WHEAT'S NEW MOVEMENT

GOES FROM EASTERN OREGON FOR MILLING IN THE VALLEY.

Even Hauled by Team to Mills Away From Transportation Lines-Benefit of Good Roads.

Willamette Valley flouring mills are importing wheat from Eastern Oregon to keep their mills grinding, and even to supply the local demand for flour. Not only do mills on the railroad or on the river do this, but some also that have to haul the wheat with teams for several miles. A notable instance is that of Charles Howard, of Mulino, Clackamas County. His mill is nine miles from Ore-gon City, which is his nearest shipping point. He buys Eastern Oregon wheat Portland, ships it to Oregon City by in Portland, ships it to Oregon City by boat and teams it from Oregon City to his mill. The local demand being light, by far the larger part of his output comes back to Portland for its market. Last year Mr. Howard bought from the farmers and the County Assessors at their convention held in Portland last week, was one asking that the present law for the election of road supervisors be repealed. This resolution, of course, originated in the fertile brain of some County Judge or Commissioner who is not satmill the entire senson and leave considerable over for this year's run. But this year's local product was ground up in a few weeks; indeed, the farmers who had really good wheat found an eager demand for it among their neighbors for seed. A good deal of grain that will hardly do for seed will make good flour, though not so much per bushel as first-class wheat will

But for the fact that there is a good wagon road to Howard's mill, wheat could not be hauled in and the flour hauled out to market. In the past few years Clackamas County has spent considerable money on the Molalla road, leading from Oregon City southward chrough Mulino, and it is now a good thoroughfare at all greaters of the respective road districts of the wanted hauling proper loads from Mulino. The flour must be hauled to Oregon City anyway, and it costs but a triffe more to take a load both ways. Thus this extra represent one way hardly counts as a feet.

The Medicord Enquirer views the matter carriage one way hardly counts as a factor in the cost of the flour. The good roads keeps this institution running.

"When the farmers brought wheat to the mill this year, we were giad to get it and paid their price, and we took everything that came," said Mr. Howard yesterday. "But now that I come to Portland to buy, I can be as particular as "But now that I come to Portplease, and get the finest grain at the lowest price possible. I find that in running my mill on this wheat I can get along with one man less; there is no clogging of machinery; it is dry and even. I thought for a time that I should have to close my mill this year, but upon investigation I found it to be practicable to use Eastern Oregon wheat, I have already taken out several carloads and may use 600 tons, or nearly 17,000 bushels of Eastern Oregon wheat this season. There is a lively demand for the flour, and I'll keep the business going."

Mr. Howard says he finds it impracticable to ship by rall direct from Eastern Oregon. The switchage and rate from Portland to Oregon City make the charge too much, more than the business will stand. But the boats are accustomed to go un the river without much load, and they are eager to get freight to carry. Therefore, they make a rate that will permit the country milling business to live, and the wheat goes from cars to

boat in Portland. Never before, it is believed, has Eastern Oregon wheat been drawn on to keep Willamette Valley mills going. It has hap-pened occasionally that some mill on the river would get a little Eastern Oregon grain to mix with the Valley product for some special brand of flour, and at a time when the boats needed the freight, but even this has been done only in the past two or three years. The Willamette Valley was a great producer of wheat when Oregonians began prophesying that wheat rould some day be grown on the hills of Eastern Oregon. Now many of the mills of the Valley are getting their grain sup-ply from east of the mountains. Corvallts, Albany and even Eugene being on the transportation lines, have no trouble about getting that wheat to grind, but the country mills away from the line of railroad or river must retire from busi-ness unless they have good roads.

THE SCALP BOUNTY TAX.

Why Some Counties Have Not Paid Their Tax.

A number of countles in the state ignored the scalp bounty law for the pro-tection of sheep, which provides for a yearly tax of 1½ cents per head on all sheep and a tax of ¾-mill on all real and personal property, to be paid to the State Treasurer, and be disbursed as a scalp bounty fund. The statute was passed at the last session of the Legislature. Multnomah County would have had to raise about \$5000 and would have received no benefit, as there are no mountains Hons, cougars, etc., preying here on sheep, and but few sheep to be preyed upon. The money would have been used if collected to assist Eastern Oregon counties, where they have large bands of sheep and also an abundance of cougars, panthers and coyotes. The former Board of County Commissioners was advised by Attorney Alex Bernstein that the law would not stand the test of the courts, and so made no levy. Some other countles likewise made no levy, and at the recent conven-tion of County Judges the matter was discussed, when the fact came to light that some of the countles which made the levy and have the money will not pay it to the State Treasurer until the coun-ties that ignored the law are either forced or agree to pay the tax. The Princyllic Journal makes the follow-

