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Foley's Honey and Tar

for children, safe, sure. No opiates.
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Copious Revenge.
Clarence-Billy, if you were disap-
pointed in some great love or high
ambition would you get even with
the world by becoming a hermit?
"Billy" No, never! To buy a cheap
cornet and move into a thickly pop-
ulated city.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Bronchitis

"I have kept Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
in my house for a great many
years. It is the best medicine in
the world for coughs and colds."
J. C. Williams, Antica, N. Y.

All serious lung
troubles begin with a
tickling in the throat.
You can stop this at first
in a single night with
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Use it also for bronchitis,
consumption, hard colds,
and for coughs of all kinds.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1. All druggists.

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BY THE
Southern Pacific Co.

Shasta Route.

Trains leave Gold Hill for Portland
and way stations at 4:53 a.m. and 5:35
p.m. daily.

Leave Portland	8:30 a.m.	8:50 p.m.
Gold Hill	11:14 p.m.	10:44 a.m.
Arrive Portland	12:55 a.m.	12:55 a.m.
Sacramento	3:10 p.m.	3:30 a.m.
San Francisco	7:45 p.m.	8:45 a.m.
Ogden	4:55 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
Denver	9:30 a.m.	9:15 a.m.
Kansas City	7:25 a.m.	7:25 a.m.
Chicago	7:12 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
Los Angeles	2:50 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
El Paso	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
Fort Worth	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
City Mexico	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Houston	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
New Orleans	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
Washington	6:42 a.m.	6:42 a.m.
New York	12:10 p.m.	12:10 p.m.

Pullman and Tourist cars on both
trains. Chair cars Sacramento to Og-
den and El Paso, and tourist cars to
Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and
Washington.
Connecting at San Francisco with sev-
eral steamship lines for Honolulu, Japan,
China, Philippines, Central and South
America.
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Hill station or J. H. Miller, G. F. & P. A.
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HAIR CUT or SHAVE...

Go to Deboy's Shaving
Parlors, 1 door west of
Eastman's Drug Store,
where the most han-
somely made of good
material.

For an Up-to-Date

THOUSANDS SAVED BY DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

This wonderful medicine pos-
sively cures Consumption, Coughs,
Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Emphy-
sema, Hay Fever, Pleurisy, La-
Grippe, Hoarseness, Sore Throat,
Croup and Whooping Cough.
Every bottle guaranteed. No
Cure. No Pay. Price 50c & \$1.
Trial bottle free.

A PARCHED MOUTH.

An Infallible Sign That Will Betray
an Anxious or Worried
Condition.

It is not alone the hot weather or
hard work that makes your mouth
dry; anxiety, serious trouble gen-
erally, will parch your mouth and
throat more quickly and effectively
than anything else.

There are persons who will not bet-
ray in the least degree, by their
looks and general demeanor, that
they are worried. Many criminals,
for instance, appear as cool as cu-
cubers, although they are inward-
ly much perturbed; but to an at-
tentive observer the state of their
minds is made clear by the parched
mouth.

You may take it for granted that
a person who is a prey to dread anx-
iety will show signs of difficulty in
speaking; that is because his mouth
and throat are dried; and you will
see that he rolls his tongue about
in order to moisten it. He must be
a very cool individual who can pre-
vent that sign of anxiety.

On the Mississippi.
On the Mississippi between St. Louis
and Minneapolis, 50 sawmills are in op-
eration, and 179 steam crafts of vari-
ous kinds navigate this stretch of
river.

An Actual Electric Plant.
A plant that grows in India, called
the philotree electrica, emits electric
sparks. The hand which touches it
immediately experiences a shock.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

This preparation contains all of the
digestants and digesta of all kinds of
food. It gives instant relief and never
fails to cure. It allows you to eat all
the food you want. The most sensitive
stomachs can take it. By its use many
thousands of dyspeptics have been
cured after everything else failed. Is
unrepeated for the stomach. Children
with weak stomachs thrive on it.
First dose relieves. A diet unnecessary.

Cures all stomach troubles.
Prepared only by E. G. DeWitt & Co., Chicago
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A. P. ESTABROOK, Gold Hill, Ore.

The News, one year, one dollar.

CONQUERORS CONQUERED.

How Some of the World's Foremost
Warriors Closed Their Bel-
lieved Careers.

