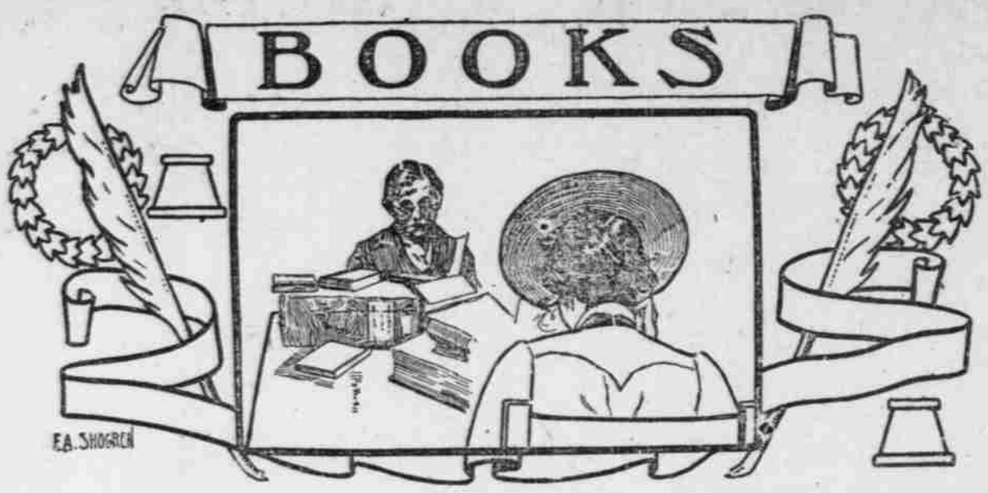

RIDDLE OF THE UNIVERSE

Ernst Haeckel Lays Down His Life's Work With a Presentation of the Monistic Philosophy.

Professor Ernst Haeckel presented the essential and distinctive elements of his monistic and genetic philosophy 23 years ago in "General Morphology of Organisms." This was the first attempt to apply in detail the theory of evolution to the whole science of organic forms. Two years later, to secure the acceptance of at least one part of the new thought, he published "Natural History of Creation," which ran into nine large editions and twelve different translations. In "Monism," published in 1892, he presented the broad principles of his monistic philosophy and its relation to the dominant faith. Professor Haeckel's latest work, "The Riddle of the Universe," is the continuation, confirmation and integration of views heretofore urged. It marks the close of his studies on the monistic conception of the universe. The earlier plan, which he projected many years ago, of constructing a complete system of monistic philosophy on the basis of evolution, will never be carried into effect. "My strength," he writes, "is no longer equal to the task, and many warnings of approaching age urge me to desist. Indeed, I am wholly a child of the 19th century, and with its close I draw the line under my life's work."

In this final volume Professor Haeckel considers all the principal phases of thought which enter into a philosophical study of man and nature. These are the political, religious, ethical and scientific ideas and opinions which are ordinarily, and, as he thinks, erroneously, believed to move the world. He lays down 12 cosmological theorems, most of which, in his opinion, have been amply demonstrated. These are:

1—The universe, or the cosmos, is eternal, infinite and illimitable.

2—Its substance, with its two attributes (matter and energy), fills space, and is in eternal motion.

3—This motion runs on through infinite time as an unbroken development, with a periodic change from life to death, from evolution to devolution.

4—The innumerable bodies which are scattered about the space-filling ether, all obey the same "law of substance"; while the rotating masses slowly move towards their destruction and dissolution in one part of space, others are springing into new life and development in other quarters of the universe.

5—Our sun is one of these unnumbered perishable bodies, and our earth is one of the countless transitory planets that encircle them.

6—Our earth has gone through a long process of cooling before water, in liquid form (the first condition of organic life) could settle thereon.

7—The ensuing biogenetic process, the slow development and transformation of countless organic forms, must have taken many millions of years—considerably over a hundred.

8—Among the different kinds of animals which arose in the later stages of the biogenetic process on earth, the vertebrates have far outstripped all other competitors in the evolutionary race.

