The Plain Truth About Camp Merritt.

We suspect that, if the people of Oregon understood all the facts of the situation in the military camps at San Francisco, respecting the surroundings and conditions of our supplemental contingent of troops—some 300 or more lads drawn directly from domestic life—there would fall upon the authorities such a storm of grief and rage as would move somebody to instant and positive action. Much has been said, it is true, so much as to create weariness in the public mind; but not enough has been said plainly to expose one-tenth part of the wretchedness and infamy of the situation as it is described by persons who have visited Camp Merritt and whose judgment is not to be questioned.

The Oregon supplemental contingent was picked up here and there all over the state, mustered into service by Captain Kendall, of the regular army, and sent forward to San Francisco in detachments, unaccompanied by officers. By the middle of July the whole body of recruits were at Camp Merritt. Upon arrival they were taken in charge, after a fashion, by a corporal from the Thirteenth Minnesota regiment, located near by, and for the first weeks of their stay, there was no other officer on the ground. On July 22, a lieutenant of a Kansas regiment, a young man of good intent but without military experience, was put in charge; and from that time until just now he has been the only officer with whom our lads have had any relation.

In other words, the boys have been practically without officers, and, of course, without the protection of organization and authority. There has been nobody with power to enforce military discipline, or discipline of any kind, as to times of duty, rest, sanitation and presence in camp. Food has been in fairly liberal supply, but nobody has known how to enforce thoroughness in cooking or regularity in eating. The earliest arrivals were quartered in an abandoned stable, sleeping in horse-stalls, with a light supply of blankets. It was not until August 7—three weeks after the arrival of the last detachment—that suitable bedding was supplied. After the first few days, or a full month before the date above named, the whole force was camped in the sand, and there they lay, night after night, in the cold fogs and in the fierce winds which make the more exposed parts of San Francisco all but uninhabitable in midsummer, even by persons ordinarily housed and provided. To make matters worse, they were miserably and insufficiently supplied with clothing.

The cruelest part of the story is yet to be told. Camp Merritt is in a great city, accessible easily to all that is tempting and ruinous to youth and inexperience. A street-car ride of fifteen minutes may—and does—bring to the camp swarms of the city's worst population. Under the most rigid discipline possible to be enforced, such a situation would be one of extreme hazard to the moral and physical well-being of troops; and it scarcely needs to be told what has happened under the unorganized, unofficered, unprotected condition in which our boys have stood during the past several weeks. When it is told that night and day the camp has swarmed with vilest of the town, is it needful to say that that which the dispatches have called "measles" is not—excepting, possibly, in a few instances—measles, but something shamefully and infamously worse? Is it surprising that one-third of our whole supplemental contigent have been ordered to hospital, and that a large proportion of those remaining in camp now removed to the Presidio, a place not quite so exposed—are miserably ill and unfit for any duty?

There will come a time later on when the fathers and mothers of Oregon will demand to know where the blame lies for this stupendous outrage. Who sent these lads, ill-fed and half-clothed, to suffer in the bleak winds? Who is responsible for their exposures to vicious temptations, too great for the imprudence of youth and unsophistication? Whose duty neglected was that of providing for the boys ordinary military discipline and the direction and care of experienced officers? These questions will be asked of Captain Kendall, the mustering officer; of the governor of the state, of the higher military authorities and of the president himself—and the answer will be demanded.

But just now there is a more pressing duty. Some improvement has been made in the conditions surrounding the boys; but they are still bad, very bad, considering the physical state in which the experiences of the past six weeks have left them. To continue where they are and as they are, would be to destroy the lives of many and to confirm upon others unspeakable miseries for life. Who is to act in this emergency? The women of the Red Cross have tried, and have accomplished much for immediate relief; but this is not enough. Somebody with sufficient official weight to command attention and respect should go to San Francisco, reform the conditions, if they can be reformed, and, failing in that, enforce the return of the boys to their homes. We commend to the governor of Oregon, as a matter lying within the competence and duty of his office, that either in person or through his military aids, he probe this outrage to the bottom and do what may be done to save further suffering and injury.—Oregonian.

Jefferson and Expansion.

