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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1897.

The latest thing in science is the invention of an apparatus for photographing sound. It is said to be very simple. The inventor is now at work on a machine that will not only record sound but reproduce it on a type written page. If he succeeds the stenographers occupation is gone.

It is proposed to increase the revenue by providing a stamp for bank checks. Should this be done, it would force the use of more coin than has been in circulation before. With many business men, all claims are paid by checks. If a stamped check is required, all small claims will be paid in coin. The measure will not be popular. The American people never did take kindly to the stamp act.

South Carolina's new senator, Hon. J. C. McLaurin, who succeeds the late Senator Earle, adds another to the list of southern protectionists in the senate of the United States. Six of the thirty southern members of that body are now protectionists while the house of representatives showed in its vote on the tariff bill no less than thirty votes for the protective theory as exemplified in the Dingley bill.

Hon. John Meyers last week chief of police in Portland is no longer chief because the police commission at Mayor Pennoyer's insance removed. The Mayor says this was dona to make the department more efficient. This is equivolsit to saying that John was inefficient. It makes him mad and while he does not talk now he promises to have something to say hereafter by which it is understood that he will help to drive nails into Pennoyer's coffin at the next election.

But little has been said lately of the Turko-Greek dispute, but yesterday the sky was not really clear. England said flat that no christian territory should be ceded to the Turks. Germany looked about a little and noted that the Russian minister was siding with the English, whereupon she was more yielding. England and Germany are not well disposed with each other over some South African matters, which fact inclines them to make faces over the eastern question.

There are two parties in Spain, the conservatives, which is in power, and the liberals. As near as the situation can be made out, the liberals refused to go into the halls of legislation thus doing what we in America call "break a quorum." The prime minister resigned, but the queen, instead of accepting the resignation advised with the leaders of the liberal party and then refused to be governed by their counsel, but persuaded the old ministers that she had confidence in them and induced the prime minister to remain in office. The liberals who expected to succeed to office, had determined to recall Weyler from Cuba and inaugurate reforms. However, Weyler remains, doubtless feeling more secure than ever. Spanish relations with the United States has not been improved, and the Burbon party will not find easier management than before. The liberals still continue to break the quorum.

Man has instituted some customs in these latter days that are worthy the decorum of the highest civilization. Indeed, they approach the matchless beauty of Christianity itself. The thing in mind is the funeral customs and ceremonies of the civic societies. By the extended organization of these lodges and the universal adoption of funeral rites on branch may request another branch of the same order though in a distant city to bury the dead of its own local organization. Before hand the membership knows that the request will not only be complied with but that it will be cheerfully done. An illustration in point is the funeral last Sunday morning of Mrs. Brisban, a comparative stranger who was brought from Astoria, her late residence to be buried from the home of her aged father and mother. True the remains were accompanied by her sorrowing husband and her two heart broken boys, but they were relieved of all care by a simple request of the La Fayette Lodge, Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W., to the Hillsboro lodge. The members here assume the direction of the funeral and though personal strangers, they recognize the ties of sisterhood and gently and lovingly laid the body of the deceased to rest. This was done because of the discipline of the membership for years makes it possible. The same thing can happen in almost any town or city in the nation, for the order is everywhere represented. Men may wonder of what material the bonds are made that hold the membership together. These are the threads—visit the sick, bury the dead, protect the widow and orphan. Who would break them or who can?

WHAT IS DOING IN FLAX.

