

THE Roseburg Plaindealer

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—BY—
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The Editor of the PLAINDEALER has no intention of making a false statement reflecting upon the life or character of any person, officially or otherwise and any statement published in these columns will be cheerfully corrected if erroneous and brought to our attention by the aggrieved party or parties. Our intention is that every article published be a personal or political official nature shall be news matter of general interest and for the welfare of the State at large.

MAY 19, 1904.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President—Theodore Roosevelt.
Presidential Electors—J. N. Hart, of Polk; James A. Fee, of Umatilla; Grant B. Dimick, of Clackamas; A. C. Hough, of Josephine.

State Republican Nominees.

Supreme Judge—Frank A. Moore, of Columbia County.
Dairy and Food Commissioner—J. W. Bailey, of Multnomah.

First Congressional District—Hon. Binger Hermann.

Second Judicial District—Douglas, Lane, Coos, Curry, Benton, and Lincoln Counties, E. O. Potter, Judge; Geo. M. Brown, District Attorney.

Joint Senate—Sixth District: Douglas, Josephine and Lane Counties, R. A. Booth.

Joint Representative—Jackson and Douglas Counties, W. I. Vawter.

Douglas County Nominees.

State Senator—A. C. Marsters.
Representatives—R. K. Montgomery, of Glendale; J. S. Gray, of Gardiner.

Sheriff—H. T. McClallen, of Roseburg.
Clerk—C. E. Hazard, Drain.

Treasurer—G. W. Dimmick, Roseburg.
Assessor—G. W. Staley, Yoncalla.

School Supt.—F. B. Hamlin, Roseburg.
Commissioner—J. C. Young, Oakland.

Surveyor—Chas. E. Roberts, Roseburg.
Coroner—Dr. J. C. Twitchell, Roseburg.

A MORAL TOWN.

The Chewaucan Post of Paisley, Lake county, is entitled to take the linen from the shrub. It says of its town: "In this community of probably a thousand souls there are but four members of the church, only four." It then goes on to praise the high moral status of that community and attacks the Bible itself, to show that the Paisley article of self constituted morality and religion is ahead of the Christian faith because there are claimed errors in the Gospel according to Matthew. According to the Post's article and judging from its merit and the extolled virtues of its citizens, if the PLAINDEALER had only two chances, Paisley or hell, we would live in hell and rent out Paisley. The writer remembers a town in Western Missouri named Liberal. There was a provision in the deed conveying every lot that the premises should never be used for church or religious purposes and if religious services were held on the lot it should revert back to the original grantor. Now Liberal grew up to be a moral community of 2500 souls and the place was so moral and virtuous that the citizens did not know the meaning of the words lust or vice and there was no single breach of the moral code because there was no code to break. It was a wide open town warranted not to rip, ravel, tear or run down at the heel, and it was doubtless all that it claimed to be and for its citizenship according to the view taken from their standpoint, but to an outsider it was a cesspool of corruption and it finally became such a stench in the nostrils of the citizenship enveloped in the immoral effluvia, that the free thinking moguls petitioned the courts to set aside the provision in the various deeds to real estate as against public policy and the best interest of the citizens and State of Missouri. It was done and churches now abound in that town. If any man wants to see hell in its grandest light all he has to do is locate in a town destitute of churches or church teaching; and to advertise Paisley as a great moral community of one thousand souls and only four church members is to advertise the place as a place for progressive, enterprising men and their families to avoid as they would a pestilence.

Ohio Republicanism.

The following is the leading resolution passed by the Ohio Republican state convention in session at Columbus, yesterday:

"All the Republican principles will be upheld until they triumph. We invite to rally with us in this election, all who believe in continued protection to American industry and labor, sound finance, expanding trade and increasing commerce, peace with all

the world but the maintenance of every American principle and the defense of every American interest; an American merchant marine adequate for our commerce in peace, and to protect it in war a navy commensurate with our independence as a nation; an army sufficient for our defense; the Panama Canal to connect the oceans and facilitate our commerce; a lofty diplomacy in the affairs of the world; the extension and indorsement of the laws against unjust discrimination and combinations in restraint of trade, equitable treatment of labor; complete protection of every American citizen in his every constitutional right at home and abroad; an exalted franchise; a pure ballot, guaranteeing the right to vote to every citizen and have his ballot counted as cast, so that the verdict at the ballot box may correctly register the will of the people.

Santa Fe Boilermakers Quit Work.

