THE BOERS.

The filibustering expedition of Dr. Jamieson and his band of freebooters has served to bring once more into prominence one of the most remarkable peoples who ever colonized any country. This is not the first time the Boers have played a part in history, and unless the aspect of affairs changes very materially in the next few days we are likely to hear a good deal more of the hardy, independent, liberty-loving descendants of the Hollanders who originally settled at the Cape and left there on account of their hatred of the English.

The ancestors of the Boers settled the Cape country in 1650 and remained in undisturbed possession for more than a hundred years, until the colony was conquered by the English in the latter half of the last century. Even after the conquest, however, they remained until the arrival of British colonists in great numbers from 1825 to 1830 began to crowd them too much, when, as one man, they abandoned their homes, loaded their wagons and marched into the interior. After several halts they finally settled in the valley of the Orange River, a great stream which flows almost across the continent, and there founded a free state of their own. This movement of population took place between 1832 and 1835, and for a number of years they remained unmolested. Some difficulties arising between them and the English in regard to boundaries, an agreement was entered into in 1852 by which the independence of the Boer state was acknowledged. For twenty-four years this arrangement was continued in force, but in the meantime the English colonies had extended so as once more to make them neighbors to the Boers. The latter had by this time also increased and had peopled the country beyond the Vaal, known as the Transvaal, and finding the encroachments of the English a constant source of annoyance, most of the Boers moved across into the territory beyond.

They were not good colonizers in the sense of founding a strong and permanent state, while their occupation as herders and hunters brought them into conflict with the Zulus and other powerful and warlike tribes of natives, and as these made no distinction between white men, the English were easily drawn into a war with the aborigines, partly on account of the Boers, largely on their own. The Zulu war did as much for the Boers as for the English, and in virtue of this fact, at its conclusion the Boer country was formally taken into the British Empire. Taking it in and keeping it were, however, two entirely different operations, for the Boers had acquiesced in the affair with a mental reservation, and four years later broke into open revolt, defeated with great slaughter the forces sent against them, and compelled the negotiation of a new treaty, by which their country was to be under their own political control, although the suzerainty of the crown of Great Britain was acknowledged.

Officially, their country is known as the South African Republic, and the right of participating in the political affairs of the country is restricted to the Dutch population. Right here comes the rub. When the honest burghers founded their state beyond the Vaal nobody dreamed that the country was good for anything but agriculture and grazing, but the discovery of gold and diamond mines in the English possessions set the prospectors to nosing round elsewhere, and it was not long before some one located a claim within the limits of the South African Republic. Others followed, and, in an incredibly short time, it was discovered that the Transvaal was as rich in gold as any other part of South Africa, and twenty-one gold fields, covering altogether 1,500,000 acres of Boer land, were soon located and in course of development.

But the Boers were cunning. Before a company could secure the right to work gold mines in the Transvaal it was compelled to make considerable concessions to the government, and no long time elapsed before the English residents who operated the mines discovered that they were paying the entire expense of carrying on the government while not having the slightest voice in its management. Naturally they felt aggrieved, and their discontent was fomented from Cape Town, the authorities there being anxious for the annexation of the Transvaal to the British dominions. The Jamieson raid was evidently connived at, if not planned, by the Cape authorities, and the result of that ill-timed movement is fresh in the memories of all.