The Oregon Womans Flax Fiber Association has contracted for the flax straw that will be grown on 125 acres of land which has been planted in Marion county near Salem. This years' operation is purely experimental but is undertaken on a working scale so that at the end of the season some certain knowledge of what can be done in flax culture will be obtained. The association agrees to pay farmers $5 per ton for flax straw 24 inches in length, $3 in lengths the price is $9; 36 inches $11; 40 inch straw and 60 inch $25 per ton. It is claimed that flax will grow from 36 to 48 inches high, which brings the price up to about $12.50 per ton. It is claimed that from 2½ to 3½ tons can be grown on an acre of good land. The straw must be clean—that is free from weeds or grain stalks, and the head or bushy part must not be longer than six inches. A scutching mill will be put in an unused flour mill in Salem which the association has free of rent including power. The machinery exclusive of power will cost about $250. The fiber from the scutching mill is ready to be baled after which it is ready to be shipped to any part of the world. Its value in that shape is from $200 to $300 per ton. A ton of straw will make about a fourth of a ton of fiber or under very favorable circumstances a third of a ton.

If it shall be demonstrated that flax will, when rotated over the land grew year after year, it will be a profitable industry for it is seen that it requires machinery no more expensive to prepare it for market than is required for wheat. A farmer will pay $150 for a binder to cut his wheat, and from $800 to $1500 for a thresher to shell it out and separate it from the chaff. What more will the flax grower have to do? Scutch mills can be put up every few miles and the flax straw put in shape for market. The outcome of this experiment will be watched with interest.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

The house bill contained a sugar schedule which did not please the sugar trust people. The senate finance committee proposed another schedule which received some very unfavorable comments. And while the finance committee declared that the amendments were proper and no more favorable to the trust than the other, objections were not silenced. In view of the differences of opinion that existed, a republican conference was called and a new schedule formulated.

The text of the new sugar schedule is as follows:

"On sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada and concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by a polariscope not above 85 degrees, 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by polariscopic test 3-100 of a cent per pound additional and fractions of a degree in proportion, and on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through the process of refining, 1 95-100 of a cent.

"Molasses testing over 40 degrees and not above 56 degrees, 3 cents per gallon; testing 56 degrees and above, 9 cents per gallon; sugar drawings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to a duty as molasses or sugar as the case may be according to polariscope test.

"Sugar, tank bottoms sprups, cane juice or beet juice, melada, concentrated molasses, the product of any country which pays, directly or indirectly, a bounty on export thereof, shall pay, in addition to the foregoing rates, a duty equal to such bounty, or as much thereof as may be in excess of any tax collected by such country upon such exported article as beet or cane from which it was produced."

SECRETARY GAGE IN CINCINNATI.

No utterance by this administration since the President's Inaugration Address and his message to Congress has attracted so much attention, or been received with so much satisfaction as the brief remarks of Secretary of the Treasury Gage at the recent gathering of manufacturing and commercial organizations at Cincinnati, in which he gave an assurance that the party pledges with reference to currency are to be carried out as promptly as those now being performed with reference to tariff and bimetallism. His utterances on that occasion were, it is understood, not only official as coming from the Secretary of Treasury, had been submitted, in substance at least, to the President for his approval, thus lending additional interest to the assurance which they carry. They are so important and reassuring that they are reproduced herewith in full:

As I have observed and listened to the words passing from lip to lip among the members of the commercial clubs gathered here, I discover two particular themes which have a first place in the thoughts of all. These two themes are the tariff and the public finances. Upon the settlement of these two questions, enterprise waits and industry languishes. Over fifty times I have been asked, "When will the tariff discuss on end and the measures proposed received the final vote which will formulate the measure into law?"

Over fifty times more I have been asked, "Have the financial reforms, for which the people struggled in November last, been forgotten?"

Now, it is not to be wonderful at that you who have so long borne the burden of anxiety and fear, who have so long waited and watched for the restoration of conditions upon which some secure estimate of to-morrow can be made, should grow nervous and impatient over every act or word which seems to suggest doubt or delay in the establishment of such conditions.

I have thought that on this occasion I could do no better service than to give you needed reassurance and hope. As to the great fabric now before Congress, known as the tariff bill, I have nothing to say in detail. I want to bear testimony, however, to the real and great faith of those, in both houses, who have that measure in charge. They are fully conscious of their great responsibility and are working faithfully to discharge them. Nor do I think that the opponents of the measure are likely to oppose with willful and unjust obstructions the course of legislation. Protest there will be, more or less, fencing for position must be expected, but having now come into contact with many of the Representatives of the people in both houses of Congress, I feel it my duty to bear witnesses, so far as it may have value, to the honorable and patriotic motives that inspire the minds of the great majority, whether upon one side of the house or the other, and I prophesy an early result in the national councils to which this great commercial question is now committed.

