The Democrat.

The se Treaty.

The senate in executive session has approved the Chinese treaty. Its full text is

Whereas, The 17th of November, A D, 1880, and of Kwanhsil, the sixth year, the 10th month, the 15th day, a treaty was concluded between the United States and China for the purpose of regulating, limiting or suspending the coming of Chinese laborers to and their residence in the United States; and,

Whereas The government of China, in view of the antagonism and much deprecated and serious disorders to which the presence of the Chinese laborers has given rise in certain parts of the United States, desires to prohibit the emigration of such laborers from China to the United States; and'

Whereas, The two governments are desirous of adopting reciprocal measures for the better protection of the citizens or subjects of each within the jurisdiction of the other; now, therefore, the president of the United States has appointed Walter Q Gresham, secretary of state, as his plenipotentiary, and his imperial majesty, the emperor of China, has appointed Yang Yu, officer of the second rank, sub director of the court of sacrificial worship and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and the said plenipotentiaries having exhibited their respective full powers, found to be in due form and good faith, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1. The high contracting parties agree that for the period of 10 years, beginning with the date of exchange of the ratifications of this convention, the coming, except under conditions hereinafter specified, of Chinese laborers, shall be absolutely prohibited.

Article 2. The preceeding article shall not apply to the return to the United States of any registered laborer, who has a lawful wife, child or parent in the United States, or property therein of the value of $1000, or debts of a like amount due him and pending settlement. Nerertheless, every such Chinese laborer shall, before leaving, deposit, as a condition of his return, with the collector of customs of the district from which he departs a full description in writing of his family or property or debts, as aforesaid, and shall be furnished by said collector with such certificate of his right to return under this treaty as the laws of the United States may now or hereafter prescribe and not inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty, and should the written description of the aforesaid Chinese laborer prove to be false, the right to return thereunder or continued residence shall in each case be forfeited. Such right of return to the United States shall be exercised within one year from date of leaving the United States, but such right of return to the United States may be extended for an additional period, not to exceed one year, in cases where, by reason of sickness, or other causes of disability beyond his control, such Chinese laborer shall be unable to sooner return, which facts shall be fully reported to the Chinese consul at the port of departure, and by him certified to the satisfaction of the collector of the port at which the Chinese subject shall land in the United States, and no such Chinese laborer shall be permitted to enter the United States by land or sea without producing to the proper officers of the custom the return certificate herein required.

Article 3. The provisions of this convention shall not affect the right, at present enjoyed, of Chinese subjects, officials, teachers, students, merchants or travelers for curiosity or pleasure, but of laborers coming to the United States and residing therein. To entitle such Chinese subjects as are above described to admission in the United States, they must produce a certificate from their government or the government where they last resided, certified to by the diplomatic or consular representative of the United States in the country or port from which they depart. It is also agreed that Chinese laborers shall continue to enjoy the privileges of transit across the territory of the United States in the course of their journey to or from other countries, subject to such regulations by the government as may be necessary to prevent said privilege of transit from being abused.

Article 4. In pursuance of article 3 of the immigration treaty between the United States and China, signed on November 17, 1880, at Pekin, it is hereby understood and agreed that the Chinese laborers or Chinese of any class, either permanently or temporarily residing in the United States, shall have for the protection of their persons and property all rights that are given by the laws of the United States to the citizens of the most favored nation, except the right to become naturalized citizens. And the government of the United States reaffirms its obligations, as stated in said article 3, to exert all its power to secure protection to the persons and property of all Chinese subjects in the United States

Article 5. The government of the United States having, by act of congress, approved May 1, 1892, as amended by the act approved May 5, 1893, required all Chinese laborers lawfully within the limits of the United States by the first named act, to be registered as in said acts provided, with a view of affording them better protection, the Chinese government will not object to the enforcement of such acts, and reciprocally the government of the United States recognizes the right of the government of China to enact and enforce similar laws or regulations for the registration, free of charge, of the laborers, skilled or unskilled, (not merchants, as defined by said acts of congress,) citizens of the United States in China whether residing within or without treaty ports, and the government of the United States agrees that within two months of the date of exchange of ratifications of this convention, and annually thereafter, it will furnish to the government of China registers and reports showing full name, age, occupation, and number of the place of residence of all its citizens of the United States, including missionaries, residing both within and without treaty ports of China, not including diplomatic and other officers of the United States residing in China upon official business, together with their body and household servants.

