IN MEMORY OF MRS. SARAH PATTERSON.

Hark again, the bell is tolling,
For a soul has crossed the River
To the realms of endless day,
See the crowds of silent mourners
As they gather 'round that bed.

Hark! can't you hear the harps of Glory
As they float upon the air,
Dear ones cease your mourning,
She has just gone home to Heaven;
There awaits a crown of life.

Which our Lord, the Blessed Master
Freely gives at close of life,
Often thorns were in her pathway;
Flowers few were scattered,
She has dear ones over yonder,

They have crossed the restless river,
Let us pause beside that casket,
Scatter flowers on that breast;
See, her hands are folded peaceful,
She is sleeping, she's at rest.

W. C. A. Salem Oregon.

THE FIRST WHITE HOUSE BATH TUB.

In an article on "The Domestic Side of the White House," in the May, Ladies' Home Journal, ex-President Harrison gives this interesting view of the home portion of the Executive Mansion: "Properly speaking," he says, "there are five bedrooms in the Executive Mansion, though by the use of two dressing-rooms and of the end of a short hall, that formerly opened to a large north window, but has now been closed up to make a small bedroom, the number may be increased to eight. There are no suitable servants' quarters. Those provided are in the basement, and only those opening to the south are habitable. The north rooms open upon a damp brick area and are unhealthy. One of the basement rooms having a southern exposure, is fitted up as a billiard room, but very plainly.

"It is said that provision for a library for the White House was first made during Mr. Fillmore's term. Neat cases are arranged about the room and most of them are filled with books—old editions of historical and classical works. There is no catalogue, and the library has not been kept up.

"President Adams introduced billiards into the White House, purchasing the first table, balls and cues at a cost of sixty-one dollars, paying for them out of his own pocket. President Van Buren was charged by a political adversary and scathing critic, as being the first of our Presidents to discover that the pleasures of the warm or tepid bath are the proper accompaniments of a palace life. For it appears that our former presidents were content with the application, when necessary, of the simple shower bath. Mr. Van Buren's critic then refers with high approval to the salutory side of Mr. Adams' heroic habit of bathing in the Potomac "between daybreak and sunrise.'"

OREGON STONE ALL RIGHT.

Mr. John B. McGilvery, of Denver who has a contract to furnish 57,000 cubic yards of stone used in erecting the new Spreckles building in San Francisco, is back in that city after a hurried visit to Oregon.

The stone used in constructing the Spreckles building comes from an Oregon quarry, in Lincoln county, near Yaquina. It is taken out in huge blocks weighing from 10 to 18 tons each, sent to the seaboard on cars, and there shipped to San Francisco on the steamer Farralon.

It was recently discovered at the quarry that some of the blocks, in some unaccountable way, were cracking and the foreman in charge refused to ship any more stone until Mr. McGilvery the contractor, arrived to investigate. The contractor lost no time in coming to Yaquina, and it was speedily ascertained that the cracking was due to exposure of the freshly quarried stone to the sun's rays, causing the sap to evaporate too quickly. This was easily remedied by keeping the stone in the shade a time before shipment.

Mr. McGilvery is one of the big building contractors of the country, having supervised the construction of all the large buildings in Denver, and has been awarded contracts in all parts of the country. He has a high opinion of the Oregon stone used in the Spreckles building and says that contracts recently made for buildings in San Francisco distinctly specify that construction shall be of Oregon stone.

Another quarry of building stone is that in Scoggins valley, Washington county which is pronounced to be superior to that of Lincoln county. It is finer grained, does not absorb water, holds its color and does not have to be seasoned in the shade. The only disadvantage the Washington county quarry is under is the lack of a side track of a mile which solves the transportation problem.

At a recent dinner in New York, General Horace Porter, refering to the recent parade in New York said: "That parade reminded me somewhat of one that General Sherman and I reviewed many years ago. All the bands in the parade played 'Marching Through Georgia.' There were seventeen bands in line, and the seventeenth was worse than all the rest. It would have been a good band to go into battle with, because after it one would have been resigned to any death. After the last band had gone by, General Sherman said: 'Well, if I had ever thought we'd have to stand this, I'll be d—d if I'd have marched through Georgia.'"

Ask your Druggist for the Kindergarten Novelty, "The house that Jack Built." He will give it to you Shiloh's Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

WHAT GAGE SAID.

PROPHESIED IN 1891 THE PREDICAMENT OF OUR TREASURY DEPARTMENT IN 1893.

His Often Quoted Address of 1894—Important as Outlining the Present Views of the Secretary of the Treasury—Importance of Credits—Real Money Versus Promises to Pay—Makeshift Legislation—Summary of Defects of Our Currency System.

