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M. E. CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:45. Epworth league at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—Jas. Moore, pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.—J. M. Green, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—W. T. Wardle, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Bible school at 10. Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Bible class and prayer meeting Thursday evening.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening at the Dallas college chapel. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—A. A. Winter, pastor.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

They Have Been a Potent Factor In Forming Public Opinion.

Even without the personal enlightenment that counts for so much women's clubs have been a potent factor in determining public opinion. As organizations they have realized that "in public opinion we are all legislators by our birthright." And in practice they have found that they could actually legislate by means of this power. Legislative work is undertaken by all the state federations in urging and securing the passage of laws that deal with the conditions of women and children. In Massachusetts, Connecticut and Illinois the state federations have promoted the passage of a bill giving joint and equal parental guardianship to minor children.

The juvenile court law has been secured in California, Illinois, Maryland and Nebraska. The Louisiana federation has worked successfully for the protection of factory girls, and in Texas and in industrial schools has been established. Laws to raise the standard of public morality, to segregate and classify defective and delinquent classes, to secure the services of women as factory inspectors, police matrons and on boards of control, are other measures for which women's clubs have successfully worked.—Mrs. Martha E. D. White in Atlantic.

Corvallis and Eastern Railroad.

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Leaves Corvallis ..... 1:15 p m
Arrives Yaquina ..... 5:40 p m
No. 1 returning:
Leaves Yaquina ..... 7:15 a m
Leaves Corvallis ..... 11:30 a m
Arrives Albany ..... 12:15 p m
No. 3 for Detroit:
Leaves Albany ..... 1:00 a m
Arrives Detroit ..... 6:00 p m
No. 4 from Detroit
Leaves Detroit ..... 6:00 p m
Arrives Albany ..... 11:25 p m

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Train No. 2 connects with the S. P. trains at Corvallis and Albany giving direct service to Newport and adjacent beaches.

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THE NEAT LITTLE DARN.

Why It Was a Pleasure to the Observant Old Lady.

"I love to see a neat little darn in household napery or garments of any kind," said an observant old lady. "It always suggests to me care and neatness and good management. Slovens never darn tidily or take the proverbial stitch in time that saves some useful possession. When I was a little girl nurse used to tell us a story about a beautiful and rich and altogether delightful and desirable young man who liked two sisters. One was much prettier and livelier than the other, and naturally he rather preferred her to the quieter sister, but on one unlucky day for her he took a walk with her. Her slipper stuck in the road and came off, and he was horribly shocked to see a great hole in the heel of her stocking. Of course he did not like her after that. And the next day, by a strange coincidence, while walking with the plainer sister, she, too, in some way or other, lost her slipper, and this time he noticed the neatest, nicest little darn imaginable on the toe of her stocking and loved her at once and always. Perhaps our nurse's tale has had something to do with my liking for people who darn their things neatly, but I think it shows a desirable characteristic," concluded the old lady.

THE SENSIBLE WOMAN.

Her ambition is to live up to her best photograph.

Not only is she easy to live with, but she is worth living for.

She is too clever to talk of woman's rights. She takes them.

She is not such a fool as to fancy that any one is ever convinced by argument.

She wears frocks that match her hair. She does not dye her hair to match her frocks.

She knows that when men talk about a woman being good looking they mean that she is well dressed, though they do not know it.

She knows that every real woman is the ideal woman, the fact being that every idea of ideal woman is wholly dependent on the idealist and every woman who is idolized is idealized.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Curtains of Cheesecloth.

A girl who likes pretty things in her room, but has not much means for gratifying her tastes, can make very pretty curtains of cheesecloth. A wide hem turned down the sides and across the bottom and stitched on the machine with red, blue or yellow silk, according to the prevailing color of the room, will give an exceedingly charming effect. The curtains may be looped back with wide bows of taffeta ribbon the same shade as the stitching. If time be abundant, the machine stitching can be replaced by brier work, and a really handsome curtain can be made of this material, which costs only a few cents a yard, by putting a wide border of drawn work inside of the hem. Cheesecloth is woven so loosely that those who are experts in the art of drawn work will find no difficulty at all in doing the work.—Table Talk.

