampoo is to wash the scalp regularly and frequently with alcohol. Another way is to master the dry shampoo. Oris root or orris root mixed with talcum powder should be rubbed in the hair, but not in the scalp. The scalp should be freed from the orris root or powder, which clogs its pores, by massage. Nothing is better for cleaning the hair than the liquid soap known as pure castile. A delightful shampoo mixture can be made by melting castile soap with a little water until it is a jelly, then adding four teaspoonfuls of borax. To one ounce of soap add a few drops of violet or rose perfume or cologne to scent it pleasantly. Another good liquid shampoo soap is made by melting a cake of tar soap in a double boiler with a little water or putting it in a glass jar, covering the soap with warm water and putting the jar in a pan of water in the oven until the soap is of jellylike consistency. Remember if you visit the seashore and bathe in the surf that salt water is bad for the hair. Bathing caps this year are at once so pretty and so serviceable that there is little excuse for getting the hair wet. If by chance it is wet, however, it should be immediately rinsed in clear fresh water, gently massaged so that all the salt is removed and then dried out by the sun as quickly as possible. Shaking Hands. Any one who has gone through the ceremony of shaking hands with several hundred people at a public function knows that there are many varieties of handshakes. There is the limp, flabby hand which has no grip; there is the hand which seizes yours in a vise-like grip and crushes it until bones and ligaments ache; there is the cordial hand which carries the heart with it. From time to time there is a caprice in handshaking. A year or two ago young women affected an upward lift of the arm and a jaunty shake of the hand which was rather embarrassing to old fashioned ladies who had never learned to lift the hand when offering it to a friend. At present many girls not only use this peculiar form of salutation in shaking hands, but have a way of saying "How do you do?" with a rising inflection and an air of indifference which, if they knew it, is really funny. A great deal of tact is required in adapting any salutation to the occasion. In private life in this country the hand is not always given except to intimate friends and relatives. Many persons content themselves with a bow or even a nod on meeting. But an extended hand is the more cordial manner of salutation. Ordinarily it should be left to the older or more distinguished one to make the proffer of the hand. Men and women in this country, as in France, seldom extend the hand unless there is a great difference of age and position or much intimacy of relation. Etiquette of Bridal Calls. Bridal calls must be regarded as first calls, although the bride before her marriage was included in the calls paid to her mother, but after marriage the call is made to her husband and herself, although the husband may be a comparative stranger to the caller. The fact of having been present at the wedding requires that a call should be subsequently made upon the young couple, and thus one is actually made, and cards are only left in the case of the bride not being at home. Dinner For Engaged Persons. When giving a dinner complimentary to a bride-elect one may invite only her women acquaintances. In such a case the prospective bridegroom is not an invited guest. A dinner to which both are invited usually includes the man and his fiancée, her prospective bride attendants and his best man and ushers or his most intimate friends. It is a pretty custom to present a bouquet of roses or favorite flowers to the bride elect at a dinner. THE FUTURE. Provide as best you may be able for the future, but do not constantly worry about it. One of the elements of our happiness springs from the fact that we do not know the future. How large a part of the pleasure of life is shattered and blighted by an unreasonable anticipation of coming evil! Seems Not. She—Grace spends an awful lot of money. He—Not a saving grace, then. —Boston Transcript.