The new secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, is not a novice either in the theory or practice of financial affairs. Long before most bankers and business men were greatly concerned about our national finances he saw danger ahead and prophesied what would—and what did—happen, unless certain changes were made in our unscientific and unsound financial system.

On Feb. 19, 1891, Mr. Gage read a paper before the Sunset club in Chicago. After explaining how silver and gold money had been evolved "by the free play of human choice, ending in consensus of action, and never by conventional agreements made in advance," he discussed our own monetary conditions. He pointed out how the United States, by accepting both metals and by allowing its creditors to choose either, kept together the two metals, whose values were diverging rapidly. To the question, Cannot the government continue this policy indefinitely and thus "forever preserve a higher value to the silver coin than its equivalent in silver bullion?" he replied that it could not. "The proportion of silver payments to the government," he said, "will steadily increase until the treasury department will be obliged to either pay in silver or buy gold in exchange for it. With free coinage of silver," he added, "this result will be the sooner reached." Nothing could be clearer or sounder than this. It is precisely what happened.

In the autumn of 1894 he took part in an elaborate discussion of the money question at the Commercial club of Chicago. His address at this meeting is often referred to and is now of much interest, since it contains what he says are still substantially his ideas in regard to currency reform. We quote below the greater part of this address:

"In speaking upon the subject of our money system one must be aware that in whatever he may say he will excite the hostile criticism and draw forth bitter invective from some one or more of the various factions who are seeking to establish on new and experimental foundations our much disturbed financial structure.

"Through our heterogeneous system the public mind has seemingly lost the power to discriminate between real things and the shadows or signs of things. It is necessary that disguises be pulled aside and that real facts appear.

"There is, in truth, only one real money—viz, metallic coin. It may be composed of gold or silver. It might be of something else, but it is not. Greenbacks, treasury notes and national bank notes are but promises to pay. In the nature of things they can be nothing more. They pass as money, perform the functions of money, often more conveniently than money itself. Because of this confusion comes, and we are led astray. Seeing that the greenback is uttered by the government; that it has, by the legal tender quality imparted to it, the power to pay debts, and that it circulates with all the power of money, discrimination ceases—we call it money—and the idea that government can create money by its sanction or fiat becomes rooted in the mind. The distinctions just pointed out are, however, fundamental distinctions. They should be taught in the schools. They are simple, easy to be understood even by a child.

"We admit that on many occasions paper money, whether greenbacks, treasury notes or national bank notes, is more to be desired than gold. Yet more to be desired than either, as proved by the daily conduct of men, is a credit balance in a solvent bank. For, to secure this better form of good, people voluntarily give to the banker these promises to pay—yea, even gold itself—for a credit to an equal sum upon his books. With an entry upon their passbook as evidence of the transaction they claim to have "money in the bank." In popular language, the claim is well enough, but, correctly speaking, it is positively untrue. They have parted with their money, if money they had. It belongs to the banker; it is no longer theirs.

"The consideration they have received is an agreement from the banker to meet their requisitions upon him from time to time. If the banker is faithful to his obligations they have made no bad bargain, for all these things—greenbacks, treasury notes, national bank notes and, to use the popular language, money in bank—are in their nature and essence one—viz, they are forms of credit. Their value, each and all alike, lies in the ability of the owner to convert them at last into the only real form of money now existent—metallic coin. And to push the question a little farther, the only value of the metallic coin lies, not in the coin as a coin, but in the power of the metal the coin contains to exchange for other things.

"It should here be noted that while our silver dollar is real money its power to exchange for other things is more than doubled by another and artificial value imparted to it through the law, which gives it power equal to the dollar in gold to pay customs dues. Having an equal value in this direction, the quantity being limited, it has equal value in all directions, but the difference between the metallic value of the silver dollar and this arbitrary value lies in the realm of credit. What I have so far said lies at the foundation of the subject and must be first understood.

"We have now current in the United States available in the purchase and sale of commodities and for the payment of labor services the following agencies:

"First, gold coin, silver coin—real money.

"Next, greenbacks, treasury notes, national bank notes and bank checks. The last four to be classified together as forms of credit.

"Their respective legal relationships to real money, however, are not alike. The national bank note and the bank check may both be satisfied by the tender of greenbacks or treasury notes, while the last two are redeemed only in coin or in payment of public dues.