ing comment upon the subject:
"Portland is opposed to the scalp bounty law, and when the matter comes up at the next Legislature her votes will be cast against its continuance, and against any measure looking to the redemption of warrants then outstanding. Yet Portland grows upon and is the result of the growth of Oregon. It is its commercial center. Its business concerns are dependent upon the welfare of the state generally. She is the recipient of Government ap-propriations for Government buildings and works of a public nature. She pays taxes upon an absurdly low property valuation Her votes and influence assist in appro-priating state funds to the unbuilding of schools and colleges in the Valley counties, whose votes are also cast against enrithing and everything unless it is of direct benefit to them. The wealth of Eastern Oregon is poured into the coffers of Valley counties without stint; still the bounty is obnoxious to them, but Marion, Lane or Benton ask for an let Marion. Lake of Benton ask for an appropriation for schools and every legislator is instantly on his feet howing himself hourse in its favor. Consistency, as a jewel, finds no resting place with them. Might is right and the weaker goes to the wall."

them. Might is right and the weaker goes to the wait."

The Elgin Recorder shashes away and puts the blame as follows:

"The Oregonian is opposed to the scalp bounty iaw, as it now stands, and contends that the special tax for it should be paid by the counties engaged in the sheep industry. While this contention is founded on sound principles it is nevertheless contrary to principles advocated by The Oregonian in almost every political campaign. Taxing every propertyowner in the state for the benefit of the few sheepowners does appear a little un-

may ask the next Legislature to repeal the law, at least as far as this county is AFTER PRESIDENT LYTLE

ROAD SUPERVISORS.

Why County Judges Are Opposed to Their Choice by Election.

Another matter discussed at the County Judges' convention was the election of road supervisors, also a statute of the 1838 session of the Legislature, and which does not apply to Multnomah County. The general opinion expressed by the County Judges was that under the election system the road supervisors are the boss of the situation, the county courts having no control of them whatever. The way the Judges protested indicated that there will be no more election of road there will be no more election of road supervisors if they can help it. They as-serted that a road supervisor gets road money and does just what he likes with it, does just as he pleases about everything else. But there are two ways of looking at a thing, and according to the Medford Mail the "ktek" of the County Judges is because of loss of control of official patronage. This paper, in a re-

Judge or Commissioner who is not sat Judge of Commissioner who is not sat-isfied with the official patronage which his office has a thumb on. He had in mind a perpetuation of himself in office, and he wants to use the patronage of his office to that end. The appointment of road supervisors by the Commissioners' Court has given many an officer an almost sure lease on his office, as Judge or Commissioner, for a much greater number of years than he would otherwise have been elected to. The law as it now stands in a just one and ought not to be repealed. Who, think you, are better qualified to judge of the fitness of men

ion bouquets."
The Medford Enquirer views the matter in very much the same manner, and al-leges that the new law should be given a

ieges that the new law should be given a fair trial. It says:
"One of the principal things it seems that were passed upon by the meeting of the County Judges at Portland was a resolution culling upon the Legislature to repeal the law providing for the elec-tion of road supervisors and to again put the appointing of road supervisors in the hands of the County Judges of the sev-eral counties. This is a ridiculous propo-eral counties. eral counties. This is a ridiculous pro-sition, one that the Legislature sho not for one minute consider. In first place, the new law has never been first place, the new law has never been given a trial, as it was only in the last June election that the supervisors were elected. If one were to judge this resolution upon the face, we would say that the County Judges had in mind when they passed it a desire to again secure the appointing power of the supervisors for the political pull it would give them. There is nothing else in it, gentlemen."

OREGON NEEDS A MAN.

Next Senator Should Be One in All the Word Implies.

Baker Republican, There is a new conception of our duty in electing a United States Senator for Oregon, and in it we see the augury of a better state of affairs than our state has heretofore known. The question has heretofore known. The question which the state legislators should put before them is, what is absolutely and demonstrably the best reason to apply when selecting a man for a place in the Senate at Washington. In choosing men for this important and high trust, we inherit too much of the ill-advised, haphazard system, when men's place in the state for real merit was interpreted in every wave when authority ruled desin every way-when authority ruled des. potic in a political trickster or boss—and it swallowed that system whole, without inquiry of any kind as to its real merits or disadvantages.