I make these remarks, not to defend a body for whom I hold no commission to speak, but to correct, in one direction, if I may the operation of an injurious sentiment—a sentiment which is sowing evil seeds in many directions. It is dividing classes, destroying unity and breeding hatreds. The one word for that sentiment is "distrust." Faith and courage lead to conquest and victory. Distrust paralyzes and destroys. As to the financial question, to which I have already referred, I must content myself with a few words. I am glad that they may be words of assurance. Many of you harbor the suspicion that the administration has just now installed into the responsibilities of high office, has forgotten, or is likely to forget, the mandate of the people, whose voice in behalf of honest money and sound finances rang out load and clear in November last, put that suspicion aside. It is unjust and unfounded.

In good time and in proper order the affirmative evidences of my declarations will appear. In the meantime, my friends, do your part to help those charged with legislative and administrative duties. Do not let the inertia engendered by fear and distrust creep over you. We have been passing through a period of great trial, and pobly we have endured the strain. The future is not dark with forebodings. It is illuminated with rational hope. The revival of industry is near, and with the establishment of a revenue law sufficient to bring into the Treasury an amount adequate to meet the reasonable needs of our government and with the establishment of our finances on a sound and enduring basis, nothing now foreseen can delay the recovery of past losses and the inauguration of a new forward movement along the lines of material advancement and social progres, which we may humbly trust is in the benevolent mind of God to bestow upon the American people.

A PROTECTIONIST.

Tillman, of South Carolina, made this remarkable tariff speech in the senate yesterday, not remarkable as good sound protection logic, but unexpected from that orator. Said Tillman: "Democrats are in a period of transition. They do not know where they are at. The older and more experienced proclaim their allegiance to the old, time honored doctrines. We had an impassioned speech yesterday by Mills on behalf of the Walker tariff principles, brought forward at this late day as democratic doctrine.

"Secession, nullification and other issues which have passed out of the minds of men, might as well be brought here. The tariff is merely a question of policy as to how the government will raise revenue. It is to the best interest of the American people that the articles consumed by our people should be produced by our people. If that's republican doctrine, well and good. If it is not democratic doctrine it ought to be. As to the farmers, the need was not for more farmers, but for tariff which no longer would rob the farmers we have."

HOW SOCIETY IS EXPOSED.

The week before last Julien Epping, superintendent of the registered letter department of the Portland post office, Charles Watson, George Watson, his brother, George Powers and detective Holsaple of the Portland police department were arrested on a charge of conspiracy to rob the post office. Who blowed? Frank H. Gauthier a Frenchman whose wife is a Spanish or Mexican woman. Gauthier is an opium fiend, a gambler, a moral wreck. He said he wanted to reform and being taken in some crooked ways touching chinese forged certificates, he told the whole story which proved to be truth for the written evidences were found. He then told the remarkable story of the proposed post office robbery. Men who could be trusted were secreted so that they could hear the conversation between this Frenchman and Epping. Gauthier was admitted into the post office and there among the sacks Epping talked of the details of the robery: Gauthier was instructed how to operate an intricate lock, how to tie and gag Edping, how to select the valuable packages.