9—The most important branch of the vertebrates, the mammals, were developed later (during the triassic period), from the lower amphibia and reptilia.

10—The most perfect and most highly developed branch of the class mammalia is the order of primates, which first appeared at least 2,000,000 years ago.

11—The youngest and most perfect twig of the branch primates is man, who sprang from a series of man-like apes towards the end of the tertiary period.

12—Consequently, the so-called "history of the world"—that is, the brief period which measures the duration of civilization—is an evanescently short episode in the long course of organic evolution, just as this, in turn, is merely a small portion of the history of our planetary system; and as our mother earth is a mere speck in the sunbeam in the illimitable universe, so man himself is but a tiny grain of protoplasm in the perishable framework of organic nature.

To Professor Haeckel nothing seems better adapted than this cosmological perspective to give the proper standard and the broad outlook which are needed in the solution of the vast enigmas that surround us. It not only clearly indicates the true place of man in nature, but it dissipates the prevalent illusion of man's supreme importance, and the arrogance with which he sets himself apart from the illimitable universe, and exalts himself to the position of its most valuable element. This boundless presumption of conceited man has misled him into making himself 'the image of God,' claiming an 'eternal life' for his ephemeral personality, and imagining that he possesses unlimited 'freedom of will.' The ridiculous imperial folly of Caligula is but a special form of man's arrogant assumption of divinity."

Monism, as represented by Haeckel, recognizes one sole substance in the universe, which is at once God and Nature; body and spirit it holds to be inseparable. Pure monism is identical neither with the theoretical materialism that denies the existence of spirit, and dissolves the world into a heap of dead atoms, nor with the theoretical spiritualism which rejects the notion of matter, and considers the world to be a specially arranged group of energies or immaterial natural forces. (Harper & Bros., New York.)

Tommy and Grizel.

Delicate craftsmanship in shading and drawing a certain grade of human character, heartlessly deceptive in the man and lacking robustness in the woman, is the chief attribute of J. M. Barrie's latest work, "Tommy and Grizel." There are many pages full of the old Barrie charm, of the charm of "Sentimental Tommy," and there are many without it. Dreaming, many-minded Tommy of the first work has become T. Sandys, a distinguished author of a book on women, a valueless life which Mr. Barrie has clothed with significance and set up for dissection. Grizel, with her crooked smile and winning ways, is there, a trifle blurred by prosperity, but Grizel still. The playmates of childhood are brought together in manhood and womanhood, heart free except to each other. It suits Mr. Barrie to make Tommy love Grizel, to overcome her doubts of his sincerity, and, having won her confidence, to abandon her, break her heart, wreck his own life, and bring all to disaster. As Mr. Barrie develops Tommy from the mirth-provoking boy to the cold and heartless man, the laughter and humor of his pages die out little by little. He leaves Grizel standing amid distraction, the standard against which the character of Tommy is measured. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

Siege of Pekin.

Dr. W. A. P. Martin's story of "The Siege of Pekin" contains a statement of the causes of the Chinese troubles. Dr. Martin also discusses the problems involved in the settlement with China. Dr. Martin in 1850 went to China as a missionary of the American Presbyterian Church. In 1858 he was interpreter to Minister Reid in the negotiations of the treaty of Tientsin, and in 1859 accompanied Minister Ward to Pekin. In 1862 he fonuded the Presbyterian mission in Pekin. In 1864 he was appointed to the chair of international law in the Imperial College at Pekin, and in 1869 was made president of that institution, in which capacity he served for 25 years, resigning on account of ill health, and returning to America. His love for China still lives, and only a year or two after he returned to America he decided to go back to China at his own expense. He then assisted in trying to bring about the reform movement at the capitol, and also to found the International Institute. In 1898, however, the Emperor offered him the presidency of the Imperial University which was established at Pekin. He accepted the post and held it until the recent uprising. (Fleming H. Revell Company, New York.)

Howell's Literary Reminiscences.

