A VERITABLE CRIME.

CHILDREN SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO DRINK LIQUOR.

Slow Poison For Men and Women, It Quickly Kills the Young—Warning Sent Out by Paris Hospital Doctors.

As a result of the paper read before the Medical Society of Paris Hospitals on intemperance in hospital patients by Dr. Jacquet, it was proposed to give every patient leaving the hospitals leaflets setting forth plainly the dangers of intemperance. Drs. Gendre and Triboulet drew up the following as about meeting the requirements:

"IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR MEN.

"The greater part of the diseases cared for in the hospitals are caused and aggravated by the use of alcoholic drinks.

"All these drinks are dangerous. The most harmful are those that contain essences, the 'vulneraire,' the pretended aperients, the bitters and, above all, absinth, which is never helpful and which is the worst of poisons.

"Alcoholic drinks are still more dangerous if one takes them in the morning on an empty stomach or between meals.

"One becomes certainly alcoholic—that is, slowly poisoned by alcohol—even without ever having been drunk, when one drinks alcohol every day or aperients, liquors or too much wine (over one liter a day). Moreover, it is absolutely false that wine gives strength.

"Alcohol is a poison of which the habitual use destroys more or less quickly, but inevitably, the organs most essential to life—the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the heart and the brain.

"Alcohol causes also trembling, nightmares and often leads to madness.

"Alcohol excites, but does not strengthen.

"When one drinks alcohol often or too much wine (one liter a day), one is more liable to disease. Diseases and wounds are always most serious. They are often complicated with fatal delirium.

"Alcohol very often causes phthisis by weakening the lungs. Every year we see patients who come first to the hospital for alcoholism and who come back a few months later stricken with phthisis.

"Alcoholic parents often have children who are born deformed or idiots or who die in convulsions.

"IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR WOMEN.

"Alcoholism—that is, the slow poisoning by the habitual use of alcoholic drinks—does not exist solely among men. Physicians observe it too often also among women and even in children. One gets alcoholic not only by the abuse of wine, by brandy ('the drop'), cognac, rum, but by liquors of all kinds, by 'vulneraire,' mint water, which is, in reality, an alcoholic, brandied fruits, by too frequent use of medicated wines (wines of quinquina), or by pretended digestive liquors.

"One thinks to tone oneself up strengthens oneself in taking them. In reality, one destroys, little by little, one's stomach, intestines, liver and brain.

"Alcoholic drinks are so much the more dangerous for woman that she is sedentary and lives confined in the bad air of a workshop, restaurant or cafe.

"Trades exposed to great heat or to gases from coal, such as those of laundresses and cooks, favor alcoholism in provoking thirst.

"If a man working at a hard trade can drink without too much inconvenience a liter of wine a day, there is danger for a woman to drink more than half a liter, the more so that nowadays wine is too often adulterated or surcharged with alcohol.

"Wives should make every effort to keep husbands from drinking to excess. They are the first victims of alcoholism, for alcohol, and especially absinth, transforms a good man into a dangerous madman, who mistrusts and may even kill his wife and children.

"An alcoholic is a detestable father. He engenders sickly children, who are born deformed, die of convulsions or become, growing up, vicious, having an almost irresistible desire to drink alcohol, and end criminals. These children thus expiate cruelly the vices of their father or their mother, of whom they are the innocent victims.

"When pregnant women or nurses drink alcoholic liquors or too much wine, they injure their children, who may be aborted, deformed, or their nurslings, who may have convulsions.

"One should not let children drink wine, and at no age should they drink wine pure.

"To allow children to drink liquors or alcohol is a veritable crime."

Recommending some minor measures of hospital regulation, the report closes thus:

"The antialcoholic rumor is beginning. Soon, if we wish it, it will become a clamor. Soon also our statesmen, when, following a famous injunction, they 'dream of their districts,' will hear mount up from them, drowning the demands of the poisoners, the complaints of the poisoned, their victims.

"The right to poison will finally cease to be sacred to them. We shall then have the laws necessary to fix solidly the moral reform accomplished, and this people, torn from 'slavery to alcohol,' will regain the whole of its first vigor and of its bright genius."

The Drunkard.

That the drunkard should destroy his own body and consume it in the fires of alcohol is bad enough, but the cruelest side of the picture is the suffering he causes other and innocent persons. Heartbroken fathers and weeping mothers and wives whose lives are one protracted tragedy could alone adequately describe the needless misery.

All About a Signature.