The time has come when there should be a fundamental reconstruction of this system. And the great error of this method of parties selecting a Senator, as It has existed and as It partially exists

men. It is an acknowledged fact among all thinking men that Oregon must have a transformation in her Senatorial repre-sentatives or she will soon meet with almost irreparable loss. Conditions demand this and here is one of them mand this and nere is one of them.
Silence can little longer secrete the fact
that the mouth of the Columbia River
is fast filling up with the silt washed
down the stream. This filling is taking
place at the ses-end of the jettles. Very soon the talk about an open river will be lost in the cry for an open mouth of the Columbia. Unless the jettles are extended, the outgoing and incoming commerce of Oregon and Southern Washing-ton will be dependent upon railroads and

Puget Sound. Have we a United States Senator carry. ing sufficient influence, either in the com-mercial world or in mental acumen, to secure the appropriation for this needed jetty extension? Judging from the past question must be answered in the

Viewing the situation from the stand-point that neither Senator Mitchell nor Binger Hermann are candidates, the man who would take up this work with a vigor which has characterized his whole life, is Senator W. H. Corbett of Portland. He is a man who has accomplished something in life, and possesses a lofty something in life, and possesses a lotty standing in the commercial world. He has done a thousand times more than all his calumniators combined to make Ore-gon what she is. On his name no dis-honest act has fallen, and he is a broadminded, capable gentleman. He would stand for something in the United States Senate. His education and never-falling perseverance, his wide acquaintance among men of large wealth and education would be of material assistance in carrying, out measures to secure needed im

Valuable as a Curiosity.

PORTLAND. Dec. 2.—(To the Editor.)—
I have an old Continental bill, on the face of which is printed in old English:
"United States." This bill entities the hearer to receive 20 Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof, in gold or sliver, according to a resolution passed by Congress at Philadelphia, September 25, 1778. On the back is "Thirty dollars. Printed by Hall and Sillers, 1778." What is the probable value? R. W. H.

It is scarcely probable that anything can be collected on the bill. Several persons here have a number of very simi-

London Graphic.

The African native has no real sense of the value of money, and if he is in the mood for work will toil as readily for three pounds as three shillings, but if he has once been paid a certain sum for labor he will never work for less, but will three pounds as three shillings, but if he has once been paid a certain sum for labor he will never work for less, but will of the whole county have been doing for years and years—with the approval of The Oregonian—it doesn't look very consistent for that journal to 'kick' against the scale hounds as three shillings, but if he has once been paid a certain sum for labor he will never work for less, but will sooner starve; and a very amusing instance is given of a native who would not sell some fowls for 18 pence each because he had heard that a friend had been paid two shillings, but if he has once been paid a certain sum for labor he will never work for less, but will interest in a plan to open this greater waterway. The aid of Congress is to be in whether the solidity united. With a canal at The Dailes allowing free communication between lower river and the upper Snake and Columbia the products of the interior could be moved to market at a reduced cost and every cent of the reduced price of transportation will be over the top of the bottle.

RECEIVER ASKED FOR THE CO-LUMBIA SOUTHERN.

Drake C. O'Reilly Begins a New Sutt," Alleging Fraudulent Management of the Company.

The war of litigation against President Lytle, of the Columbia Southern Rail-way, is still on. The sult of Drake C. O'Rellly against the Columbia South-ern Railway Company, dismissed Tues-day at Moro, was filed in another form day at Moro, was filed in another form in the Circuit Court here yesterday. O'Reilly alleges gross frauds in the administration of affairs by President E. E. Lytle and the directors, May Enright, W. H. Moore, C. E. Lytle, and the chief engineer, A. E. Hammond. He asks for the recovery by the company of \$250,500, charged to have been fraudulently obtained by President Lytle and his associates, and for reilef the appointment of a receiver to protect the interests of the O'Reilly alleges gross frauds in the administration of affairs by President E. E. Lytle and the directors, May Enright, W. H. Moore, C. E. Lytle, and the chief engineer, A. E. Hammond. He asks for the recovery by the company of \$120,500, charged to have been fraudulently obtained by President Lytle and his associates, and for relief the appointment of a receiver to protect the interests of the company and himself in the future. It is far from the intention of the attorneys of Mr. O'Reilly to abandon the suit, and this booth—the first to greet the eye of the visitor as he enters the doorshowed a tempting array of toothsome

Lytle's policy.