Reports from Albuquerque, Winslow, Pinto, Richmond and San Bernardino received by General Manager Wells, of the Santa Fe, are to the effect that every union boilermaker struck at the points named when the order was issued Saturday afternoon. At Bakersfield and Los Angeles, where only a comparatively few men are employed in these departments, the order to strike was not obeyed, and the men remained at work.

"We have applications from many places from boilermakers and others wishing work," said Manager Wells. "We are filling vacancies as rapidly as we can get men to the places where we are short. There has been no trouble so far, and we expect none. The strike is purely a sympathetic one, although it is said by those implicated in it that it is not. Reports from trains this morning show them to be somewhat late, although this is more or less attributable to heavy traffic rather than to the effect of the strike."

It is announced by the strikers that they are to receive wages when out, and this will do away with any reason for returning to work. They say they propose to make a fight without lawlessness and are confident that men who may take their places will not work long before joining in the strike, as they find the situation just as it has been stated by the striking boilermakers and machinists.

Methodist General Conference.

The committee having in charge the consideration of the proposed change in the church rules in reference to dancing, cardplaying, theatergoing, has decided against recommending any change by a vote of 58 to 43. This result was reached only after a vigorous and prolonged contest in the committee meeting. A minority report, presented by members of the committee who favor a more liberal construction of these rules will be offered before the conference. It is expected that the submission of these two reports to the general body will be the signal for the most spirited struggle that will occur on the floor during the present conference.

Vote the republican ticket without a scratch.

The California state democratic convention has endorsed Hearst for President.

So far as the Russian troops are concerned it is all yang or bang—chiefly bang.

The Russians have left Niu Chwang and are warring just as fast as they can wangle to Harbin.

J. J. Shipley, of Portland, has been appointed by Postmaster Bancroft to the position of assistant.

Corvallis, the scene of unholy roller fanaticism tar and feathers and drunks and down and high jinks generally, was expected went for poor whiskey and more of it on Monday.

"Won't you walk into my parlor, (It's a cunning little trap); Come in as far as Harbin"

Said the Russian to the Jap.

The invitation was accepted, And, entering with a shout, The Japs they seized the parlor And threw the Russians out.

The Republican party from the time of its birth has been the party of progress, enlightenment and high civilization and has always been known by carrying on a vigorous campaign against vice and crime and on all political issues before the people has advocated what it believed to be right in no uncertain manner.

Postmaster Bancroft has discharged the assistant postmaster of the Portland office for doing his duty. Bancroft had been transferring public funds to funds that were not so public, and a lot of government inspectors investigated the post office accounts and found a very irregular state of affairs. Bancroft blamed Charles A. Burkhardt with giving away the snap and fired him bodily from the post office. This is not a case where a rascal was turned out but an honest

At Springfield, Ill., the Republican State convention is still dead locked. There are now three delegates for governor and neither of them can obtain a majority of the delegates. An adjournment of thirty days is contemplated.

Down in Los Angeles the great Methodist conference thought that R. A. Booth was a divine of the first water and Brother Booth was consequently talked of as a candidate for the bishopric. All went along smoothly until it was told that he was only a delegate from the Oregon conference and had over one thousand men in his employ in the saw mill and logging industry. Then the brethren, "meek and lowly" as they are shook their heads and talked about the rich man and a camel jumping through the eye of a needle and Brother Booth at once and for all time lost his chance of being elected and consecrated bishop of the Methodist church.

Senator Fulton at Home.

The Portland Telegram says: The Immigration Bureau will take up a scheme in Malheur County this season and others in Harney and Umatilla Counties, I believe. I think they have fully determined upon Malheur County. I was so informed by the bureau officials at the time of my leaving Washington.

United States Senator Charles W. Fulton, of Astoria, gave out the foregoing announcement at the Imperial Hotel this afternoon, where he and Mrs. Fulton are staying having arrived in this city from the National Capital this morning. The Senator is looking well—never better, and appeared glad to get back to the land of fruit and flowers once more.

Continuing in Western irrigation, always of interest here, Senator Fulton went on to say that there was now in the irrigation fund, derived from the sale of public lands under a special act of Congress, \$15,000,000 available for expenditure, and that Oregon would secure an equitable share of this fund for the reclamation of its arid districts. "Oregon will receive such a portion of

the fund as is necessary for the carrying out of irrigation schemes, wherever there is to be found a body of land large enough to warrant the expenditure of money from this fund," said Senator Fulton. "The Immigration Bureau has been industriously at work and we expect to see good results soon. They will certainly go to work in Oregon this season."