LOCAL BRIEFS

E. Toley, of Portland, was a visitor in this city Wednesday.
John H. Selinger, of Molalla, was in this city on business Tuesday.
L. E. Meadows, of Portland, was a visitor in the city Tuesday.
John C. McCue, formerly a member of the Oregon state legislature from Astoria, but now an attorney of Portland, was in this city on legal business Wednesday.
J. M. Aterbury, of Portland, was in Oregon City on business Wednesday.
John Kerasher, of Sandy, was a visitor in the county seat Wednesday.
Ed. Heipel, of Barton, was a visitor in this city Wednesday.
Paul Simpson, of Portland, was in town on business Wednesday.
D. Winn, of Concrete, Idaho, was in this city visiting with friends and relatives Wednesday.
Mrs. Mary Chamberlain, of Portland, was visiting with local friends and acquaintances Wednesday.
Earl T. Walker was a visitor in Eugene the first of the week.
A. N. Blanchard, of Montpellier, Vermont, is visiting with his cousin, Mrs. H. E. Jones, of Canemah. Mr. Blanchard is on an extended trip touring the Pacific Coast and said that of all the delightful spots he had visited, he was more impressed with the beauties and climate of Oregon than any other state.
E. A. Young was a visitor in Eugene on business the first of the week.
F. N. McLeran, of Willhoit, was a visitor in the county seat on business Wednesday.
J. P. Cross, a business man of Portland, was a visitor in this city Wednesday.
D. A. Rills, of Portland, was in town on business Tuesday.
C. Kavanaugh, of Stevenson, was visiting with local friends Wednesday.
Mrs. A. A. Deckman, formerly of this city but now of Springfield, Ill., accompanied by her son, are visiting Mrs. Deckman's father, A. F. Stokes. J. E. Werlein, of Portland, was an Oregon City visitor the first of the week.
Mrs. Ben Barry, of Gladstone, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Foster, of Portland, has left for Seattle to attend the Potlatch.
Miss Stella Deken, of Portland, was in this city visiting with friends Wednesday.
Arthur Cliff, of Molalla, was in the county seat Wednesday.
Ernest Haines, a banker of Denver, Colo., was in this city for a short time Wednesday. Mr. Haines is making a tour of the Pacific coast.
W. A. Proctor, of the Sandy Lumber company was in town Wednesday.
Miss Lillian Steele, of Salem, is visiting with friends in this city, and also is attending Chautauqua.
Miss Hope Miller, of Portland, is visiting in this city and in Gladstone.
Miss M. Harrison, of Portland, is visiting in the county seat this week.
Miss Daisy Welch of the metropolis is visiting with friends in Oregon City and Gladstone.
M. A. Deaton, president of the Clackamas County Bank, of Sandy, was a county seat visitor Wednesday.
Milo Thompson, of Clackamas, was a mid-week caller in Oregon City.
Born, to the wife of Mr. Nathaniel Smythe, a girl, July 15.

IT CURES WHILE YOU WALK

Use Allen's Foot-Powder. It instantly takes the sting out of corns, itching feet, ingrowing nails, and bunions. It's the greatest remedy for sweating feet. Ladies can wear shoes one size smaller after using it. It is a certain relief for sweating, callous and swollen, tender, aching feet. Try it today. Sold everywhere, 5c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

LOADED BAT TRIED BY LOGAN PLAYERS

The eighth game of the Chautauqua series, played Wednesday afternoon between Logan and Price Bros., was won by the former by the score of 18 to 9. When the game was yet young Gerber of Logan tried to use a loaded bat, but the quick eye of Umpire Burnside detected the loaded stick, and it was ruled out of the game. The game started like an up-to-date farce and ended a Shakespearean tragedy for Price Brothers. Many fans who have witnessed all of the games of the Chautauqua series says that Wednesday's game was the poorest played on the Chautauqua diamond. Errors were common for both teams.

BUNGALOWS, PEARS, DO WELL ON COAST

TACOMA, Wn., July 16.—The best pear country of the world lies west of the Cascade mountains and north of Mount Shasta, declared Stephen J. Harmeling, the noted horticulturist of Vashon Island, in an address to the students of the Puyallup summer school. Mr. Harmeling said that from his own experience a thousand dollars a year was a moderate estimate of the returns from an acre of pears. Mr. Harmeling said that the Sound country has the natural advantages for becoming wonderful in landscape architecture and art. There is no dead season for much of the vegetation here, and landscape art can be developed so as to have green foliage the year round. "So far as outside help is concerned, we can obtain more help along this line from Western Europe and England than we can from the Eastern part of the United States on account of the similarity between the climates of Western Washington and England," he continued. Mr. Harmeling stated that the bungalow is being developed as a type of dwelling, and that with all the things we can grow, the bungalow put into the right environment of plant life and lawn is like a beautiful painting.

PERFORATED COINS.