William D. Howell's long and varied experience with American men and women of letters has given him a wealth of material which few literary men have. In the entertaining reminiscences which he publishes under the title of "Literary Friends and Acquaintance: A Personal Retrospect of American Authorship," he describes his early trials in the fascinating, if difficult, world of young authorship. He tells many interesting stories of Emerson, Lowell, Hawthorne, Julia Ward Howe, Bayard Taylor, Celia Thaxter, Stedman Holmes and others whom he has known. Mr. Howells has had his downs as well as ups in the world of letters. When he began writing for the North American Review he received $2 a printed page for his contributions. But this was more than he got from the Boston Advertiser for letters, printed in a type so fine that the money, when translated from greenbacks into gold at a discount of $2 50, must have been about $1 per 1000 words. (Harper & Bros., New York.)

Page & Co.'s Holiday Books.

L. C. Page & Co.'s books for the holiday season comprise "Shakespeare in Art," by Sadakichi Hartmann; "Contemporary American Composers," Rupert Hughes; "Philip Winwood," by Robert Neilson Stephens, in a new illustrated edition; "Shakespeare in Music," by Louis C. Elson; "Dauntless," by Ewan Martin, a romance of the times of Cromwell; "Punchinello," by Florence Stuart, the story of a hunchback's love for a beautiful young girl; "The Little Colonel's House Party," by Annie Fellows Johnston; "Prima Donnas and Soubrettes," by Lewis C. Strang; "Her Boston Experiences," by Margaret Allston; "For His Country," by Marshall Saunders; "Heroines of the Bible," by Clara Erskine Clement. (L. C. Page & Co., Boston.)

Huxley by a Devoted Disciple.

Huxley has, in addition to his son, another biographer in a devoted disciple and former pupil. P. Chambers Mitchell leaves the personal side to Huxley's son, and places stress upon the scientific aspect. His book is an outline of the external features of Huxley's life, and an account of his contributions to biology, to educational and social problems, and to philosophy and metaphysics, it is comprehensive in character and compact in form. Mr. Mitchell's book was not written with any purpose of anticipating the son's excellent work. It is analytical and expository, whereas the younger Huxley's volumes are almost wholly biograhpical. Mr. Huxley's biography and Mr. Mitchell's appreciation belong side by side in the library. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

Host of the Lord.

The peculiar fanatics of India and the constant strife between the natives of differing religions are described by Mrs. Flora Annie Steel in "The Hosts of the Lord." A heroine of mixed origin, British commissioners and staff officers, a Catholic priest, an airy Captain, and the savage Roshan Khan are made to do their several parts in this romance of the ever raging combat "between the two great supernaturalisms of the world; the one which has held the West, and the one which has held the East." The priest teaches Roshan the art of fencing, reserving one feint for a rainy day. In a fit of jealousy, Roshan kills the heroine, whereupon the priest engages him in a duel and runs him through. Mrs. Steele obscures her narration by the promiscuous use of Hindu words, which are not understandable without a glossary. (Macmillan Company, New York.)

Transit of Civilization.

"The Transit of Civilization From England to America in the Seventeenth Century," by Dr. Edward Eggleston, pictures the literary, scientific and other influences which were brought to this country from Europe in the early years of our history. The author shows the religious ideas which the immigrants of the 17th century brought with them, and the modification of these ideas by the strange environment and often appalling conditions which they encountered. In connection with this topic there is a study of superstition and belief in witchcraft. Mother English, folk speech, folk lore and literature are considered. The moral code and weights and measures of conduct are explained with an intimacy of knowledge which throws a new light upon the standards of the 17th-century settlers. The medical practice of that century in England and in its American developments is described. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

Quaint Old Falaise.