On the preliminary examination, Epping had no great difficulty in proving that Gauthier is a worthless vagabond, a liar, a gambler and probably a thief, yet they associated together and that too on Epping's invitation for he took him into the post office. It Epping is an honest man, why did he associate with this bad man? There is a hint in the testimony that Epping knew him to be a criminal and that he was trying to catch him. It would be better for Uncle Sam's clerks to attend strictly to business where there is ample opportunity for making records, and let crime detecting alone. Before Epping is out of this scrape he will doubtless think the same. Watson is badly involved in this matter and so is Holsapple. The decitive doubtless caresses his conscience and thinks he was working for a reputation as a thief catcher. Of course he could detect run down and get the glory in catching a bold burglar when he, the dective, helped to plan the crime. It looks as though the "detectives" not only in Portland but in some other places have a thief trust which they use as punching bags. It is that state of affairs that makes vigilance committees popular with the people. Holsapple was held under bonds of $1000 to appear at the November term of the U. S Court. He gave it. Watson was held in the sum of $2000. He gave it. Epping was held in the sum of $5000. He could not raise the bond and he is in jail. Gauthier and wife were held in the sum of $1000 each to appear as witnesses. They have no friends wherefore they are sent to the McMinnville jail.

This case brings to mind some methods. A few months ago a lawyer in Portland lost his overcoat. He went to the police station and an officer was sent out and soon returned with tidings of the coat. It was in the store of a second hand dealer on Front street. The lawyer went for his garment but to get it he must pay $4.50. "No sir, This is my coat. It was stolen and I have a right to take my property whenever found." "Well you pay the bill and you can have it," so said Soloman, so said the "detective." The lawyer at once went to his office and commenced drawing a complaint for replevin. The policeman saw he had no greenhorn to deal with consequently he went to the office to try persuasion. "Now I think you had better pay what he is out on that coat, $1.50, for these second hand men must be protected or else we could never recover stolen property." The lawyer saw the point, paid the discounted fee and got his coat. The second hand dealer buys at some price everything that is offered even if he knows it is stolen for he knows he will loose nothing though the owner turns up while there is a chance to make a good percentage, a certain market is furnished to the thief for his stolen plunder. The detective is satisfied with the arrangment since he is growing in fame while he is not obliged to do any work. But society is preyed upon.

THE HOUR FOR ACTION.

The American sugar grower's society has issued the following circular. At first glance it might be thought it is late, since the senate acted upon the sugar schedule this week, but it must be kept in mind that the bill will have to be considered by a conference committee since there is no probability that the senate will agree to the house schedule, and hence the Grower's society will have work to do. The circular bears dat May 20th and reads:

Dear sir:

The heretofore promising outlook for legislation favorable to a speed development of our domestic sugar industry, is clouded by the senate finance committee's concession to the trust. This has justly created a scandal which unjustly affects the farmers' interests.

Here is what the farmers want;

1.—A specific duty equal to 1½cts. per pound on sugar testing 90°, which the average quality of domestic raw sugar made in our beet sugar and sugar cane mills. This would be got by making the Dingley rate of 1c per pound for 75° test begin at 73° test. It is 6-1000c more than the Dingley rate.

2.—A further or differential duty of 1-8c as special protection to refiners which is enough to prevent foreign refined sugar from underselling domestic refined of either home or foreign production. This 1-8 differential is the Dingley rate, while the senate's bill makes differential 3-16c to nearly 1-2c per pound, according to quality of sugar and way it is figured.

3.—Farmers want all sugars to pay above duties, hence oppose Hawaiian free sugar and the eight-tenths of 1 per cent. discount on other reciprocity sugar proposed in Dingley bill. On these two points the senate bill is all right.

4.—We also want countervailing duties equal to foreign export bounties, as favored by both Dingley and senate bills.

We refuse to be a party to any "dicker" with the trust whereby such extraordinary protection is granted as to make the whole schedule unpopular. We believe the plan is simple, effective, just to producers, refiners and consumers of sugar, and reasonable that would it command support irrespective of party.

Will you please at once write or telegraph both the Senators from your state to the above effect. Also Hon. W. B. Allison and N. W. Aldrich of the Senate finance committee. Please do this instantly—no time to loose. A few days latter write to your representative in congress. Address all these parties at the Senate or House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. Get every member of your organization to do likewise, also every one else you can. Petitions are no good at this juncture. Red hot letters, short and to the point sent quick to the parties named above, are most effective. Help us, at least, to the extent of such letters in our efforts to build up the new industry that remains for farmers, so as to put into their pocket a big share of the $100,000,000 now annually sent abroad for imported sugar.