The success of the Boers against Jamieson was due to the same causes that brought them success in previous contests with the English. Every Boer is, from his earliest years, a horseman and a hunter. The rifle is an indispensable part of his equipment, and he knows how to use it well. The game of his country is the wariest known to the hunter, and only first-class shots can bring it down. As soon as the Boer boy can handle anything a gun is placed in his hands and he is shown how to use it. Shooting and riding are his constant occupations. The soil is not cultivated to any considerable extent, the Boers living the life of pioneers, trusting to their herds and the chase for subsistence. When such men are called together for military service they come for business, and make no dress parade of the occasion. There is no drill, only a rude discipline is observed, there is little pretense of conforming to the usages of warfare as carried on by civilized nations; the fighting is on the order of every man for himself. It is the Indian and frontier method over again, the method that has more than once proved the destruction of a British force; the method that brought about Braddock's defeat; the method that annihilated a whole army during "the terrible march from Cabul." Hiding behind trees, fences, stones, logs, taking advantage of every inequality of ground, the Boers stalk an invading force as they stalk a herd of antelopes, and their shots are rarely wasted, as the enormous proportionate loss in Jamieson's force shows. When Majuba Hill was stormed by the Boers, an eye-witness among the British troops declared that even when the attacking force was within a hundred yards, and the bullets were dropping like hail among the English soldiers, hardly a Boer was to be seen, a glimpse of a hat behind a rock or of a figure dimly outlined on the ground as one of the assailants crawled from shelter to shelter being the only marks for the British rifles, while all the time the puffs of smoke indicated the whereabouts of the assailants. On favorable ground, they operate as dismounted cavalry, their horses being held in reserve in the rear; if defeated, to mount and scurry away is but the work of a moment, so that infantry operating against them is at a serious, not to say fatal, disadvantage. The British army will have no easy task before it when it attempts the subjugation of the Transvaal, and it is altogether probable that the question will ultimately be deferred rather than solved by driving the whole Boer nation a little further into Africa and waiting until the growth of the British colonies renders a definite solution imperative.

In their home life the Boers are extremely primitive. They are frontiersmen, and occupy the country only in the sense that they live on it, hunt over it and pasture their herds on its grassy plains. As already intimated, they do not take kindly to agricultural pursuits, and although the highlands of South Africa contain some of the richest land in the world, it receives from them comparatively little attention. A Boer home in the South African Republic is as rude a shelter as the log hut of the American frontiersman. The climate is salubrious, and the heat of the summer and mildness of the winter combine to render elaborate houses unnecessary; so long as the rain is kept out, little more is needed; and the Boer, in his flimsy hut, is as well contented as though in a palace. He has never had luxury and does not miss it, while most of the conveniences of civilization are to him unknown even by name. In his quickly built home, with plenty of native servants to do his work, and with horses and ostriches stalking about the premises, he drinks his home-made beer, smokes tobacco raised in his own patch and is happy. His only drawback to perfect contentment is the dread of English supremacy; his only hatred is of the Cape Colony authorities.

His long separation from his Holland home has not tended to modify his traits of character; to all intents and purposes he is just as much of a Dutchman as though he tilled a couple of acres of marsh land with spade and hoe, and had to run in the middle of a stormy night to work on the dikes. He speaks Dutch; it is the official language of the government and courts, and it alone is taught and used in his schools. The hated foreigners have established schools for their children where English is taught, but every Boer regards these as political and social heresies and on no account are his children allowed to attend them. The railroad from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria he regards as a modern invention of the enemy and views it with especial suspicion, since by means of it troops may be brought from the coast to the interior in quite too short a time to suit his convenience.

His territory is nearly twice the size of Missouri, and the white population, including the foreigners, numbers about 120,000, while the natives still living within its limits are estimated at 600,000. There is no standing army, but in times of public danger every male citizen is required to go to the front, and so the republic can put in the field 37,000 sharpshooters, who collectively compose a very formidable force. The Dutch government has one advantage over every other; its wars cost nothing but the expenditure for arms and ammunition; otherwise its army is self-supporting, for every Boer brings his own provisions, and when they give out he sends home for more, so that the commissariat is a very small part of the military problem in Boer-land. A people of this character, strongly opposed to foreign domination in any shape or form, are, no doubt, capable of offering a stubborn resistance to foreign aggression, and as the Boers are evidently elated by their easy victory over the Jamieson band, their demands for concessions are probably greater than the British government will be ready to concede. The British government has never been known willingly to concede anything, so that the Boers, if they gain the independence they desire, will probably be compelled to do a good deal of fighting before it is finally attained. From all accounts, however, they are quite ready, and even anxious, to fight, so that the Boer question is not likely to be settled by the diplomats.

BEECHER'S 3,000 THANKS.