The readers of Mrs. Anna Bowman Dodd's "Three Normandy Inns" will welcome a new book from her pen about the quaint old town of Falaise. She describes a driving trip, starting from the famous inn at Dives, the second of the "Three Normandy Inns," in the loveliest part of Normandy, across the Caen Plain to the cliffs of Falaise. She gives an account of the Falaise fair, the famous 11th-century horse fair, the greatest of its kind in Europe, and still in full swing. The second part of the work deals with the history of the town, William the Conqueror's birthplace, his greatest fortress, his sieges and his starting forth for the conquest of England. The illustrations are from recent French photographs of the streets, churches, chateaux, the Falaise fair, etc. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

BOOK NOTES.

Pauline Bradford Mackie pictures life in the Mohawk Valley prior to the Revolution in "A Georgian Actress." The heroine is a daughter of Sir William Johnson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the valley. From the strange life in the wilderness the ambitious girl is transplanted to the gay life of the court of George III, and becomes famous as an actress in Garrick's company. (L. C. Page & Co., Boston.)

If 18-year-old Archie Dunn did half the things with which Harry Steele Morrison credits him in "The Adventures of a Boy Reporter," he must have been a dandy. He was ambitious to be a politician at 21, and President of the United States when he had attained the age qualification, but fate threw him into a newspaper office to become famous. He is sent to the Philippines, sees Aguinaldo, is wounded, and becomes otherwise distinguished. Mr. Morrison vouches for the story as a true one of the "courage and enterprise of an American lad," but we can all imagine Chauncey Depew and Dewey wasting time with a cub of 18—and in knickerbockers at that. (L. C. Page & Co., Boston.)

"Graven on the Tables," by William E. Love. A protest in the form of a story against corporate avarice and a plea for co-operation in industry. (L. C. Page & Co., Boston.)

"Visiting the Sin," by Miss Emma Rayner. A grim tale of a family vendetta in the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee 25 years ago. As one does not look to this section for civilization in its highest form, Miss Rayner has probably taken full advantage of her opportunities. The boy haunted by the awful picture of his father's guilt makes a pathetic picture. (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.)

"Amusing Geography and System of Map-Drawing," by Leonore Congdon Schutze. Illustrated by cuts and maps and pictures of state flowers so far as they have been chosen. (Whitaker & Ray Co., San Francisco.)

"Crumbs of Comfort," compiled by Allie M. Falker. Selections from poets and the Bible. (Whitaker & Ray Co., San Francisco.)

"Religious Movements for Social Betterment," by Josiah Strong. The nature of the change in religious activities is that they are now beginning to be directed to the uplifting of the whole man, instead of a fraction of him, and to the salvation of society as well as to that of the individual. (The Baker & Taylor Co., New York.)

AMERICA'S EMINENT HISTORIAN AND SCIENTIST.

JOHN FISKE.

John Fiske made his appearance in American letters in 1868 with a little book, which discussed the difficult subjects, "Tobacco and Alcohol"; "It Does Pay to Smoke"; "The Coming Man Will Drink Wine." His scientific spirit and the moderation, clearness and penetration of his discussion immediately made a warm place for him in the hearts of American readers, and brought him in sharp contrast with James Parton, who had done some hasty writing on the same subjects a short time before. He developed clearly the fundamental principle that everything in diet and medication depends on the dose. Mr. Fiske has written a number of works expository and analytical of Darwinism and man's position in religion as affected by it, the most notable of which is the "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy." These contributions to modern knowledge placed him in the first rank of American advocates of evolution and the Spencerian philosophy, and if his life's work had ended with them he would still have a permanent place among the world's great masters of thought. In science we read Fiske after Darwin, Wallace and Huxley, but in United States history we read Fiske first, and in North American history we read him with Parkman. It would be impossible in a few words to give an adequate summary of the contents of these precious histories or to express the debt which America owes to Fiske's patient investigation of original sources of history and his genius for weighing facts in their true perspective. Whatever the subject, whether the discovery of America, colonial settlement, the Puritan theocracy, the Revolution and the ensuing critical period, or the Mississippi Valley in the Civil War, the treatment is always cordial and the conclusions fair, and not biased by racial or religious considerations. Mr. Fiske brings to his historical writings the comprehensiveness of a Green or a Parkman, but the geniality of statement and the human sympathy are entirely his own.