Senator Fulton went on to say that Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Nevada and Wyoming would all come in for a share of the irrigation fund, but that there was every reason to believe that Oregon would be an equitable recipient along with the rest.

"Everything is Roosevelt in the East," said the Senator, when politics was mentioned.

"His nomination, of course, goes without mentioning," said Senator Fulton, "and I am sure he will be elected by a large majority. The Democrats are so badly divided that it appears as though it will be impracticable for them ever to get together. I do not believe they will be able to do so. I think the Republicans of Oregon should rise to a realization of the importance of rolling up a large majority in honor of the President, for without him it would have been impossible to have secured one dollar for the Lewis and Clark Fair, notwithstanding the committee sent from this state did good work. Still, without the aid of the President, not a dollar would have been appropriated. We will sound the first note of the campaign, and that note should be heard loud enough to be heard all over the Nation."

Senator Fulton said he would throw no light on the Portland Postoffice situation. Recommendation of an appointment, said he, was in the hands of Senator Mitchell. He said, however, that before he left Washington he had been informed that something additional in relation to the office had been received at the Department to that which was received as a result of the investigations of last winter. However, the Department had not advised him as to its intended course.

"I am not in a position to say anything new in regard to the United States District Attorneyship for the District of Oregon," said the Senator, when reminded that there was a clamor for the place held down by John H. Hall. "All I can say is that we have been unable to agree upon a successor for Mr. Hall."

The Senator didn't say whether the postponement of the land fraud cases until the fall term of court would have the effect of prolonging Mr. Hall's tenure of the office.

"Who are the applicants? That is generally known. Judge Moreland, Mr. Brownell and Mr. Hall for reappointment."

Senator Fulton says Senator Mitchell may take a trip to Europe to see his daughter, who is ill, before returning to Oregon. Congressman Hermann expects to return in a few days and Congressman Williamson in a week or ten days.

Republicans To Stand By Tariff.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1904.—Much of the time before the opening of the Republican National Convention in Chicago next month will be devoted by the leaders of the party to efforts to reach an agreement upon just what the platform of the party shall be, especially with respect to the tariff and reciprocity. Repeal conferences have been held here since the adjournment of Congress, and the combined wisdom of the foremost men of the party has been brought to bear upon the problems of the hour. The interesting feature of these conferences was the disclosure that there are no important differences of opinion upon the main points in the cardinal principles of Protection as announced by the Republican party, and the only differences which arise are over the phrasing. That this is important, nevertheless, is shown by the fact that some of the foremost men of the party differ in respect to the precise language to be employed.

A study of the national platforms of all the parties, covering a period of half a century, will show that there has always been too much laxity and carelessness in the enunciation of principles. It is time for the Republican party to take a stand on these subjects, vital as they are to national well-being.

Among the most important declarations of party faith that will be made at Chicago, those pertaining to Protection and reciprocity will be foremost. An upright and unmistakable stand on these questions by the Republican party will compel the Democratic party to do likewise, and we shall not have a repetition of the shifting, halting pronouncements of the Free-Trade party, which have been exhibited in different national con-

ventions for forty years. The fact is that the Democratic party has tried almost every tactic known to the rhetoric of politics and platform declarations, to find some substantial grounds for opposing Protection, and at the same time to cover up the proposed assault upon this essential principle of American economic and industrial progress.

The Democratic party will try new tactics this year. The party will co-erce its real belief in Free-Trade by special declarations favorable to "Tariff revision," just as it has done in the past on its Free-Trade designs with a declaration about a "Tariff for revenue only," and similar dark and mysterious affirmations which may mean anything which the proponents of the doctrine consent to have it mean.

The Republican conferences here the past week have developed that there is no difference of opinion of a substantial character among the leaders on the platform declarations. The tariff issue will be met with an emphatic stand for the principles of Protection. In 1883, after a long period of Republican domination in national affairs and long life of a Protective tariff, the party, through its administration in legislative and executive departments, made a revision of the tariff and the party revised the tariff in 1890 and again in 1897. The latter revision was forced by the utter and conspicuous failure of a Democratic Tariff act to meet the needs of the country, but which had been demoralizing to American industries and destructive to the interests of labor and capital. With such a record the Republican party can be trusted to make such revision of existing tariff schedules as the conditions of the business of the country demand. But the fact will not be lost sight of that the Dingley Tariff, so bitterly denounced by the Democratic party, has brought to the country the industrial prosperity, rise in wages, cheapening of commodities and extension of markets which have combined to make the past five years the most prosperous and beneficent the country has known in all its history with such a record of past achievement, not only in making necessary revisions of tariff schedules, but in revising those schedules upon Protection lines which brought glorious results, there will not be any cause for half-hearted or doubtful utterances by the Republican party on the tariff this year.