The vast Town Hall (Springfield, Mass., 1878) was packed with an audience of upward of 3,000. Although his address was written out (I have the manuscript now,) he swayed the great throng by the magic of his patriotic words and oratory. Three or four times he was interrupted by the enthusiastic crowd, which rose en masse, cheering and waving their hats and handkerchiefs. At the close Gen. Barnum said: "I propose that the wise and timely address of Henry Ward Beecher shall be recognized in some special manner beyond our glad applause, and I move, Mr. President, that every member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and every loyal person present, rise to the feet, and, upon a signal from you, in an unanimous and quiet voice say, 'I thank you.'" In pursuance of this motion, all arose and in an impressive manner said: "I thank you," after which Mr. Beecher came forward and said: "I have the advantage of you all. I have 3,000 thanks and there is on my part but one 'I thank you' to divide among so many. But it may be like the scripture loaf that started five, but it held out for 5,000."

And hereby hangs a tale. In the course of his address Mr. Beecher paid a most eloquent tribute to the integrity and loyalty of the officers in our army who were graduates of West Point. Gen. Joe Hooker presided. It will be remembered by some that the loss of the battle at Chancellorsville was attributed to the condition of Gen. Hooker, then commanding the Army of the Potomac. While in England Mr. Beecher, in purely private conversation with some representatives of a temperance organization, mentioned this rumor. It unfortunately got into print, and speedily crossed the ocean, to the great discomfort and anger of the gallant officer.

After the exercises both returned to the Massasoit House. Hooker saw Mr. Beecher in the parlor; he had not spoken to him previously, but immediately approached the eloquent divine, and shaking him heartily by the hand, said: "Mr. Beecher, you said some hard things about me in England, but your tribute to-night to West Point wipes that all out!" Mr. Beecher explained the matter to him, and the two were at once fast friends.

No excuse for sleepless nights when you can procure One Minute Cough Cure. This will relieve all annoyances, cure the most severe cough and give you rest and health. Can you afford to do without it? W. E. Brock.

Sandwiches.

For any kind of sandwiches, the bread should be twenty-four hours old. The crust should be shaved from the sides and ends of the loaf, leaving it nice and even. Each slice should be evenly spread with butter before it is cut, and it should not be more than the thickness of an ordinary square cracker. The ham should be boiled the day before and sliced as thin as possible. It cannot be too thin.

Chicken sandwiches.—Chop tender, cold chicken fine, mix with cold gravy, and season nicely. Spread thin.

Cheese sandwiches.—Grate one-fourth of a pound of cheese and mix with one-half teaspoonful of salt, pepper and mustard. Melt one tablespoonful of butter, and add one of vinegar. Spread thin.

Sardine sandwiches.—These may be prepared as above, using sardines rubbed to a paste, instead of cheese, and leaving out the butter.

Egg sandwiches.—Chop the whites of hard boiled eggs very fine. Mash the yolks and mix with melted butter, pepper and salt. If not smooth enough, add thick cream.

It's just as easy to try One Minute Cough Cure as anything else. It's easier to cure a severe cough or cold with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be One Minute Cough Cure. Better medicine; better results; better try it. W. E. Brock.

In his message last year Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, favored the extension of municipal suffrage to women. This year he says the vote on the question at the recent election would seem to show that "public opinion will not for some time be prepared to accept any radical change in the established system of suffrage." The indifference shown by the very large majority of women was conclusive.

Sweet-pickled Watermelon Rinds.

Peel the rinds with a sharp knife that will take off the green skin evenly. Trim off also every trace of the pink flesh of the fruit, because it is too juicy to make a firm, crisp pickle. Then cut the strips of rind into small pieces two or three inches long, and placing them in a large earthen dish, sprinkle them lightly and evenly with salt. Cover the dish, and let it stand over night. In the morning drain off the water that will have formed, rinse the rinds in cold water, and cook them in a steamer until a broom splint will readily pierce them. Cooking the rinds by steam is an easy method, as they are less liable to burn than when cooked in the spiced vinegar. When the rinds are tender, take them out carefully with a skimmer, and put them into a stone jar. Take good cider vinegar for the basis of the pickle. Allow a pound of sugar to a pint of vinegar, and add also half an ounce of stick cinnamon broken into inch pieces, and a half-teaspoonful each of whole cloves and blades of mace. The whole amount of vinegar, sugar and spices used must, of course, depend on the quantity of rinds to be pickled, but a quart of vinegar is usually sufficient for the rinds of a medium-sized melon. Boil the vinegar, sugar and spices together vigorously half an hour, skimming off the froth, and pour the pickle, boiling hot, over the rinds. Press the rinds down under the pickle by means of an earthern plate or saucer, fasten the cover on, and tie a cloth over the whole. These pickles will be ready for use in two weeks.

Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. When promptly applied it cures scalds and burns without the slightest pain. W. E. Brock.

A Good Disinfectant.

One of the best and simplest disinfectants of the sick-room is ground coffee burned on a shovel, so as to fill the atmosphere of the room with its pungent, aromatic odor. If two red-hot coals are placed on a fire-shovel and a teaspoonful of ground coffee is sprinkled over them at a time, using three teaspoonfuls in all, it will fill the room with its aroma, and it is said to have the hygienic effect and at the same time to be very agreeable and soothing to a sick person where other disinfectants prove disagreeable. Most of the expensive disinfectants sold in the shops have no special power as such, but are simply deodorizers, the two frequently being confounded.—Selected.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Reducing Drunkeness in the Army.

The question of discouraging drunkeness among soldiers does not hitherto appear to have been adequately dealt with. The highest hospital rate for absolute drunkeness in the United States army may be taken at 11 per cent, but at one small post in the state of New York the rate for last year was 339 per 1000 of strength. Dr. Arthur, who has given much attention to the reduction of the statistics of alcoholism, says that drunkeness has been greatly encouraged in the past from mistaken pity on the part of the post surgeon, who would often excuse the offender from duty, when the guard house and not the hospital was the proper place for him. Dr. Arthur's treatment is to receive any man who is reported at the hospital in any stage of simple alcoholism as a case of alcoholic poisoning. The case is taken immediately to the operating room, his stomach emptied by means of the stomach pump, and thoroughly washed out with warm 2 per cent soda solution. After this he is given a bowl of hot beef extract, with cayenne pepper, and allowed an hour's rest. After this he is generally perfectly able, however unwilling, to do his duty. If the weather is severe, either very hot or very cold, it may not be safe to force a man, in his naturally depressed condition, to work out of doors immediately after this procedure, but the actual climate must decide this point.

Wife—Here's an account of a man who shot himself rather than suffer the pangs of indigestion. Husband—The fool! Why didn't he take De Witt's Little Early Risers? I used to suffer as bad as he did before I commenced taking these little pills. W. E. Brock.

Russian Sugar Crop.

According to the information furnished by the Russian sugar manufacturers on November 1, last, and transmitted to the State Department by United States Consul General Kaerel, at St. Petersburg, the area of land in Russia under beet cultivation in 1895 amounted to 849,910 acres, or 29,855 acres more than in 1894. The quantity of sugar is estimated at 717,558 tons, which would be an increase of 115,607 tons over last year's crop. The consul general, however, points out that these estimates are founded on the most favorable conditions, which may not be realized. The prices of sugar have risen abroad, causing an increased demand for Russian sugar. The United States Sugar Trust is said to have taken 100,000 bags from Hamburg, considerably decreasing the stock there, and other elements of the increase are the intention of Germany to raise the bounty and increase exportation, as the existing raw weather impedes the manufacture of sugar. The purchases by the United States Sugar Trust are taken as an indictation that their stock, accumulated before the passage of the Wilson bill, has been exhausted, and a further cause for increased prices is the doubt existing as to whether Cuba can be relied upon to export any sugar this year.

Are you made miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, yellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Mr. Gladstone's father made his fortune as a sugar planter and slave owner in British Guiana, and one of the son's first speeches in parliament was in defense of West Indian slavery. That was over sixty years ago. During this period the statesman has fully enjoyed the great privilege of changing and improving his opinions.

The best Cough Cure is Shiloh's Cure. A neglected cough is dangerous. Stop it at once with Shiloh's Cure. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

THE MANITOBAN CRISIS.