Uncle Sam Tried Them Several Times, but Without Success. Perforated coins were never in favor in the United States, though various efforts were made to popularize them. The first United States coin with a perforated center was a gold dollar issued in 1849, which had a square hole in the middle of the planchet. It was the forerunner of the gold dollar issued by the United States mint in 1849. The coin was engraved, not struck from dies. The next United States coin with a perforated center was issued from the Philadelphia mint in 1850 and was of the denomination of 1 cent. It was about the size of the bronze cent now in use. At that time the large, old fashioned copper cent was in general circulation, and the perforated cent received the name of "ring cent." The designer reasoned that by means of the perforation the cent could be distinguished by touch from the dime. Another perforated cent issued the same year showed two rings in the field with the words, "Cent. One-tenth Silver." The reverse showed an olive wreath around the perforation and the words, "United States of America." The mint authorities undertook to design a coin that would answer all requirements, and the pieces were struck with both pierced and perfect centers in silver, copper, nickel and composition metal, six varieties in all, without counting the various metals, but none of the designs was favored by the government authorities, and consequently they were never put in general circulation. The only gold half dollar ever produced at the United States mint was struck in 1852. It had a perforation in the center, and the obverse showed a wavy circle around the perforation, with the inscription, "United States of America," around the border. The reverse was blank. The coin was exactly half the weight of the dollar. Regardless of the generally accepted idea the gold fifty cent piece with which the public is familiar were not an issue of the United States, but were manufactured by California jewelers. There has not been any attempt to introduce the perforated coin in the United States since 1854. In that year two pieces of the denominations of 1 and 5 cents were issued at the Philadelphia mint.—Harper's Weekly.

A PROVERB'S VARIATIONS.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.—Common Form.
A bird in a cage is worth a hundred at large.—Italian.
A thousand cranes in the air are not worth one sparrow in the fist.—Egyptian.
Better a feather in the hand than a bird in the air.—German.
One quill is better in the hand than geese upon the strand.—Dutch.
Better a finch in the hand than a parrot in the Indies.—English.

RED TAPE AND A TUB.

A Bath in Senegal Was Something Like a Surgical Operation. Some years ago, when the capital of the French colony of Senegal was a dull, unprogressive town where officialism and red tape prevailed, a French traveler, with a friend, had a most amusing experience when he wished to obtain a bath. There was no bathing establishment in the capital of Senegal at the time, but rumor had it that it was possible to purchase baths at the hospital. Accordingly the travelers repaired to the hospital, where they stated the purpose of their visit. "Certainly," said the official, "take seats. Your names, surnames and birthplace?" "But we merely want a bath." "Exactly. What is your name, and where and when were you born, and are you government servants, soldiers or officers? No? Well, the rules do not provide for this. Just a moment, I will return again. Yes, here is your case. You must first make out on stamped paper an application to the governor of the colony. After favorable notice from the governor you send another application to the chief colonial doctor, who will send for you and examine you." "But we are not ill." "It is the rule. Having examined you, the doctor will give you two non-commissioned officers' bath tickets, to be delivered to the assistant doctor." "Why the non-commissioned officers' bath?" "For the reason that in our accounts we recognize only two categories of persons—officers and civil servants, the latter taking rank with officers or petty officers. You are not official at all. If officers were to find you in their baths they would probably make a row." "What period of time will all these formalities consume?" "Two or three days, provided your application is approved at the government house."—Chicago Record Herald.

When She Has Temperament.

When a girl is intense, that means her mother needn't expect much help with the housework.—Pittsburgh Post.

Congress of Liberals

PARIS, July 16.—The International Congress of Free Christianity and Religious Progress, attended by prominent ministers and distinguished liberal religious workers from all over the world, opened its sixth triennial session in Paris today, and for a week will hold a series of meetings in the Oratoire du Louvre, the Foyer de l'Amé and other places of assembly. The meeting is the first that the congress has held in France, it previous sessions have been in London, Amsterdam, Geneva, Boston, Cambridge and Berlin.

Coast League Standings.