"In passing it may be well to note the relative use of these various agencies in the practical operations of commerce and trade. No better place to determine this can be found than the counter of a bank, and the following statement of the amount of each received by a bank in this city on a recent day will indicate their relative importance in that direction:

Gold coin	$9,886
Silver coin	13,838
Gold certificates	4,043
Silver certificates	98,126
Legal tender notes and greenbacks	82,173
Treasury notes	29,498
National bank notes	24,262
Total cash	$260,816
Checks, drafts, bills of exchange	$5,208,041

"Percentage of cash to total credits, 5 per cent.

"The lesson to be drawn from these figures is this:

"Much the larger part of all our commercial exchanges are carried on by bank checks or other instruments of private credit. These instruments all relate to a certain form of money, in place of which they for the moment stand. If uncertainty intervene as to what this related thing—this money—is, or is to be, distrust and confusion enter in. The mighty agency of personal credit is shaken. Commercial exchanges fall off, trade languishes and industry declines.

* * * * * * *

"The greenback was issued to pay debts, not to acquire value, or, if value was received, such value was either consumed or converted into value not available in the market. The greenback paid soldiers and government employees; it bought powder and munitions of war. The existence of a greenback is the evidence of a debt not paid. It is a lien upon the future.

"A national bank note, on the contrary, is the evidence of some existing value which lies somewhere as collateral for its redemption. To transfer such values is the only ordinary and proper function which calls for their issue. The volume in which they will appear marks the rise in prices or an increasing quantity of existing things. Like the bank check, they will be in active service when trade and commerce are active. Thus they enjoy the principle of elasticity, wholly lacking in any possible form of direct government issue. The method of their retirement is wholly different and subjects the trade and commerce of the country to less dangerous strain.

* * * * * * *

"There is no reason why the government should act as warehouseman for either gold or silver. Such a function is outside its proper limit of action. But we are faced by the condition, and it is the bete noire of the treasury. The enormous amount of $500,000,000 of silver, represented by $338,000,000 in silver certificates, added to the $150,000,000 purchased by the government under the Sherman act, constitutes a standing menace to every business interest.

"Our whole monetary system is the resultant of makeshift legislation and unscientific compromises. It is time that reform began. I do not assume to offer more final remedies. In my own opinion the greenbacks should be permanently retired. The silver purchased under the Sherman act should be gradually sold and the treasury notes redeemed and canceled. Some well guarded system of bank note circulation, broader and more elastic than the present national bank act provides, should be inaugurated. Such bank notes should be redeemable at a central place and be redeemable in gold only.

"To sum up, the defects of our present currency system are: 1. A confusing heterogeneity which needs simplification. 2. The greenback controverts the principle of paper money—viz, that every note injected into the commercial system should represent an existing commercial value. 3. The treasury note is a standing evidence of a foolish operation, the creation of a debt for the purchase on a falling market of a commodity for which the purchaser has no use—it lies open to the just charge of being both idiotic and immoral. 4. The national bank note nearly conforms to the true principle of paper money, but the unreasonable requirements for security paralyze its efficiency and operate to destroy its elasticity. 5. The silver certificate encourages the use of silver to a larger extent than consists with the safe preservation of that metal on a parity with gold.

"Would a national commission help to promote reform? There is reason to hope that it would be of great service in that direction. Such a commission, if rightly selected, would throw a flood of light upon these involved questions. The information it might gather would be of immense value to all our people and would guide us to wise legislation.

"Emotion and sentiment are not safe guides in matters of science. A clear apprehension of true principles will lead to correct action."

Tom Watson Accepts the Verdict.

In a letter printed in the New York World of March 9 Thomas E. Watson, ex-candidate for vice president, says:

If there was any clear meaning in the verdict of last November, it was that there should be no free and unlimited coinage of silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1.

A Movement For Currency Reform.

The Massachusetts Reform club of Boston has commenced a systematic movement for practical currency reform. It has recently passed formal resolutions demanding that congress shall adopt some safe plan "whereby our legal tender paper and silver and our silver certificates shall be slowly withdrawn, and gold, gold certificates and bank notes shall gradually take their places." They further advocate "such legislation as will encourage the establishment and successful operation of small banks with local capital and knowledge of credits."

These resolutions are being sent throughout the country, accompanied by a statement setting forth the views of the club and requesting every friend of currency reform to sign the resolutions and send them to congress.

This movement is exactly in line with the action of the Indianapolis conference, which was to impress congress with the fact that there is an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of currency reform.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Gold and Silver Nuggets.

First.—There is not a free coinage country in the world today that is not on a silver (or paper) basis.

Second.—There is not a gold standard country that does not use silver as money along with gold.

Third.—There is not a silver standard country that uses gold along with silver.

Fourth.—There is not a silver standard country that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States.

Fifth.—There is not a silver standard country in which the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's labor.