Tellers and clerks of savings banks have a rare opportunity to study human nature. All sorts of people, with many strange notions of the methods and purposes of banks, come before them. A teller of a Boston savings bank tells a true story of a good Irishwoman who came to the bank to open an account.

"Please write your name on that line," said the official, pushing toward the woman a book and a pen.

"Do yez want me first name?" she asked, taking the pen in her hand.

"Yes, your full name and middle initial if you have any."

"Do yez want me husband's name?"

"Yes, his last name, but your own first name."

"Oh, me name before I was married?"

"No, your given name—Ellen or Bridget"—

"Sure, then, me name is nayther wan o' them!"

"Well, what is it then?"

"Sure, it's Mary."

"Very well. There are others waiting for you, so please hurry and write your name."

"Ah, sure, do yez want the 'Mrs.?'"

"No, never mind that. Now go ahead."

"Ah, sure, mister, I would, honest, but ye see I can't write!"—Youth's Companion.

A NATIONAL QUESTION.

Movement to Secure Good Roads Planks In Party Platforms.

Wheelmen, through their national organization, the League of American Wheelmen, are to be factors in the national Republican and Democratic conventions. The officers of the organization have decided to use every means to secure the adoption of a good roads plank in both platforms, and they are sanguine of success.

The work of securing the planks has been intrusted to the highway improvement committee, of which H. B. Fullerton of Brooklyn is chairman. This committee has among its members the most experienced good roads workers in the country. They are men of influence and will have no trouble in securing an audience with the party leaders.

The decision of the L. A. W. in this undertaking is directly in line with its policy to nationalize the good roads movement. Previous to the beginning of this year the work of the league has been confined to municipal, county and state agitation. The dignity of a national movement was reached with the introduction of the bill in congress by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania in behalf of the L. A. W. asking for an appropriation of $5,000,000 for highway improvement. The insertion of the planks in the party platforms will further dignify the good roads movement as being of national importance.

The League of American Wheelmen contends, and justly, it seems, that there are very few matters of more vital importance to the entire country than the one of good roads. When a government official instructed to investigate the economical side of the question reports there is an annual loss of $500,000,000 to the country because of bad roads, it certainly appears the matter is worthy of the serious attention of the political parties and congress.

TROLLEYS A MENACE.

They Should Not Be Allowed to Obstruct Highways.

The people of many localities will, some day, wake up to the fact that their highways have been given over to trolley companies in a haphazard, wholesale way that must work much trouble, says Elliott's Magazine. It is probable there is room enough in the average rural or suburban highway to accommodate a trolley line without woefully discommoding every other means of travel. But there are many instances when the trolley line should not be permitted to gobble up the middle of the road.

An unrestricted, open, public highway should be the first consideration. The trolley line should be a secondary matter. Wherever the road commissioners, or those in authority, are giving away the property of the public without due consideration or recompense, a halt should be called, by injunction of otherwise, and the merits and demerits of the case brought to the attention of all.

At Riverton, N. J., recently the people saw their new stone road being torn up by a trolley company. The rails were being laid directly in the center of the road, to the detriment of vehicles. Of course this was pie for the trolley company, since it eliminated all the cost of grading, a big item in the construction account, but it gave no return to the county or the property owners for the heavy outlay for the improvement of the road. A protest from property owners caused the members of the county board to refuse to grant permission for the use of the center of the road and now the tracks are to go down eight feet on one side of the highway.

FACTS IN A FEW LINES.

North Haven, Me., has a 125-year-old apple tree.

Kangaroo farming is to be an established institution in Australia.

Waste land in Turkey sells at £3 per acre; good farming land at £20 to £30.

There are five automobile clubs in Belgium, and their combined membership is 740.

Twelve camels shipped from Algiers to New York died on the voyage across the Atlantic.

The imports of crude rubber to this country have in the last 30 years increased 431 per cent.

Typewriting experts instead of handwriting experts were introduced in a recent trial in New York.

On a duck farm near Fort Dodge, Ia., there were recently 13,000 ducks. They ate 100 bushels of corn daily.

Settlers in Siberia along the new railroad are buying their agricultural and other machinery in the United States.

From Constantinople comes the report that the sultan has forbidden all his state officers to visit the Paris exposition.

The earnings of one German line between Hamburg and New York in 1899 exceeded the earnings of the previous year by 4,000,000 marks.

The affairs of the colonial office are managed at an annual cost to the country of over £40,000. Mr. Chamberlain's salary as secretary is £5,000.