It is a gross perversion of the doctrines of Jefferson to maintain that he, the father of our wise policy of territorial expansion, was absolutely opposed to the annexation of any noncontiguous possession, with the exception of Cuba. A writer in the New York Sun finds that long before he discussed with President Monroe the desirability and importance of adding Cuba to our system of states, Jefferson urged John Adams, who was at the time prime minister to the Court of St. James, the expediency of conciliating the people of Nova Scotia with a view to attaching that territory to the colonies. In 1705, two years after signing the treaty of peace with England, Jefferson, then minister at the court of Versailes, wrote to Mr. Adams as follows:

"Is it possible to persuade our countrymen to make peace with the Nova Scotians? I am persuaded that nothing is wanting but advances on our part; and that it is in our power to draw off the greatest proportion of that settlement, and free ourselves of rivals who may become of consequence. We are at present cooperating with Great Britain, whose policy it is to give ailment to that bitter enmity between her states and ours, which may secure her against their ever joining us."

The federal constitution had not then been formed; the union had not been formed; the colonies were still held together by the leather and elastic bonds of the old articles of confederation. But although we had not yet become a nation in any sense of the term, the acquisition of territory, no matter through what instrumentalities, whether war or peace was recognized by Jefferson as a fundmaental principle of our policy.

The ground on which Jefferson, in his far-seeing wisdom, advocated this initial step in the acquisition of territory is of supreme significance today. Jefferson's animating idea was to extend and safeguard our trade, to crush out by territorial acquisition, complete and absolute, possible and probable commercial competition. Could he have succeeded in obtaining Nova Scotia from England, or years later, in winning Cuba from Spain, he would readily have evolved a system for their just government and perpetual redemption. Thomas Jefferson never pulled down a flag.—Daily Statesman.

Why the Germans Succeed

America is ahead of other nations in many things, but it certainly is not ahead in the thorough, systematic, careful preparation of every youth for his life work. It is rare, a writer in "Success" tells us, to find an English bookkeeper who cannot use shorthand, or a German accountant who cannot write well several languages; but American boys do not consider these acomplishments necessary. They expect to jump into a position, as a rule, with very little preparation, and then they grumble if they are not advanced rapidly.

Canon Farrar says that young Englishmen complain bitterly because German clerks are getting their places. A wealthy member of parliment told him that, if he advertised for a clerk who knew enough of foreign languages to conduct a wide business correspondence, he could find plenty of German youths who were competent. They had come to England and worked for nothing in order to learn English. They could often speak and write three or four languages, whereas the English applicants really knew nothing but English. He said, also, that when 6 o'clock came, every English clerk would jump from his seat the minute the clock struck, shut his book with a bang, hurry it into his desk, and be off in a moment to his gymnasium or his bicycle, while the German clerks would quietly finish whatever they were doing, before they left.

A story of Washington.

The "Father of His Country" was an eminently fair man. An illustration of this characteristic was told to a newspaper correspondent by an old resident of Alexandria, Va.

They stood on the second floor of the market-house in Alexandria and looked down at the open court within it, which is now filled with hundreds of booths where the farmers bring their products for sale on market days

"It was on that spot," said the narrator, "that Washington was knocked down by Lieut Payne. Payne was a candidate for the legislature against Fairfax, of Alexandria. Washington supported Fairfax, and when he met Payne here, he made a remark that Payne considered an insult, and Payne knocked him down.

"The story went like lightening through the town that Colonol Washington was killed, and some of his troops would have made short work of Payne had Washington not prevented them. He pointed to his black eye and told them that this was a personal matter and that he knew how to handle it. Every one thought this meant a duel.

"The next day Payne got a note from Washington asking him to come to the hotel. He expected a duel, but went. Washington said, 'Mr. Payne, I was wrong yesterday, but if you have had sufficient satisfaction, let us be friends.' The two became such strong friends after that, that Payne was one of the pall-bearers at Washington's funeral."

A Thirty-Word Biography.

Dr. Guthrie once told the following story:

"One of our boys, a very little fellow, but uncommonly smart, entered the lists and carried off the prize against the whole of England and Scotland by his answer to the question; 'Can you give the history of the Apostle Paul in 30 words?'

"His answer was: 'Paul was born at Tarsus and brought up at Jerusalem; he continued a persecutor, until his conversion; after which he became a follower of Christ, for whose sake he died.

He Knew his Bearings.

"Do you know your orders, sentinel?" was asked according to a newspaper paragraph, of a not over-bright Irish soldier on guard duty at Fort Logan, Col.

"Yis, sor," was the reply.

"Do you know the points of the compass?" continued the officer.

