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Rev FORD, Evangelist,

Of Des Moines, Iowa, writes under date of March 23, 1893:

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Gentlemen

On arriving home last week, I found all well and anxiously awaiting. Our little girl, eight and one-half years old, who had wa ted away to 38 pounds, is now well, strong and vigorous, and well fleshed up. S. B. Cough Cure has done its work well. Both of the children like it. Your S. B. Cough Cure has cured and kept away all hoarseness from me. So give it to every one, with greetings for all. Wishing you prosperity, we are

Yours, Mr & Mrs J F Ford.

If you wish to feel warm and cheerful and read for the Spring's work, cleanse your system with the Headache and Liver Cure, by taking two or three doses each week.

50 cents per bottle by all druggists.

Sold under a positive guarantee by

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FOUL, OFFENSIVE BREATH?

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An agreeable Laxative and Nerve Tonic. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

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For pimples, blackheads, red and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, falling hair, and baby blemishes it is wonderful.

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7:30 a m	Lv	Portland	Ar	6:30 p m
12:45 p m	Lv	Albany	Lv	12:50 p m
2:00 p m	Ar	Roseburg	Lv	7:00 a m

Mail.

8:10 a m	Lv	Albany	Ar	10:20 a m
9:00 a m	Ar	Lebanon	Lv	9:30 a m
1:30 p m	Lv	Albany	Ar	5:25 p m
2:00 a m	Ar	Lebanon	Lv	5:20 p m

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REV. ELBERT N CONDIT

LOST.—Somewhere in Albany, Tuesday night a silver watch. Please return to Democrat Office

The Democrat.

SUGAR DUTIES IN HISTORY.

What Congress Has Done For The Refiners During Thirty Years.

Under the tariff act of 1864 the duty on raw sugar not above No. 12 Dutch standard was 3 cents a pound, and on raw sugar above No. 12 and not above No. 15 the duty was 3½ cents a pound. On refined sugar the duty was 5 cents a pound. Reduced to ad valorem, the duties on raw sugar under that tariff were above 70 per cent. Although these duties yielded considerable public revenue, the main object of legislation was to protect the sugar refiners by making a discrimination of upward of one cent a pound in their favor.

The tariff of 1872 fixed the duty on raw sugar above No. 7 and not above No. 10 (the main importation) at 2 cents a pound; and on refined sugar at 3¼ a pound making a discrimination of 1¼ cents a pound in favor of the refiners.

This proving not quite satisfactory to the refiners, the duty on raw sugar was raised in 1875 to 2 cents a pound plus 25 per cent ad valorem, and the duty on refined sugar was raised to 4 cents a pound plus 25 per cent ad valorem. There was no Sugar Trust in those days, but manifestly the trust has shown none of the power that the sugar lobby then possessed in the halls of Congress.

In the tariff of 1883 another twist was given to the sugar duties, always keeping the interest of the refiners in front. The duty on raw sugar was reduced to 2 cents a pound, and the duty on refined sugar was reduced to 3½ cents a pound—making a discrimination of 1½ cents a pound in favor of the refiners. Under that tariff the average duty of refined sugar was upward of 72 per cent ad valorem—so great was the fear of Senator Sherman, Senator Allison and the rest of the Republican statesmen lest the manufacturers of sugar should be subjected to the ruinous competition of the "pauper labor" of Europe. It need not be said that during the operation of the tariff of 1883 hardly a pound of refined sugar was imported over the high tariff wall. The sugar refiners were the peculiar objects of the solicitude and favor of its Republican authors.

Then came the McKinley tariff of 1890, which, while nominally putting raw sugar on the free list, fixed a tax of half a cent a pound on the entire consumption of refined sugar and gave a bounty of 2 cents a pound to domestic producers. The effect of this operation is to take upward of $20,000,000 a year out of the pockets of American consumers for the sole benefit of the Sugar Trust, and $12,000,000 besides in bounties. When this flagitious measure was devised for despoiling the public Treasury of its revenues and fleecing consumers the Sugar Trust was represented by a powerful lobby in Washington. But a scheme of plunder which gives the trust its raw sugar free of tax and a subsidy of half a cent on every pound it refines was more than the most sanguine of its agents had reason to anticipate.