Earnestly and respectfully yours,

THE AMERICAN SUGAR GROWERS' SOCIETY.

Bacon of Georgia succeeded in getting an amendment to the tariff bill adopted leaving a duty of 20 per cent advalorem on cotton imported. This is the first time in history when cotton has been taxed. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 42 to 17. All the republicans and five democrats voted for the measure.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. Va., and one of the most widely known men in the state was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficent command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing could be done for me and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. 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.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are today its warmest friends. For sale by Delta Drug Store.

S. S. CONVENTION.

The eighth annual convention held in Beaverton June 3d, proved to be a decided success. The day opened bright and clear and delegates began to pour in from all directions.

After the devotional exercises Rev. Shelley called the meeting to order which he presided over during the entire session in an efficient and satisfactory manner. Mr. Raleigh, state superintendent, opened the first topic and each subject was taken up and thoroughly discussed, many new ideas being dropped that will aid the S. S. worker in his task that are to come.

The session was made interesting and profitable by a paper on "The model lesson" by Mrs. F. W. Cady and "Punctuality and attendance" by Harry Baker, Cornelius, also by the presence of the Reverends Hughes, Star and Taggert and State Supt. Raleigh, of Portland.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President F. W. Cady Beaverton; vice presidents Rev. H. A. Dech, Hillsboro; Rev Geo. A. Taggert Beaverton; Eli Haines, Forest Grove; P. Patton, Gaston, Alec Chalmers, Greenville; Cor. Secretary and Treas. Mrs. C. P. Blanchard, Hillsboro; Recording secretary, Wm. Robb, Centerville.

Much credit is due to Mr. Hardingham who acted as recording secretary through the session. Delegates to state convention, Rev. R. L. Shelly, Hillsboro, and Miss Odell, Forest Grove.

The following is an extract from the resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That we shower on the good people of Beaverton our fulsome and hearty thanks, for their entertainment so thoroughly in harmony with the Gospel good measure pressed down and running over, toothsome, wholesome and satisfying.

Rev. S. A. Starr
Mrs. H. B. Lace } Com.
P. Patton

Better Banking Facilities Needed.

Discussing the poor credit and banking facilities of the west and south before the last meeting of the American Economic association, Mr. Thomas G. Shearman said:

In the 11 southern states it is impossible that one-tenth of the farmers could have any bank accounts or could ever draw checks in payment for their retail transactions. In the recent campaign the successful candidate received the votes of 23 states, the defeated candidate the votes of 22. The 23 states hold 92 per cent of all bank deposits and depositors. Deducting from the other 22 states the silver states and a few large cities, the remaining vast agricultural section of the country, having 40 per cent of the population and 75 per cent of the area, has less than 4 per cent of the bank deposits and depositors. This suggests what was the real grievance of this mass of voters, although they did not themselves understand it. Their banking facilities are proportionately only one-sixteenth of the rest of the country.

Wyoming's Common Sense Action.

By defeating an unqualified free silver resolution and substituting a resolution in favor of free coinage of gold and silver by international agreement, the Republican legislature of Wyoming taught a lesson of common sense and practical politics to all the states of the northwest. The free coinage of silver on any other basis than that of actual value is a delusion which was effectually disposed of last November.—New York World.

The Japanese government has adopted the gold standard. The Japs are the most progressive people of the east. All progressive nations are on the gold basis. —Pomeroy (O.) Leader.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Sufferer Relieved.

A Tale of Suffering and Subsequent Relief.

From the Press, Columbus, Ohio.

One of the many persons in Columbus, Ohio, who have been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is Miss Jerusha McKinney, of 50 South Centre Street. Miss McKinney is well and favorably known, especially in educational circles, as she has been for a number of years a faithful and progressive school teacher.

