

THE NEW WAY.



Wife—Do you judge people by their friends? Hubby—Not any more. Show me their car and I'll tell you what they are.

ONE OF THEM.



Willie—Pa, what are the cruelties of barbarism? Pa—Having the barber cut you and then charge you a dime for sticking plaster.

TOO HIGH PRAISE.



Jinks—He's a regular cabbage head, isn't he? Winks—Oh, no; a cabbage head is worth 10 cents, and he isn't.

PERFECTLY WILLING.



The Learned Counsel—Can you swear that what you have told me is true? The Witness—Oh, yes; I can swear to it, but I wouldn't bet on it.

A NEW ONE.



Big Sportsman (surprised)—Look at all the game you got. What kind of a call did you use? Little Hunter—I blew a police whistle and all the game ran up to see which game was getting pinched.

POETRY ACTIVE.



Caller—Has there been a fairly large output of poetry lately? Magazine Editor—Yes, I have thrown three poets down stairs this morning.

DEMONSTRATING.



Mrs. Fry—What is all that noise in your house, Willie? Willie—Ma told pa I was just like him—always fighting—and pa said I wasn't, and now she's havin' it out.

Short Stories Tell Delayed News

Resume of the Events of Friday Afternoon and Night; Paragraphed for Quick Digestion by Journal Readers.

Political. E. E. Roberts, Republican, is reelected representative at large in congress from Nevada by a plurality of 89 votes over Clay Tallman, Democrat. On the face of the official returns from every county in Nevada, Key Pittman, Democrat, is the choice of the Nevada voters for United States senator to fill the vacancy made by the death of the late George S. Nixon. The official count shows a majority of 89 for Pittman. The tangled condition of the official canvass of the presidential vote in Los Angeles county, upon which now depends California's verdict in the recent election, became even more involved Friday when the board of supervisors started to count all over again without completing the count almost concluded. Representative Longworth of Ohio, who was defeated for reelection by 97 votes, spent \$1500 in his campaign, according to his report received Friday by the clerk of the house. His opponent, Stanley F. Bowdick, reported that he spent \$857. An agreement between the United States and Russia to take the place of the commercial treaty of 1832, the abrogation of which becomes effective January 1 next, has been virtually reached, according to information from high official authority. Nothing as the exact nature of the agreement is announced. Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce exchanged ratifications Friday of the treaty signed July 7 last, providing for an adjustment between Great Britain and the United States of the North Atlantic fisheries controversy. Speaker Champ Clark is urging a special session of congress at the earliest possible date after March 4. He says "The party has made its promises, and it should not put off the fulfilling of them." Official denial of the report that Japan is seeking or had secured a naval base at Manzanillo, Mexico, was made by a state department official at Washington Friday.

Striking miners on Friday attacked a passenger train on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, near Charleston, W. Va. The miners stopped the train and refused to allow it to proceed because two carloads of alleged strikebreakers were attached. Governor Glasscock has ordered a company of state militia to the rescue. Amid a storm of applause, a resolution was adopted by the Illinois Federation of Women's clubs demanding a state law forbidding the granting of marriage licenses unless applicants could produce guarantees of their good health. The appellate division at New York ruled Friday that William J. Cummins, a director at the time of its failure, and also interested in the subordinate banks involved in the crash, must serve the term in Sing Sing prison imposed upon him by the supreme court. A public rally marked the conclusion of the tenth biennial convention of the Lutheran League of America at Albany, N. Y., Friday night. Milwaukee, Chicago and Portland, Or., extended invitations for the 1914 convention, but the choice was left to the executive committee. J. H. Plummer, wanted in Oregon on a charge of forging checks on the Eugene Loan & Savings bank, was arrested in Milwaukee, Wis., Friday. Joseph Bush, who killed James McNamara in a fight in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 29, was sentenced Friday in supreme court to pay the widow \$3 a week for one year in lieu of spending a year in jail. Bush thankfully agreed to the carrying out of the decree. Affidavits alleging that Christian Science is not a religion but a privately owned business conducted for money profit, were filed in the superior court at Concord, N. H., Friday, in the case of George W. Glover of Lead, S. D., who seeks to have set aside the residuary bequest made by his mother, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. Glover seeks to have the \$300,000 bequest to the Christian Science church set aside and the estate revert to the natural heirs. Mrs. August Belmont, Miss Anne Morgan and other prominent New York women are among the founders of a new organization, "The Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving." The society will do its utmost to abolish the exchange system of Christmas giving among those who can ill afford it.