A CALIFORNIA AUTHORESS.

Mrs. Grace Ellery Channing-Stetson, whose volume of Italian stories, called "The Fortune of a Day," has just been published by Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1862, and at 18 was teaching the first kindergarten in that city. When her lungs gave out, after a few years' teaching, she was sent to Florida, and then to California, with one Winter to live; but she has proved this prophecy false. She edited Dr. Channing's "Note Book," published in 1889, and the following year went to Europe, where she lived, chiefly in Italy, for some time. Then she became one of the editors of the Youth's Companion until 1894, when she married Charles Walter Stetson, the artist, and went to Pasadena to make her home.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS.

Hail thee, oh, genius of the hour,
Redeeming spirit of the earth!
Invoke within my life a power
To give the soul a nobler birth.

Thy entrance in the year we cherish
As herald of a brighter day,
When hate and selfishness shall perish,
And yield to Love a sovereign sway.

In every true, heartfelt endeavor,
The Christ is born within our breast—
A star of hope, whose rays forever
Shall light the pathway of the blest.

A symbol of a light descending
Of which all nature forms a part—
The Christmas time sends joy unending
To every true and loving heart.

From God to man that light is streaming
In rivers of enduring good,
Accomplishing the grand redeeming
Of mankind into brotherhood.

America! Thy new-born spirit,
Still in the obscure manger nursed,
Is destined some day to inherit
The mental kingdom of the earth.

Arise, divinely gifted nation!
Thy former weaknesses disown,
Assume thy high-born, right-earned station;
Reap full the harvest thou hast sown!

America! Grand incarnation
Of civic rights and liberties!
Give birth to truth, light, liberation
In suffering humanities!

—Axel E. Gibson.

DEFENSE OF THE LAWYERS

THEY DO NOTHING TO ENCOURAGE LITIGATION.

Correspondent Gives His Ideas of How Economy in State Affairs Could Be Secured.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., Dec. 23.—(To the Editor.)—The very sensible letter of A. S. Hammond is published under the subhead, "Litigation Should Be Encouraged." This is unfair and misleading. He nowhere says that litigation should be encouraged, unless the man who advocates the right of self-defense can be accused of advocating violence. Oregon has been given various commissions to regulate various interests and to increase the salaries of some officials, but when an effort is made to air some defects in our judicial system, which is the bulwark of our Government, it is met by allusions to lawyers as promoters of wrangling lawsuits, as though they were the only ones interested. The truth is just the opposite. New questions are constantly arising involving important interests, and the sooner these are settled by the Appellate Court the less litigation will be necessary.

The argument to cut off appeals is one that may appeal to mercenary individuals, but cannot be justified by any reason founded in justice. The proper way to curtail appeals is to provide for a speedy hearing. If a case could be heard and tried within three months, there would be no incentive to appeal for delay. At present there is no doubt but many appeals are taken to get two years' more time. The man of means can take an appeal and wear out his poorer opponent.

The suggestion to limit appeals is not based on good judgment. Judges are human beings. They are selected first as candidates, by the lottery of a majority vote of the nominating conventions, and finally by the lottery of a majority vote of the electors. They are voted for by people who vote for the party, and few of whom have the knowledge to enable them to determine the fitness of a man for judicial honors. It would be silly to believe that an election to the bench transforms a man from a fallible attorney into an infallible Judge. He carries with him the same weakness, the same prejudice, and the same talent and ability he possessed as a lawyer, and doubtless one of the incentives to a conscientious discharge of his duty is the knowledge that another and a higher court, removed from local color or prejudice, will review his decision. Remove that overshadowing authority, and if there is a weak or vicious man on the bench, you invite him to abuse his power.