It is a remarkable and instructive
fact that the career of four of the
most renowned characters that ever
lived closed with a violent or mourn-
ful death, says a London paper.

Alexander, after looking down
from the dizzy heights of his ambi-
tion upon a conquered world, and
weeping that there were no more to
conquer, died of intoxication in a
scene of debauch, or, as some sup-
pose, by poison mingled in his wine.

Hannibal, whose name carried ter-
ror to the heart of Rome itself, after
having crossed the Alps and put to
flight the armies of the mistress of
the world, was driven from his coun-
try and died of last of poison admin-
istered by his own hands, in a for-
eign land, unlamented and unwept.

Caesar, the conqueror of 800 cities,
and his temples bound with chaplets
dipped in the blood of a million of
his foes, was miserably assassinated
by those he considered his nearest
friends.

Bonaparte, whose mandate kings
and emperors obeyed, after filling the
earth with the terror of his name,
closed his days in lonely banishment
upon a barren rock in the midst of
the Atlantic ocean.

Such the four men who may be con-
sidered representatives of all whom
the world call great, and such their
end—intoxication, or poison—suicide
—murdered by friends—lonely exile!

The Professor's Downfall.
Apropos of the more rigid social
rules introduced into some of our col-
leges for women, Seth Low tells a story
of a western seminary where the
young women had arranged an even-
ing's entertainment at which some
young men were to be present. These
young men were to be lifted into one
of the dormitory windows by means
of a basket, with a rope attached thereto.

A vigilant professor discovered the
basket, slipped into it and gave
the signal to hoist. His head finally
appeared above the window-sill and
he was recognized. The professor
heard one frantic scream of terror in
unison from a dozen charming pupils,
and then—

"What happened?" demanded Mr.
Low's listener, eagerly.
"The lot got the rope!"—Boston
Herald.

Pickled Pears.

Seckel or Buffum pears, which are
plentiful late in August, are the best
for pickling. Do not pare them. For
eight pounds of pears, dissolve four
pounds of brown sugar in one quart
of vinegar. Drop into it a muslin
bag filled with four tablespoons of
cinnamon and two grated nutmegs.

Add the pears, cover closely and sim-
mer very slowly till tender. Lift the
fruit into a jar, cook the sirup half
an hour, then pour boiling over the
pears. Keep covered tightly. Leave
the spices in the sirup—Good House-
keeping.

Foley's Kidney Cure

makes kidneys and bladder right.
GOLD HILL DRUG CO.,
Gold Hill - - - - - Oregon

STRANGE CEMETERY.

When Lease Expires Bones Are
Thrown Outside of Inclosure.

Ancient Ground in Cuba Where
Bodies Are Placed in Niches in
the Wall Sealed by Equiva-
lent Marble Tablets.

Behind the leper hospital in the San
Lazaro district of the city of Havana
there lies an old cemetery. Few of
the many visitors to that city know
that there is such a place; still fewer
ever pass beneath its vine-covered por-
tal. Thousands visit the Colon cen-
tery, with its massive gateway and its
beautiful monuments; not one in a
thousand sees that city of the dead
which was established by Bishop Juan
De Espada in 1805. For 25 years it has
stood unused for burial purposes.

In old Roman days, in the time of the
funeral pyre, it was customary to
gather the ashes of the incinerated
dead and place them in funeral urns.
These were sealed and deposited in
niches in the walls of special buildings
or inclosures, to which was applied the
name of columbaria, for the reason
that their appearance suggested a
dovecote. The general idea of the co-
lumbaria has been preserved and,
though unusual, is far from unique.
The more modern system dispenses
with the burning and deposits the co-
fined body in niches only differing from
those of the Roman days essentially
in their size. This is the system of
the Spanish cemetery in Havana, says
the New York Post.

The opening of a strongly-looked and
heavily-barred iron gateway gives pas-
sage into a high walled inclosure of
some three or four acres in extent.
Neither monument nor standing tomb-
stone breaks its flat and grassy area.
A grass-grown pathway leads straight
across the plot to the mortuary chapel
upon its northern side. All around are
the walls, four to five yards in height,
showing four tiers of round-topped
niches, some open and some closed and
sealed. Midway the western wall a
gateway opens upon a second inclo-
sure of similar area to the first, though
of different arrangement. A brick-
paved walkway crosses it from east to
west, bisecting a series of interior walls
which extend through its greater
length. If my memory serves me, there
are six of these structures, alternately
open and arching the pathway. Here,
too, the surrounding walls and the in-
terior structures show the four rows
of niches. A little counting and a rough
calculation gave the total number in
both inclosures at about 12,000.