ments on the Dahler rifle range only slightly dented one of the newly invented plates. Lu Cheng Haiang, ex-premier of China and minister of foreign affairs, has been reappointed to the latter office. Lu Cheng Haiang once was minister to Russia and possesses the confidence of the Russian government, which is considered desirable, as China intends to accept Russia's invitation to discuss Mongolian affairs. The Nobel prize for literature was awarded to Gerhart Hauptmann, the German author and dramatist. The payment of members of parliament was condemned at Friday morning's session of the conference of Unionist associations now meeting in London. A resolution was carried inviting the "best house of commons" to restore the principle of gratuitous parliamentary service. Miscellaneous. David V. Waldron, 90 years old, one of the founders of Los Angeles and prominent in Montana and Washington half a century ago, was fatally burned at Valdez, Friday, when an electric lamp used by him as a foot warmer set fire to his bed. Waldron had been a resident of Alaska for 20 years. The storm which has raged throughout Quebec province the past 24 hours has effectively tied up navigation on the St. Lawrence. Twenty-three persons at least were killed or badly wounded on the American side of the Mexican boundary last year by bullets fired during the fighting between the rebels and government forces under Madero. This fact was developed by the special army board, headed by Colonel Francis Kernan. President Taft told official visitors Friday that he did not expect to recommend to congress the repeal of the free toll provision made in the Panama canal bill last summer for American coastwise vessels in spite of Professor Emory R. Johnson's strong recommendations against free tolls for American ships. Progress in classifying agricultural lands in national forests, in the selling of mature timber and in the mustering of strong local support to meet the fire problems, was reported by Henry S. Graves, chief of the forest service, who returned to Washington Friday from an inspection tour of the national forest reserves. He visited most of the western states. There were 1453 men killed in and about coal mines in the United States during the first eight months of this year, according to an announcement of the bureau of mines Friday. The fatalities in 1911 numbered 2719.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED TO STATE LEGISLATURE



W. F. Homan, Democrat, representative from Harney and Malheur.

(Special to The Journal.) Chickasha, Okla., Nov. 16.—Reduced from 170 pounds of vigorous manhood to a mere shadow of his former self by a long confinement in a Mexican dungeon, C. W. Macatee, once a resident of Chickasha, is now under the care of Dr. L. E. Munnell, the city physician. Stopped, thin and pallid, almost beyond recognition, it was hard for men who knew him to believe that the thin, wasted figure is the same man of sturdy physique who left here some years ago. Macatee says he went from here to Wichita, Kan., where he joined a Mexican colony, went to Mexico and purchased 40 acres of land from the Mexican government, receiving from that government a deed. Having stocked his holdings with necessary horses, cattle and mules, he began preparation of the soil for future crops and had five acres in shape for pineapples and seven acres ready for banana culture when the Mexican revolution broke out. His place was near Chihuahua, which city the insurgents captured after a spirited fight early in the rebellion and made it the rebel capital. The story of his imprisonment covers 16 months of privation and hardship, wherein he was forced to live on practically nothing and submit to conditions almost beyond human endurance, when death stalked into the cell and claimed, one by one, four of his companions, whose bodies were allowed to lay in the cell nearly two weeks before they were removed by the prison authorities. Tells Own Story. The following in Macatee's own story: "I had about \$250 in money and several hundred dollars' worth of horses, cattle and mules when the present Mexican revolution broke out. When the rebels captured Chihuahua they seized all the American colonists and demanded that they turn over all that they possessed to the rebel leaders, because, they said, we belonged to the American and not to the Mexican government. They destroyed all we had, took our livestock and money and marched us in a hollow square of soldiers to prison. In Chihuahua there are two prisons, one known as the 'outside' prison and the other as the 'inside' prison. "In company with 24 other Americans I was placed in the 'outside' prison, where, for about 16 months I did not see a ray of sunshine nor get a breath of fresh air except that filtered into the cell by means of a circular pipe that reached the roof. We were thrown into prison on April 15, 1911, and were liberated August 15, 1912, when Madero's army recaptured Chihuahua. Companion's Died. "The cell which I shared with 34 other prisoners was measurably 20 feet square and during all the time we were there the cell door was unlocked but three times, twice to clean the cell and once to remove the bodies of four of our comrades, which removal occurred two weeks after their death. The hell holes of the Mexican prisons are indescribable. The cell was with-

AMERICAN TELLS OF CONFINEMENT IN MEXICAN JAIL

Claims Rebels Confiscated His Property, Destroyed Home, Starved Companions in Foul Prison in Chihuahua.

