

THE GAZETTE.

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"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND."

There is a famous party, which but thirteen months ago, in a campaign political, a victory won, you know; It said we'd never regret it if we'd power to it extend, And posed before the country as

The Poor Man's Friend.

The promises its leaders made, where are they all today? They told us that the tariff was a fraud in every way; The workman and his wages they pretended to defend, And lied when they called themselves

The Poor Man's Friend.

They've shut the shop, they've stopped the loom; Disaster wide is spread; Tonight a million children will go supperless to bed; The laborer is out of work without a cent to spend; His dinner pail is empty through

The Poor Man's Friend.

They'd bring free trade into this land and make our workmen beg; They'd even rob the soldier of his honored wooden leg; They legislate for silver kings with lots of cash to spend— This party fraud that calls itself

The Poor Man's Friend.

It's president is Grover, and he lends a helping hand; To restore a thorough wanton in a far and foreign land; And while to want and misery our workmen he doth send, He has the cheek to style himself

The Poor Man's Friend.

To stix with such a party 'tis a living lie and more; He stationed hangers on the finished work of every workman's door; In '90 hypocrisy will surely meet its end— We'll crush the fraud that dares itself

The Poor Man's Friend.

—T. C. Harbaugh, in Cincinnati Tribune.

In 1892 the democratic party promised the country free trade. The result is free soup houses in every city in the land.

SIXTEEN thousand failures for 1893 as against 12,000 in any former year is a record that the democratic party should be proud of.

THE loss to owners of shops and factories who were obliged to suspend operations during 1893 was a thousand million dollars. This loss fell principally upon the laborers. Free trade talk caused it.

THE democratic party raised a great howl because the McKinley law put a duty of only fifteen per cent. upon diamonds. The Wilson bill proposes to admit them for ten per cent. The jewel of consistency still shines.

THE total of all railway stocks, securities and obligations placed under control of court receiverships in 1893 exceeds the totals of such stocks, securities and obligations so placed during the preceding ten years.

WHAT wonder is it that the unsuspecting farmer is taken in by the professional swindler, when some of the worldly residents of Portland are gullied by a couple of smoothies in the interests of "charity." The Oregonian devoted a half column editorial to Adolph Peterson when he lost \$2.50 in experiences as a theatrical manager which space might have been used to better effect in warning the unsophisticated residents of that city against charity shows managed by strangers.

IT is unfair to expect Portland to raise the \$16,000 necessary for the midwinter fair. The entire state will be benefited if a creditable exhibit is made and every county should consider it their duty to assist in the enterprise. The sentiment seems prevalent that Portland will subscribe the necessary funds unaided. This is not right. She now bears considerable more than her just share of the burden. The state board of immigration has for years been maintained by her public spirited business men, while the entire state receives the benefit. The Portland chamber of commerce has been of incalculable benefit to the citizens of Oregon. This is also true of numerous other enterprises carried on at the expense of her people. We all are, or at least should be, interested in a common purpose, viz., the general advancement of Oregon's interests. About \$4,000 of the midwinter fair fund still remains unsubscribed. All have an opportunity to show the extent of their interest in the state's welfare by subscribing to the fund.

THE WILSON BILL.

The Wilson bill is the most inequitable tariff measure ever framed in these United States. The democratic members of the ways and means committee hail from small southern towns where little or no manufacturing is done and seem unfamiliar with the workings of the McKinley bill, under which the country proved so prosperous. The purpose of the administration in placing such men on so important a committee is plainly apparent. Cleveland and his little syndicate, consisting of Whitney, Lamont, et al, are the owners of large coal, iron and lumber interests in Canada and Nova Scotia, and their selfishness demand a tariff framed in their interests, and then, as far as they are concerned, the balance of the country can go to the devil. The result is, the Wilson bill admits these commodities duty free. This same syndicate of robbers are largely interested in the manufacture of wood pulp throughout the eastern states, so a duty is placed on this article of commerce in order to give them a monopoly. If democratic tariff reform means legislation in the sole interests of a few millionaires, especially when these few are a part and parcel of the administration, it is high time the country was made aware of it. During the last presidential campaign a lot of democratic demagogues were howling all over the country that the republican party were robbing the poor laboring men. The laboring men believed them and voted against the party that had always considered the interests of the laborer paramount to all others. Through this deception the democrats gained control of all branches of the government and as a result the laborers of the east and the producers of the west are at their mercy.