"Yis, sor."

"If you face the rising sun, your left hand would be on the north of you and your right hand to the south of you. What would be behind you?"

"Me knapsack, sor," sententiously remarked the soldier.

France, and Paris in particular, is on the threshold of one of its periodical revolutions, which may, however, prove of very brief duration. If the Dreyfus infamy, once again arousing the entire civilized world to gossipy agitation, does not eventuate in a political upheaval, the mercurial nature of the French people must have undergone an improbable, radicla change. Daniel Webster reasoned that suicide was a confession of guilt. Accepting the great thinker's theory as sound philosophy, Colonel Henry's suicide substantially acquitted Dreyfus of having treasonably communicated with the German military authorities, for which he now daily is suffering a living death. This whole matter is a monstrous one when considered that it originated from an insignificant salon scandal—and scarcely a scandal at that, implicating one woman only. The Paris army party already is making an ingenious defense for the general staff, which is resigning by reason of the just and highly commendable course pursued by the new minister of war. The other party, while not exactly convinced of Dreyfus' innocence, demands a reopening of the case. No one need be surprised at any day to read that a warship has been dispatched to return the disgraced and condemned officer to Paris. His arrival will sound the revolutionary key-note, which may also furnish an opportunity for another coup d'etat dissolving the republic.—Telegram.

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HINDOO HORRORS.

Terrible Suffering Occasioned by the Drought.

A Ceylonese in Chicago Tells of the Miseries of the Poor Buddhists—Contagion and Starvation Are Rife.

"The present drought in India is one of the most severe ever known," said Mr. Vincent L. Tissera recently.

"I am from Ceylon and know what the horrors of a famine resulting from drought are. Ten or 12 years ago the Ceylonese were the victims of a comparatively mild water famine, but the suffering I witnessed then wrung my heart and I can see as plain as though I were in the country the agony of the starving Hindoos. The British papers have not given the truth in its pitiful completeness, and even though they did all in their power to alleviate the present distress thousands must die of starvation. Russia's proffered aid was refused by the English for political reasons. John Bull wants nothing done that will augment the kindly feelings of the Hindoos for the Russians. There are 200,000,000 people and nearly all of them are vegeterians. They believe it a sin to kill an animal and the result is easily seen. No vegetation on which they can subsist can escape the drought, and pathetically sincere in their belief of the teachings of Buddha, the poor, ignorant people will starve rather than prove unfaithful to this time-honored tenet of their religion and eat the flesh of animals.

"America has spent millions of dollars in sending and maintaining missionaries in India and I, as a Christian, am thankful for it, but now is the time when the Americans, and the churches especially, can show that the love and charity they have preached so many years to my countrymen are not merely subjects of discourse but real conditions. Aid from America would do more for the conversion of these people than all the preaching that has been done in all the years since missions were first established in India. It is a charity the ignorant could understand and I know and God knows how woefully they are in need of it now.

"A car load of husks would be received with the joy of a people who have been living on roots that the drought has spared. Millions of people have no other food and knowing the likely results of such diet they still must eat. Leprosy is the outcome in many cases, but what will not a starving man do? Think of your own arctic explorers who resorted to cannibalism. But leprosy, though the most dreaded disease and a common one in India, is not the most prevalent or fatal of the ills that come from root diet and impure water. A plague called in the native tongue 'burbonie' fever, something like yellow fever, carries off thousands. I hear daily that it has begun its ravages to add to the horror of starvation and poverty. One day 800 died of it, but it has not begun to do its worst yet."

Mr. Tissera is a Ceylonese. At the time of the world's fair he came to America in charge of the agricultural products of Ceylon. Obtaining a three months' leave from the railway by which he was employed at home that he might visit further the country with which he was fast becoming impressed he traveled all over the union. That decided him and he resolved to make America his home. He is the first of his nationality to go into business in this city. Beside his native tongue, he speaks Portuguese, Tamil, the tongue of southern India, Spanish, English and is now mastering the German language. He is not a recent convert to Christianity, as the religion has been handed down in the family from the time of the first missionaries, 100 years ago, when the forefather of the present Tissera was converted.—Chicago News.

WHEN WAMPUM WAS MONEY.

The Popular Token of Value in New York Two Centuries Ago.

When Stephen Van Cortlandt was in the money-changing business—1680 to 1690—the kind of money in most common use in the vicinity of Manhattan island was seewan, or wampum. Almost all the store trade was done with seewan, either loose or braided, and all church collections were taken up in seewan.