(Special to The Journal.) Chickasha, Okla., Nov. 16.—Reduced from 170 pounds of vigorous manhood to a mere shadow of his former self by a long confinement in a Mexican dungeon, C. W. Macatee, once a resident of Chickasha, is now under the care of Dr. L. E. Munnell, the city physician. Stopped, thin and pallid, almost beyond recognition, it was hard for men who knew him to believe that the thin, wasted figure is the same man of sturdy physique who left here some years ago. Macatee says he went from here to Wichita, Kan., where he joined a Mexican colony, went to Mexico and purchased 40 acres of land from the Mexican government, receiving from that government a deed. Having stocked his holdings with necessary horses, cattle and mules, he began preparation of the soil for future crops and had five acres in shape for pineapples and seven acres ready for banana culture when the Mexican revolution broke out. His place was near Chihuahua, which city the insurgents captured after a spirited fight early in the rebellion and made it the rebel capital. The story of his imprisonment covers 16 months of privation and hardship, wherein he was forced to live on practically nothing and submit to conditions almost beyond human endurance, when death stalked into the cell and claimed, one by one, four of his companions, whose bodies were allowed to lay in the cell nearly two weeks before they were removed by the prison authorities. Tells Own Story. The following in Macatee's own story: "I had about \$250 in money and several hundred dollars' worth of horses, cattle and mules when the present Mexican revolution broke out. When the rebels captured Chihuahua they seized all the American colonists and demanded that they turn over all that they possessed to the rebel leaders, because, they said, we belonged to the American and not to the Mexican government. They destroyed all we had, took our livestock and money and marched us in a hollow square of soldiers to prison. In Chihuahua there are two prisons, one known as the 'outside' prison and the other as the 'inside' prison. "In company with 24 other Americans I was placed in the 'outside' prison, where, for about 16 months I did not see a ray of sunshine nor get a breath of fresh air except that filtered into the cell by means of a circular pipe that reached the roof. We were thrown into prison on April 15, 1911, and were liberated August 15, 1912, when Madero's army recaptured Chihuahua. Companion's Died. "The cell which I shared with 34 other prisoners was measurably 20 feet square and during all the time we were there the cell door was unlocked but three times, twice to clean the cell and once to remove the bodies of four of our comrades, which removal occurred two weeks after their death. The hell holes of the Mexican prisons are indescribable. The cell was with-

ALL WOMEN PAINTED SAYS MME. MICHAELIS



Karine Michaelis.

Copenhagen, Nov. 15.—In a Copenhagen newspaper, Karine Michaelis, author of "The Dangerous Age," who is now Mrs. Stangland, and resides in America, gave some of her impressions of American women. On Fifth avenue, she said, the mode and the demimonde cannot be distinguished apart. Both are terribly painted and wear golden hair and violet eyes are of the highest chic as well as their Lilliputian ankles and carmine lips. out bedding of any kind and we were forced to sleep as best we could on the cold stone floor, in the filth and germs. "Our food consisted of four tarteria, one-half pint of black, half cooked beans and a pint of water and was doled out to us at irregular intervals. "We were fed whenever they happened to think of us and our next meal might come within the next day, but more frequently four or five days elapsed 'between meals.' The guard would come through the corridor bearing a small lighted torch and would push our scanty food through a hole at the bottom of the solid steel door and go away, probably not to return for several days. Others Starved to Death. "We fared decidedly worse than a drove of hogs and death came to my four companions absolutely from starvation. We could not get a particle of

exercise owing to the crowded condition of our cell and eventually put in most of our time sleeping. "Our cell was 13 feet underground and we did not even hear the cannonading of the two armies in the six-hour battle when Chihuahua fell again into the hands of Madero and the federal government. We did not hear the federalists when they battered down the front door of the prison and the first knowledge we had that something unusual was taking place was when they battered down the inner doors to the cell rooms. We naturally thought that our hour of execution had come, but were happily mistaken. Being almost naked we were given some clothing and arranged across the line to El Paso, where I stayed two weeks. It was fully that long before I dared to attempt to open my eyes in daylight. Even now I have to wear clouded glasses.