The Stitch In Time.

If you find at night that there is a button gone from any of your garments, sew it on again at once. You will not feel any more like doing it in the morning, neither will it be more convenient. If your collar is even a little soiled remove it from the neck of your dress and baste a clean one in its place before you sleep. Then if you are a little late or hurried in the morning you will be certain of a clean collar. If your gloves are ripped or the least detail of your toilet is ever so little out of order, do not neglect it, thinking no one will notice it. More than you think will notice, though they may not speak to you about it, but they will put you down as careless or that worst of all faults in a woman, slovenly.

A Washing Hint.

When there is a baby in the house there are often little things to be washed out. I find a child's washboard, ten inches long by six inches wide, very useful. It can be placed in the washbowl and is more effective than rubbing between the hands, besides less tiresome. I also find one of use at the kitchen sink for the daily washing of dishwipers and dishcloths.

A Guide to the Height of Heels.

There are four different heights, with as many different names, of the military heel alone. As a guide to those who want to be right on the subject of heels remember the following: Up to one and a quarter inches a heel is a military, up to one and five-eighths inches it is a Cuban, above that it is a Spanish heel. When it goes above two inches it is a Castilian. The French heels range from one and a quarter to two inches usually and are called Louis XV. The Du Barry heel runs from two to three inches, and quite a few women wear it.—Shoe Retailer.

A Portiere Guard.

To prevent portieres catching underneath the door when opened quickly screw a small ring, such as is used for picture frames, into the center of the door frame. To this fasten a length of blind cord sufficient to reach to the bottom of the curtain. Put another ring in the center of the door at the top, thread the cord through and fasten to the bottom of the curtain and as the door is opened so the curtain rises.

Thin Curtains.

Very thin curtains, or those whose day of service is very nearly over, will stand the ordeal of washing much better if care be taken to baste them upon sheets of cheesecloth first. This relieves them of much of the strain of wringing and prevents them from being whipped to pieces by the wind in drying.

ADMISSIONS BY SHAW

Manufactures Are Sold Cheaper Abroad Than at Home.

DISTORTS FACTS AND FIGURES.

Thinks This Miserable Business Is Defensible Because Foreigners Do It—An Outrageous System Wherever It Prevails.

Secretary Shaw, the spokesman for the administration, made another one of his exuberant speeches at the Auditorium in Chicago recently. As in his recent Wilmington (Del.) speech he made some striking and even startling statements and quoted statistics in his usual free and easy manner.

In his Chicago speech he reeled off figures, some of which may be true, but many of which certainly are false, and made some admissions on the subject of export prices which, coming from such a high Republican, are most refreshing. Thus he said:

"Our opponents lay much stress upon the fact that some American manufactures are sold abroad cheaper than at home. Our friends sometimes deny this, and they sometimes apologize for it, and a few in times past have joined our opponents in recommending a removal of the tariff from all such articles. It is useless to deny and in my judgment unwise to apologize and a little short of foolishness to attempt to remedy the assumed evil in the manner proposed by the opposition."

He then proceeded to quote from the industrial commission, which reported that "$4,000,000 worth of merchandise, the product of American factories, is annually sold abroad cheaper than in the domestic market." He then said that as "we manufacture $13,000,000,000 worth per annum our exports sold abroad cheaper than at home are only one-thirteenth of 1 per cent of the output of our factories."

Secretary Shaw is either a novice with figures or he is entirely willing to fool the voters with big statistics which he knows are not true. It is hardly possible that our secretary of the treasury does not know that we do not produce $13,000,000,000 worth of manufactured goods in a year ready for final consumers or anything like this amount. Our census statistics of manufactures contain many duplications. Thus we have manufactures of cloth goods and of clothing, of iron and steel and of foundry products, machinery, etc.; of lumber and of furniture, of leather and of boots and shoes. In these few industries the duplications amount to $2,000,000,000 on $3,000,000,000. Were it possible to take out the duplications—that is, the products of one mill that are sold as raw material to another mill—it is probable that the total value of finished manufactured products would not be more than half of $13,000,000,000. Whether or not our census figures have been stuffed in order to make a great showing for protection can only be surmised.