Should the tariff bill now pending in congress become a law the Oregon wool grower is bankrupt and one of the largest industries of the state paralyzed. Wool is to be admitted free. The Australian article, while inferior to the Oregon product, can be laid down in Boston for less than seven cents, and will cause an increased use of the foreign article in the manufacture of woolen fabrics and a loss both in price and consumption of our domestic wools. Another feature of this bill is the substitution of ad valorem duties for the specific duties of the present law. That the former encourages undervaluation has been proven by our own experience, as well as that of many other countries which have since adopted the latter plan of tariff taxation. This feature will be approved by the American importer and the foreign manufacturer; in fact, the whole bill seems to have been framed in the interests of the world and the chart used by the ways and means committee while framing the measure was undoubtedly the one used by Columbus prior to the discovery of America. Cleveland and the democratic party seem imbued with the idea that this is an English province and whatever England wants should not be withheld. Free trade from a humanitarian standpoint might be all right, but these Altrurian ideas should be allowed to exist in contemplation of mind only. The ways and means committee should have inscribed on their banner the motto "America for Americans" and not America for Englishmen.

It is probable that Minister Willis has met with a humiliating check in his attempt to restore the queen by moral suasion. His instructions from the state department would not admit of the use of force in displacing the provisional government and the attitude of the revolutionists must have convinced him at once that they would not turn over the government to him on demand. His instructions were plain that as soon as the queen agreed to amnesty he was to try to restore her by moral suasion. The condition of affairs on the islands will not now admit of her restoration, as Willis has already informed the president, at the same time asking for new orders. If these were not received the old instructions must be followed. In the meantime the queen changed her mind, agreed to amnesty and demanded restoration. Now the state department tries to throw the blame on Willis for placing the country in such a humiliating position, while in reality the president is to blame and the country will hold him responsible, at least until it is proved that Willis was in receipt of subsequent instructions, which he failed to obey.

SOME of the state papers have accused Penoyer of being rich. His excellency, however, claims this is untrue, and on the other hand says he is poor. An exchange remarks that he is poor—the poorest governor Oregon ever had.

A PECULIAR CASE.

A peculiar case came before Judge Fullerton while holding court in Douglas county last month. As near as can be learned the facts are about as follows: James Keaton was the father of three children that for some time had not received the care and consideration they deserved. The attention of County Judge Riddle was called to the matter, who placed the children in charge of the orphan's home at Portland. This was done, however, without due process of law and so effected Keaton that it alleged his mind became somewhat unbalanced. Meeting the Judge on the Umpqua bridge one day he drew from his pocket a paper and at the point of a gun compelled the judge to sign it. This document demanded the release of his children and the payment to him of \$500 as damages. For this offense Keaton was bound over on the charge of threatening with attempt to extort money. He was found guilty and sentenced to the county jail for a period of three months. The paper spoken of was introduced in evidence at the trial, a copy of which was kindly furnished THE GAZETTE by M. O. Wilkins, court stenographer for this district. For lack of punctuation marks, and for bad spelling it breaks the record and is printed in full below.

ROSEBURG, Oregon June 1893— Judge Riddle the time has taley come for my have childen recover back to me & as you was the man to take them a way and then at the trile april 10th you decaide my childen away on no Elardence and I prove your charges— agance me no true then first and second you taken the law in your own hands and robed and stolen and kidnap my childen & run them out of the country and now I propose to take the law in my own hands and I say to you give me \$500 five hundred dollars to get back my childen with and you out to fite the suit nor youse no means in eney way to prevent or hinder my trile for said childen neather you nor your granm army ring nor release core as it rite a corden to nature & a corden to Gods plan for each father to have his own childen and you not to a rest nor have me arested by no one all. All this do you soimeiny swat too God being your helper. If this moute with you apperiation you will please sind this & hand back to me with the amount of money ask for, as I do not want to heart a hare of you hende.