The suit which is thus begun is virutally the suit instituted in Sherman County. The alleged fraudulent prac-tices of President Lytie and his asso-ciates are described in detail. When the extension of 43 miles from Moro to Shaextension of 45 miles from Moro to Sha-niko was contemplated it is stated that a bid was received from Archie Mason, a contractor, to build the road for \$500 a mile. Instead, O'Rellly asserts, the con-tract was let to A. E. Hammond, the chief engineer, for \$5000 a mile, and that the latter sublet the contract to Mason, so that the work was done at an actual cost of \$5000 a mile and thus \$5000 a mile. ost of \$5500 a mile, and thus \$5500 a mile

fraudulently diverted from the treasury of the company. O'Relly also asserts that the assets of the company were diverted when the right of way for the extension was obtained by the following alleged pro-cedure: President Lytic secured the deeds to the righ of way in his own name and virtually without cost, and then turned them over to the company for a remuner-ation of \$130,000. Another charge made is that President Lytle and file ausoclates diverted the valuable terminal land grants made by the Eastern Oregon Land Company at Shaniko, to himself indi-vidually, and to the Shaniko Townsite Company, in which he is charged with being largely interested. Another instance of managerial trresponsibility is urged in the raising of the president's salary from \$100 a month to \$400, and then \$700, and in the erection of expensive nal buildings

For these reasons, and in order to pro-tect the property of the company, O'Reilly urges the appointment of a receiver, and a judgment for the recovery of the amounts held to have been fraud-

The Court Wanted No Lecture.

Timothy Fagan and Harry Arnold were tried yesterday before Judge Frazer on a charge of breaking into a freight car and stealing a box of hats. There are three other men to be tried on the same charge. Deputy District Attorney Spencer conducted the prosecution. Attorny Schnabel, for the defense, incurred the wrath of Judge Frazer for attempting to intro-duce what the Judge considered irrelevant ny-evidence that the men had pur-hats from a local second-hand When Attorney Schnabel andealer. swered that this was a part of his defense that the men would not steal hats when they had already bought them, Judge Frazer answered: "Enter your objection but the court does object to being lectured by an attorney."

Granted a Nonsult.

Damages of \$5000 in the case of Jane Sucker vs. the Northern Pacific Terminal Company were not allowed. Judge Seara yesterday granted the motion of the defence for a nonsuit. The action was brought by the estate of J. A. Tucker, a switchman, accidentally killed white mak-ing a coupling on a car where iron rails projected several feet. Judge Sears de-cided that the Terminal Company had not shown contributory negligence either in

Decisions Today. Decisions will be rendered by Judge Cleland this morning at 9:30 in the foi-

lowing matters:

Bank of British Columbia et al vs.
City of Portland et al; demurrer to com-

Court Notes.

The testimony in the Fay Severe murder trial will be completed today. The jury was taken to the scene of the affray last

In the United States Court yesterday Larkey Logan, the Indian indicted for stabbing another Indian, on the Siletz reservation, was held to appear before next United States grand jury, pending the decision of the court on the tion of jurisdiction.

ALBINA SUB-BOARD OF TRADE Organization Has Made a Good Start and Will Push Things.

A sub-board of trade was organized in Albina last night in the Kent building, A sub-board of trade was organized in Albina last night in the Kent building, at 280 Russell street, with a charter membership of about 15. The meeting was earnest and enthusiastic, and a very strong organization will be formed in the Tenth Ward from this start, which will make itself felt. W. M. Killingsworth explained the object of starting these suborganizations in all the wards and suburbs as a part of the central Board of Trade, so that the entire city and surroundings will be represented. Remarks indorsing the object were made by a number and the roll was then signed. The officers elected are: President, C. W. Miller; vice-president, W. M. Kent; secretary, Claude Scoffins; treasurer, Ed C. Merges. The election of a representative to the central body was deferred until the next meeting. Mr. Miller, who was elected president, said he hoped every member would push the organization and work to secure its object. The meeting adjourned to come together again at the same place next Wednesday evening. next Wednesday evening.

Idaho With Oregon.