Contrast with this series of Republican sugar duties from 1864 to 1890 the sugar schedule of the new law just passed. This schedule, with its 40 per cent duty on raw sugar, would put upward of $40,000,000 of revenue into the Treasury and save $12,000,000 in bounties, while reducing the discrimination in favor of refined sugar to one-eighth of a cent per pound. If corrupt influences prevailed in the adjustment of this schedule, what sinister influences prompted the Republican legislation on sugar for the last 30 years? If the Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee were under the sway of the Sugar Trust, what insidious power was behind Senator Sherman, Senator Aldrich and the other Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee when they framed the sugar schedule of the McKinley act? The simple truth is that this is the only example of legislation in Congress in the last 30 years in which the demands of the sugar refiners have been subordinated to considerations of public revenue and to the interests of the consumers.

Vie With Each Other.

The evening Telegram and the Oregonian vie with one in misrepresenting the new tariff bill. This is especially the case with reference to the sugar schedule. The Democrat has no defense to make for congress in placing a differential duty of one eighth cent a pound on sugar to benefit the trust. The one half cent a pound given the trust by the McKinley law should have warned congress that none should have been given in the new bill. But the tariff reform democrats in the senate were in a minority, and they were compelled to take what the republicans and sugar trust senators would give them. But the Telegram has far outstripped the Oregonian in its misrepresentations of the new law. A few days ago it solemnly informed its readers that it had carefully made an estimate of the increase in the cost of sugar to the people of the United States in consequence of the passage of the new tariff bill, which it found to be $660,000,000. Now a little examination and investigation will show how absurd such a statement is. The amount of sugar imported from abroad for the year ending June 30 1894 was 4,344,456,997 pounds. The latest estimates show that there are about 500,000,000 of sugar produced in this country. This would indicate that this country during the last year consumed about 4,844,456,997 pounds. Estimating that the people paid on an average six and a quarter cents per pound making no allowance for the loss suffered in refining) it will be seen that the whole cost of the sugar consumed the last year was $271,528,556. The Telegram says substantially that the people will have to pay this sum for their sugar next year and in addition thereto the sum of $660,000,000 as the necessary increase in the cost on account of the new tariff bill. This is too absurd for serious consideration. There were imported during the year ending June 30 1894 3,286,226 755 pounds of raw sugar and it was valued at $126,619,809. The new law puts a duty of 40 per cent on raw sugar. This would increase the cost of this sugar $50,000,000. This amount will be paid into the treasury and become thereby the people's money. The value of the refined sugar imported during the year ending June 30 1894 was $2,252,151. (There were 58,231,242 pounds of this kind of sugar imported during the period mentioned.) The additional duty on this class of sugar will be less than a million dollars. From these facts, (and they are official) any reasonable person can see how absurd is the Telegram's statement.

Late explorations have extended the length of the famous Adelsberg cave, in Austria, to six miles, which is three fourths of a mile greater than the cave of Agtelek, in Hungary, until now regarded as the largest of the European caves.

The Peterboro (N H) public library numbering four thousand volumes, is known as the oldest free library in the United States.

Pledge Redeemed.

Chairman Sayres of the house committee on appropriations has completed an official statement of the amount appropriated by the session of congress just closing, as compared with past sessions. The statement represents the views of the Democratic majority in the committee and in the house on the economy of government expenses. Mr Sayres statement reads as follows: The appropriations made during the extraordinary sessions of the present congress, including permanent appropriations shows a reduction of $28,285,389 under the appropriations made at the last session of the last congress and deducting the amount of the river and harbor bill, $11,373,180, which should be done for the purpose of comparison, inasmuchas no river and harbor bill was passed by the last congress at its last session, the reduction is $40,309,169.