Article 6 This convention shall remain in force for a period of 10 years, beginning with the date of the exchange of ratification, and if, six months before the expiration of the said period of 10 years, neither government shall be formally given notice of its termination by the other, it shall remain in force for another like period of 10 years.

The Fourth of July ora at Armour, S D, was an Indian. He didn't say anything about "the flag for which our fathers fought and died," and he was polite enough not to mention the fact that he represented the only original Americans.

Received this week from New York, by express Fosters genuine lace gloves, black and colored, also Jennings silk mits and laces, in black and colored.

S E YOUNG.

House Democratic Caucus.

One hour before the time set for the caucus, Speaker Crisp was joined in his private office by Chairman Wilson and Representatives Turner, McMillin and Montgomery, the full membership of the house democratic conference committee, and Representative Breckinridge, of Arkansas, advisory member for final consultation. The current of feeling among the members of the house seemed to be setting strongly in favor of accepting the senate bill without further delay. At 10 o'clock Crisp and the conferees filed out of of the speaker's office and took seats in a body. At that time 158 democrats were on the floor. Chairman Wilson took the floor immediately after rollcall. The members crowded around him, listening intently to every word. Wilson began with a recital of the difficulties encountered, which, he said, at each step had been pursued with an ardent desire to support with honor the desires of the house to resist what was regarded as the unreasonable demands of the senate. He reveiwed the differeece in conference on the disputed items. He took up each proposition on sugar and spoke of the vast profits to the sugar trust which would result from many of them. He did not indulge the sharp criticism that was expected on the motives of the senate conferrees.

While Wilson was speaking, word was passed around that the conference in the speaker's room had resulted in decisive action, and that Speaker Crisp himself would move the house to recede and accept the senate bill.

Wilson spoke of the fight made by the house conferrees for a specific duty on sugar on the ground that under the ad-valorem system it would be impossible to tell, on account of the invoice methods, the exact advantage that would accrue to the sugar trust. He made the remarkable statement that he had been credibly informed, and believed, the sugar trust, anticipating the enactment of the senate sugar schedule, had purchased $112,000,000 worth of raw sugar. If this was true, he said, the profits accruing to the trust from this investment on account of the senate schedule would be at least $40,000,000. "The great battle," said Wilson, warming, "it between the American people and the sugar trust. It is a battle in which the trust has taken the people by the throat, and it will never end until we throw off its grip."

There was enthusiastic applause at this. He proceeded to state that the house conferrees had been willing to concede almost everything except those vital items of sugar, iron and coal. The senate conferrees had also seemed willing to concede much, but were apparently dominated by the knowledge that if they conceded what the representatives were demanding, the bill could not pass, and the agreement would be useless. Wilson closed at 11:05 o'clock, having talked just an hour. Montgomery, McMillin and Turner corroborated his statements.

Crisp followed; he spoke with much spirit, and round after round of applause greeted his remarks. He spoke of the critical condition and the apparent need to accept the senate bill, and then if need be, introduce separate bills for free sugar, iron and coal. He said it was "The senate bill or notning." As long as there was a desperate chance of securing the concessions the house demanded, he was in favor of standing out, but he was satisfied the time had come when further insistence by the house was useless He offered a resolution instructing the house conferrees to recede from the disagreement, and the ways and means committee to bring in separate free sugar, iron and coal bills. A burst of applause greeted the reading of the resolution, but half a dozen irate democrats were on their feet demanding recognition, prominent among them being Bourke Cockran, of New York. Owing to the lateness of the hour, a rule was adopted limiting further speeches to five minutes. Then Cockran delivered a vigorous and eloquent speech against surrendering to the senate "Better no tariff legislation than the senate bill," he declared

A division of the Crisp resolution was demanded, so as to have a separate vote on the first part to recede from the disagreement to the senate amendments and the provisions for separate bills, The first part was adopted by a rising vote of 130 to 21, and the second part without division. The caucus then adjourned. Among those who voted against the resolution were the Louisiana members, Warner, Straus, Tracey, Cockran, Covert and Dunphy, of New York; Cooper of Indiana, Johnson of Ohio, Kilgore of Texas and Tarsney of Missouri.

Reaction In Japan.

Probability is a rongly on the side of the assertion made by an American diplomat who spent some time in Japan that the Japanese government was obliged to go to war with China in order to prevent war at home.