Van Cortlandt was frequently called on to change seewan into silver money, which was at that time the standard. Payments of interest and principal of loaned money were made in Dutch pieces-of-eight, realties and loan dollars, the value of all of which was reduced to guilders seewan.

A piece-of-eight was worth 12 guilders in seewan, a realtje was worth 1 guilder and 20 stivers in seewan, a loan dollar was worth 11 guilders in seewan, and an English pound was worth 40 guilders in seewan. The American dollar in its present relation to the English pound would have been worth 8 guilders in seewan. A Dutch guilder has 100 cents or 20 stivers, and is equal to 40 cents in American money. A stiver is equal to 2 cents American money. 2 cents American money.

Contributions to the poor relief fund were usually made in seewan, and provisions and clothing for distribution among the poor were paid for in seewan. The early Dutch settlers took generous care of the needy poor. For instance, in 1688, the deacons of the old Dutch church of Bergen paid Dr. Robinson, of New York, 240 guilders in seewan for curing a destitute man of insanity. At another time the deacons of the same church paid Surgeon C. Viele, of New York, 130 guilders seewan for surgical attendance on a poor member of the congregation. In those days it cost 60 guilders in seewan "to send poor Jobannis Kruyer back to Amsterdam." In 1673 the price of one schepel of wheat was 6 guilders seewan; of 1 schepel of Indian corn, 4 guilders seewan; 1 schepel of rye, 3 guilders seewan; 1 ell of cloth, 5 guilders seewan; two blankets, 58 guilders seewan, and 2 schepels of salt, 6 guilders seewan.

Whenever the collections in the church exceeded the current expenditures, the surplus seewan was usually invested in cows. Such cows were given into the care of responsible members of the congregation on a yearly "butter rent" of 12 pounds—that is, those persons accepting a cow from the deaconry had to pay an annual rent of 12 pounds of butter or its value in seewan. The price of butter amounted, in the winter of 1679, to 22 stivers per pound, so that the deacons then received 13 guilders and 4 stivers for one cow. After 1715 the deacons quit the "butter-rent" business and confined themselves solely to money-lending as a means of increasing the revenues. Sums ranging from 10 guilders to 4,000 guilders were put out at interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, though in a few cases borrowers were exempt from paying interest.

It cost from 2 to 5 guilders in seewan to get married in this vicinity two centuries ago, and a funeral was accompanied with a pall rent of 6 guilders seewan for an adult and 3 guilders for a child.—N. Y. Times.

Mining blanks at the COURIER office.

Eczema! The Only Cure.

Eczema is more than a skin disease, and no skin remedies can cure it. The doctors are unable to effect a cure, and their mineral mixtures are damaging to the most powerful constitution. The whole trouble is in the blood, and Swift's Specific is the only remedy which can reach such deep-seated blood diseases.

Eczema broke out on my daughter, and continued to spread until her head was entirely covered. She was treated by several good doctors, but grew worse, and the dreadful disease spread to her face. She was taken to two celebrated health springs, but received no benefit. Many patent medicines were taken, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S., and by the time the first bottle was finished, her head began to heal. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. She is now sixteen years old, and has a magnificent growth of hair. Not a sign of the dreadful disease has ever returned.

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SNAKE SUICIDE.

A Rattler with Three Fangs Shuffles Off His Mortal Coil.

A United States cavalryman, stationed at Fort Meade, S. D., writes to Forest and Stream as follows in regard to the self-destruction of a three-fanged rattlesnake:

"As to the suicide of the creature, I am forced to ask for an explanation. The snake at first sight, coiled up in the usual manner for a prime strike, made a vicious lunge at my legging, then drew back and closely scrutinized me from hat to shoe. Instantly a change of expression came over his features, and ferocity gave way to a look that might have been born of disgust and resignation. I watched him closely, not knowing what might be his next move. He suddenly astonished me by plunging headlong into the Belle Fourche. Motionless he sank, and lay at full length at the bottom. I continued to watch him until the last vestige of his reptilious breath had risen to the placid surface in a pearly bubble, and then with the aid of a stick I raised him from the water, placed him in the sunshine and satisfied myself that life was extinct. I had never known or heard of a rattler taking to water, and here I was confronted by the plainest case of suicide by drowning in broad daylight. I have since then lost all faith in snakes. I have adopted and discarded every theory that might offer a solution in this case, and am now driven to the belief that this snake deliberately suicided because it had committed the blunder of wasting a well-meant three-fanged strike on a United States cavalryman. Hereafter I shall travel incognito in those parts."