The school issue in Manitoba has reached a crisis which involves grave danger to the peace, if not also the existence, of the Confederation of Canadian Provinces. It will be remembered that in 1890 Manitoba abolished separate schools for Catholics, and established a non-sectarian public school system similar to that which exists in the United States. An appeal was taken to the Imperial privy council, which decided that Manitoba had acted within her rights; but a second appeal, presenting the case on different grounds, resulted in the reversal of that decision, and the recognition of discretionary power on the part of the Dominian parliament to require the re-establishment of separate schools. Manitoba flatly refuses to be bound by this last decision, and gives notice that she will make no change in her educational policy. Her legislature has been dissolved, and a new election will take place on the 15th inst., when it is expected that the people will elect a new one composed of men pledged to resist every form of surrender or compromise, as there are only 20,000 Catholics in her total population of 200,000. The feeling is represented to be intense, with open threats of a resort to arms, if necessary, to maintain the right of Manitoba to control her own affairs.

In his speech at the opening of the Canadian parliament on Thursday, the governor general said the passage of a bill to re-establish the separate schools in Manitoba would be asked. The Dominion government is pledged to this course, and can not recede from it without forfeiting the Catholic vote of Quebec, which is practically indispensable to its perpetuity; but, on the other hand, the Protestants of Ontario sympathize with Manitoba, and will stand by her in the event of an attempt to force her to restore the separate schools. It is difficult to see how the government is going to get out of this predicament. The issue is of a character that appeals to religious prejudice and passion, which is to say that it involves the worst of perils, and can not be settled in a spirit of mutual concession or by any kind of evasion. It will have to be squarely met, and it will not subside until one party or the other gains a decisive victory. The contest will be watched with much interest in the United States, not only because of the nature of the main question, but also on account of the relation of Canada to a possible war between our country and Great Britain. It may be that the Canadian statesmen will find a peaceful method of escape from the difficulty; but the present outlook does not give much promise of such a result, greatly as it is to be desired.—Globe-Democrats.

Diseased blood, constipation, and kidney, liver and bowel troubles are cured by Karl's Clover Root Tea. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Wages are the laborer's share of the gross product of wealth. When that product is decreased the workman must obtain a smaller share. If the decrease is in value or in quantity the wages will be less in dollars. This year we are buying in other lands millions of dollars of material such as we made at home last year and in the years preceding. This means simply that foreign workmen are preforming for us services for which our workmen are fully competent, but are not permitted to perform. Not only are imports of manufactures increasing, but the products of agriculture are coming in larger quantities. This forces many Americans into idleness. The unemployed men are thus impelled to contend for the places of the workmen who have employment, and the competition can have no other result than to drive down all wages. —The Press N. Y., December 31, 1895.

I was nervous, tired, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tea has made me well and happy. Mrs. E. B. Worden. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

THE RAINY DAY.

The day is cold and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
The vine still clings to the mouldering wall,
But at every gust the dead leaves fall,
And the day is dark and dreary.

My life is cold and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
My thoughts still cling to the mouldering Past,
But the hopes of youth fall thick in the blast,
And the days are dark and dreary.

Be still, sad heart! and cease repining;
Behind the clouds the sun's still shining;
Thy fate is the common fate of all,
Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days be dark and dreary.

—Longfellow.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price, 50c. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

The use of natural gas is one of these modern innovations that are not without serious drawbacks. When the temperature goes to zero the flow stops. Some of the Pennsylvania cities had a freezing experience a few days ago.