Caucasian civilization has taken a stronger hold on the Japanese than any other Oriental people, but even with them it is only skin deep. The young nobles, descendants of the feudal "daimios," are animated by much the same spirit of progress that Voltaire and his circle infused into the young nobles of France just before the Revolution. But the masses of the people are Caucasian neither in fact or aspiration.

The sacrifice by which the daimios or nobles of the Empire abolished feudalism by voluntarily surrendering the feudal tenure of their estates is without a parallel in Europe. In other ways these high-bred aristocrats have shown a strength and loftiness of purpose which compels the admiration of the world. But high-bred aristocrats are in the minority in Japan, while ordinary Orientals with ordinary Oriental prejudices are numbered by the million. It must be confessed, moreover, that with all his magnanimity the Japanese aristocrat of the ruling class has learned the secret of bond inflation as well as some other methods of grinding private taxes on the public grindstone.

But whatever dissatisfaction of the masses it is not to be doubted that the ruling class will carry out its purposes There is no possibility of victory for the Reactionist party. For not only are the descendants of the old feudal lords as masterful as their ancestors, but they have back of them the guns of the Treaty powers, ready to crush out any attempt to withdraw the last of the privileges granted to Caucasian trade.

It is true in spite of the that revolutions often do go backward, but the Japanese revolution will not. There is absolutely no hope for the Reactionists.

Mrs Jefferson Davis is said to be about to lease her Beauvoir estate in Mississippi so that by installing responsible tenants there she can prevent the decay of the old homestead and preserve its contents in tact. It is asserted that furniture, books, silver and china known to have been the property of the family appear mysteriously and frequently in the curio and pawn shops of New Orleans, and a stop would be put to these petty larcenies if the house is permanently occupied. The estate is a very charming one for a winter home.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Forty Years the Standard.

Washington Letter.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug 9, 1894.

If a more exasperating condition of affairs, from a democratic point of view, ever existed in congress than the present tariff complication it has been foregotten by the present generation. The principal issue in the campaign which gave the democratic party control of the executive and legislative branches of the government was tariff reform. Since March 4th 1893, we have had a tariff reform president, a tariff reform majority in the house, and a majority in the senate each member of which claims to be a tariff reform constituency. Why then this difficulty in getting a tariff reform bill through congress? This is a question that ought to be asked of more than one of the alleged tariff reformers of the senate by their misrepresented constituents, and probably will be when some of them try to get reelected.

At several times during the last week it seemed that the conference committee was about to reach an agreement that would be acceptable to both house and senate. So promising was the outlook that the proposed caucus of the house democrats was postponed indefinitely so as to leave the house conferrees unhampered. But each time demands were made by senators whose votes are necessary to get any agreement through the senate which prevented an agreement being reached. After spending the greater portion of the week in trying to arrange a sugar schedule that would be accepted by the house and the socalled "conservative" senators, the conferees at last succeeded, but no sooner was the announcement made than it was met by the threat of the two democratic senators from Louisana to vote against the bill if it were so reported, and in addition they stated that Senators Allen and Kyle, the populists, who had voted with the democrats to pass the bill in the senate, would join them in voting against the bill.

There is a general feeling that this week will settle the business, not so much from anything that is actually in sight as from the belief that it will simply be impossible to longer prolong the strain. Already democrats are urging the conferees to agree upon some sort of a bill, the best they can get, and to let it go to the senate and either be accepted or rejected.

So general is the belief in congress that this week will be the last of the session that a number of prominent democrats have made their arrangements to leave Washington, as adjournment will speedily follow the disposal of the tariff. All of the appropriation bills, except two, will have been disposed of by the middle of the week. But among those who have their doubts about adjournment this week is Secretary Lamont, who remarked, when senator Blackburn told him that the tariff bill would be put through this week and that congress would adjourn on Saturday. "I would not wager on that." The secretary is right. After what has happened no prudent man would want to wager on any thing that this congress would or would not do

"Granny" Blair, who has kept so quiet since he managed to sneak back into public life by getting elected to the house that people have been disposed to forget his fool acts in the senate and to credit him with at last having come into possession of the share of common sense which naturally belongs to every man of voting age. People were wrong. He is the same old "granny" Blair, and now that he has enlisted under the banner of Ida B Wells, Quixotic charges may be expected of him at least as often as the moon changes. His resolution providing that the Commissioner of Labor shall investigate and report to congress the number, date, location and attendant facts and circumstances of all alleged assaults by males upon females during the past ten years, for, or on account of which organized, but unlawful violence has been inflicted or attempted to be inflicted, also, all lynchings during the same period, is on a par with his silliest acts in the senate.