"The real issue of this year," said a prominent Republican member of the

House of Representatives from the West, "will not be how or when the tariff shall be revised, but by whom and for what purpose it shall be revised. You will observe that the Democrats denounce Republican suggestions that the tariff revision, when made, shall be made by their friends. When the people of this country get ready to abandon the principles of Protection and resort to Free Trade and low tariffs, which afford no Protection and which therefore invite the Democratic party to revise the customs schedules. But the fact is that the friends of the tariff should be the ones to make the revision, for in making the changes they will consult the best interests of the people, capital and labor, and they will not consult the interests of the importers.

"It is also well to call attention to the fact that if the Democrats are to be entrusted with the work of revising the tariff the job will be done without reference to the wishes of the industrial and agricultural producers of the country. It will be a case of dark-lantern business, just as was the Wilson-Gorman act. The manufacturers and laborers, the miners and farmers, whose interests are so closely linked with the import and export trade of the country, were not consulted when the Democratic Tariff act of 1894 was created. The industries of the country know nothing about what was in store for them until the flood of competing goods poured in upon the country, closing the mills and factories, reducing wages and so impoverishing the people that there was no money enough out among the people to buy the 'cheap' foreign commodities which stocked the customs houses and the warehouses of this country.

"So I say," said the member, "that the issue of the campaign will not only be the soundness and safety of Protection, but it will be as to who is to revise the tariff, when the time for revision comes."

When the Russian Foreign Office declared its intention of treating the transmitters of wireless telegraph as spies, there was a general chorus of protest, but that the wireless telegraph introduced a new problem into warfare, and that it may very properly be declared contraband, is maintained by the Electrical World and Engineer. It is obvious that belligerents suffer a double peril from the presence of wireless telegraphy. First, news may be transmitted to neutral points absolutely without censorship or control; next, secret communication might be established between the news-gatherer and one of the belligerents in a manner that would defy detection. These two considerations would seem to justify the temporary seizure, during an important operation, of any news vessel equipped with a wireless instrument. It would warrant on proper warning the confiscation of all such instruments as contraband. Such is the view of the Electrical World and Engineer. The answer of the London Times is that its dispatch boat service is so discreetly conducted that no harm can have been done to either party. But in time of national danger very little is entrusted to the discretion of those who have the power to harm.—New York Evening Post.

Methodist Episcopal Conference at Los Angeles, Calif.

On account of above Conference, the Southern Pacific Co. will make reduced rates on the certificate plan from main points in Oregon to Los Angeles, Calif. Passengers will purchase tickets to Los Angeles, for which the agent will collect the highest one way rate, giving a special receipt. On presentation of this receipt, the Southern Pacific agent at Los Angeles will sell return ticket at one third fare. Sale dates from Oregon points will be April 10th to May 7th inclusive, also May 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th. The last day on which certificates will be honored for return at reduced rates from Los Angeles will be June 5th 1904.

Excursion Rates.

Commencing March 1, 1904 and continuing daily to and including April 30, 1904, colonists tickets will be on sale from the East to points on Oregon lines via Portland, rates from some of the principal points as follows: \$33 from Chicago, Ill.; \$31 from St. Louis, Mo.; \$30 from St. Paul, Minn.; \$25 from St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha and Council Bluffs to Kansas City inclusive; \$20.50 to Sioux City, stop over not to exceed 10 days at one point will be allowed between Portland and destination of ticket on Oregon lines.

Extension of Sewer.

Roseburg, Ore., May 12, 1904. Notice is hereby given that the city of Roseburg proposes to extend the sewer situated in the alley between Mill and Pine streets in blocks 78, 83 and 86 in the city of Roseburg, to commence on the north side of Burke street, block 86, thence running north along said alley to join with the sewer on the north side of Flood street.

Remonstrance against the said sewer may be filed in writing with the undersigned ten days from the final publication of this notice, which will be May 23d, 1904.

By order of the City Council.
H. L. MARSTENS,
City Recorder.

The Fair Route

Via Chicago or New Orleans to St. Louis, is the one that gives you the most for your money,—and the fact that the ILLINOIS CENTRAL offers ENHANCED SERVICE via these points to the WORLD'S FAIR, and in this connection to all points beyond, makes it to your advantage, in case you contemplate a trip to any point east, to write us before making final arrangements.