WIDOW QUITE PHILOSOPHICAL.

Pastor's Condolences on Her Husband's Death Very Graciously Acknowledged.

A North side Lutheran pastor recently assigned to a fashionable congregation is wondering whether hereafter it will be policy for him to offer condolences when young matrons of his flock lose their husbands, or forever keep his peace. He is very much perturbed over an incident which occurred quite recently, says the Chicago Chronicle.

Some time last summer and before he had been assigned to this particular church the invalid husband of one of his prominent church members went to the far west in the hope that a change of climate might restore him to health. But the rarified atmosphere of the mountains instead of benefiting the invalid, who was a consumptive, rather hastened the progress of the disease and within a very few weeks he died. Last week the young widow returned. What more natural than that the parson should offer his sympathies to the bereaved one.

"You have my sincerest sympathy," he said to the young woman. "But, after all, you have this consolation that the dear one is now past all suffering and probably much happier."

"You are too kind, parson," answered the young widow. "Indeed, he lasted much longer than I thought he would. I expected he would go much sooner. It was a hopeless case."

Such a philosophic view of the case rather startled the good man. It came so unexpectedly that it left him nothing more to say and he beat as hasty a retreat as he could.

GRAPE CURE GARDENS.

Successfully Established Fifty Years Ago Near Berne.

The happiest and most successful health seekers of our latter-day world are probably the summer guests of the Trauben Kuren, or grape-cure gardens, that were established some fifty years ago in the neighborhood of Berne, and can now be found all over Switzerland, France, the Rhineland countries and southern Austria, says Chautauquan.

Guests eat a very light breakfast. Weather permitting, they then scatter in quest of a sharp appetite. The serious work of the day begins at ten a. m., when the gates of the vineyard are opened for the forenoon lunch. Helping yourself is the order of the day. Gossipers stroll up and down the leafy avenues, culling tidbits here and there; business men gather a good supply and retreat with a book to some shady nook to relish their lunch with a utilitarian by-purpose. If a glutton desires to eat his money's worth to the last penny the landlord gives him a fair chance; nobody controls the proceedings of the lunch party, and the dinner bell does not ring before three p. m. In other words, the grape cullers get a five-hours' opportunity to eat their fill, and experts can get away with 15 pounds more easily and with infinitely less risk to their hygienic interests than a brewery employe with 15 schooners of alcoholized barley swill.

Grapes, it is true, are chiefly sweet water with a subtle flavoring from nature's own laboratory; but in no other form can the human organism absorb so large a quantity of blood-purifying liquids with such a minimum of distressing after effects. The expugative fluid reaches every part of the system, rinsing out morbid humors and restoring congested organs to a healthy state of functional activity, for reasons which, traced to their ultimate significance, mean that man, in spite of nature, is a frugivorous, not a carnivorous nor a herbivorous biped.

CHAPTER ON DENTISTRY.

A Traveling Man Who Said He Had Not Noticed the Coldness of the Surgeon's Forceps.

The special partner came in with his hand to his jaw, and not in the best of humor. He had been having a tooth extracted, and as the pain wore away somewhat he was disposed to dilate on it, as men will. After all the particulars—first attack, what he said, what his wife said, etc.—he remarked that he could teach the dentists something they did not know, says the Chicago Times-Herald.

"The infernal pain of extraction," said he, "is due to the coldness of the forceps. Nothing in the world is so cruelly cold as a dentist's forceps, and when they clutch on to the hot and inflamed tooth a chill goes all through the victim. I think it would confer a boon on mankind if some one would discover a new metal that was warm, or why can't the dentists dip the forceps into warm water before applying them? It would be a blessing to mankind."

"I have had two teeth extracted within a year," said the old traveling man, "and I never noticed the coldness you speak of."

"You must be very unobservant, sir," said the special partner sharply, who was not used to being thwarted.

"No," replied the traveling man, looking up at the ceiling, "I took gas."

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Compensation.—"Billerton's death was lamentable, wasn't it?" "Yes, but awfully stylish—he died in his private car."—Chicago Tribune.