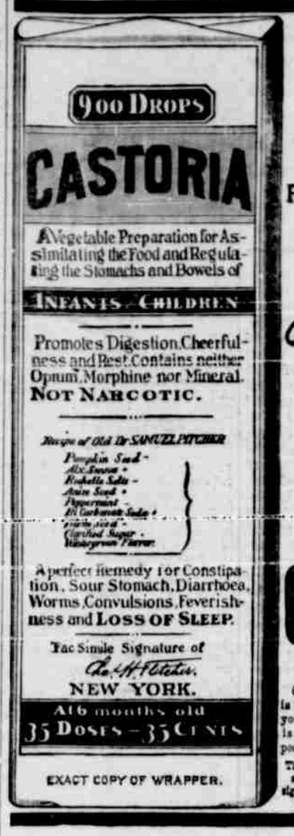
Sixth.—There is not a silver standard country in which interest rates are not higher than in gold countries.

Seventh.—Nearly all civilized countries have turned from a silver to a gold standard during the past century. None has turned from gold to silver.

Two Republican Suggestions to Congress.

The retirement from circulation of United States notes is a step to be taken in our progress toward a safe and stable currency which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the government and the interest and security of the people.—President R. B. Hayes in His Annual Message to Congress Dec. 6, 1880.

The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and to a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which * * * will present a remedy for those arrangements which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions.—President William McKinley in His Inaugural Address March 4, 1897.



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Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone 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.

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.

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.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a sure cure for headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

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.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists. 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

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

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

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ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause only natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 211

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, decree and order of sale, issued out of the Circuit Court, of the State of Oregon for Washington County, in favor of Mary E. Birdsel and against Lesner Gray Frank Gray Bertha Gray E G Conly Cleveland Oil & Paint Manufacturing Co., a private corporation, Chas. H. Dodd & Co., a private corporation, J. A. Imbrie executor of the estate of Robert Imbrie, deceased, R. M. Wade & Co. a private corporation, for the sum of $23 costs, and for the further sum of $2021.50, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum from the 31st day of March 1897, and the further sum of $200 attorneys fees with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 31st day of March, 1897, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ:

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, decree and order of sale, I will on Monday the 17th day of May, 1897, at the south door of the Court House, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to-wit:

Lying and being in Washington County Oregon, and commencing at the quarter section corner on the S line of section 32, T 1 N R 1 W, Will Mer, the same being in the Donation land claim of Lemuel A. Sparks and running thence W 11.50 chs thence N 9.27 chs, thence W 16.04 chs, thence N 3.45 chs, thence E 11.54 ch, thence N 26.50 chs, to the N line of said D L C thence E 4.67 chs, thence S., 45° E 12 chs, thence E 7.11 chs, thence south, 45° E 22 chs, thence W 10.48 chs, to the place of beginning, also lots 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, and 10 in Gray Oak Annex as shown by the plat thereof recorded in the office of the recorder of conveyances for Washington County, Oregon, excepting therefrom the following: beginning at an iron bar in County road from which the N E corner of the L. A. Sparks D L C No 59, T 1 N R 1 E is reached by running N 45' W 18 chs thence E 22.33 chs said beginning being the S W corner of John McCallen's land; thence N 45' W 5.46 chs, thence N 89° 30' W 4.64 chs, thence South 45' east 8.65 chains thence south 89° 30' E 4.58 chs to the center of the road; thence N 45' E 3.16 chs to the place of beginning, containing 4 acres of land more or less.

Excepting also the following: Being part of the L. A. Sparks D L C, beginning at a point in the center of the County road leading from Hillsboro to Portland 548 feet in a northeasterly direction and in the middle of the Hillsboro and Cornell road; thence N 486 feet to place of beginning, thence N 635 feet to the creek, thence due W 548.8 feet, thence due south 635 feet thence due E 548.3 feet to the place of beginning, containing 8 acres, being part of the Gray Oak Annex, Washington County Oregon.

All situate in Washington County Oregon, to satisfy the hereinbefore named sums, and for the costs and expenses of said sale.

Said property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon.

Witness my hand this 14th day of April 1897.

W. D. BRADFORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, decree and order of sale, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County, in favor of M. L. Gove, and against R. A. J. Neckritz and Margarette Neckritz for the sum of $64.20, costs, and for the further sum of $150 U S gold coin with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 30th day of June, 1896 and the further sum of $50 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 1st day of April 1897, attorney fees, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment decree and order of sale, I will, on Monday, the 24th day of May, 1897, at the south door of the Court House, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property towit:

Situated in the county of Washington, and the state of Oregon, being the east half of the southeast quarter of section seven (7) and the west half of the southwest quarter of section eighth (8), township two (2) north range four west, W. M. to satisfy the hereinbefore named sums, and for the costs and expenses of said sale.