The king of Sweden never touches a gun. The king of Belgium has shot only once in his life, and the sultan of Turkey cannot bear to see a gun.

There are two schools of vegetarians. One favors vegetable food which grows below the earth's surface, and the other favors that which grows above.

DRINK LAKE OF BEER.

Enormous Quantity Consumed in Philadelphia.

One and one-third barrels, 696 glasses, of beer for every man, woman and child in Philadelphia for the year just past, with an outlay on the part of each person of $32.80 during that time, says the Philadelphia Bulletin.

This is not a temperance argument, merely a plain statement of fact based upon the sworn statements made by the local brewers to the courts and upon a liberal present day estimate of the city's population.

Brewers in making application for renewal of their licenses from year to year are compelled by law to file in the quarter sessions court a sworn affidavit stating the exact output of the brewery for 12 months past.

These sworn statements were filed in the aforesaid court, and they show that the total output of the local breweries from February, 1899, to the corresponding month of the present year was, in round numbers, 2,000,000 barrels of beer. The output of the largest local establishment was alone 176,000 barrels, of another 154,000 barrels, while five others exceeded the 100,000 mark. The statement of these figures alone, however, gives no adequate idea of the actual consumption of beer in this city, for it can be safely asserted that fully three-fourths of the entire product of the local breweries is locally consumed.

A careful estimate of the population of Philadelphia at the beginning of last year was 1,350,000, and it certainly does not exceed the million and a half mark now. The 2,000,000 barrels of beer put out during the past year would therefore allow of one and one-third barrels during the year for every resident, regardless of age, sex or predilection for the beverage.

Bringing this down to lesser quantities, every person in the city either personally or by proxy consumed 41 gallons, 164 quarts or 696 glasses of beer for the year and expended for the same $32.80. Following the same rules of reduction by multiplication, the entire output of 2,000,000 barrels provided the city with 62,000,000 gallons, 248,000,000 quarts or 992,000,000 glasses and entailed a purchasing expenditure on the part of the people of $49,000,000.

In studying these stupendous figures it must be borne in mind that minor children and the other nondrinking classes form almost if not wholly one-half of the total population of the city, so that the individual consumption and expenditure must be largely increased.

An idea of the vastness of the bulk of the beer consumed here last year in addition to its cost may be gained from the following comparisons:

It would fill to overflowing the largest reservoir which the city can boast. Barreled and with the barrels placed end to end in a continuous line they would reach by land from New York to New Orleans or by water from this city to Havana, while piled up they would form a solid platform as high and extensive as the city hall.

THE WAY TO PERDITION.

Time Table of the Railroad on Which the Drunkard Rides.

This time table appeared in The Star of Hope, a weekly paper published by the convicts in Sing Sing prison:

THE BLACK VALLEY RAILROAD.

Standard Gauge. International Line. Chartered Under the Laws of All States. No Stop Over Checks. No Return Trains.

STATIONS ON THE MAIN LINE.

A'v Cigaretteville	7:30 a. m.
L'v Cigaretteville	7:35 a. m.
L'v Mild Drink Station	7:45 a. m.
L'v Moderation Falls	8:00 a. m.
L'v Tipplers Rest	9:00 a. m.
L'v Topervale	10:00 a. m.
L'v Drunkards' Curve	11:00 a. m.
L'v Rowdys' Wood	11:30 a. m.
A'v Quarrelsburg	Noon.
(Remains one hour to abuse wife and children.)	
L'v Quarrelsburg	1:00 p. m.
A'v Lusty Gulch	1:15 p. m.
A'v Bummers' Roost	1:30 p. m.
A'v Beggars' Town	2:00 p. m.
A'v Criminals' Rendezvous	3:00 p. m.
A'v Deliriumville	4:00 p. m.
A'v Rattlesnake Swamp	9:00 p. m.
A'v Prisonburg	8:00 p. m.
A'v Devil's Gag (Brakes all off)	10:00 p. m.
A'v Dark Valley	10:30 p. m.
(Passengers may feel some discomfort inhaling sulphurous fumes; but never mind, there is no way to return.)	
A'v Demon Bend	11:30 p. m.
(Don't get frightened at the dying groans you may hear.)	
A'v Perdition	Midnight.
(Tickets for sale by all barkeepers.)	

Harder Times For Drunkards.