The ground immediately around the
chapel, in the outer yard, is largely oc-
cupied by the horizontal slabs which
mark the resting place of those whose
rank, wealth or influence has secured
for them a special interment. Here lies
the body of a bishop, and there lies one
whose coroneted coat of arms, carved
in relief on the marble, indicates a
strain of royal blood. Many of the
stones are broken, all are weather-
stained, bordered with untrimmed
grass and weeds. For the graves of
many who lie here there is no one
to care. Of Spanish birth, their
friends and kindred have returned to
their homes across the sea.

Many of the wall niches stand empty
by reason of an established custom,
prevalent in these countries, of rent-
ing burial spaces for a time only. At
the expiration of that time the bones
are removed to a large uncovered re-
ceptacle along the southern wall,
where they constitute a ghastly heap,
seen only from the top of the wall.
The vacant space may then be filled
by surviving tenants or by one whose
payment insures repose so long as the
place continues as a burial ground. In
some of these now vacant niches beds
of dried grass and discarded clothing
indicate their use by the living. There
is no doubt that many of them were oc-
cupied as sleeping places during the
days of the reconcentration under Wey-
ler.

Marble tablets, often exquisitely
carved, seal the openings of the niches,
taking the place of the now more gen-
erally used mausoleums, monuments
and headstones. Here and there some
wreath or other floral memento, at-
tached to the tablet, shows that even
for a quarter of a century of sleep in
this unused burial ground some dead
are lovingly and actively remembered.
Here and there an English name ap-
pears, but they are very few.

In one of the walls of the western
section a niche is shown in which once
lay the body of a man who, in his life,
had grievously offended a group of
students in the University of Havana.
After his burial some of these students
manifested their bitterness by the
foolish prank of desecrating the tablet
which sealed the tomb of their en-
emy. They were caught and sentenced
to death. A tablet on the face of a
building near La Punta, in Havana,
states that they were there executed,
shot by the bullets of Spanish sol-
diers. To-day one of the special sights
of Havana is the beautiful students'
monument in the Colon cemetery, and
the anniversary of their death is a pub-
lic holiday.

American Horses for Japan.
Japan as well as England has been
a large patron of the American horse
breeder, but the purchases made here
by the Japanese government have been
chiefly in the way of fine trotting stock
to improve the native breed of horses.
The first experiment made some years
ago was so successful that agents of
Japan are again in this country buy-
ing finely bred animals.

Love of Dress.

Briggs—Woman's love of dress has
been the ruin of many a household.
Griggs—Perhaps that is why Bald-
win fell in love with that chorus girl.
Surely she cannot think much of
dress, or she'd wear more of it.—Ros-
ton Transcript.

SCHOOLS FOR CRIME.

Fault Found with Jail System of
the United States.

Indiscriminate Mixing of Prisoners
Breeds a Vicious Class—Our Country
Jails the Worst Institutions
in the World.

It is to be hoped that the period
of self-examination upon which we
have entered will lead to a true ap-
preciation of other social menaces
than that threatening from the an-
archists' camp. If the suppression
of those who incite to violence
against government be a necessity
what shall be said of measures to
prevent the multiplication of the
brood of ordinary criminals who
threaten the life and property of the
common man throughout the land?
The Boston Transcript. Our tol-
eration of anarchistic propaganda is
hardly more culpable than the gen-
eral indifference to conditions which
directly foster criminality in the or-
dinary sense of the word. We are
reminded of this by the severe con-
demnation of our prison system by
the Howard association of England
in its latest utterances. After a
thorough examination of reports
from a majority of our states the ex-
perts of this association pronounce
our county jails "the worst institu-
tions of the kind in the world," and
the conclusion is based upon studies
at first hand by men qualified for the
work.