"Though I weighed 170 pounds when I went into prison, my weight was less than 100 pounds when I arrived in El Paso. I remember three of the men who were in prison with me. Charlie Gardner of Arkansas City, a man by the name of Woods and another named Atwell from Kansas. "We were taken from El Paso to Tecumseh, N. M., from which place we walked to Amarillo and were taken from there to Fort Worth. From Fort Worth I made my way as best I could to Chickasha. "The English consul visited us once, but the consul from our own nation did not come to see us. Had we been French or English we would never have been allowed into prison. The Sam has subjects in the same position today from which I have just escaped, and many are the poor wretches who perish in the Mexican hell holes every day. An A. F. of L. national transportation department, to include miners, railroad men, freight handlers, clerks, longshoremen, teamsters, tugboat and lighter men and the sailors, is to be recommended to the A. F. of L. convention at Rochester, N. Y. Edliefsen guarantees Hiawatha coal. C-2303.

ONE DOSE MAKES INDIGESTION GO.

Heartburn, Gas, Dyspepsia and All Stomach Distress Ended With "Pape's Diapiesin." You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it with drastic drugs. "Pape's Diapiesin is noted for its speed in giving relief; it's harmless; it's certain unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. It's millions of cures in indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach troubles has made it famous—the world over. Keep this perfect stomach doctor in your home—keep it handy—get a large 50 cent case from any drug store and then if anyone should eat something which doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; eructations of acid and undigested food—remember as soon as Pape's Diapiesin comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. It's promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming the worst stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.

Eastern. Title to western oil lands valued at the stupendous figure of \$500,000,000 is said to depend upon the outcome of the legal controversy which opened in earnest Friday before the supreme court of the United States. The land in controversy in this particular case is in the oil fields of southern California. The Southern Pacific claims it under the land grant act and interior department patents which contained the provision "excluding and excepting all mineral lands should any such be found in the tract." Mrs. Margaret L. Kirby, wife of the president of the Kirby Savings bank of Chicago, which failed, related Friday in the federal court a story of how her husband had been swindled out of \$60,000 through the wiretapping scheme. She failed to identify the two men suspected of the swindle. Desire to make his permanent home in the Pacific is said to be behind Frank J. Gould's negotiations with the Missouri Pacific for sale to that railway of his entire holdings in International & Great Northern preferred and common stock, and it is probable that the deal will be carried out within six weeks.

Pacific Coast. Ray Wilson, a brakeman on the Pacific Railway & Navigation company, died at Hillsboro Friday from injuries received at Banks. He lost his balance and fell from the train while it was in motion. Mrs. Elvira Teel, a resident of Umattila, Ore., was shot and killed Sunday morning on the old Teel homestead, half a mile west of Echo. Mrs. Teel was 83 years old. A wreck occurred Friday on the Corvallis & Eastern about one mile west of Chitwood, the smoking car going into the hills and into the river. The passenger coach on the other side of the bridge turned over. The passengers all are safe and no one was seriously injured. Sheriff Payette and posse returned to Montesano Friday from four days hunt for John Turnow, alleged slayer of his nephew, John and Will Harner, deputy Sheriffs Elmer and McKenzie, bringing with them clothing and provisions found in the camp of the wanted outlaw, but no trace of Turnow was discovered. T. Trivett, a Seattle street car conductor, who shot and killed Oliver Sanford and his son, as they were alighting from his car at the end of the Ballard Beach line the night of August 31, was found guilty of murder in the second degree Friday night. General Homer Lea, the mysterious figure who wielded great power in China, left an estate of only \$400, according to his will, which was filed at Los Angeles Friday. The small estate of Lea's property is a great surprise, for he was generally considered wealthy. He rode in the finest automobile in the city, had an expert chauffeur and was admitted with an enormous income, it being nothing unusual for him to take friends out for an evening and give them a \$100 dinner. Gottfried Hugg, who until recently was first sergeant of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, coast artillery, United States army, lies near death at the Presidio from a self-inflicted wound. Also in the hospital is Private Charles W. Caton, Tenth company, coast artillery, who attempted suicide because Hugg had taken like action after having been reduced to the ranks because he had participated in a poker game. In a wreck between a Southern Pacific passenger train and an automobile at Fresno, Cal., Friday, Mrs. C. Nelson and her 16-month-old child were instantly killed and Harold, the 5-year-old son, was so badly mangled that the doctors hold little hope for his recovery. The Nelsons recently went to Fresno from Woodburn, Or. Joaquin Miller, the poet, has so far recovered from his illness that he has left his bed and resumed his strolls along the wooded slopes of his beloved Incline, Cal. Miller led Butte October 29 to see to the recovery. At San Francisco he left some clothing on the wharf with a telegram to his mother to the effect that he had committed suicide. E. P. Hample, the 18-year-old son of J. E. Hample, a wealthy merchant of Butte, Mont., has been arrested at Stockton, Cal. Hample led Butte October 29 to see to the recovery. At San Francisco he left some clothing on the wharf with a telegram to his mother to the effect that he had committed suicide.