Speaking of his resolution, instructing the House committee of Ways and Means to report a bill for an income tax that will produce $100,000,000 annually, and a bill placing all sugar on the free list, Representative Bland said: "If tariff legislation is defeated, and it now looks as though it might be, the tariff reformers will take a new line in the direction of my resolution I am determined if we cannot have tariff reform that the trusts, at all event, shall pay into the treasury a fair share of their enormous profits. That would benefit the people indirectly even if they fail to secure the reduction on the necessaries of life that they demand. I know that the bills proposed by my resolution would pass the House and I believe that they would get through the Senate."

Representative Bryan, of Nebr, has formally announced his candidacy for the United States Senates. He will make a personal canvass of the State, and expects the support of the populists as well as the democrats.

Superstition About Fires.

When a fire burns upon the hearth the Germans say that lightning never strikes.

In Cambridgeshire, England, there is a curious belief to the effect that a fire started by a lightning stroke can only be quenched with milk.

In Devonshire if a fire burns blue and dead it is thought to be a forerunner of disaster in that house.

When a Russian family move from one house to another they always rake all the fire from the hearth of the old domicile and carry it in a closed pot to their new residence.

The Sicilians say that fire will not burn a man born on S. Paul's day (January 25), but if a woman be burned upon that day the sore will never heal and will eventually cause her death.

In Greece when one peasant borrows fire from another's hearth to kindle his own, the owner of the fire must accompany the borrower to his home "to see if the fire blaze" otherwise the one making the loan will have his house and goods destroyed by the "evil youring element."

A French physician who accompanied a detachment of 235 soldiers for six months for the purpose of making observations on their manner of sleeping found that 37 per cent habitually slept on the right side, 23 per cent on the left and 6 per cent on the back.

It has been computed that the death rate of the globe is 68 per minute, 97,790 per day, or 36,717,790 per year. The birth rate is 70 per minute, 100,800 per day or 36,817,200 per year, reckoning the year to be 365¼ days in length.

When Grave is.

Wherever [illegible] or business takes one [illegible] Syrup of Figs, as it is [illegible] and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co only.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

MISFITS.

The Salem papers continue to have plenty of fun. The Statesman says of the Journal man: "Hoier is a malicious liar, for even lunatics can lie, and refers to his office as Her Most's den. We shall look for a very caustic reply.

Let's see. Who was the candidate for vice president on the republican ticket election before last? Don't remember? But will admit that he was at the time one of the best advertised men in America. Of course. His name was on every tongue. Then don't you see you can't afford to quit advertising your business. People will forget your business if you do.—Ex.

A letter received by a Salem man from Iowa states that the corn crop is a total failure. Hay is only half a crop. He tells of one hundred cattle being sold at 40 cents a hundred pounds, and stock hogs are given away. Oregonians should not grumble. The Willamette valley is the most favored place in the U. S.

When the Union Pacific gets the Oregon Pacific and makes a connection with her already well established eastern route Albany will be the great center for Willamette valley trade, the distributing point. Should the Union Pacific wish any other seaport than Yaquina the diverging line will be from this city. The lines point strongly towards a completion of this shortest line to the Pacific.

Yes, better times are coming, are in sight. Great quantities of our surplus flour are going to Japan and China. The Oregon National has made a 20 per cent payment. The salmon catch is, in spite of former reports, bigger than last year. The yields of grains, grasses, fruits, vegetables and hops are great and glorious. The mines are pouring out wealth almost like they did in "the days of old, the days of gold." Even a Democratic administration nor a McKinley law can keep such a country down. Let everybody sing: "There's a good time comin,' boys, a good time comin'."—Welcome.

A large number of foreigners have been admitted to citizenship in San Francisco. Here is a very significant incident in connection with the obtaining naturalization papers:

Another was asked if he would do all in his power to support a republican form of government.

"Of course I will," he answered. "Didn't I vote five times at the last republican primaries?"

"Voted five times?" repeated the judge. "Why, I thought you were not a citizen yet?"

The man smiled in a sickly fashion.

"True, your Honor, but I hope to be. Besides it was only primaries. And five times isn't much as your Honor must know if you've done any primary work."