The chief indictment which the
English experts find against our
county jails (and it should be re-
membered that the overwhelming
number of prisoners are housed in
them) is the indiscriminate herding
of inmates of all ages and grades
and their enforced idleness. In other
words, the county jails supply the
very best conditions for the culti-
vation of criminal instincts and the
graduation of resourceful crooks.
This is an old told tale which could
easily be elaborated; yet the county
jail, in charge of an appointee whose
chief qualification is of a political na-
ture, remains as a monument to pub-
lic indifference about a vital subject.
There is small comfort in the reflection
that the county jails of this com-
monwealth are on a higher level
than some others, or that the worst
hotbeds of immorality and crime are
to be found in some benighted south-
ern state. An abundance of recent
evidence has been published showing
local shortcomings.

It is not to be wondered at that the
Howard association views with sus-
picion our general methods of treat-
ing wrongdoers as tending to in-
crease rather than to diminish crime,
although it seems questionable how
attributable to the so-called "severe
justice of British punitive measures." At
all events our critics are more than
justified in pointing to the need of
prison reform in the United States
if it be our aim to diminish crime.
In reformatory work we have set
some notable examples, and in the
wider field of penal reform we
have hit upon some discoveries of in-
estimable value, such as the indeter-
minate sentence and the probation
system. Yet, as a whole, our prison
system is bad.

Even Japan shames us. According
to Kiego Kiyoura, ex-minister of jus-
tice, Japan has realized some ideals
in prison administration which we
still hold merely as theories. It has
centralized its prison administration,
securing the advantages of uniform-
ity and economy which centralization
affords. It has established a school
for the training of higher prison of-
ficials, with a programme in penol-
ogy, statistics, anthropometry, the
maintenance of ex-convicts, meth-
ods of reformation and practical
drill in prison management. It has
an association with more than 10,000
members for the purpose of improv-
ing persons, not to mention local
committees and societies for the aid
of discharged convicts. Some of the
things we most need little Japan has
already realized—foremost among
them what corresponds to state con-
trol as opposed to county control
and a higher training of prison of-
ficials whose tenure of office is di-
vorced from local politics.

OBJECTING BROTHER.

He was "The objectin' brother," an' they
knowed him fur an' nigh;
Objected to the runnin' o' the roun' worl'
an' the sky.
Warn't anythin' could please him in reason
or in rhyme,
He was born fer jest objectin'—fer ob-
jectin' all the time!

New bell fer the steeple. . . His objec-
tion come to that;
Give the person a new beaver—didn't like
that style o' hat!
Lightnin' rod, fer safety—No! the light-
nin' should respect
The good Lord's house o' meetin'—an' he
ris' up to object!

He was speakin' of a widdier: When it
come the marriage day
An' the preacher axed the people if they
had a word to say
Why they shouldn't be united fer weal as
well as woe,
He holiered: "I object, sir!" an' th' wid-
der's cake was dough!

Contrariety o' fellers in the country, I'll
be bound!
Warn't no doin' nuthin' w'en you see 'em
settlin' roun'!
An' when he gets to glory-of his bag-
gage that is checked,
It's my belief, St. Peter'll shoo him out
with: "I object!"
—F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

Russia and England in Asia.

Russia's Asiatic possessions are
three times as large as the British, but
have only 25,000,000 people, as com-
pared with 297,000,000 under British
rule.

PEOPLE OF THE GLOBE

Interesting Information Furnished
by the Last Census.

Gains in Population in the Various
Countries Accurately As-
sessed—Changes for Better
and for Worse.

There are now in the world 1,512,333,
000 people. The total is that of the lat-
est census figures in civilized countries
and of accepted estimates for countries
where there are no census statistics.
Twenty-five years ago the estimates
for half-explored regions were unform-
ly too high. They are now based on in-
formation, and are more reliable. In
the meantime more care has been
taken in the collection of population
statistics in Europe and America, and
comparisons are possible to show the
actual changes for better or worse,
says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Austria-Hungary reports a popula-
tion of 46,900,835 in 1891, against a popu-
lation of 41,245,000 in 1881, a gain of
5,655,835. Belgium, with its dense popu-
lation, has 675,211 more people than
ten years ago, or a total of 6,744,532.
Denmark shows a gain in ten years of
262,106. Switzerland of 395,063. In the
same ten years Bolivia, on the western
continent, has gained 50,000 in popula-
tion and Brazil 2,167,000, while Urugu-
ay has increased from 438,245 to
500,000.