As compared with the appropriations passed at the last session of the last congress the following reductions are shown in the table: Agricultural bill, $101,476; army bill, $632,755; legislative, etc, bill, which carries in the main the great salary list of the government, $557,507; military academy bill, $56,033; pension appropriation bill, $14,949,780; sundry civil bill, $7,506,583; on account of deficiencies, $10,456,440; on account of permanent appropriations, including $11,000,000 for sugar bounty which is abolished and $450,000 expenses under election laws, that are repealed, $14,393,593; total reductions, $48,624,119.

The bills showing increases over the last laws are as follows: Diplomatic and consular bill, $6,473; District of Columbia bill, $132,309; fortifications bill, $126,949; Indian bill, $1,475,408; naval bill, $3,223,065; post office bill, $3,232 285; river and harbor bill, $11,473,180; miscellaneous, $29,560. Total increase, $19,788,229. The secretary of the treasury in the annual estimates to congress in December last stated he had included therein no amount for the payment of the bounty on sugar, but that if the law authorizing its payment should not be repealed, it would be necessary to add to the estimates for 1895, for permanent appropriations, the sum of $11,000,000. But in July last the commissioner of internal revenue estimated the sum required to pay this bounty, if not repealed, would be $15,220,000 for the fiscal year 1895 and $17,000,000 for the fiscal year 1896.

The expenditures made for bounty on sugars have been as follows: Fiscal year 1892, $7,550,028; 1893, $9,569,532; 1894, $13,073,879.

The postoffice bill makes the usual increase incident to the growth of the country and its commercial interests, the number of postoffices having increased during the period between June 30th, 1890, and June 30th, 1894, by 7,404; the number of postroutes by 4,514; the length of postroutes by 26,737 miles; the annual revenues from the service by $15,098,055, and the total annual expenditures by $17,952,509.

During the present session of congress the salaried list of the government has been reduced by more than 600 in number and over $700,000 in annual cost and more salaries have been reduced than increased.

Democrats Protest.

The Baltimore News has collected a series of interviews with the leading Democrats of Maryland, representing every section of the State and nearly every shade of opinion, and finds that they are almost unanimously against the stand taken by Senators Gorman and Gibson and in favor of President Cleveland. Threats are made in the interviews that neither of the Senators can be re-elected, and the hope is freely expressed that they will have the grace to resign. The enthusiastic manner in which recent Democratic conventions in West Virginia have pronounced in favor of the Wilson bill and denounced senatorial recalcitrants indicates that one of the West Virginia senators is likely to experience the same popular resentment that is being directed against the Maryland Senators.

The largest republican state convention ever held in Nebraska met Wednesday at Omaha, Captain E Adams, of Superior, was chairman. There were only two men in the race for governor—Lieutenant Governor Thomas B Majors, of Peru, and John H MacColl, of Lexington. On an informal ballot Majors lacked but half a vote of receiving the nomination, and on the first formal ballot was nominated.

Majors made a speech of thanks, saying he hoped for the united support of the party. The convention then took a recess. At the close of the morning session Edward Rosewater prepared a scathing letter, resigning as a member of the national committee, and sent it to the chairman of the convention to be acted upon this afternoon. This means Rosewater's paper, the Bee, and the anti monopoly element of the party will fight Majors.

The obelisk of Orostasen, one of the earliest and finest of the Egyptian obelisks, is still standing at Heliopolis. It is inscribed with the name of Orostasen, one of the greatest rulers of the twelfth dynasty. It is sixty seven feet four inches in length, without the pyramidion which crowns it, and is a splendid block of granite weighing 217 tons. It must have required immense skill to quarry it, to transport it from Syene, and finally, after finishing it, to erect it where it now stands and has stood for 4500 years.

The Revolutionary War, 1775—1783 cost the United States $135,193,703. The colonies furnished 395,064 troops. The War of 1812 cost $107,159,003, the number of troops estimated at 471,622. The Mexican War cost $100,000,000; the number of troops engaged was 101,282. The civil war, 1861—1865, cost $6,189,929 930, according to official records; the number of troops engaged on the Union side was 2,859,142, the total loss, 465,593.