The newspaper business in Eastern Oregon is good. Editor Shutt, of the Antelope Herald is said to have made $1400. He did it by taking 15 feet in a foot race and defeating his man. His earnings though were probably not nearly as much as stated.

The following prescription has been tried in Salem and other places with splendid effect for the cure of the drink habit. It might save a course at the Keeley cure:

Electrified gold	15 grains
Muriatic of ammonia	7½ grains
Compound fluid extract cinchona	4 drachms
Fluid extract of cocca	1½ ounces
Glycerine	1½ ounces
Nitrate strychnia	1 grain
Distilled water	1½ ounces

The signs are better than since the present depression, of a returning business prosperity generally. Already there is being given an impetus given to affairs. The tariff has been settled and the public knows what to depend on. Let every individual push forward and the cry of hard times will no longer be heard.

Old miners tell of a nugget that was found in the Rogue river a number of years ago. At the foot of a mountain where there are rapids in the river, the nugget was seen by four men lying in a crevice between the rocks. The water was very swift and three of four feet deep, but they got crowbars and attempted to pry the nugget out. It was loosened, but instead of securing it they allowed it to roll further along the crevice, and it sank out of sight. They estimated that it was worth several thousand dollars. I know of a man who claims to be one of the number who found the nugget, and attempted to get it. How many others there are here who saw it, I do not know, but I think a majority of the miners in Southern Oregon claim to have been there, and helped pry the nugget out. —Cor. Yamhill reporter

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Mr Allan Slauson's ideas on the tramp question published in the DEMOCRAT yesterday met with great favor. As the subject is a timely one, we give another fruitful passage: These fellows, through demagogues in congress, appeal for work "at fair wages." Those three words are abundant proof of the real character of the petitions. Hungry men who want work do stipulate wages. Men live in this city today who in their boyhood in the early years of this republic were content to do the hard work of a farm hand year in and year out for their food and enough money, perhaps, to buy two suits of clothes, one for every day and one for Sunday. Men of the present generation who were so fortunate as to be born in this land of liberty have frequently heard their grandparents tell of such labor. And it was not deemed unusual. Industry and frugality of that sort laid the foundation for the thousands upon thousands of great fortunes of the present day. Probably a majority of these tramps can read and write, for most states require enough compulsory schooling nowadays to bring about that result. But none of them can be said to be educated. When not compelled to go to school the streets have been their home. In the saloon and in the brothel and by the ward politician they have been tutored. They have been taught the doctrine of the anarchist that the world owes them a living and that society and wealth are alike enemies of the laboring men, when they are really the outgrowth of industry striving for betterment. "Work at fair wages" means various things to various men. To the tramp it means a minimum of work at the maximum of pay. Would any of these fellows work for a dollar a day? It has been refused by them more than once, both individually and collectively, since they came to Washington. Yet there are many men with families, both white and colored, in this city who work for less the year round.

Gold Bullion Receipts.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 12.—The receipts of gold bullion at the United States assay office at Helena during the past week amounted to $120,088. This is the largest week's business in the history of the office, not only in amount, but in the number of bars melted and assayed, 130 being handled.

The Weeks Prospect.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The hope is general about the senate that the present one will be the last week of the session. This is based upod the belief that the tariff bill will be disposed of in some way early in the week, final adjournment can be brought at almost any time. None of the appropriation bills with the exception of the sundry civil and general deficiency, is expected to be acted upon to any extent by either house, and these two are in such anvanced stage in conference that a day of zealous work will probably suffice to put both in shape to be sent to the president. The Chinese treaty is the only business that will keep congress together for a day, and this question is to be taken up and voted upon at the first session.

Willing to Work.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The gates of the Pullman Company's plant were besieged this morning by a host of striking employes seeking work At 9 o'clock the foreman found he had 1788 men. All the old employes will get their places back until a full quoto is at work.

If you want a fine [illegible] for Joseph's white labor cigars,

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Another Letter.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—A world dispatch from Washington says:

Chairman Wilson has received a letter from President Cleveland, written immediately after the announcement of the decision of the house to pass the senate bill. The letter is personal, but pathetic, and contains a highly significant reference to the present attitude of the democratic party on the issue of tariff reform. Mr Cleveland said that as soon as he heard the news of the decision to pass the senate bill, he immediately thought of Mr Wilson, and at once sat down to write him a brief note expressing his feelings, realizing fully the great effort made by Mr Wilson to bring about a different result.