Many of the cases appealed are modified or reversed by the Supreme Court. If the Supreme Court's decisions are wrong, it should be abolished; but if right, its efficiency should be increased. No one supposes that the best and ablest lawyers are always selected for the bench. A few years ago the people of the First District came near electing a gentleman as Circuit Judge whose only knowledge of law was that of the laws of Moses, obtained while in the ministry, over an able lawyer who had before served a term as Judge with credit to himself.

Conservatism in our state affairs is fast running to seed. We have a ridiculous and extravagant system of paying our state officers, and every general appropriation bill is laden with "grafts" that do not benefit the state in any manner. We have in some districts unnecessary Judges, but the unwritten law seems to be that no person enjoying a sinecure should be disturbed. In some counties we pay a Clerk or Sheriff more than we do our Supreme Judges, and then pay deputies to do all the work. But no one has the hardihood to object to that. Ask for an appropriation to provide a plain, speedy and adequate relief, for people who are compelled to go into the courts to protect their rights, that would be fully compensated by lopping off a few ornamental officers, and the bogy of taxation is raised. "Thousands for the grafts, but not one cent in aid of justice."

Thanks to The Oregonian and other papers that follow it, the constitution cannot be amended. Even that "nigger" amendment was opposed by our great daily, and when Mr. Bryan threw it in our teeth, with our refusal to strike out, The Oregonian and our oGvernor were kept busy apologizing and explaining. But the world really moves—if not forward, then backward. The refusal to relieve the congested condition of the litigation in our courts, if persisted in, while maintaining expensive abuses that are without benefit or authority of law, as this state does now, will place the power to change them in the hands of those who are guided by passion rather than reason.

Our whole system of peregrinating courts and itinerant Prosecuting Attorneys and Probate Judges is absurd and extravagant. The probate practice would be better performed by the Circuit Courts, and better service would be obtained by a County Attorney in each county, with his salary fixed by the county board. For political purposes the Prosecuting Attorney's office must be maintained at a high salary, and the constitution fixes the probate jurisdiction, and must not be changed. It was framed by men who were past masters in the art. They were infallible, and their work is sacred. Negro exclusion and all, it must stand. If any one seeks to change it, he is a Populist or anarchist. If the attorneys—the greatest and ablest—wish to change our judicial system, it is only a scheme of the shyster lawyers. The State Printer and Secretary of State can go on raking in thousands of dollars a year from fees that should be diverted into the state treasury, after paying them adequate compensation, and no voice is raised in protest. But dare suggest that these abuses should be reformed, and the law, which is lacking in machinery to administer it, and therefore useless, should be supplied, and paid from money now improvidently wasted, and the lawyers are left alone to fight for a just measure, without the substantial aid of one influential journal.

The state is entering upon a new era. It will grow in the next few years, perhaps as never before. Will men who are expecting to engage in large enterprises be pleased to invest their means in a state where, if they become involved in litigation, it will take two years to get out? Other states have endeavored to provide courts that act quickly. In California the Judges must decide all cases submitted them within 60 days, before they can draw their salary. The Supreme Court of that state in the northern division is up with its work. Appeals are only taken in good faith, because the delay obtained is not worth the expense. Our Supreme Court can be placed in the same condition by providing for Commissioners to be selected by the court. The suggestion of selecting the Circuit Judges is simply one of those ingenious arguments that some people like to offer so well in a spirit of compromise, because they lack the courage to face opposition sounded in the name of economy. But this alarm over expenditure is a false one. The Supreme Court today is of less expense than ever before. For every case tried $45 is paid into the treasury. There are perhaps 300 cases appealed each year, and the aggregate amount of fees will almost pay the court and Clerks. For many years these fees went to the Clerk. If the taxpayers were able to bear the burden for so long a time, now, being relieved of it, they can, along with the Domestic Animal Commission and many others, stand the expense of Court Commissioners, even though we are too conservative to cut off any other unnecessary "grafts." As the Supreme Court will be responsible for the work of the commission, they should be allowed in making their selections the widest latitude, and not be restricted to such a Hobson's choice as four or five Circuit Judges. Unless the court is allowed to select men in whose ability they have confidence, they will not be materially assisted. The main object is to secure a commission that the Supreme Court will rely upon, and their duties afford them the best opportunity to select the best men, and it would be well to protect them from much annoyance by embodying a section in any bill passed making it a felony for any one to offer any suggestions to them on the subject of appointments.