We can offer the choice of at least a dozen different routes.

B. H. THURMELL,
Commercial Agent,
142 Third St., Portland, Ore.
J. C. Lindsey, T. F. & P. A.,
142 Third St., Portland, Ore.
P. B. Thompson, F. & P. A.,
Room 1, Colman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Circuit Court.

7. A J Davis & Co vs W O Bridges, def, action for money; J C Fullerton atty for plaintiff and Crawford & Watson and F W Benson atty for def. Motion to amend complaint allowed.

24. Emma Langh, plaintiff, vs Fred V Langh, def, action for money; Albert Abraham, atty for plaintiff. Settled and dismissed.

17. Robt Hildebrand for guardian vs United Artisans, a corporation, def, action to recover money; John T Long atty for plaintiff. Motion to quash summons overruled.

20. G W White vs John Atwell, def, suit for damages; O P Coshaw atty for plaintiff and Dexter Rice and F W Benson attys for def. Defendant given 60 days to answer.

22. J A Hein vs Clara East et al, def, action at law; F G Miellet and A N O'att attys for plaintiff. J. O. Watson appointed referee.

9. J W Rose, plaintiff vs O C Rose, def, suit for divorce; J C Fullerton atty for plaintiff. Divorce granted.

K. H A McClaran, plaintiff, vs City of Drain, def, action for damages; the case occupied the attention of the court all day Monday and a portion of Tuesday; the jury after a deliberation of several hours, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$50.

L. Willie Kramer, plaintiff, vs The Wm P Johnson Lumber Co, def, suit for damages by agreement.

S. H M Esterly, plaintiff, vs A I Bradley def, appeal from justice court; judgment for the defend ant.

T. Jas H Ward et al plaintiffs, vs Anna C Warren, def, cross complaint; dismissed.

3. S K Sykes, plaintiff, vs G S Stittan, def, action for money; demurrer withdrawn and case continued.

5. Frank Spooler vs Anna Spooler, suit for divorce; decree granted.

12. Mary K Brooks, plaintiff, vs H H Brooks et al, def, action to recover money; demurrer withdrawn, answer filed and case continued.

16. P L Aulen, plaintiff, vs Isabelle Mining Co, def, suit to foreclose mortgage; ordered fore-close and sale of mortgage, \$11296.46 and \$6.9, attorney fees.

21. Augusta B Richardson, plaintiff, vs T K Richardson, def, suit for divorce; decree granted.

25. H Wollenberg as adm, plaintiff, vs J H Chadwick et ux, def, suit to foreclose mortgage; foreclosure for \$31, 625.77 and \$500, attorney fees.

23. J M Berline, plaintiff, vs J E Perdue, def, suit; settled and dismissed.

Stella Tramel, plaintiff vs George Tramel, def, suit for divorce; decree granted.

The grand jury reported Tuesday evening, "not a true bill" against Lee Cannon for assault with a dangerous weapon, but reported a true bill against him for carrying a concealed weapon. He was immediately arraigned, entered a plea of guilty and paid a fine of \$20.

To Boycott Wellington.

A press dispatch from Wellington, Kan., states that over 800 farmers in the country tributary to that place have signed a declaration that they will cease to do any trading in the town unless the licensed points and gambling houses are closed out by May 1.

It has often been urged as an excuse for licensing such places that the farmers demanded them, but this is probably the first time on record that the farmers have formulated so emphatic a demand on the other side of the question. If 800 country farmers should actually withdraw their entire patronage from the town it would make the license fees non collected from the jointists look pretty small by comparison, and would certainly affect the retail business in all respects—the implement business, perhaps, most of all—disastrously.—Implement Trade Journal, May 7, 1904.

NICHOLS, May 16.—Word was received here today that the Japanese dispatch boat Miyako struck a mine and was destroyed in or near Kerr bay, Saturday, and that eight casualties resulted therefrom.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—According to a Tokio dispatch received at the Japanese legation, the cruiser Miyako was sunk by a mine at Kerr bay. The dispatch reads: "Admiral Kataoka reports that on May 14 a four-torpedo-boat flotilla encountered it, was sweeping operations under the cover of the fleet. The enemy constructed temporary batteries on a promontory between Kerr bay and Tullerwan bay, and there placed six field guns besides a hastily constructed fort. "With one company of soldiers they stubbornly resisted our attack. The flotilla, defying the enemy's fire, carried out its operations and destroyed five mines laid by the enemy. Unfortunately, one of the mines exploded and sunk our cruiser Miyako. In this accident six men were wounded. Two others were killed while the fight was in progress."