Spokane In The Cold.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The conference committee of the two houses concluded consideration of the sundry civil bill today and will report an agreement tomorrow. The senate will recede from its amendment appropriating $150,000 for public buildings at Boise, Cheyenne, Helena and Spokane.

Released on Bail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The strikers now lying in the county jail and Alameda prison have had their bail reduced from $5000 to $500 and two of them have already been released, and the balance are to give the required bail today. They denounce their incarceration as an outrage.

After Two Years.

GRANTS PASS, Or., Aug. 13.—L C Hill, a rancher, living about 14 miles northwest of Roseburg, was arrested and brought to this city today, and now lies in jail pending an examination which takes place tomorrow morning, for attempting to wreck the northbound passenger train near tunnel 9, 18 miles north of this city.

Not Confirmed.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18.—There has been no confirmation of the reported engagement between the Chinese Pie Yang squadron and the Japanese fleet. The Chinese fleet seems to have disappeared, and their whereabouts is a mystery. Report has it the Chinese war vessels may shortly be heard from of the Japanese coast.

The Fight Ended.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—The long struggle over the tariff bill came to a close at 6 o'clock this evening, when the house by a vote of 162 to 105 decided to discharge the house conferrees from further consideration of the bill, receded from its opposition to the 634 senate amendments and agreed to the same. It was a complete victory for the senate. The house made an absolute surrender. There was no attempt on the part of the democratic leaders to claim a victory. All admitted they were accepting the inevitable, justifying their action on the ground that the senate bill was better than the McKinley law. The democrats put through, one after another, what the republicans described as the popgun bills, placing coal, iron ore, sugar and barbwire on the free list, and which, in the debate, they maintained would be proposed only to go to death in the senate.

Wealth To Poverty.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 13.—J H Bunce, formerly mayor of Louisville, and for years a member of the city council, has turned up as a member of the Kelley industrial army. He is now one of the crowd of vagrants round Washington. He left here ten years ago in good circumstances, and made a fortune in the silver mines in Colorado. His sons led a dissipated life and cost him his all. Then Bunce went to California, where he joined Kelly's army. Friends here are making an effort to have him return to Louisville.

A Gervais Fire.

GERVAIS, Or., Aug. 13.—At 9:30 o'clock this evening the Catholic church at this place caught fire, and despite the efforts of the firemen to save it, burned to the ground. It and its contents are a total loss, that of the building being estimated at $3000, and paraphernalia at $4000. The insurance is $3000 on the building and $2000 on the paraphernalia. The fire is supposed to have originated in Father Summer's library.

Burglary at Newport.

NEWPORT, Or. Aug. 11.—The residence of M. Gillett, an aged bachelor living two miles from here, was entered by two masked men early this morning. Gillet, who resisted their intrusion, was severely beaten and cut about the face and neck, but not seriously. The robbers secured about $10 in money, a watch, shot gun and a pair of field glasses. It is thought the robbers were Indians.

Forest Fires.

NEBAUNEE, Aug. 12.—The forest fires, checked by the rains for two weeks, are again growing serious in the western portion of the upper peninsula of Michigan. The fires are causing great injury to the standing timber and the logs, poles and ties cut. Only a good rain can prevent the wiping out of a number of settlements in the next few days.

What A Boy Did.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 12.—Yesterday Tom Dickinson, a lad 12 years old, saved a disastrous wreck on the Big Four. The westbound passenger express had sidetracked to allow a fast freight to pass. The switch nearest the freight was open and out of the reach of the passenger crew. The freight was bounding along at a murderous speed. The lad took in the situation, changed the switch barely in time to avert a wreck.

A Small Affair.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Times tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Tien Tsin confirming the press dispatches of the attack by the Japanese fleet upon the Chinese port at Wei-Hai-Wei and its repulse. A dispatch from Shanghai says that the Chinese official report of the engagement states that only 50 shots were exchanged between the Japanese warship and the forts. The report adds that one of the Japanese ships was hit three times and another one once. The fire of the warships did no damage to the forts.

A sedentary occupation, plenty of sitting down and not much exercise, ought to have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to go with it. They absolutely and permanently *cure* Constipation. One tiny, sugar-coated Pellet is a corrective, a regulator, a gentle laxative. They're the smallest, the easiest to take, and the most *natural* remedy—no reaction afterward. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all stomach and bowel derangements are prevented, relieved and cured.