A COURT is a place wherein justice is judiciously administered and not a place for the display of goodness of heart. The latter is certainly a noble quality, but unrestrained is liable to lead one into numerous pitfalls. It is also not a place for the display of oratory to an assembled multitude, as many of the attorneys at the Corvallis bar seem to imagine. The bar is not intended as a platform, although it has been made such in our county. Arguments presented by some of the learned counsel at the last sitting of the circuit court was highly entertaining to the audience, but unconstructive to the judge thereof. Judge Fullerton seems to be of the opinion that it is his official duty to please all the contending factions in the Oregon Pacific litigation—a thing which he has not only failed to do, but in his attempt has brought the road into a woeful state. He should grasp the situation with a firm hand, determine on some plan of action and carry it out, notwithstanding the opposition he is sure to meet with in putting the same into effect. Mistakes of the receiver or his officials are mistakes of the court, because the receiver is an arm of the court and his acts are subject to the court's approval or disapprobation. And it is unfair for the court to criticize the receiver for acts that the court has passed upon and approved.

IN SPEAKING of the political future of that state, the Indianapolis Journal claims that of thirteen congressmen to be elected in Indiana next November the republicans are sure of nine, with a possible chance of electing eleven. Indiana now has but two republican representatives in congress. If the Journal's prediction proves true, or if the republicans gain half the number claimed by that paper and there is a proportionate republican gain throughout the entire country, the people will have "no kick a comin'." A retrospective view of the country's history under republican rule will clinch this statement.

Democratic tariff reform means protection for the eastern manufacturer and free trade for the western producer.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1893.

Mr. Cleveland has evolved a new scheme to prevent the dissatisfied democrats from even expressing their objections to his tariff bill before the democratic caucus, which will probably be held this week. He has issued an order that the caucus shall decide immediately after assembling whether it is advisable for it to pass on the tariff bill. If he can control a majority of the caucus the tariff will not be touched. Meanwhile some of the dissatisfied democrats are trying to get the republicans to promise to vote with them to recommit the bill to the ways and means committee when Mr. Wilson calls it up in the house. The republicans have not decided whether they will do this, but it is hardly probable that they will.

Senator Allison thinks that the Cleveland tariff bill will be considered by the engine membership of the finance committee when it gets to the senate, just as the McKinley bill was. It will be remembered that the republicans of the ways and means committee of the house were not allowed to take any part whatever in the making of the bill.

The New Year's reception at the white house today recalled sad memories to many. One year ago the white house and the residences of members of the last administration were all in mourning because of the then recent death of Mrs. Harrison, and no official receptions were held in Washington.

There is a wide difference of opinion among democrats about authorizing the issue of bonds recommended by Secretary Carlisle, and it may cause a big fight in the house as soon as the tariff bill is disposed of.

It will cause no surprise among treasury officials should there be a deficit at the close of the current fiscal year—June 30, 1894, of as much as \$75,000,000. This is more than three times what the estimate was of the probable deficiency before the schedules of the Cleveland tariff bill were made public. That bill is directly responsible for the probable rebelling of the deficiency. Importations are getting smaller and smaller and will continue to dwindle so long as there is any probability of that bill becoming a law. Importers are not disposed to pay the present duties when there is a possibility that by waiting a few months they can take advantage of the low duties or of the free list of the Cleveland bill. And that is not the worst of it. The same cause is operating to shut down American manufactures and it will be no better for a long time should that bill become a law, which God forbid, for as soon as it does, our markets will be so flooded with foreign goods that our own manufacturers will hesitate to start up again, even at the reduced wages which everybody now sees must follow such a law.

The administration democrats in the house who supposed that their sharp practice just before the holiday recess would enable them to smother the criticisms of Mr. Cleveland's Hawaiian policy, in the house, will find themselves very much mistaken. The republicans of the house committee on foreign affairs have prepared a scorching minority report on the McCrery resolution reported the day before the recess and intended to screen the administration's unconstitutional acts, and that report is going to be made the text for some talk in the same line as the red-hot speeches of Senator Hoar and Representative Boutelle made before the recess. The republicans in both house and senate are fully determined that the smothering act shall not be performed.