In the meantime, while the world is discussing his case, the lot of the drunkard, the all the time drunkard, grows worse. He is no greater nuisance than he was a hundred years ago, but he is not as tenderly and tolerantly regarded as he was then. Courts and the general public do not care as formerly for the plea that he is a good man when he is sober. The unfeeling answer is returned that his spells of sobriety should come nearer together and his intervals of drunkenness further apart. His offense is not condoned by society as it was in the days when drunkenness, once a religious, became a social rite. Habitual drunkenness is a bar to employment now. The drunkard is blacklisted and boycotted without any formalities.

Bread and Beer.

"Bread is strength, beer is weakness." There are in the United States every year about 65,000,000 bushels of grain used in making beer. The grain will weigh on an average about 53 pounds per bushel, which will make 40 pounds of flour and 60 pounds of bread, so that the 65,000,000 bushels of grain would make 3,900,000,000 loaves of bread that will weigh one pound each. If we employ 100 bakers to bake this bread, and each man can bake 100 loaves every hour, working ten hours a day, it will take the 100 bakers 107 years to bake the whole batch and have them work 365 days in a year.

Frequently at Modder river men soaped their khaki clothes and dived into the river for a swim without undressing, thus washing their clothes and refreshing themselves at the same time.

The most characteristic feature of Siberian farm life is that the farmers live not scattered all over the country, remote from neighbors, but in villages as near as possible to the land they are cultivating.

MATRON AND MAID.

Florence Nightingale has completed her eightieth year. She is an invalid and confined to her room.

Mrs. Franklin McVeagh of Chicago has the rarest Venetian glass service ever brought to the United States.

A woman is alive in Vienna who sang in the chorus at the first performance of Beethoven's Chorsl symphony. Her name is Frau Grebner, and she is 91 years old.

Mrs. Maud Wiley Towne, wife of the Populist candidate for the vice presidency, is a graduate of an eastern women's college and an accomplished musician and French scholar.

Miss Ruth Cordis Long, a niece of Secretary Long of the navy department, has decided to become a gospel singer, emulating Ira D. Sankey, whose vocation she says she feels is also hers.

Miss Sarah Whalen, teacher for the blind at the Utah State School For the Deaf and Blind, expects to deliver an address at the National Educational association meeting in July at Charleston.

Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple of Washington, a daughter of President Tyler, has sent to the city council of Lynchburg, Va., a large and beautiful flag of the United States. It was made by her own hands and is of delicate silk exquisitely colored.

Miss May Thorne, M. D., lecturer on the theory and practice of vaccination at the London School of Medicine For Women, has been appointed teacher of vaccination by the local government board and is empowered to give certificates of proficiency to qualified pupils.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, poet, philanthropist and philosopher, whose eighty-first birthday occurred on May 27, was honored by the New England Women's club, of which she has been president for more than 20 years, which tendered her a banquet and reception at the Hotel Vendome, in Boston.

Mrs. Neve of Rouge Huis, Guernsey, is 105 years old. She was brought up at Bristol at a school kept by the sister of Byron's Amos Cottle and, unlike most centenarians, was acquainted with many celebrated people, including Hannah More, Sir Humphrey Davy and General Dumouries. When 90 years old, she made a journey to Cracow to visit Kosciusko's tomb.

BEE BUZZES.

The fumes of burning sulphur will destroy all mothworms in combs not occupied by the bees.

The surroundings of the hive should always be kept clean and no weeds or filth allowed to accumulate.

So far as can be done a clean, open place should be selected for the bees, where it can readily be kept in order.

It is considered quite an advantage always to furnish a new swarm with a frame of young brood taken from another colony.

When bees are allowed to swarm at will, we need not look for much surplus honey, because excessive swarming will be the rule.

Swarms may be hived in empty frames with success, but when thus hived care must be taken to have the hive set perfectly plumb.

When the brood chamber of the hive becomes so full of bees that they are crowded for room, additional space should be added.

In handling swarms care must be taken to avoid killing any bees if possible and to keep the swarm all together so that none will be lost.—St. Louis Republic.

ST. HELENA.

St. Helena is distant 1,440 miles from Africa and 1,800 from America.

The island is ten miles long and eight miles across, with an area of 47 square miles.

The only inhabited place in St. Helena is Jamestown, which has a population of about 2,500.

Diana's peak, the highest point in the island, near the center, is 2,700 feet above the sea.

The coast of the island forms a perpendicular wall, or cliff, averaging from 600 feet to 2,000 feet, all around.