SQUIRREL SHOT VERSUS RAGTIME

Wesson, Miss., Nov. 15.—A BURY at what he considered was an attempt to make their wedding ridiculous, Joseph Farmer fired his shotgun loaded with squirrel shot in a band of musicians who were serenading him and his bride, a Miss Mabel Rutland of Strong Hope. The shot, which was fired from a Hall and Eddie Polk, two youths who were engaged in the serenade, both being painfully but not seriously wounded. The remainder of the serenaders broke and ran.

Newspapers for Walls.

From National Review, Shanghai. The Chinese are the greatest consumers of old newspapers in the world. The official returns to the custom house at Newchwang state that that port alone in 1911 received 1918 tons of old European newspapers valued at \$14,500. It is not at first easy to discover to what use so much obsolete news can be put. However, we gather that the middle class Chinese prefer newspaper to the native variety as a covering for their walls. It has a greater power of resistance and affords a more effective barrier to the invasion of the vermin that plague Chinese houses. Moreover, the natives are experts at cutting out of the newspapers waistcoats which they wear next to the skin. These paper waistcoats are said to be the best possible protection against the sudden cold snap. In view of these admirable uses to which European newspapers may be put it is not surprising to learn that the imports of 1911 show a considerable increase in weight. The value of the imports has, however, declined. It is interesting to note the reason for this decline. It is explained by the rapid development of the native newspaper press which has taken place during the last few years. Chinese newspapers are now printed for the most part on paper imported from the United States, so that instead of paying high prices for imported newspapers the Chinese of the interior use the "returns" of the native press for their walls and their waistcoats.

Do Pens Ruin Writing.

(From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The modern pen has been held responsible for the degradation of modern penmanship concerning which an animated debate, initiated by the headmaster of the Shermans school, has been going on in England. One expert in calligraphy calls attention to the fact of style enforced by the broad stiff pen of the days when beautiful books were made by hand. Such a pen precludes looping and fantastic display and is, at the same time, an aid to uniformity of stroke, thick and thin, alternating as the pen passes from the vertical to the horizontal direction. The flexible modern pen seeks to imitate this by pressure upon the down stroke, but the effect is weak and uneven. Of course, in rapid cursive writing the flexible pen has the advantage, but for legible and beautiful manuscript the superiority of the stiff, wide point may be granted. Whether it is possible at this late day, when we depend so greatly upon the typewriter, to arouse interest in handwriting as an art is doubtful, though it might be argued that the use of shorthand and typewriting saves so much time that what writing is still done in the old way ought to be done as well as possible.

WOMEN SHOULD BE PROTECTED

Against So Many Surgical Operations. How Mrs. Bethune and Mrs. Moore Escaped.