A great many medicines "relieve" Catarrh in the Head. That means that it's driven from the head into the throat and lungs. But, by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy perfectly and permanently *cures.*

I have just received another invoice of Ladies, Misses and children's tan Oxford Ties in all sizes and widths.

SAMUEL E YOUNG.

Formally Opened.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 14.—Tomorrow will be Dedication day at the interstate fair, and the big exposition formally opened. The formal opening and the attendant grand celebration will not take place until September 1, as not until that time will the fair be in full swing and all the exhibits installed. Governor McGraw will deliver the address on Dedication day.

A Cold Blooded Murder.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Aug. 14.—Fletcher Robinson, a pugilist badly beaten in a fight with Jimmy Lindsey, of Omaha, last Thursday night, died of his injuries this morning. Arthur Rothery and Fred O'Neill, Lindsey's seconds, and Sandy Griswold, sporting editor of the Omaha Bee, the referee, were arrested today. Lindsey is still at liberty.

Against The Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—It is understood the 20 senators who voted against the ratification of the Chinese treaty yesterday were: Turpie, democrat; Casey, Cullom, Dolph, Dubois, Gallinger, Hale, Hansbrough, Higgins, Hoar, Lodge, Mitchell of Oregon, Patton, Perkins, Shoup and Washburn, republicans; Allen, Kyle, Peffer and Stewart, populists.

A Big Increase.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The treasury officials anticipate a great increase in receipts from internal revenue sources within the next 10 days, in case the president allows the tariff bill to become a law. At Pekin, Ill., receipts yesterday reached $240,000, and in the district of Maryland amounted to $110,000.

Mrs Schwatka's Pension.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—House committee on pensions has agreed to the senate bill to pension the widow of Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, the Arctic explorer, at $30 a month.

The Cholera.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Cholera is slowly but surely spreading westward. The disease obtained a foothold in nineteen Russian provinces where deaths by hundreds are recorded daily. Cholera exists in seven districts of Golicia and scores of deaths take place every day in that section. In Prussia, especially in Dantz, the situation grows worse in spite of the closing of the frontier at Golub on the river Drewens opposite Dobrozin, Poland.

Put up in neat watch-shaped bottles, sugar coated, Small Blue Beans. 25c. per bottle.

Albany College

Begins the fall term

Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1894.

Send to Rev E N Condit, President, for particulars.

As Many Pounds of Sugar.

or a Dollar, and every hing else as cheap, as at any store in Albany, at

Julius Gradwohls New Store.

at the corner of Second and Ferry streets. Call there your groceries and crockery ware.

G. C. MOON.

Successor to I A Morrison

Flour and Feed Store

Opposite Russ House.

Has on hand a full stock of Chopped Feed Corvallis Flour, Bran, Shorts, Gram Meal, Graham, Buckwheat, Rye Flour, Hay, Oats, Straw, Potatoes, Apples.

Notice for Publication

U S LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, Or July 11, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892 Henry M. Herbert, of Green Lake county of Marion, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 2873 for the purchase of the S½ of N E ¼ of section 27, S E ¼ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of section No 28 in township No 10 south range N 3 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Friday, the 17th day of August, 1894. He names as witnesses: Geo H. Lorbeer, H Swan of Albany, Oregon, J. L. Berry of Berry, Oregon. A. S. Calvert, of Green Ridge. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of August 1894

ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

U S LAND OFFICE OREGON CITY, OR. March 27th 1894.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, Thomas Monteith, of Albany, county of Linn, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 2896, for the purchase of the S E ¼ of N E ¼ Section 14, S ½ of N W ¼ and N E ¼ of N W ¼ of section No 13, in township No 10 south range No 4 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Friday, the 17th day of August, 1894. He names as witnesses: J. B. Comley, Henry Siesens, of Albany, Oregon, John Hailey of Lyons, Oregon, John Schlosser of Albany, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of August 1894.

ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

Notice for Publication

U S LAND OFFICE, AT OREGON CITY, OR. August 13, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before County Clerk of Linn county, at Albany, Oregon, on October 10, 1894, viz: James N Campbell, H E No 7823, for the S W ¼ of section 28, Tp 10 S R 1 E He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J Hutchins, of Lawood, Or; James Craft, of Lawood, O; R Griggs, of Jordan, Or; D Montgomery, of Jordan, Or.

R A MILLER, Register.