Said property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon.

Witness my hand this 13th day of April, 1897.

W. D. BRADFORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.
By E. B. Sappington, Deputy.
F. Boothe, atty for plff. 48—52

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PURSUANT TO AN EXECUTION, ISsued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, dated the 13th day of April 1897, upon a decree of foreclosure duly rendered in the said Court in the case of Sarah Jeffcott, plaintiff, v. Anna M. Hart, William M. Hart Frederick R. Hart and Ada M. Hart, defendents, on March 26, 1897, in favor of plaintiff and against defendants, I will, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the 17th day of May, 1897, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Hillsboro, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the premises described in the decree of foreclosure being situated in Washington County, Oregon, towit: all of lot fifty-six (56) in Steel's Addition to Beaverton, according to the duly recorded maps and plats thereof, said lot containing eleven acres, to satisfy the sum of $1264.20 with interest thereon from March 26, 1897, at the rate of ten per cent per annum and the further sum of $100 attorneys fees, all in United States gold coin and the further sum of $15.50 costs, and the costs of and upon said writ.

Dated, April 13th, 1897.

W. D. BRADFORD
Sheriff of Washington Co. State of Oregon. 47—51

SHERIFF'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION decree and order of sale, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County, in favor of Jacob Bruger and against Isaac B. Everson, Lucinda J. Everson and M. J. Sammons, for the sum of $20, costs, in favor of Jacob Bruger and for the further sum of $3513.52 U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 31st day of March 1897, and the further sum of $1.80 with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 31st day of March, 1897, and the further sum of $5, costs in favor of M. J. Sammons, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, decree and order of sale, I will on Monday, the 17th day of May, 1897, at the south door of the Court House, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, towit:

Beginning at a point 4.46 chs south 1 15' west from the quarter post between sections 27 and 34, town 1 north range 1 west, W ll Mer, and running thence south 1 15' west 34 45 chs, to the northeast corner of the Josiah Hall donation land claim thence west with the north line of said claim 16.60 chs, thence north 42' east 16 chs, thence east 3 chs, thence north 42' east 4 chs, thence west 2.75 chs, thence north 42' east 34.30 chs thence east 16.88 chs to the place of beginning, containing 80.60 acres also the following described tract: Commencing at the quarter section corner between sections 27 and 34 in township 1 north of range 1 west of the Will Mer, running thence south 58.80 chs, to the northeast corner of the Josiah Hall donation land claim, thence west on the north line of said Hall claim 16.60 chs, thence north 58.80 chs, to the southwest corner of the tract of land set off to Lura Small, a minor, thence east 16.60 chs, to the place of beginning all situate within Washington County Oregon, to satisfy the hereinbefore named sums, and for the costs and expenses of said sale.

Said property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon.

Witness my hand this 15th day of April 1897.

W. D. BRADFORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, State of Oregon. 47—51
Thos. H. Tongue & S. B. Huston,
Attorneys for plaintiff.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

GOING EAST?

If you are,
Do not Forget

Three Important Points

First—Go via St. Paul, because the lines to that point will afford you the very best service.

Second—See that the coupon beyond St. Paul reads via the Wisconsin Central because that line makes close connections with all the trans-continental lines entering the Union Depot there, and its service is first-class in every particular.

Third—For information, call on your neighbor and friend—the nearest ticket agent—and ask for a ticket reading via the Wisconsin Central lines, or address

JAS. C. POND, Gen. Pas. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis. 41
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South				North
6.00 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	9.30 A M
7.45 A M	Ar	San Francisco	Lv	5.00 P M

Above trains stop at all stations between Portland and Salem, Turner, Marion, Jefferson, Albany, Tangent, Shedds, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Eugene Cottage Grove, Drain, Oakland, and all stations from Roseburg to Ashland, inclusive.

ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY:

8.30 A M	Lv	Portland	Ar	4.30 P M
5.20 P M	Ar	Roseburg	Lv	7.30 A M

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PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS

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Second-Class Sleeping Cars

ATTACHED TO ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND & COATALLIS.

Mail Train Daily (Except Sunday).

7.30 A M	Lv	Portland	Ar	3.50 P M
8.50 A M	Lv	Hillsboro	Lv	2.20 P M
12.15 P M	Ar	Corvallis	Lv	1.05 P M

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

Express Train Daily, (Except Sunday).

4.50 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	8.25 A M
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7.50 P M	Ar	McMinnville	Lv	5.50 A M

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