The anticipated enactment of the new tariff bill has, according to a report to the state department from United States Consul Meeker, at Bradford, England, caused quicker wool sales than ever known before. Prices showed an average advance of ½ to 1 cent a pound over last year.

H H Warner, of Rochester, the patent medicine man, who made $7,000,000 out of the "Log Cabin" remedies which were so extensively advertised everywhere, has returned home from Europe penniless. He left the last of his fortune at Monte Carlo.

Beetles have other defenses than their cuirass, such as nauseous or caustic liquids which they expel on provocation, and, strange to say, Mr Cuen has found that certain beetles actually exude their blood, charged with noxious products.

The first United states postal cards were issued in May, 1873, and during the first two months of their existence 31,000,000 were used.

Washington Letter.

From our regular Correspondent.

Washington, Aug. 20, 1894.

President Cleveland will not, according to those who ought to know, definitely decide what action he will take on the tariff bill until he returns from Gray Gables, whither he was driven by a troublesome attack of malaria; but that only relates to details, as it is regarded as fully settled that the bill shall become a law. In fact, certified copies of the bill are now on the way to every collector of customs, so that when it becomes a law it will only be necessary to telegraph the collectors to have it put right into effect. The President will return this week.

In some quarters there is a disposition to believe that the Murphy resolution, against further consideration of tariff legislation, which was adopted by a vote of 27 to 16—a bare quorum—by the Senate, may be the cause of the tariff bill being voted. It is, of course, well-known that President Cleveland is much interested in the separate placing of coal, iron ore and barbed wire on the free list, and desires to see them become laws, and it is equally well-known that the Murphy resolution was intended to kill those bills for the present session. It was stated when the House democratic caucus which resulted in the passage of the Senate Tariff bill was in session that the democratic steering committee of the Senate had given a pledge that these separate bills, and that providing for free sugar, should be voted upon by the Senate before adjournment, if the House would accept the Senate amendments to the Wilson bill and it is believed that without that pledge the House would not have acted. These things were all known to Mr Cleveland, but those whose opinions would carry weight will not at this time express them, as to what, if any, effect the Senate resolution may have on the fate of the tariff bill.

An official statement made by the disbursing clerk of the Department of Agriculture shows that the reduction in the expenditures of that department for the fiscal year ending June 3rd, 1894, was slightly in excess of 14 per cent, and that nearly $500,000 of the annual appropriation made for the department was unexpended and would be covered back into the Treasury. That's the kind of a democrat Secretary Morton is. In this connection it is well to call attention to another official fact calculated to impress people with the idea that the democrats in Congress are living up to the party pledges of economy in public expenditure, if they haven't gone as far in some other directions as they might have gone. The total amount appropriated at this session of Congress, according to the figures of Chairman Sayers, of the House appropriation committee, is $28,835,989 less than the total appropriations made at the last session of Congress. In other words, the government has been saved just that much.

Representative Bland prevented the bimetallic league endorsing the populist at the conference held here last week. He simply told the other members of the committee, that when the chairman of the populist national committee asked that his party be endorsed, that if the league was to be turned into a populist machine he and other democrats would draw out. The committee decided to endorse nothing but silver and to use its entire efforts to secure the election of silver men to the 54th Congress, and issued an address in accordance with that decision.

The old rumor that Secretary Carlisle was about to retire from the cabinet came out as sprightly as though it had not been killed a dozen or more times, during the last three or four days. It was preceded by the rumor that Secretary Carlisle's letter to Senator Harris, who is acting chairman of the Senate finance committee on account of sickness of senator Voorhees, concerning the effect the bills passed by the House, placing on the free list sugar, coal, iron ore, and barbed wire, would have upon the revenues of the government if favorably acted upon by the Senate, had been written without President Cleveland's knowledge and that it had caused a coolness between the two men. Never was a story built upon a falser foundation, Although Secretary Carlisle's letter was written in accordance with the routine custom, in answer to the usual inquiry made by the chairman of the finance committee of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning contemplated legislation, it can be positively stated that President Cleveland was fully informed of its contents before it was sent. It contained, by the way, not a word of argument for or against any bill; merely an estimate of the revenue that would be retained or lost. It is doubtless whether any President ever enjoyed closer relation with his Secretary of the Treasury than Mr Cleveland does with Mr Carlisle, and all talk of coolness between them is simply not not deserving anyone's serious consideration.