With an open river to the sea the ques-tion of cheaper transportation will be soived. If the railroads can not lower rates to compete with water transportation over their roads as now constructed they will be forced to build new lines of road on easier grades to lessen the cost of operating that they may compete successfully with the river transportation. The movement now inaugurated promises to concentrate the energies of all parties

saved to the farmers of the great river basin. Here is a question of widespread interest, the proper solution of which will interest, the proper solution of which will bring lasting benefit to the people of the Great Inland Empire, tapped by the Snake and Columbia rivers.—Lewiston Teller.

PRETTY CHURCH BAZAAR.

Dolls, Needlework and Bonbons the Unitarian Sale.

One of the prattlest Christmas bazaars of the season opened last night at the Unitarian Church. Not only was there a notably attractive assortment of dainty novelities, but all the useful, old-time ar-ticles so dear to the practical housewife were displayed to satisfy the wants of the Christmas buyer. Almost anything could be found, from a plain kitchen apron to a Hawaiian doll-baby. The appearance presented by the rows of gally decorated

of Mr. O'Reilly to abandon the sult, and of the visitor as he enters the door—
they deny the statement that the Moro showed a tempting array of toothsome
dism'esal was a sindication of Frestient sweets. There was the new Egyptian loaf and the receipt for making it, detectable squares of angel's food in pink and white, baby cream that never falls to create a stir of enthusiasm among connoisseurs in the fine art of candy-making, walnut, maple and chocolate creams, fudge, pl-noche and a dozen other popular favor-ites This booth was in charge of Mrs. T. L. Ellot, Mrs. W. A. Gordon and Mrs. Albert Smith.

Next to this was the baby booth, charmingly decorated in baby blue, showing under the interlacing meshes of white fishnet. The latter had been made gratis for this occasion by Mr. F. Henshaw, the husband of one of the committee of two in charge of the booth, the chairman be ing Mrs. Fred Bay. Overhead was a can-opy of intertwining morning-glory vines, the flowers of every tint from the roseplnk of dawn to sky-blue. In coloring and design the booth was a triumph of art and good taste. Down comforts, baby socks, double gowns, bootees, carriage robes and other appropriate articles for little folk were for sale there. The same committee had the 10-cent booth, where small knick-knacks, such as tiny pincushions, needle-books, picture frames, crocheted balls and doll's Tam o' Shan-

ters could be bought.

The domestic booth contained useful articles of every description, many of these being exceptionally dainty in material and needlework. There were lace-trim-med aprons for the dainty housewife, nurses' aprons, children's aprons, knitting aprons and aprons for the cook, pretty sweeping caps, laundry bags, holders, wall-pockets and traveling cases, all showing much fertility of invention the part of Mrs. Stacy Matlack, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. John Brooke and Mrs. J. Barnard,

At the exceme rear of the hall was a At the exreme rear of the hall was a rich store of quince and other jellies, chow-thow, pickles of various kinds, canned fruits, mince-meat and fruit cake, such as would be fit for a king. The following notable Portland house-wives were in charge of this booth: Mrs. R. S. McLearn, Mrs. W. A. Buchanan, Mrs. A. Warner, Mrs. D. C. Southworth. The booth containing fancy work and linen was surrounded by an admiring through the entire evening and many extensive the entire evening and many ex-

throng the entire evening and many ex-chamations of surprise were heard over the many choice things in emproidery and fine needle-work shown by those in charge—Mrs. E. P. Waite, Mrs. J. D. Hart, Mrs. Lamson, and Mrs. G. Gammons. There were bags and linen dollies and center-pieces, and pin cushions and cut steel purses and coat stretchers covered with padded sachets of delicately tinted silk, heades countless other femi-nine devices to tempt the visitor into parting with his cash.

parting with his cash.

The art booth, which was in charge of Mrs. L. H. Tarpley, Mrs. G. H. Strout, and Mrs. G. W. Tyler, was a rich study in reds, with its carmine-colored candles, lanterns, and gay Indian posters. There were Alaskan baskets, moccasins, Indian mats, calendars of many kinds, and paint-ings in water-colors and o'ls by local ar-tists, the whole collection attracting much attention from lovers of art.