The appeal of the members of the bar to the Legislature has not met with any sound argument. The insinuation that the lawyers are working only for their selfish interests savors too much of the country boor's belief that the village merchant is a smooth rascal who will cheat his customers of their eyes if not closely watched. While such argument may be somewhat popular, it is neither honorable nor enlightened. All fair-minded persons must admit that when legal procedure is surrounded with vexatious delays, courts of justice remain such in name only. Time is an important element in the settlement of all human affairs, and the requirement of waiting two years to have a case tried in an Appellate Court is not only inconvenient, but a disgrace to popular government.

ROBERT G. SMITH.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

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YAMHILL RIVER ROUTE.
PORTLAND AND DAYTON, OR.
Steamer Elmore, for Oregon City, Butteville, Champoeg, 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 steamer Lewiston leaves Riparia daily at 3:40 A. M., arriving at Lewiston about 3 P. M. Returning, the Spokane or Lewiston leaves Lewiston daily at 8:30 A. M., arriving at Riparia same evening.
W. H. HURLBURT, General Passenger Agent.
V. A. SCHILLING, City Ticket Agent. Telephone Main 712. 80 Third st., cor. Oak.

STEAMSHIP LINE TO THE ORIENT
CHINA AND JAPAN, FROM PORTLAND.
For rates, accommodations, etc., apply to OREGON RAILROAD & NAV. CO., Agents, Portland, Or.

EAST VIA SOUTH
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
SUNSET OGDEN & SHASTA ROUTES

Leave	Depot Fifth and I Streets.	Arrive
*8:30 P. M.	OVERLAND EXPRESS TRAINS for Salem, Roseburg, Ashland, Sacramento, Ogden, San Francisco, Mojave, Los Angeles, El Paso, New Orleans and the East.	*7:45 A. M.
*8:30 A. M.		*6:30 P. M.
	At Woodburn (daily except Sunday), morning train connects with train for Mt. Angel, Silverton, Brownsville, Springfield, and Natron, and evening train for Mt. Angel and Silverton.	
*4:00 P. M.	Albany passenger	*10:10 A. M
‖7:30 A. M	Corvallis passenger	‖3:50 P. M.
‖4:50 P. M.	Sheridan pass'gr ..	‖8:25 A. M

*Daily. ‖Daily except Sunday.

Rebate tickets on sale between Portland, Sacramento and San Francisco. Net rates $17 first class and $11 second class, including sleeper.
Rates and tickets to Eastern points and Europe. Also JAPAN, CHINA, HONOLULU and AUSTRALIA. Can be obtained from J. B. KIRKLAND, Ticket Agent, 149 Third street.

YAMHILL DIVISION.
Passenger Depot, foot of Jefferson street.
Leave for Oswego daily at 7:20, *9:40 A. M.; 12:30, 1:55, 3:25, 4:40, 6:25, 8:35, 11:50 P. M.; and 9:00 A. M. on Sundays only. Arrive at Portland daily at *6:35, 8:30, *10:50 A. M.; 1:35, 3:10, 4:30, 6:15, 7:40, 10:00 P. M.; 12:40 A. M. daily, except Monday, 8:30 and 10:05 A. M. on Sundays only.
Leave for Dallas daily, except Sunday, at 3:05 P. M. Arrive at Portland at 9:30 A. M.
Passenger train leaves Dallas for Airlie Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2:45 P. M. Returns Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
*Except Sunday.
R. KOEHLER, Manager. C. H. MARKHAM, Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agt.

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Steamers
Altona and Pomona
Daily (ex. Sunday) for Independence, Salem and all way landings. Leave Portland 6:45 A. M.; leave Salem 7 A. M.; Independence, 9 A. M. Office and dock, foot Taylor st.