The statement that only $4,000,000 worth of our manufactured goods are sold abroad cheaper than at home is ridiculous. It is entirely safe to say that ten or twenty times this amount of iron and steel goods alone are sold abroad at prices from 10 to 60 per cent below the prices at which they are sold in this country. In fact, there are single items in our exports of iron and steel sold abroad at lower prices which amount to more than $4,000,000. Thus, during the ten months ending April 30, 1904, we sold for export 208,000,000 pounds of wire valued at $4,777,000. It is reasonably certain that every pound and every dollar's worth of this wire was sold abroad at prices below those prevailing in this country and that the average difference was not less than 25 to 30 per cent. Similar statements might be made in regard to the items of builders' hardware and sewing machines. All, or practically all, are sold to foreigners at bargain counter prices. Nearly $2,000,000 worth of steel rails were sold abroad during these ten months at an average price of about $20 per ton, the trust keeping the price in this country steadily at $28. Millions of dollars worth of structural iron and steel, billets, bars, etc., were sold abroad at a price probably averaging $10 per ton less than the domestic price. Ship plates have been selling abroad at $26 to $30 per ton and in this country at $38 to $40 during the last year. Secretary Shaw quotes the report of the industrial commission. He evidently had not read the testimony of Mr. Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, before the industrial commission, May 11, 1901. Mr. Schwab told the commission frankly that all kinds of iron and steel goods were invariably sold for export at prices lower than home prices. When asked "Is it a fact generally true of all exporters in this country that they do sell at lower prices in foreign markets than they do in the home market?" he answered, "That is true, perfectly true."

The secretary will find this testimony in volume 13, pages 448-487. It may interest him.

The secretary says that "while our people complain of this practice I think it defensible. But whether defensible or not I know that foreign producers do the same thing."

It is not denied that the practice of selling goods for export at prices far below domestic prices prevails in nearly all highly protected countries. It is a part of the protective system. But it is a miserable, hypocritical, outrageous system wherever it prevails.

It compels consumers to pay extra tariff taxes to support an industry that shows its ingratitude by charging its benefactors two prices for its products. All the countries on earth could not make this system right.

Continuing, the secretary says: "For my part I am willing to pay any reasonable price for the small amount of barbed wire which I consume, provided the wheat from my field, the dairy products from my herd and the meat from my stall shall feed the men who mine the coal and iron and the artisans who produce the wire to fence the farms of South America."

But suppose that upon inquiry the secretary should find that while he was paying two prices for his barbed wire because of protection he was selling his wheat and other products in a free trade market and was getting no benefit whatever from protection, would he then be willing to pay high protection prices for his fencing wire? If the secretary can induce the farmers of this country to think along these lines he will have accomplished a great work.

BYRON W. HOLT.

STAND PAT POLICY.

Republican Platform Dictated by the Trust Magnate.

The Republican convention has performed its part, which had been mapped out for it by the oligarchy that runs the Republican party. The candidates and platform were selected and concocted in Washington, and the delegates were about as useful in shaping events as a fifth wheel on a coach. Not a voice was raised against the stand pat programme. All was ominously unanimous. The trust magnates dictated the programme and their emissaries, present in large numbers, approved and applauded.

The voters who indorse the candidates and platform of the Republican party at the polls next November will stamp with their approval all that it stands for. The voters that cast a Republican ballot declare in favor of trust high prices and allowing the trusts and combines to continue to sell their products cheaper to foreigners than to the people of the United States. In spite of the extraordinary high prices and the small if any increase in wages, those who vote the Republican ticket will say they are satisfied to "let well enough alone" and, in the words of Mark Hanna, vote to "continue to let well enough alone."

Nor is that all they will indorse. If they are farmers they will approve the Republican protection policy that does not protect them unless they grow sugar cane or sugar beets or some kinds of tobacco. The cereal grower or stock raiser has no real protection. If they are artisans or laborers they agree to stand pat on the insecure present wages and the certainty of the continued high cost of living that now prevails. The highest Republican authority on such matters, Secretary Shaw, declared the Republican policy to be high prices, and no power on earth can keep up wages, even at their present rate, with factories and mills shutting down, railroads discharging men and the power of the people to purchase declining.