In the center of the room was the doll booth presided over by Mrs. J. C. Prich-ard, Mrs. E. E. McClure and her two daughters, Miss Julia and Mis Jean. Here It has existed and as it partially exists now is that it depletes our influence in the halls of congress. The new conception, of which we have spoken, is growing among the journals of Oregon, and the people are being led to think less of political bosses and more of worthy, able ing a marvelous amount of skill in fine needle-work. This was one of the most attractive booths in the room. Wilder's orchestra gave several enjoy-able musical numbers, and before the

Bank of British Columbia et al vs.
City of Portland et al; demurrer to complaint.
City of Portland vs. C. Logus et al;
demurrer to amended complaint.
Joseph Downing vs. M. G. Morgan; demurrer to amended complaint.
Chas. Thompson vs. Erminie Thompson;
demurrer to reply.
The J. McCracken Company vs. City of
Portland; demurrer to amended com-Portland; demurrer to amended com- to the lights, which were red, white and

Owing to the low prices attached to the articles on sale at the various booths, everybody went home laden with pack-nges of all sizes and shapes. But fresh articles will be brought from home sup-plies for this afternoon and evening.

WHY IT WENT FOR M'KINLEY Nebraska's Vote Explained by Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Assistant Sec-retary Meiklejohn, recently returned from a prolonged stay in Nebraska, where he took an active part in the campaign and where he is himself a candidate for elec-tion to the Senate, in discussing the "home situation," said:
"Nebraska was carried for McKinley

because of the united and untiring efforts of every Republican in the state, working day and night with enthusiasm for Mc-Kinley, and the inspiration the record of his Administration gave us. case of every man doing his duty, with a resulting achievement that furnishes glory enough for all. The party organiza-



This **Bottle**

the "orld. It will be found in almost every family medicine chest. For half a century

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS HAS CURED

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Trouble,

Malaria, Fever and Ague. Sold by all druggists and dealers generally. See that a Private Revenue Stamp

had, and the men who organized victory had, and the men who organized victory are the ones desegving of special praise.

"The Republicans have 18 out of 33 members in the Senate, giving them a majority of three, and 33 out of 100 in the House, giving them a majority of six. This gives the Republicans 72 in the joint assembly which elects two Senators to Congress. The Republicans will organize the Senate and the House and have a majority of nine in the general assembly. majority of nine in the general assembly, or five more than enough to elect under the constitution.

the constitution.
"You will have to excuse me from discussing prospects in the Senatorial contest further than to say that I am entirely satisfied with the outlook, and very much gratified with the consideration my candidacy is receiving." didacy is receiving.

It is learned from political observer who have recently visited Nebraska that Mr. Melklejohn is looked upon with gen-eral favor in the state as a man who could fill a seat in the Senate with much credit to himself and to the state, and he at the same time does not have to contend with partisan handicaps which at-tach to some of the other candidates.



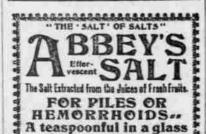
Like a flash of lightning, sudden and startling, disease strikes down many a man. Yet there have been warnings upon warnings, unheeded. Food has lain like a heavy weight in the stomach after eating. There have been belch-ings, bitter risings in the mouth, nervings, bitter risings in the mouth, nervousness, sleeplesaness and growing irritability. Instead of listening to these warnings, recourse has been had to some of the nerve numbing palliatives that cover but never cure disease. Many serious diseases begin in a diseased constitution of the storage and corresponding to the storage a serious diseases begin in a diseased condition of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. For such diseases there is one medicine which rarely fails to effect a complete cure. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures ninety-eight per cent, of all who give it a fair and faithful trial. It is a temperance medicine and contains no alcohol.

ance medicine and contains no alcohol.

"I was afflicted with what the doctors called nervous indigestion," writes Mr. Thos. G. Lever, of Lever, Richland Co. S. C. "I took medicine from my family physician to no avail. In looking over one of Dr. Pierce's Memorandum Books, I found my case described exactly. I wrote to you and made a statement. You sent me a descriptive list of questions, also some hygienic rules. I carried those out as best I could, but thought myself incurable as I suffered so much with pain under my rile, and an empty feeling in my stomach. At night would have cold of hot feet and hands, alternately. I was getting nervous and suffered a great deal mentally, thinking that death would soon claim me. Always expected something unusual to take place; was Irritable and impatient and greatly reduced in flesh. I could scarcely est any thing that would not produce a bad feeling in my stomach. After some hesitation, owing to my prejudices against patent medicines, I decided to try a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets.' After taking several bottles of each, found I was improving. I continued for six months or more, off and on until I was cured."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a positive cure for constinution.



of water night and morning. Dr. S. R. Harris, Wcrcester, Mass., says:
"I find the Salt just the thing, not only as a curative, but a preventive for Constination and Piles and as a purifier. It is an alarming fact that almost every railroad man is troubled with Constination of Piles Abbay's Sait is just the thing for them, and I recommend it to every one who comes to me. It is really a Godsend."