Los Angeles	529
Portland	521
Sacramento	505
San Francisco	491
Oakland	485
Venice	471

Nothing is more disagreeable than eczema, or other skin diseases. It is also dangerous unless speedily checked. Meritol Eczema Remedy will afford instant relief and permanent results. We have never seen a remedy that compares with it. Jones Drug Co.

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It WILL NOT if you take **KRAUSE'S HEADACHE CAPSULES**

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We have a large stock of these remedies, just fresh from the laboratory.

INNER BEAUTY.

There is nothing in the whole world that can vie with the soul in its eagerness for beauty or in the ready power wherewith it adopts beauty unto itself. There is nothing in the world capable of such spontaneous uplifting, of such speedy ennoblement; nothing that offers more scrupulous obedience to the pure and noble commands it receives. There is nothing in the world that yields deeper submission to the empire of a thought that is loftier than other thoughts. And on this earth of ours there are but few souls that can withstand the dominion of the soul that has suffered itself to become beautiful. In all truth, it might be said that beauty is the unique allment of our soul, for in all places does it search for beauty, and it perishes not of hunger even in the most degraded of lives, for, indeed, nothing of beauty can pass by and be altogether unperceived.—Maurice Maeterlinck.

Small Boys Used "Squibs."

In the early days of the Fourth of July celebration the small boys had to content themselves with "squibs," or small balls of moistened powder, which fizzed and gave out sparks in the darkness; with the rapid waving of fire-brands, the sight of glowing bonfires and perhaps a limited participation in the "fun of fire"—namely, the tossing of fire balls made of tow saturated with tar or turpentine into the air, an amusement in which many men and boys frequently took part.

McKinley on the Fourth.

Let us always remember that, whatever differences about politics may have existed or still exist, we are all Americans before we are partisans and cherish the welfare of all the people above party or state. God bless every undertaking which revives patriotism and rebukes the indifferent and lawless.—William McKinley, July 4, 1897.

A Financial Calamity.

"It's no use talking," remarked Banks dejectedly. "It's impossible to make a woman understand even the first principles of finance."

"What's the matter now?"

"Matter!" ejaculated the disgusted Banks. "Why, when I was away yesterday the baby swallowed a three-penny piece! And what does my wife do but call in a doctor and pay him half a guinea for getting that coin back!"—London Tit-Bits.

Tense.

The teacher was explaining the tense "Now, Willie," she said, "suppose I should say, 'I have a million dollars,' what tense would that be?" "That'd be pretense," answered Willie.—Boston Transcript.

NEW SPUDS APPEAR IN TIMID MARKET

Almost afraid to ship them in, farmers are getting \$1.25 and slightly more for new potatoes, but the mar-

ket is weak and scary. Old potatoes are still in demand at all. This state of affairs, it is said, has fair to bring on a shortage in tubers later in the year, and to put prices way up. Outside points are still shipping in fruit to take the place of Oregon fruit that is being sent East. California and Washington are pouring in supplies, and are taking advantage of local shortage by boosting prices. California Elberta peaches are quoted at \$1.25 per box wholesale, and Yakima is sending in "seconds" which are being offered at 90 cents and a dollar. Cantaloupes have gone up to \$2.75 and \$3. About the only native fruit offered is a small quantity of logan and raspberries, which are holding a good stiff price. The market aside from this is about the same as it has been for over a week past, save that there are no onions, and ripe tomatoes are in poor condition. Other vegetables are good, plentiful and cheap.

Livestock, Meats.

REEF—(L7½ weight) steers 7 and 8c; cows 6 and 7c, bulls 4 to 6c. MUTTON—Sheep 5 to 6½; lambs 6 to 6½c. VEAL—Calves 12c to 13c dressed, according to grade. WEINIES—15c lb; sausage, 15c lb.