Notice for Publication

U S LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, OR. August, 13, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before County Clerk of Linn county, at Albany, Oregon, on October 10 1894, viz: James Craft, H E No. 7153, for the S E ¼ of section 32 Tp 10 S R 1 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J Hutchins, of Lawood, Or; James N Campbell, of Jordan, O; E Griggs, of Jordan, Or; Frank Wain, of Lawood, Or.

R A MILLER, Register.

CHEAP FERRIES.—At Wm Pecnock's across the Willamette. Black caps and red raspberries may be picked for only 3 cents per quart.

Prevent and cure Consumption and Bronchitis, take Small Blue Beans.

Thos F Oakes, H C Payne, H C Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

RUNS

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars

TO St Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks, Crookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte

THROUGH TICKETS..... TO

Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and all Points East and South

For information, time cards, maps and tickets call on or write C G Burkhart, Agent, Albany, Or.

Or A D Charlton, Asst Gen Pass Agt, Portland, Oregon.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The Steamship HOMER will ply between San Francisco and Willamette Valley points via the Oregon and Southern Pacific railroads, sailing with freight and passengers on or about the following dates: From San Francisco on Wednesday April 4, at 6 p m. From Yaquina: on next Tuesday, April 11 Fare from Albany and Corvallis to San Francisco: Cabin, $12; Steerage, $9.

Round trip tickets, including meals and berths, good for 30 days, $18.

CHAS I HENDRY, SON & CO, Agents. No 2 to 8 Market street, San Francisco

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court for Linn County, State of Oregon:

J O Bushnell, Plaintiff
vs
Frank D Wood, M W Murray and Sarah E Murry, Herbert Ames, L W Devoe and John Robson, copartners doing business under the firm name of Devoe & Robson, and the Santiam Lumbering Company, a corporation, Defendants.

To M W Murry and Sarah E Murry, two of the above named defendants:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff in the above entitled cause now on file with the clerk of the above entitled court on or before the first day of the next regular term of the above entitled court next following the expiration of the time prescribed in this order for the publication of summons, to wit: On or before the 22nd day of October, A. D., 1894, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will take a judgment and decree against you as prayed for in his complaint to wit: For a judgment against the above named defendant, Frank D Wood, for the sum of $1047.67 with interest thereon from the 1st day of August, 1894, and for the further sum of $100.00 as attorney's fees, and for a decree of the above entitled court foreclosing the mortgage executed by the defendant, Frank D Wood in favor of the plaintiff above named upon the following described real property, towit: Lot Number Three in Block Number Seventeen in the city of Albany, Linn county, State of Oregon, as the same appears upon the maps and plats of said city now on file in the office of the Recorder in said Linn county, Oregon, and for an order directing that the said premises above described be sold, as by law directed, and the proceeds arising from such sale be applied, First: To the payment of the costs and disbursements herein, and the attorney's fees. Second: To the payment of the plaintiff's claim, principal and interest in full, and the over-plus, if any there be any, to be applied as may be directed by this court, and that the defendant Frank D Wood and all persons holding under him be forever barred and foreclosed of all right of redemption in or to the said lands above described.

This summons is published in the State Rights Democrat by order of the Hon H H Hewitt, judge of the above entitled court, duly made in Chambers at Albany, Oregon, on the 9th day of August, A. D., 1894.

WEATHERFORD & WYATT, Attorneys for plaintiff.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that I have been duly appointed executrix of the last will and estate of Michael Croisant, deceased, by the County Court of Linn county, Oregon, therefore all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present the same to me at the office of W R Bilyeu in the city of Albany, Oregon, with the vouchers within six months from the date thereof.

Dated June 15, 1894.

ELIZA CROISANT, Executrix.
W. R. BILYEU, Attorney for Executrix.

Notice for Publication.

U S Land office at Oregon City Or, July 7, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver U S Land Office, at Oregon City, Or. on Aug 28, 1894, viz: Joseph Hinsterer H E No 7921, for the E ½ of S W ¼ and lots 3 and 4 of Sec 18 T 10 S R 2 E He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Bender, Daniel Neal, John C Folts and John Eifert, all of Jordan, Or.

ROBERT A MILLER, Register.

Notice for Publication

U S Land Office, at Oregon City, Or. July 7, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver U S Land Office, at Oregon City, Or, on Aug 28, 1894, viz: John Bender, H E 7920 for the S E ¼ of sec 18 T 10 S R 2 E. He names the following wit