Godsend."
Sold by most druggists, or sent by mail. 50c., 50c., \$1.00 per bottle.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO.,
Il Murray Street, New York. Il Murray Street, New York.

Booklet free on request.



TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

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Stramers "ABERDEEN" and "RUTH," Seattle to Skagway, and intermediate points,
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Through tickets to Dawson, \$75, first class;
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WHITE COLLAR LINE

BAILEY GATZERT (Alder-street Dock) Leaves Portland Sally every morning at 7 o'clock, except Sunday. Returning, leaves Astoria every night at 7 o'clock except Sunday. Gregon phone Main 351. Columbia phone 351.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

THREE TRAINS DAILY FOR ALL POINTS EAST "CRICAGO-PORTLAND SPECIAL."

Leaves for the East, via Huntington, at 9: M.; arrives at 4:50 P. M. SPOKANE FLYER, For Spokane, Eastern Washington, and Great Northern points, leaves at 6 P. M.; arrives at 7 A. M. ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves for the East, via Huntington, at 9:00 M.; arrives at 8:40 A. M. THROUGH PULLMAN AND TOURIST OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE.

Water lines schedule subject to change with out notice.

OCEAN DIVISION — From Portland, leave Alnawarth Dock at 8 P. M.; sail every 5 days: Geo. W. Elder, Dec. 3, 13, 21; Jan. 2, 12, 22. Columbia, Dec. 8, 18, 28; Jan. 7, 17, 27. From San Francisco — Sail every 5 days. Leave Spear-street Pier 24 at 11 A. M.: Columbia, Dec. 4, 14, 24, Jan. 3, 13, 23, Geo. W. Elder, Dec. 9, 19, 29; Jan. 8, 18, 28.

COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION. PORTLAND AND ABTORIA.

Steamer Hassalo leaves Fortland daily, except Sunday, at \$500 P. M.; on Saurday at 10:00 P. M. Hetureing, leaves Astoria daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M.

WILLAMETTE RIVER DIVISION.

PORTLAND AND SALEM, OR. Steamer Ruth, for Salem, Independence and way points, leaves from Ash-street Dock at 6 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Returning, leaves Independence at 5 A. M. and Salem at 6 A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. CORVALLIS AND ALBANY.

Steamer Modoc leaves Portland at 6 A. M. n Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Re-urning, leaves Corvallis at 8 A. M. on Mon-ays, Wednesdays and Fridays. YAMHILL RIVER ROUTE. PORTLAND AND DAYTON, OR.

Steamer Elmore, for Overon City, Buttevilla, Champoog, Dayton and way landings, leaves Portland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 A. M. Leaves Dayton for Portland and way points Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays at 6 A. M. SNAKE RIVER ROUTE.

RIPARIA, WASH., AND LEWISTON, IDAHO Steamer Spokane or ateamer Lewiston leaves Riparia daily at 3:60 A. M., arriving at Lew-iston about 3 P. M. Returning, the Spokane or Lewiston leaves Lewiston daily at 5:30 A. M., arriving at Riparia same evening. W. H. HURLBURT. W. H. HURLBURT, General Passenger Agent.

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*4:00 P. M. Albany passenger 17:30 A. M Corvaille passenger 15:50 P. M. ||4:50 P. M. | Sheridan pass'gr .. 118:25 A. M

*Daily. ||Daily except Sunday

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Leave for Oswego daily at 7-20, *9:49 A. M.; 12:30, 1:53, 3:25, 4:49, 6:25, 8:30, 11:30 P. M.; and 9:30 A. M. on Sundays only Arrive at Portland daily at *8:35, 5:30, *10:50 A. M.; 1:35, 3:10, 4:30, 6:15, 7:40, 19:30 P. M.; 12:40 A. M. daily, except Monday, 8:30 and 19:36 A. M. on Sundays only.

Leave for Dailas daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 P. M. Arrive at Portland at 9:30 A. M. Passenger train leaves Dailas for Airlie Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2:46 P. M. Returns Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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