If they are clerks or others with stated incomes that do not fluctuate with prices, but stand pat, whether the cost of living is high or low, they vote to continue the Republican trust domination that boosts prices at their expense.

THE TRUST BUSTER.

Cortelyou Failed to Run Down the Beef Combine.

So it appears that Secretary Cortelyou, whose department of commerce and labor was especially designated to investigate the trusts, combines and corporations, has resigned to take up the labor of chairman of the Republican national committee without having discovered one bad trust. After his arduous labors at trust hunting his new occupation will feel like child's play, and his appeals to trust magnates for campaign funds should receive the greatest consideration and response. When congress some months ago ordered Secretary Cortelyou to run down the beef combine to its lair it was heralded by the Republican organs as the inauguration of a new era of cheaper meat in the near future. But the housewives of the United States after months of patient waiting and intense economy find to their dismay that the beef combine has only a few days ago raised the price of beef instead of lowering it.

If the late Senator Hanna was still at the head of Republican affairs the conclusion would at once be arrived at that the beef combine had "come down" handsomely and in return was to have free rein to plunder the beef buyer. But with such keen trust busters as President Roosevelt and Cortelyou on the track of the octopus, who would dare to hint at such a compromise with iniquity?

Yet the uncomfortable fact remains that the beef combine and the hundreds of other combinations are complacently plundering the consumers in a way that leads to the belief they feel secure from publicity or from any action the administration may take. As the Republican orators, so many of whom have lately spoken, all declare that high prices make for prosperity, the Republican policy may be to "assess" the trusts all they will stand and in return allow them to keep up the increased cost of living to the top notch. Then with the Republican spellbinders declaring that we are all prosperous some fools may believe it, although they have hard work to fit their expenses with their incomes.

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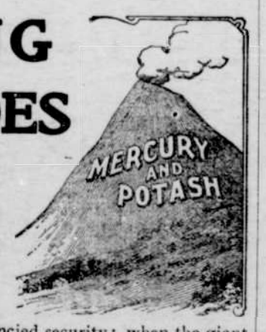

A thin, vapory smoke, lazily ascending from its crater, may be the only visible sign of life in the sleeping volcano; but within is a raging sea of fire, molten rock and sulphurous gases. Those who make their homes in the peaceful valleys below know the danger, and though frequently warned by the rumblings and quakings, these signs of impending eruption go unheeded. They are living in fancied security; when the giant awakes with deafening roars, and they are lost beneath a downpour of heated rock and scalding ashes. Thousands of blood poison sufferers are living upon a sleeping volcano, and are taking desperate chances, for under the mercury and potash treatment the external symtpoms of the disease disappear, and the deluded victim is happy in the belief of a complete cure; but the fires of contagion have only been smothered in the system, and as soon as these minerals are left off will blaze up again. Occasional sores break out in the mouth, a red rash appears on the body, and these warning symptoms, if not heeded, are soon followed by fearful eruptions, sores, copper-colored splotches, swollen glands, loss of hair and other sickening symptoms. Mercury and potash not only fail to cure blood poison, but cause mercurial Rheumatism, necrosis of the bones, offensive ulcers and inflammation of the stomach and bowels. The use of S. S. S. is never followed by any such bad results. It cures without the slightest injury to the system. We offer $1,000 for proof that it contains a mineral of any description. S. S. S. is an antidote for contagious blood poison, it destroys every atom of the virus and purifies and strengthens the blood and builds up the general health.

Bowling Green, Ky., Mar. 24, 1902.
Gentlemen: For over four years I suffered greatly from a severe case of contagious blood poison. I went to Hot Springs, staying there four months at a big expense. I then consulted physicians, who prescribed Mercury. Nothing did me any good; in fact, the treatment proved more harmful than beneficial. I mentioned my case to a friend, who told me that S. S. S. had certainly cured him. I at once commenced its use, and after continuing it for sometime could find no trace of the disease whatever. This was about two years ago. I can truthfully say I am entirely well.
D. M. SANDERS.