Notwithstanding repeated denials on the part of those connected in one way or another with the administration, there are many people, democrats as well as republicans, who believe that there is good foundation for the reports which have again become current concerning Secretary Gresham's retirement from the cabinet on account of the failure of the Hawaiian policy of which he was the originator. It has been known for some time that Mr. Cleveland was looking for a loophole through which he could make his own escape. This his friends are foolish enough to think would be provided should Secretary Gresham write a letter resigning from the cabinet and stating as his reason therefor the failure of the Hawaiian policy which he had persuaded Mr. Cleveland into adopting. This would, of course, be humiliating to Gresham, but his wounds are to be saved, according to the gossip, either with some other appointment or with a promise of the next supreme court vacancy. It is difficult to see, however, how the resignation of Secretary Gresham can possibly relieve Mr. Cleveland of the responsibility belonging to his acts as president, or in any way excuse him.

TAX THE EMMIGRANT.

Just how much of the present depression in the United States is due to unrestricted immigration is of course impossible to estimate, but that our ratio of self-supporting individuals has been decreased by the influx of the poor from foreign countries is unquestionable. This emigration should be restricted by a generous tax. The American laborer needs protection against the foreigner's invasion into his field of employment just as much as he needs protection against the competition of his goods, wares and merchandise. This increasing influx, a very large percentage of which is undesirable, can be effectually checked in no other way than by the adoption of a head tax. It is safe to say that at last forty five per cent of our immigration is detrimental to the best interests of the country. If this be true, we had better close our ports altogether against the foreigners for the ratio of three undesirable emigrants to one beneficial one is altogether too large to be continued much longer.

THOMAS REED voices the patriotic position of the republican party when he says of the Wilson bill: While as party men we might rejoice at its passage, as we think the exigencies of the present time are superior to even the most desired political advantages, and advise that the bill do not pass.

Six months ago Capt. Moffett, of the Evening Telegram, was a strong candidate for governor on the democratic ticket; but his devotion to Penoyer has ruined him in the estimation of administration democrats. His silver frenzy also, will not prove as popular as he anticipated.

If congress would adjourn the country might yet be saved.



A Racking Cough

Cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Mrs. P. D. MALL, 217 Genesee St., Lockport, N. Y., says:

"Over thirty years ago, I remember hearing my father describe the wonderful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During a recent attack of La Grippe, which assumed the form of a catarrh, soreness of the lungs, accompanied by an aggravating cough, I used various remedies and prescriptions. While some of these medicines partially alleviated the coughing during the day, none of them afforded me any relief from that spasmodic action of the lungs which would seize me the moment I attempted to lie down at night. After ten or twelve such nights, I was

Nearly in Despair, and had about decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and procure what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning greatly refreshed and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of the Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Prompt to act, sure to cure

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Nels H. Wheeler and G. W. Langley, under the firm name of Wheeler & Langley, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. W. Langley retiring. All accounts, notes and bills due the late firm will be payable to Nels H. Wheeler, who succeeds to the business of the said firm and who assumes all indebtedness of said firm.

NELS H. WHEELER,
G. W. LANGLEY.
Dated at Corvallis Dec. 29, 1893.

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320 acre farm; 170 acres in cultivation, balance enclosed pasture good buildings, orchard, etc.

M. S. WOODCOCK.

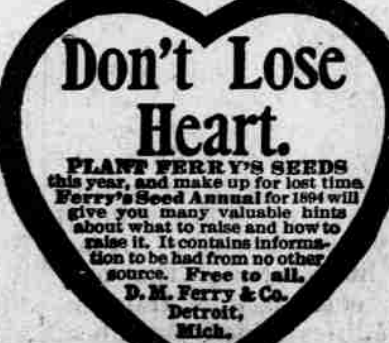
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MYSTERIES!

The Nervous System the Seat of Life and Mind. Recent Wonderful Discoveries.

No mystery has ever compared with that of human life. It has been a leading subject of professional research and study in all ages. But notwithstanding this fact it is not generally known that the seat of the soul is located in the upper part of the spinal cord, and so sensitive is this portion of the nervous system that even the prick of a needle will cause instant death.