Some More Sophistry.

The New York Times shows that for the year ending June 30 1894, (not 1891 as the Morning Herald publishes the date,) the value of iron ore and manufactures of iron imported into this country was $20,983,093, and the value of similar products shipped abroad and sold in competition with the cheap pauper labor of Europe was $29,214,393. The SanFrancisco Chronicle asks the question:

"If the condition of the iron and steel industry is such in the United States that we can and do undersell the foreigner, what interest has the manufacturer in resenting a reduction of the already high duty on iron products?"

None whatever. The reason that the iron manufacturer in the first place asked congress to place a duty on foreign iron products was that he might be able to compete with foreign labor. And, as we now sell more iron products abroad than do foreigners sell in this country, we have this irrefragable evidence that American iron manufacturers can compete with the foreign iron manufacturers, and therefor the reason for the imposition of the tax no longer exists. Then, why should the American manufacturer resist the reduction of the tariff tax? There is a dark shade of suspicion on his motives when he does it. The spirit of selfishness and love of advantage is very highly developed in these protected gentry and their motives are open to suspicion.

SEE HERE

Parker Bros, grocers.

New cream cheese just received at Conrad Meyers.

P J Smiley job printer, Flinn Block, does first class work.

Smoke the celebrated Havana filled 5 cent cigar at Julius Joseph's.

Dr M H Ellis, physician and surgeon. Albany, Oregon. Calls made in city or country.

Patronize home industry by smoking the celebrated white labor cigars, manufactured by Julius Joseph.

If you want a fine smoke call for Joseph's white labor cigars.

A Wild Animal Story.

The Brownsville Times is evidently trying to tell a whopper. A Brownsville man was at Bellknap recently. He was most desirous of capturing or shooting a fine large deer. Thoroughly equipped for the fray, he sallied forth to slay a monarch of the forest. Cautiously he crept through the dense growth of shrubbery and in a short time his search was rewarded by finding a fine "six pointer" who was quietly nipping the succulent bunch grass. Drawing a bead our hunter shot, and unfortunately only creased the game, who, not taking the matter as a joke, made a plunge in the direction of the hunter, who threw away his gun and attempted to seek safety in flight. Away ran the hunter, closely pursued by the deer; it was nip and tuck. Round and round they went until just as the man dodged behind a large fir tree, the deer made a sudden plunge, but failing to pinion the pursued, struck the tree and buried his immense horns deeply into the bark where he remained firmly held. The hunter now became brave, and as he was about to approach the deer, was startled to see, suddenly propelled through the air, the body of a huge cougar, who had been concealed within the tree branches above, but now pounced upon the helpless deer. Unfortunately for the cougar in his hurry he over jumped and falling forward wedged his head between the deer horns and tree, where he in turn remained firmly held. The fortunate hunter now bethought himself of his gun, which he had, in his mad flight, thrown away. The weapon was not to be found, and after much reflection he decided to return to camp, procure an ax and chop down the tree. This he proceeded to do, and as the tree fell breaking the neck of both cougar and deer, a series of growls and snarles greeted his ear, and proceeding a few feet into the brush he discovered an immense bear, which had been killed by the falling tree. The triumphant nimrod carefully placed the bodies of the deer, cougar and bear, side by side, proceeded to camp, secured the assistance of his comrades who helped him bring the game home.

Probate Record.

In estate of Hasbrouck, citation issued; hearing set for Oct 1.

In guardianship of Fred Harris inventory filed. Cash, $104.31. Allowed $10 per month.

Final accounting in estate of T A Westervelt set for Oct 1st.

In estate of Alonzo Ames, inventory filed; personal property, $557 05.

In estate of Abarilla Metzgar, commission to appraisers issued. Inventory filed. Real estate $3415.