On Feb. 7, 1890, at the end of the Zulu war, Dinizulu and Undabuko, two Zulu chieftains, were transported to St. Helena.

St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese on St. Helena's day, 21st of May, 1502. The Dutch held it until 1600, when they were expelled by the English.

Ladder hill, on which the government house is situated, is so called because of the almost precipitous, ladderlike wooden stairs by which its acclivity of 600 feet has to be scaled.

PERT PERSONALS.

The sultan has started a famine fund. There are very few long shots that escape Abdul, and he takes the newspapers.—New York Press.

Julian Ralph describes himself as a physical wreck, but we will wager he still draws a good plump salary as a war correspondent.—Boston Traveler.

If you want to get a good idea of the difference between poetry and verse compare Alfred Austin's latest effort with Tennyson's "Balaklava."—Boston Globe.

Professor Oscar Chrisman, who jarred the mothers' congress by declaring that man's love for woman is never the real thing, has a long explanation to make at home.—New York World.

Old John L. Sullivan has complained bitterly because a New York artist painted him "with feet like canalboats." He probably feared his friends would think he stood on the water wagon.—St. Louis Republic.

It isn't necessary to revert to ancient history for heroic types. Young Mr. Plaw of the University of California, who hurls the 16 pound hammer 170 feet or so after dinner, is good enough a Hercules or an Ajax for present consideration.—Boston Journal.

JEWELRY JOTTINGS.

Neck ornaments of every kind are this year in the front rank of jewelers' wares.

The fine gold neck chain with a handsome pendant jewel, either diamond, curiously shaped, or pearl, emerald or other colored stone, is one of the established styles of the season.

Old ideas in regard to the use of jewels have passed out of vogue. The most fashionable and best dressers do not scruple to wear strings of pearls or jeweled necklaces with the street costume.

Curious and unusual cuttings in costly stones are very much in evidence for rings and more especially for pendants. Fine diamonds are cut in marquise, oval or heart shapes, emeralds assume the pear or drop form, turquoises are fashioned into scarabs, etc.

The great and growing popularity of the emerald quite disproves the old saying that "all things green are unlucky." On the contrary, the new and revised legend credits this beautiful gem with smoothing off all the rough angles of life and makes it the smartest of bridal gifts.—Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

Still More Counterfeiting.

The Secret Service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a large quantity of bogus bills which are so cleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always selected by counterfeiters for imitation, notably the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters which has many imitators but no equal for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and general debility. The Bitters sets things right in the stomach, and when the stomach is in good order it makes good blood and plenty of it. In this manner the Bitters get at the seat of strength and vitality, and restore vigor to the weak and debilitated. Beware of counterfeiters when buying

The most renowned ruby in the world is in the crown of the czar of Russia. In shape it resembles a bishop's miter, and on its crest is a cross composed of six superb diamonds.

The German emperor is a believer in luck attending horseshoes, never passes one by and was once seen walking home through the streets of Berlin carrying a huge shoe in his left hand.

There were no white inhabitants in Kansas in 1850. In 1856 there were less than 10,000, and in 1860 but 107,000. At the last enumeration, March, 1900, her population was 1,427,119.

For Over Fifty Years.

An old and well tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

THE FLOWER BED.

There are 798 distinct species of roses known.

Lilacs, either the common purple or the Persian, become white during the process of forcing.

Poppies should be planted where they are to grow and then thinned out so each will have six or eight inches of room. In a sunny, rich soil, with all the water they want, poppies of all varieties are so beautiful and gay that they well repay culture. They are oriental beauties.

Very few annuals will make such a fine display of bloom during the summer and fall and furnish so many flowers for cutting as the verbena. It is without doubt our finest bedding plant. It has not the slightest objection to blooming right along up to hard frosts and freezing weather.

A Record in Blood.

The record of Hood's sarsaparilla is literally written in the blood of millions of people to whom it has given good health. It is all the time curing diseases of the stomach, nerves, kidneys and blood and it is good every day to thousands who are taking it for poor appetite, tired feeling and general debility. It is the best medicine money can buy.

Hood's pills are non-irritating and the price is 25 cents.

THE PEDAGOGUE.

Provision must be made annually in the Boston public schools for 2,500 additional pupils.

President Eliot of Harvard is to make another tour of the west this summer. He will again be the guest at dinner of the various Harvard alumni clubs in different cities.

Frederick Washington Atkinson, principal of the high school at Springfield, Mass., is studying the methods of the industrial schools of the south preparatory to taking up his new duties as the first American superintendent of public instruction in the Philippines.