Sikeston, Mo.—"For seven years I suffered everything. I was in bed for four or five days at a time every month, and so weak I could hardly walk. I cramped and had headache and was so nervous and weak that I dreaded to see anyone or have anyone move in the room. The doctors gave me medicine to ease me at those times, and said that I ought to have an operation. I would not listen to that, and when a friend of my husband told him about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for his wife, I was willing to take it. Now I look the picture of health and feel like it, too. I can do my own housework, hoe my garden, and milk a cow. I can entertain company and enjoy them. I can visit when I choose, and walk as far as any ordinary woman, any day in the month. I wish I could talk to every suffering woman and girl."—Mrs. DEMA BETHUNE, Sikeston, Mo. Murrayville, Ill.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a very bad case of female trouble and it made me a well woman. My health was all broken down, the doctors said I must have an operation, and I was ready to go to the hospital; but I read that I began taking your Compound. I got along so well that I gave up the doctors and was saved from the operation."—Mrs. CHARLES MOORE, R. R. No. 8, Murrayville, Ill.

Pills Pills

Headaches. Headaches. Bilioussness. Bilioussness. Constipation. Constipation. Ayer's Pills. Ayer's Pills. Ayer's Pills. Ayer's Pills. If your doctor says this is all right, remember it! J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

NEW TRAINS and IMPORTANT CHANGES

ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC MAIN LINE MAIN LINE EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 20th No. 17—"Roseburg Passenger," leaves Union Depot 1:45 P. M., East Morrison Depot 1:55 P. M., arrives Salem 4:17 P. M., Albany 5:30 P. M., Eugene 7:00 P. M., Roseburg 10:05 P. M., stopping at all stations en route. Carries Dining Car Portland to Eugene. No. 27—"Willamette Limited," leaves Union Depot 3:50 P. M., East Morrison Depot 4:00 P. M., arrives Salem 5:35, Albany 6:50, Eugene 7:50, Springfield 8:05 P. M. No. 28—Returning, leaves Springfield 7:00 A. M., Eugene 7:20 A. M., Albany 8:40 A. M., Salem 9:30 A. M., arrives East Morrison Depot 11:30 A. M. THE "WILLAMETTE LIMITED" WILL CARRY PARLOR CAFE CAR BETWEEN PORTLAND, EUGENE AND SPRINGFIELD, SERVING BREAKFAST NORTHBOUND AND DINNER SOUTHBOUND. NEW TRAIN SERVICE. No. 9—"Hub City Special," between Portland and Albany, will leave Portland Union Depot 6:00 P. M., East Morrison street 6:10 P. M., arrives Salem 8:30 P. M., Albany 9:35 P. M. No. 10—Returning, leaves Albany 8:30 A. M., Salem 7:40, arrives East Morrison 9:40 A. M., Union Depot 9:50 A. M. No. 14—Will arrive Portland 7:40 A. M., instead of 7:00 A. M. as now. No. 20—Leaves Ashland 7:00 A. M. instead of 7:10, arrives Portland 10:15 P. M. Parlor observation car will be carried on trains No. 12 and No. 14 between Portland and San Francisco. LOCAL SLEEPING CAR PORTLAND AND EUGENE. Sleeper Dining Car Portland to Eugene. Pullman Standard Sleeping Car for Eugene will leave Portland Main Line at 1:30 A. M. daily. Car open for passengers at 9:30 P. M. at Union Station, and will be set out at Eugene and occupied until 8:00 A. M. Northbound, sleeper will be open for passengers at Eugene at 9:30 P. M., leaving Eugene on No. 14, arriving Portland 7:40 A. M. Service begins, southbound, Nov. 19th, northbound, Nov. 18th. WEST SIDE CHANGES. No. 75—"Dallas Passenger," leaves Jefferson Street at 5:45 P. M. No. 77—"Dallas Passenger," leaves Union Depot 7:20 A. M. No. 74—Arrives Jefferson-street Depot 10:20 A. M. No. 75—Arrives Union Depot 5:45 P. M. NEW TRAINS ON C. & N. No. 6—Leaves Albany 6:35 A. M.; arrives Corvallis 7:10 A. M., Philomath 7:27 A. M. No. 5—Leaves Philomath 7:10, Corvallis 8:00; arrives Albany 8:30 A. M. CONNECTIONS MADE AT ALBANY WITH ALL NORTH AND SOUTHBOUND TRAINS OF THE S. P. For Further Information, Call at City Ticket Office, Third and Washington Streets; Agent, East Morrison Street, Union Depot, or Agent, Fourth and Yamhill. JOHN M. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.