Recent discoveries have demonstrated that all the organs of the body are under the control of the nerve centers, located in or near the base of the brain, and that these are the organs which they supply with nerve fluid are also deranged. When it is remembered that a serious injury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis of the body below the injured point, before the nerve force is prevented by the injury from reaching the paralyzed portion, it will be understood how the derangement of the nerve centers will cause the derangement of the various organs which they supply with nerve force.

Two-thirds of chronic diseases are due to the imperfect action of the nerve centers at the base of the brain, not from a derangement primarily originating in the organ itself. The great mistake is in the treatment of these diseases is that they treat the organ rather than the nerve centers which are the cause of the trouble.

Dr. FRANKLIN MILLS, the celebrated specialist, has profoundly studied this subject for over 20 years, and has made many important discoveries in connection with it, chief among them being the facts contained in the above statement, and that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong. All chronic diseases, such as indigestion, constipation, nervousness, melancholy, insanity, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, etc., are no longer incurable, no matter how caused. The wonderful success of Dr. MILLS' RESTORATIVE NERVE TONIC is due to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle.

Dr. MILLS' RESTORATIVE NERVE TONIC is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by Dr. MILLS MEDICAL CO., Elkhardt, Ind., receipt of price, \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5, express prepaid. It contains neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

Fraternal Directory.

BARNUM LODGE, No. 7, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, Fisher's block. Sec. N. WILKINS, Sec. M. CRAIG, N. G.

QUI VIVE ENCAMPMENT, No. 235, meets first and third Fridays of each month, Fisher's block. Sec. W. H. CURRIE, Sec. J. L. UNDERWOOD, G. P.

ALPHA REBEKAH LODGE, No. 34, meets on the second Friday of each month, Fisher's block. Sec. J. SAMANS, Sec. J. M. ANDERSON, G. G.

VALLEY LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., meets every Monday evening, Fatta & Allen's block. Sec. J. M. PORTER, K. of R. & S. BOWEN LESTER, G. C.

FRIENDSHIP LODGE, No. 14, A. O. U. W., meets first and third Thursdays of each month, National Bank block. Sec. W. E. YATES, M. W. E. HOLGATE, Recorder.

MARY'S PEAK CAMP, No. 135, Woodmen of the World, meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, National Bank block. Sec. H. BOWEN LESTER, Com. Com.

CORVALLIS GRANGE, No. 212, P. of H., meets last Saturday of each month, First National Bank block. Sec. J. D. JOHNSON, Sec. JOHN D. LESTER, W. M.

CORVALLIS LODGE, No. 14, F. & A. M., meets on the first Wednesday of each month, Fisher's block. Sec. J. D. JOHNSON, W. M. O. G. HOPKINS, Sec.

PERGUTON CHAPTER, No. 5, R. A. M., meets the second Wednesday of each month, Fisher's block. Sec. O. G. HOPKINS, Sec. J. A. GIBBERN, H. P.

ST. MARY'S CHAPTER, No. 8, S. M., meets on Friday preceding full moon of each month, Fisher's block. Sec. Mrs. J. HIGGS, Sec. Mrs. W. W. WILSON, W. M.

OREGON COUNCIL, No. 1, meets the fourth week of each month, Fisher's block. Sec. J. B. HORSER, Recorder, J. B. H. MASTER.

ELLISWORTH POST, No. 19, G. A. R., meets the first and third Fridays of each month, Fatta & Allen's block. Sec. W. E. PAUL, F. C. F. M. JOHNSON, Adj.

ELLISWORTH W. R. C., No. 7, meets every first and third Fridays, P. M. Fatta & Allen's block. Sec. Mrs. F. M. JOHNSON, Sec. Mrs. B. W. WILSON, Pres.

CORVALLIS LODGE, No. 288, I. O. G. T., meets Saturday evenings, Fatta & Allen's block. Sec. CLARA FOSTER, Sec. A. M. HERRICK, G. T.

CORVALLIS TEST, No. 10, K. P. T. M., meets every Wednesday evening, National Bank block. Sec. E. C. WELLS, K. of R. C. W. HIGGS, Com.

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