In guardianship of Agusta Willert et al, 2nd account filed and resignation of John Hoffman as guardian was accepted. Julius Gradwohl appointed guardian. Bond, $1000.

Will Adjourn Tuesday.

Washington, Aug 7.24.—Pres. Cleveland's purpose on the tariff bill was the main reason for the resolution passed in the house today for final adjournment at 2 o'clock next Tuesday. Representative Catchings had called on Mr Cleveland today, and, on reaching the capitol, conferred with Speaker Crisp as to adjournment. The resolution was thereupon framed and introduced with the authority of the rules committee.

Budd Nominated.

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—The democratic state convention accomplished the most arduous task before it today in the selection of a nominee for governor, J F Budd, of Stockton, an attorney and ex-congressman, being nominated on the third ballot.

Home and Abroad.

It is the duty of everyone, whether a home or traveling for pleasure or business to equip himself with remedies which will keep up strength and prevent illness, and cure such ills as are liable to come upon all in everyday life. For instance, Hood's Sarsaparilla as a general tonic, and to keep the blood pure and less liable to absorb the germs of disease, will be well nigh invaluable. Change of drinking water often causes serious trouble, especially if one has been used to spring water in the country. From a few drops to a teaspoonful of Hood's Sarsaparilla in a tumbler of water will prevent the water having any injurious effect.

Hood's Vegetable Pills, as a cathartic, cause no discomfort, no disturbance, no loss of sleep, but assist the digestive organs so that satisfactory results are effected in a perfectly natural and regular manner.

MISFITS.

Mrs Hetty Green, a miserly old woman of New York city, who is very rich, will pay $40,000 a year to the government through the provisions of the income tax. Serves her right.

Miss Florence Pullman is to marry an Austrian prince, and the money Pullman has made by charging exhorbitant hotel rates on his cars will go to a titled dude across the Atlantic.

Newspaper men will appreciate this from The Dalles Chronicle: We have stated two or three times in these columns that we will not print obituary poetry. No matter whether it is good, bad or indifferent, if it is sent to this shop it goes into the waste basket. We don't like to make this refusal, because we don't like to hurt any one's feelings, but we are forced to refuse the passable rhyme, in order to stand off those who write without reason, rhyme or cause.

As the following from the Junction City Times was written by a member of the next state legislature it will be read with interest. It is a good thing though that the Hon. did not give such a policy before his election: One way to be prosperous is, when you get out of debt, keep out. Were all laws for the collection of debt repealed, we would soon have good times. The experience of Lane county people for the past year has demonstrated this fact.

An Oregon girl in an exchange says in a very sound kind of a way: "Why do the young men do so much loafing? Go to work! Push ahead! I am nothing but a young girl; I have clothed myself and got money in the bank, and only sixteen years old. I lay up more money every year than any boy or young man within a radius of three miles of my home. When they get a dollar they go to a dance and go home a dollar out. My father is able to support me, but I choose to support myself. I advise all girls to cut clear of loafing boys. Give them a wide berth, and never marry a man unless he is able to support you. And never put your arm through the handle of a rum jug."

So far the war is very tame. The largest number reported killed at one time was only 1000. "Him nothing," says Jim Westfall, "lots of Chinamen, 40,000 not many, plenty more Chinamen."

A speculative New Yorker tried to collect damages from various accident insurance companies for the loss of no less than seven toes from his left foot. From the best account we have received, he appears to have put his foot in it.

An interesting thing about this John-Jap war is the fact that you can't tell anything about it; that is, if they fight no one knows who whips, in fact hardly whether they have fought. A report of a fight is always followed by very contradictory accounts.

The recent action of the Catholics at Minneapolis has brought out the following by the Irish World: If, therefore, it is asked what is the one great prolific source of sin and crime and misery in this country, what is it more than anything else, or over and above all things else, that is the cause of ruined homes, wife-beatings, and poverty, squalor, brutal quarrels, murders, suicides, the answer to the question is—the answer that every man who has exercised his own faculties of observation and who has availed himself of authentic statistics must be—drink. The Irish World rejoices at the judgment rendered. The word has gone forth, and it shall not return void. The Church has repudiated and almost anathematized the Rum Power.