Among the great powers of the
world France has increased in popu-
lation in ten years from 38,342,948 to
38,641,373; Germany from 49,428,470 to
56,345,014; Great Britain from 38,104,
975 to 41,424,219; the United States
from 62,819,289 to 76,304,709.

The Russian empire has on its 8,600,
395 square miles of territory a population
of 128,923,175; the whole British em-
pire has an area of 11,553,538 square
miles and a population of 390,000,000;
Germany and colonies or dependencies
have an area of 1,237,393 square miles
and a population of 71,032,014; France
and dependencies an area of 4,577,848
square miles and a population of 94,
781,183; Japan and Formosa, 161,198
square miles and a population of 46,
528,297; the United States, including
Porto Rico, the Philippines and Guam,
has an area of 3,725,310 square miles
and a population of 85,767,649.

The Netherlands and colonies have an
area of 736,400 square miles and a
population of 34,000,000. Included in
the French colonies are 1,884,000 square
miles of the Sahara region. The Chi-
nese empire is given an area of 4,234,
910 square miles and a population of
399,650,000, and the Turkish empire an
area of 1,115,046 square miles and a
population of 24,931,000, or including
tributary states, Egypt and the Sou-
dan, an area of 2,516,660 square miles
and a population of 49,231,000.
Mexico has increased in population
in six years from 12,491,573 to 12,570,
545; Italy in 20 years from 28,459,628
to 32,449,754; Australia in ten years
from 2,183,257 to 3,777,321; Canada
from 4,833,250 to 5,338,883.

The noticeable increase in Canada
has been in British Columbia, Mani-
toba and the territories, where the
ratio of increase is about the same
as in Alaska. Mexico shows about the
same ratio of increase as Argentina,
not so large as that of Brazil, but
larger than that of Australia.

EXPERIMENTING WITH COLD.

The Interesting Observations of a Berlin
Professor.

The laboratory of Prof. Pictet, at Ber-
lin, is designed for the investigation of
the effects of cold. The refrigerating
machinery, driven by several powerful
engines, keeps the objects under ob-
servation at any temperature between
30 degrees and 300 degrees below zero
Cent. as long as may be required. The
cooling is effected by the evaporation of
liquids, and is divided into three stages,
each with its special apparatus. For the
first stage is used the mixture of
sulphurous and carbonic acids known
as "Pictet's fluid," which is condensed
at a pressure of about two atmospheres
in a spiral tube cooled by water. Laugh-
ing gas (oxide of nitrogen) is the liquid
chosen for the second stage. It is con-
densed at a pressure of ten or twelve
atmospheres in a tube kept at about 50
degrees below zero by the action of the
first circuit. For the third stage atmo-
spheric air is employed, and passes into
the liquid state at a pressure of seven-
ty-five atmospheres when the tempera-
ture is kept at 135 degrees below zero
by the other circuits. The evaporation
of the liquefied air gives a cold of about
200 degrees below zero. Absolute zero
is placed at 273 degrees below zero
Cent., but Prof. Pictet regards 255 de-
grees below zero as about the lowest
attainable artificial temperature. One
of the effects of great cold has been the
showing of quicksilver in beautiful,
fern-like crystals. Glycerine also has
been crystallized, and cognac has been
frozen by freezing the peculiar mellow-
ness commonly attained only by long
keeping. The most important result
thus far, however, has been the purifi-
cation of chloroform, the crystals which
form in the commercial chloroform at
about 65 degrees below zero being al-
most absolutely pure.

England Builds 1,235 Vessels.

The shipbuilding statistics of
Great Britain for 1901 show that 1,235
vessels were launched in the United
Kingdom, representing 1,797,675 tons,
and 1,476,315 horse-power, compared
with 1,243 vessels, 1,660,709 tons, and
1,237,626 indicated horse-power in the
year 1900. These launchings included
870 ships representing 857,690 tons
for foreign and colonial owners. The
output of the Clyde shipyards for the
last year was the largest on record.
For the first time it totaled over
500,000 of tonnage. The total launch-
ings in the United Kingdom for home,
foreign, and colonial service in 1901
shows an excess of 161 vessels and
260,922 tons over the figures for the
previous year.

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Want Everybody to Know it.

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for this vicinity to take orders for the
famous tailoring of
STRAUSS BROS.,
Chicago. We are now
displaying their newest
samples of Fine
Woolens and urge
everyone interested in
good clothes to call and
inspect them. We show
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