In his speech abusive of the supreme court for its decision upon the income tax, Senator Vest took occasion to denounce Mr. Joseph Choate in most offensive style. If Choate had been present, with an opportunity to reply, there would have been little left of the Missouri demagogue besides the vanishing presence of an unpleasant odor.—Louisville, Ky., Commercial.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.
Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NOTICE OF EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in pursuance of an order of sale made by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, on the 13th day of January, 1896, in the matter of the estate of William Jolly, deceased, and to the undersigned, as executors of the last will and testament of said William Jolly, deceased, directed,

We will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, on Saturday, the 15th day of February, 1896, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all of that tract of land belonging to the estate of William Jolly, deceased, lying, being and situate within Washington County, Oregon, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the south half of the donation land claim of Wm. Jolly and wife, in Sec. 14 T 1 N, R 3 W, Will. Mer., and running thence S 5 chains, more or less, to the northwest corner of a tract of land heretofore conveyed to U. M. Howard, thence eastward on the north line of said Howard tract, 21.80 chains to the northeast corner of said Howard tract, thence south 12.27 chains to the southeast corner of said Howard tract, thence south 2 chains, more or less, to the northwest corner of a tract of land now owned by McNally, thence east about 15 chains, more or less, to the northeast corner of the McNally tract of land, thence southward along the east line of the McNally land to the center of McKay creek, thence northward along the center of said McKay creek with the meanderings thereof, to where the same crosses the line dividing the north half from the south half of said Wm. Jolly and wife's donation land claim, thence west on said division line 45 chains, more or less, to the place of beginning, and containing forty (40) acres, more or less, together with all of the right, title, interest and estate of William Jolly, deceased, at the time of his death, or that has since accrued to his estate, in or to the same.

Said land will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers. The portion east of the Howard tract being first sold, and will be upon the following terms of sale:

One-third of the purchase price to be paid, cash in hand.

One-third of the purchase price to be paid one year from the day of sale, and the remainder of the purchase price to be paid two years from the day of sale; deferred payments to draw interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, payable annually, and to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold. Conveyances to be at purchaser's expense.

WM. B. JOLLY,
34-38 FRANK B. JOLLY,
Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. Jolly, deceased.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in the last will and testament of Jacob Keim, late of Cornelius, Washington County, Oregon, has been, duly admitted to probate, by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County. That letters testamentary thereon have been issued to me as executor of said will, and that I have duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of my duties as such executor.

All persons, therefore, having claims against said estate are hereby requested and required to present them, with the proper vouchers, to me, at the law office of Thos. H. Tongue, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Cornelius, Oregon, January 9, 1896.
CARL PEARL,
Executor of the estate of Jacob Keim, deceased. 33-37.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT, 100 feet square, in Portland, a half block distant from the electric car line. This property is offered at a low price for cash, or for acreage property outside the city limits.

For full particulars, enquire of or address MRS. MARY CLAFLIN, Beaverton, Or.

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THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT pays for and prints more news than any other paper in the United States. It will be indispensable during the coming great National Campaign, and the low price places it within the reach of all.

THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT is sold by news dealers everywhere at 2 cents for the Daily and 5 cents for the Sunday issue. Delivered to regular subscribers, Daily and Sunday, 15 cents a week, 60 cents a month. If your local dealer does not handle it, insist upon his procuring it for you, or send your subscription with remittance direct to the publishers.

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EAST AND SOUTH . .

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SOUTHERN PAC. CO.

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY:

South				North
8.30 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	8.10 A M
10.45 A M	Ar	San Francisco	Lv	6.00 P M

Above trains stop at East Portland, Oregon City, Woodburn, Salem, Turner, Marion, Jefferson, Albany, Albany Junction, Tangent, Shedds, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene, Drain, and all stations from Roseburg to Ashland, inclusive.

ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY:

8.30 A M	Lv	Portland	Ar	4.40 P M
5.25 P M	Ar	Roseburg	Lv	8.00 A M

Salem Passenger Daily:

4.00 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	10.15 A M
6.15 P M	Ar	Salem	Lv	8.00 A M

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BETWEEN PORTLAND & CORVALLIS.

Mail Train Daily (Except Sunday).

7.30 A M	Lv	Portland	Ar	6.30 P M
8.50 A M	Lv	Hillsboro	Lv	5.05 P M
12.15 P M	Ar	Corvallis	Lv	1.35 P M

☞At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Central & Eastern Ry.

Express Train Daily. (Except Sunday).

1.45 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	9.25 A M
6.05 P M	Lv	Hillsboro	Lv	7.15 A M
7.25 P M	Ar	McMinnville	Lv	5.50 A M

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