It is believed here, notwithstanding the fact that the dispatch mentions the Miyako as a cruiser, that the boat sunk was a dispatch boat. A dispatch boat bearing the name Miyako, and of 1,800 tons burden, is given in the lists of Japanese war vessels, but no cruiser of a similar name is mentioned.

St. Petersburg, May 16.—Officials today, replying to the persistent demands for news relative to Port Arthur, issue a statement in which they say that the railway to Port Arthur has practically ceased working, and that they have received no wire communication whatever from the fortress for the past three days.

The facts regarding the reported downward fall of the port are, therefore, unknown in the Russian capital.

It can neither be confirmed nor authoritatively denied, inasmuch as the report received in Paris indicated that the battle was supposed to have taken place Saturday.

CALL FOR BIDS.

Sealed bids will be received for the keeping of the following ferries at the September term of the County Court, to-wit, on the 9th day of September 1904, at 1 o'clock p. m.:

B. H. THURMELL,
Commercial Agent,
142 Third St., Portland, Ore.
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Room 1, Colman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Moult Nebo Dairy

W. S. WRIGHT & SON, Prop

solicits the patronage of the citizens of Roseburg.

A specialty is made of pure milk fresh from the cows every morning and evening.

Please leave orders at M. DeVaney's Restaurant or drop a postal card in the post-office.

All orders promptly attended to.

38-111

H. O. Lewis

PHOTOGRAPHER

Is permanently located in this city and will give you up-to-date photography at very reasonable prices.

All Work Guaranteed First Class

Studs Corner of Cass and Jackson Streets

Smith's Ferry, Dimmick's Lone Rock Ferry and J. A. Sawyer's Ferry, bids to be given with or without equipment. Bonds will be required of the successful bidder. The Court reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

M. D. THOMPSON
County Judge.

Mohair Wanted.

If I'll pay you to see us before you will your mohair.

Kruse & Newland.

The World's Fair Route.

Those anticipating an Eastern trip, or a visit to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, cannot afford to overlook the advantages offered by the Missouri Pacific Railway, which, on account of its various routes and gateways, has been appropriately named "The World's Fair Route."

Passengers from the Northwest take the Missouri Pacific trains from Denver or Pueblo, with the choice of either going direct through Kansas City, or via Wichita, Fort Scott and Pleasant Hill. Two trains daily from Denver and Pueblo to St. Louis without change, carrying all classes of modern equipment, including electric lighted observation parlor dining cars. Ten daily trains between Kansas City and St. Louis.

Write, or call on W. C. McBride, General Agent, 124 Third street, Portland for detailed information and illustrated literature.

Scarecrows.

The term is almost a misnomer, now-a-days. For the "century-flying crow" has been schooled by experience. The scarecrow doesn't scare him. Investigating ornithologists say that he can tell a gun from a stick and can count up to seven. Evidently the crow has progressed from the ignorance of his ancestry.

The crow is in some things in advance of the human family. There are scarecrows which are wired with a battery of electric cells, and which are so constructed that some scientific investigators say, "There is nothing to be afraid of. A scarecrow can't hurt you," the bulk of men and women still believe the scarecrow is a powerful and terrifying fiend.

This attitude of mind is most marked in relation to certain forms of disease. In diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs, for instance, it is the custom to assume that there is no cure for the cough, no help for the hemorrhage, no healing for the lungs. The scarecrow, however, is set up, often taking the form of some inexperienced and unskillful practitioner who denies hope or help to the victim of disease.

Yet the records go to show that stubborn coughs have been cured, that persistent hemorrhages have been stopped, and that weak lungs have been made strong by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

TESTIMONY TALKS.
All the claims in the world for the curative virtues of a medicine will not equal one testimony to the actual fact of cure. Thousands of testimonials like the following have been received from persons cured of lung troubles, bronchitis, hemorrhage, obstinate coughs, etc., by "Golden Medical Discovery."

"I was very sick indeed," writes Mrs. Mollie Jacobs, of Helton, Kent Co., Delaware, "and I thought I must die soon. For I felt so awfully bad I had a hard time to get a breath; in fact, could hardly get my breath at all sometimes. I had pain in my chest and right back, and had a fever. I believe that I took your 'Golden Medical Discovery.'"

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