For some time she has been very ill and the sufferings and tortures endured by her for months have been unusually severe.

The tale of her sufferings and the subsequent relief and final cure which she derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, aroused considerable agitation among her many friends and others.

A reporter was detailed to obtain a reliable account of this marvelous case, and when he called he found Miss McKinney at her comfortable and cozy home where she cheerfully complied with his request. She said:

"The first indication that I had that anything was wrong with my health was about three years ago. I suffered the most excruciating pains in different parts of my body and was almost crazed at times. My sleep was disturbed by horrible dreams and I had begun to waste away to almost a shadow. To add to my other afflictions the malady assumed a catarrhal turn and I was soon a victim to that horrible as well as disgusting disease. I consulted the family physician who gave me some kind of a nostrum and I was foolish enough to imagine that it benefited me. I followed the advice of the physicians but noticed no perceptible improvement in my condition and was about to despair of ever becoming a strong and well woman again.

"Some of my lady friends were calling on me one afternoon and before them I happened to mention my troubles, when one of them recommended that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had never had any faith in medicines of that kind and paid but little attention to the suggestion. It was not long after this, however, that I again heard the pills highly recommended by several persons, and then it was that I decided to give them a trial and purchased one box of the pills. I soon began to notice an improvement in my condition and before the whole box had been taken my health was so much improved that I was about ready to begin singing the praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I was not yet thoroughly convinced and decided to wait a while before growing enthusiastic over the results, and had begun on the second box before I was confident that I had at last found a medicine to meet the requirements of my case. I discontinued my calls to the physicians and have left them alone since. I am now as well and strong as I ever was in my life; am entirely free from all those terrible symptoms that were such a burden to my life. I eat regularly and sleep like a babe. No more are my slumbers haunted with fearful dreams and when I retire at night I go to sleep at once. I regard Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People as my salvation, and would recommend them to all ladies troubled as I was. The pills are more than what is claimed for them and anyone giving them a trial will soon come to the same conclusion regarding their merits that I have."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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THREE COLLEGE COURSES

CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY

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directly and indirectly, by people who cannot do their own figuring, write their own letters, or keep their own books; and who do not know when business and legal papers which they must handle every day are made out correctly. ☞All these things, and much more, we teach thoroughly.

Hundreds of our graduates are in good positions, and there will be openings for hundreds more when times improve. Now is the time to prepare for them. Besides, a business education is worth all it costs, for one's own use. Send for our catalogue, to learn what and how we teach. Mailed free to any address.

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A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

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or W. A. WANN, Sec. of Faculty.

"I don't believe there ever was so good a pill made as Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They will do all you recommend them for and even more. When I have a cold and ache from head to heels, a dose or two of these pills is all the medicine needed to set me right again. For headache,

Pill Clothes.

The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, and disguises it to the sensitive palate. Some coats are too heavy; they won't dissolve, and the pills they cover pass through the system, harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill, with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

a This testimonial will be found in full in Ayer's "Curebook," with a hundred others. Free. Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hillsboro-Portland Stage

From and after April 30, 1897, the undersigned will run a stage from Cornelius to Portland and return on,

.. Tuesdays and Fridays ..

Leave Cornelius at 6 o'clock a. m., Hillsboro hotels at 6:30. Arrive in Portland at 9:30 a. m. Returning leave Portland at 4 p. m.

.. Fare 50 cts each way ..

Small orders executed with care and express packages carried.

T. E. CORNELIUS, Proprietor.

April 29, 1897.

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25 Yards silk Fish Lines	30 "
Shirt Waist sets	10 "
Pencil Tablets, 2 for	5 "
20 Yards Bleached Muslin	$1.00
2 Papers Pins	5 cts.
1 Bottle Mustange	5 "
Good Shoe Brushes	10 "
Clothes Brushes	12 "
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Lace, per yard	5 "
Ribbon, all widths, per yard	10 "

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