At Harvard university there is promise of an increased attendance in the regular departments of the summer school. The number will probably be near 900, besides the Cuban teachers, or a total of about 2,300 students. The session will begin on July 5 and close on Aug. 15.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an execution and order of sale duly issued out of and under the hand and seal of the clerk of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Polk, bearing date the 15th day of August, 1900, and to me directed, upon a decree duly entered and docketed in said court on the 25th day of June, 1900, and thereafter on the 6th day of August, 1900, said decree was corrected and entered as of June 25, 1900, in a certain suit therein pending, wherein Abel Uglow is plaintiff and Phys Daly and John J. Daly are defendants, I will on

Saturday, September 22, 1900,

At the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, at the front door of the court house in Dallas, in said Polk county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand on day of sale, all the right, title and interest of said defendent, John J Daly, of, in and to the following described mortgaged premises, to-wit: That tract or portion of land being a part of the donation land claim of Wm. Burns, Not. No. 6,894, claim No. 56, in township 8 south, range 6 west, of the Willamette meridian, in the county of Polk, state of Oregon, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of said claim No. 56; thence south 48 degrees, 52 minutes, east 40.10 chains; thence south 42 degrees, 30 minutes west along the center of the county road from Dallas to Lewisville 67.95 chains to the intersection of said center line of said county road with the center line of the county road from Isaac Smith's to Lewisville; thence along the center of the last mentioned county road north 52 degrees, 15 minutes, west 3 chains; thence south 38 degrees, west 26.40 chains to the southerly boundary of said claim No. 56; thence north 58 degrees, 20 minutes, west 18.87 chains to the southwest corner of said claim No. 56; thence north 28 degrees, 15 minutes, east 94.23 chains to the place of beginning, containing 256.14 acres, more or less. Said sale is made to recover the several amounts set forth in said execution and decree, namely: Principal the sum of $500 U. S. gold coin, together with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 6th day of November, 1895, to the date of said decree, amounting to $731.92 and the further sum of $75 as special attorneys' fees and plaintiff's costs and disbursements, taxed and allowed at the sum of $47.60 and costs and accruing costs. Said sale is also made without right of equity of redemption on the part of said defendant, John J. Daly, and all persons claiming by, through or under him subsequent to the date of said mortgage, namely, November 6, 1895.

Dated at Dallas, Or., Aug. 24, 1900.

J. G. VAN ORSDEL,
Sheriff of Polk county, Oregon.

Lompoc, in Santa Barbara county, Cal., grows mustard for the whole nation. In that region 2,000 acres are cultivated to the seed, the industry employing about 200 farmers.

Switzerland is cheerful over the result of its exports to the United States last year. The total for the year was $17,234,863.39, an increase of $3,375,428.39, or 20 per cent. over 1898.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned was on the 20th day of August, 1900, by the county court of Polk county, state of Oregon, appointed administrator of the estate of D. W. Plunkett, late of Polk county, Oregon, deceased. All persons holding claims against the said estate are notified to present the same, duly verified as required by law, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, to me at my office in Independence, Oregon.

Dated, August 20, 1900.

D. W. SEARS,
Administrator.

Townsend & Hart, attorneys for estate.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an execution issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for Polk county, bearing date the 5th day of September, 1900, upon a judgment by confession without action, rendered, entered and docketed in said court on the 19th day of December, 1894, in favor of Robert Suitor plaintiff, and against E. T. Miller, defendant, for the sum of $113.48, with interest thereon from said date at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, commanding me that out of the property of the said defendant in this county I satisfy the said sums, with accruing costs, I have duly levied upon and will, on

Saturday, October 6, 1900,

at the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, sell at public auction at the front door of the county court house in Dallas, in said county, to the highest bidder for cash in hand on day of sale, subject to redemption in the manner provided by law, all the right, title and interest which the said defendant had on the 19th day of December, 1894, or now has, of, in and to the following described real estate to-wit: Beginning at a point 34 feet east and 80 feet south from the northwest corner of block 12 in the town of Dallas, in Polk county, state of Oregon, being part of the lands of the La Creole academic institute, and running thence south 20 feet, thence east 30 feet, thence north 20 feet, and thence west 30 feet to the place of beginning, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Dated Dallas, Oregon, this 7th day of September, 1900.

J. G. VAN ORSDEL,
Sheriff of Polk county, Oregon.