PORK—9½ and 10c. Poultry—(buying) Hens 11 to 12c; stags slow at 10c; old roosters 8c; broilers 20 to 21c. Fruits. APPLES—50c and \$1. DRIED FRUITS—(buying)—Prunes on basis 4 for \$5 to 40c. ONIONS—\$1.00 per sack. POTATOES—Nothing doing. BUTTER—(buying)—Ordinary country butter, 20 to 22½c. EGGS—Oregon ranch, case count 17½c; Oregon ranch candled 18½c. Prevailing Oregon City prices are as follows: CORN—Whole corn, \$32. HIDES—(buying)—Green sealed, 9c to 10c; sheep pelts 75c to \$1.50 each. WOOL—15 to 16c. MOHAIR—28c. FEED—(Selling)—Shorts 22½; barn 22½; process barley, \$30.50 to \$31.50 per ton. FLOUR—\$4.50 to \$5. OATS—(buying)—\$28; wheat 93c; oil meal selling \$38; Shay Brook dairy feed \$1.30 per hundred pounds. HAY—(buying)—Clover at \$3 and \$9; oat hay best \$11 and \$12; mixed \$9 to \$11; Idaho and Eastern Oregon timothy selling \$20.50 to \$23; valley timothy, \$12 to \$15.

The 'stuff Successful Men Are Made of

The International Correspondence Schools are NOT closed in summer. All of our truly ambitious students who think more about the increased salaries their studies will qualify them to earn, than of the imaginary discomforts of summer study—devote a part of each week to their studies all summer.

A student who will only study in cold weather punishes himself. Why? Because he takes two or three times as long, in preparing himself to earn more money, as the student who studies from a half hour to an hour per day all the year round. We have enough letters on file to make several very large books, the general purport of which is: "Oh, if I had only taken up that Course when I first wrote you about it! I have just missed a fine position, at largely increased wages, because I wasn't prepared to fill it. I lacked just the special knowledge I could have had from the Course." The writers of these letters never have to be coaxed to study in summer NOW. They knew what delay costs. Why not profit by THEIR experience, instead of taking the same bitter medicine yourself?

Persons that suffer most from the heat are those that have nothing else to occupy their thoughts. A man who is interested in his studies doesn't know how hot it is. He has no time to fret about the weather. He is looking ahead a few months to the time when he can demand advancement in position and salary, because his special education will have made his services of more value to his employer. It is no harder to read an Instruction Paper in summer than to read a newspaper. How many summer days are hot enough to prevent you from reading the daily news?

The man who promises himself that he will enroll next fall is only trying to deceive his conscience. He may not know it, but he is weakening his will-power, and it is will-power—power to do what one knows he must do to succeed—that makes the man. A man of weak will—one who will study some day, but not now—will always be down in the world; always in "hard luck," frequently out of work, and when employed, it will always be at low wages. He knows that a knowledge of certain subjects will fit him to earn more; yet he stills his conscience by promising to start later. Such a man isn't truly ambitious. He is one of the kind that always does the hard, menial work, and draws small pay all his life. Are YOU one of that kind. Are YOU truly ambitious to earn more and make something of yourself? If you won't study in summer you are NOT. If you prefer to fret about hot weather, rather than get it by studying, you are NOT.

The dangerous habit of "putting off" has ruined the lives of more promising young men than drunkenness. It is so easy to say "yes, it's what I need; I'll start tomorrow—next week—some other time." The difference between the man that makes a failure of life and the man that succeeds is simply this: The failure is going to begin "tomorrow;" the success begins today.

The men who "get there" are those that study for self-improvement in summer, or whenever they have time. They don't let the weather keep them in inferior positions, at small wages. They don't make excuses to themselves when they ought to be up and going. They don't work for wages barely enough to keep soul and body together either.

Which Kind of a Man Are You?

We will be pleased to mail our new Catalog from our new address, 505 McKay Building, Portland, Oregon.

H. H. HARRIS, Local Mgr.

NEW PRICES ON MAZDA LAMPS

To Take Effect at Once

15-Watt—Clear Glass	30c	Frosted Ball	35c
20 " " "	30c	" " "	35c
25 " " "	30c	" " "	35c
40 " " "	30c	" " "	35c
60 " " "	40c	" " "	45c
110 " " "	70c	" " "	75c
150 " " "	\$1.05	" " "	\$1.15
250 " " "	1.75	" " "	1.60

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