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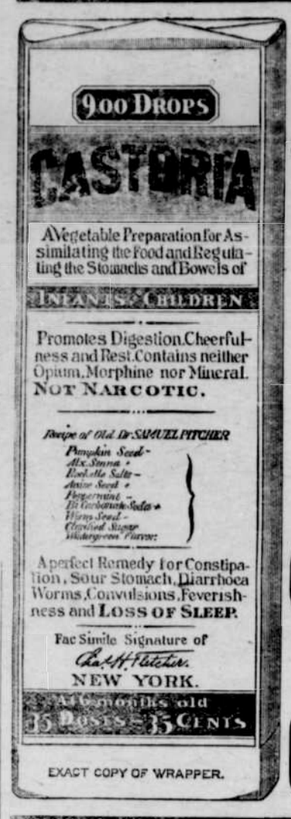

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BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription changed hands in San Francisco, August 30, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock $112,500, and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright' disease and diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases.

They commenced the serious investigation of the specific November 15, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases, and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to August 25th 87 per cent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably.

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DULLNESS IN BUSINESS.

Characterized as an Epidemic of Ultra Conservatism.

"An epidemic of ultra conservatism" is the way Dun's review characterizes the present dullness in business. This would indicate that conservatism has been pushed so far that it amounts to a disease.

The Iron Age does not think that business men generally are acting unwisely in exercising caution. It does not believe that they are influenced largely by the theory that a season of depression must come every ten years. It thinks it but natural that men buy conservatively when prices show a downward tendency. Of the iron and metal trades the Iron Age says:

"But it would be idle to claim that business has increased in the iron trade or that the immediate outlook is perceptibly better. On the contrary, some branches which have been active with the spring business have been falling off and the independent mills, notably in the wire industry, are cutting to keep running fully. The tin plate mills are very busy, the leading interest having 92 to 93 per cent of the capacity at work. The sheet interest is less favorably placed, and concessions are being freely made. During the spring 62 per cent of the capacity of the consolidated works was operating. Now it has dropped to 53 to 54 per cent.

"The billet, structural and plate pools are to meet in this city early next month, but no radical action is expected. The feeling is that the time has long passed when a lowering in prices by agreement would have any stimulating effect on consumption."

Uses For White Oilcloth.

The brides who are going into new homes full of shiny furniture will save money by spending a little for white oilcloth. I did not lock my barn door until after my horse was stolen. Now, however, under all the scarfs on my dressers and chiffoniers and washstands are covers of white oilcloth, cut the same shape as the linen covers but a trifle smaller. For the center pieces and doilies on my polished tables I cut the mats of thin white rubber sheeting. If the doily is of drawn work or lace I cut the protection only large enough for the linen center, or just the size of the jardiniere or vase which sits upon it. Compared with the expense of having a table top scraped and repolished or varnished the oilcloth costs very little.—Good Housekeeping.

A Mirror Suggestion.

A bachelor maid who has only one long narrow chamber for a sleeping and living room was ambitious to own a long mirror. A swinging cheval glass was out of the question. It was too expensive, besides there was no space for such a luxury. She purchased a length of good clear mirror glass at a furniture factory, which cost $4. Another dollar was paid to a carpenter to insert it in her closet door. The wood was white enamel, so picture molding that matched exactly went on as a frame, and she had a full length mirror. It was an ornament to the little room as well as suggesting space which does not exist.—Exchange.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

Russia has almost three times the population of Japan.

The 60,946 police of the United Kingdom cost nearly £7,000,000 a year.

The Japanese government is said by trustworthy authority to have 300,000,000 yen available for war purposes.

The Italian state railways, according to a report from Rome, will soon place orders for 200 locomotives and several thousand freight cars.

Liverpool has closed one-third of its saloons during the last ten years and so decreased her police force in consequence as to have made an economy of $40,000 yearly.

During the last six months Ireland sent to Great Britain 148,101 more cattle, 108,100 more sheep and only 742 fewer horses than were received from all the rest of the world.