An old fossil says you can read any paper in Albany in a minute and a half. Perhaps; but do you know that a paper fills its place, though small, as much, if not more, than the colossus of the city surcharged with the sensation and rot of the world. The unpretentious paper in the city like Albany is as much as Hamlet is to Hamlet; it is one of the arteries in the life of a city. Without it a town might as well be buried in a mountain. An elephant is only good for shows. A bicycle is worth a dozen elephants for practical purposes. Some men have their heads so inflated with the wind of their own conceit that they are incapable of a sensible remark or a generous thought.

On The Southern Boundary.

Aug. 21st, 1894.

Mrs Hattie Taylor and children are camping near Clarence Taylors' for the sake of an outing.

Mrs Lucas and Miss Maggie Butler, of Monmouth, were visiting friends here the first of the week.

Miss Lincoln closed a very successful term of school at the Ward school house on Tuesday of this week. The closing exercises were very interesting and quite a number of visitors were present. Miss Lincoln will go to her home at Cottage Grove the last of this week and expects to attend school at Monmouth next year.

James Gore is again in the neighborhood after an absence of several years in Eastern Oregon and Washington. Did not learn how long he expected to remain here.

Messrs Taylor and Banger have taken their threshing outfit over the river this week. They will return to this side next Saturday.

Ed Allingham returned from a two weeks sojourn on Lake Creek, Saturday.

Shedd.

George Pugh has been down with severe attack of fever but is now slowly recovering.

The residence of Mr Henry Sprenger a mile and a half north of town was burned late Saturday night. Very little of the furniture was saved. It was insured.

The threshing in this vicinity is about finished except the spring grain. The yield in most cases has been somewhat less than was expected.

Mr M N Richardson, of Scio was in town Sunday visiting friends.

Mrs Burdick and daughter, Grace and Misses Cara and Lela Davis and others have gone with camping outfit to Waterloo for a few days outing.

Misses Mary Coats and Nellie Murphy of Monmouth, are visiting Mrs Lib Davidson.

Charles Mummry, who recently left Albany after being convicted of vagrancy returned last night from Corvallis, and was immediately rearrested.

Upon appearing before Recorder Henton Mummery was given 10 days in the city jail. He claimed to have come over, after some laxidermist tools; but the Democrat is informed that he has been in the city several nights coming across the O P bridge.

A Big Sale. — Yesterday Frasier & Starverud, the real estate brokers, sold the E O Corson farm containing 683 acres at Cloverdale to Wm T Halliday, of California. The consideration was $17,000. They also sold to the same gentleman, the Frank B Watson, fruit farm, containing 45 acres, all in prunes, located between Eugene and Springfield for $9000.—Guard.

Quick Work.—The McMinnville Register says: "John Holman has lost his cook. On Sunday last he introduced her to T H Seal, an old gentleman of Marion county, aged 83, the acquaintance soon ripening into love. That somebody they were married."

To make the hair grow a natural color prevent baldness, and keep the scalp healthy Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved itself successful.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

Wedding Invitations,—
Wooden, Tin,
Silver, Golden,
Common every day.
P J Smiley.

W Gifford Nash is now prepared to receive a limited number of pupils. He will be at the residence of Mrs Christine Monteith, corner of 9th and Ferry streets, on Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings in each week. [illegible]

Kabo Corset. A perfect dress form. Dresses fit perfectly over them. Approved by all dressmakers. S E Young

TELEGRAPHIC.

A Terrible Accident.

Seattle, Aug. 24.—A special from Franklin, Wash., says: At 15 minutes to 12 o'clock, a fire was noticed by some of the drivers on the sixth level, north, and notice was at once given to the men inside, who were working in different places, some in the breast above the level and others along the gangway. Many of the men in the gangways rushed back to notify the miners further in, while others rushed and reached the main shaft. In all, about 70 men were at work in the sixth level, north, and of that number, about 40 lingered at the breast, where the fire originated, and made an attempt to put out the fire. The breast was burning fiercely, and before the miners knew it, the fire had communicated to breasts 60 and 61, and smoke began to issue from breast 62, in the immediate vicinity. Several of those who lingered at the burning breast took warning and fled, but all who remained were overcome and asphyxiated. About 35 in all.

A Chinese Victory.

Shanghai, Aug. 24.—A letter from Chemulpo, received at Choo Foo today, reported that 19 Japanese warships and 15 transports arrived on the Ta Tong river August 18. Six thousand men, who proceeded to land, were attacked by 1000 Chinese cavalry, who succeeded in dividing the Japanese forces in two parts. The Japanese were compelled to retreat to the seashore, where the protection of the fleet prevented further pursuit. The Japanese loss is reported at 300 men.

Escaped From Jail.

Jacksonville, Or., Aug. 24.—Paul Vollmer made his escape last night. There were two prisoners in the jail, and, during the day, on account of the excessive heat, they were not locked in their cells. Late last night Sheriff Keegan went to the jail to lock the prisoners up for the night. He came to the first cell and asked the man if Vollmer was in the cell. Just then he heard a noise in the cell, and thinking everything was all right locked the cage. This morning Vollmer was gone.

A Big Purse.

Parsons, Kan., Aug. 23.—A purse of $25,000 has been offered by Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas citizens for the Jackson-Corbett fight to take place at Wagner, I. T., where there are no laws to prevent such a contest. Richard K Fox tonight telegraphed Jackson's and Corbett's acceptances of the offer, providing the money was deposited. The money was gathered tonight and will be forwarded Monday, it is said.

Two Populist Bills.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Mr Hudson, of Kansas, has introduced a resolution for the appointment of three pension commissioners instead of one. One would represent each political party, including the populists. They would hold office six years, and in disputed cases a majority would decide. Hudson also introduced a bill for a coining of all the silver of American mines into standard dollars.

An Ex-Sheriff Arrested.

Astoria, Or., Aug. 23.—Deputy marshal H A Smith was arrested at Ilwaco Wednesday, charged with kidnaping. The trouble grows out of several arrests made by Smith at the time when he was sheriff of Clatsop county, and by Constable Oberg, of Astoria, May 25, 1893, for illegal fishing, the papers being served in Ilwaco, and the men being brought to this side for trial.

Won't Sign It.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The president remains firm in his purpose to let the tariff bill become a law without his signature, although many congressman have represented very strongly that should it not have the presidential approval their position on the stump will be embarrassed. Speaker Crisp presented this view. The bill cannot become a law without the presidential autograph until next Monday, and an adjournment of congress will hardly take place before next Tuesday.

100,000 Men Wanted.

Shanghai, Aug. 23.—All foreigners have been forbidden to approach or enter the Kiang Nai arsenal or the imperial factory without special permit. If they pass those places by the river they must keep in the middle of the stream, and must not anchor in that vicinity. Otherwise they are warned they will run serious risk, as well as being liable to arrest as spies. The emperor has issued an edict ordering 100,000 men to be prepared for active service.

New School Books.

Salem, Or., Aug. 23.—The state board of education has ordered the issuance of the regular circular called for by law, applicable to the adoption of text-books for use in the public schools of the state. The circular has been forwarded to 180 publishers in all parts of the United States, and sets forth the terms of adoption. It includes all the rules and regulations under the law, maximum prices, etc., and has been sent under seal. All publishers competing are required to forward sealed proposals to the state board of the current year.

A Paper Sold.

Vancouver, Wash., Aug. 22.—Negotiations for the sale of the old-established newspaper plant, the Vancouver Independent, which have been pending for several weeks, are practically completed. The purchasers are Messrs E M Rands, of Oregon City, ex-postmaster, and also editor of the Oregon City Enterprise, and Lloyd W Dubois, of this city. The Vancouver Independent is one of the oldest newspapers in the state, having been established 20 years ago.

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