—Famous Author (who has been invited to dinner, to himself)—"What a wretched menu! I shall take good care not to make any witty remarks."—Fliegende Blatter.

—Poet—"Let me tell you, sir, that poem cost me a week's hard labor." Editor (who has read it)—"Is that all? If I'd have had the passing of the sentence you'd have got a month."—Tit-Bits.

—A Proud Achievement.—"Well," said the new legislator, "I performed my first duty for my constituents today." "What?" "I voted in favor of adjournment." — Philadelphia North American.

—Cabana—"Did you know Snortious had applied for a pension?" Lovell—"No; on what grounds?" Cabana—"Says he has strained his lungs yelling for war with Spain." — Philadelphia North American.

—Small Sister—"How do you s'pose peoples way up norf teep warm in de winter, Bobby?" Small Brother (scornfully)—"Why, what does you s'pose de fur-tweers is for?"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

—He—"Can you tell me the difference between an Irishman frozen to death and a Highlander on a cold day?" She—"No." He—"Well, one's kilt with the cold, and the t'other is cold with the kilt."—Funny Cuts.

—The Foreman—"We find that the diseased died from natural causes." Coroner—"You mean the 'deceased,' not the 'diseased.'" The Foreman—"Both. If he hadn't been diseased he wouldn't be dead."—Tit-Bits.

—A Treacherous Memory. — Parson Johnson—"Yo' must nevah cherish an enmity against youah neighbor, Mis' Jackson—if youah neighbor does yo' an injury yo' must forget it." Mrs. Jackson—"An' so I does forget it, pahson—but I'se got a powerful bad memory, and I keeps forgetting dat I'se forgotten it."—Truth.

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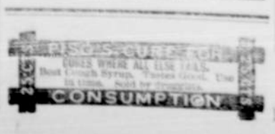

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Executor's Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Horace Woodcock, deceased; notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been by the county court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Josephine, sitting in Probate is duly appointed sole executor of the estate of Horace Woodcock; deceased, with his will annexed.

All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to call on the undersigned and settle without delay; and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same, duly verified as required by law, within six months from this date.

HORACE S. WOODCOCK,
Executor of said estate with will annexed.
DAVIS BROWER,
Attorney for the estate.

Dated July 2d, 1898.

EAST and SOUTH

— VIA THE —

Shasta Route

— of the —

Southern Pacific Company.

Express Trains Leave Portland Daily

South.			North.
6:00 P. M.	Lv. Portland	Ar.	9:30A. M
8:00 A. M	Lv. Grants Pass	Lv.	7:30 P. M
8:15 A. M.	Ar. San Fran'co	Lv.	8:00 P. M.

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

Roseburg Mail Daily

8:30 A. M.	Lv. Portland	Ar.	4:30 P. M.
12:25 P. M.	Lv. Albany	Lv.	12:50 P. M.
5:20 P. M.	Ar. Roseburg	Lv.	7:30 A. M.

DINING CARS ON OGDEN ROUTE.

Pullman Buffet Sleepers
— and —
SECOND CLASS SLEEPING CARS
Attached to all through trains

For further particulars inquire of J. S. Purdom, Grants Pass.

West Side Division

MAIL TRAIN DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY.

7:30 A. M.	Lv. Portland	Ar.	5:50 P. M
11.55 P. M.	Ar. Corvallis	Lv.	1:20 P. M

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

EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

4:50 P. M.	Lv. Portland	Ar.	8:25 A. M.
7:30 P. M.	Ar. McMinnville	Lv.	5:00 A. M.

Rebate tickets on sale between Portland, Sacramento and San Francisco. Net rates $17 first class and $11 second class, including sleeper.

Rates and tickets to Eastern points and Europe. Also JAPAN, CHINA, HONOLULU and AUSTRALIA. Can be obtained from our agent, Grants Pass.

C. H. MARKHAM,
P. F. & P. Agt.
Portland, Or.

R. KOEHLER,
Manager.

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.

HOW A WOUND HEALS.

When the Blood is Pure a Wound Heals Quickly. The Fact Demonstrated in the Case of a Baptist Clergyman of Ashley, Ohio.

From the Times, Ashley, Ohio.

Elder A. S. Shoemaker has been a life-long resident of Ashley, Ohio, and is favorably known by a wide circle of friends in this part of the state. For many years he was a prominent Baptist minister. He has been Mayor of Ashley for three successive terms, filling the position with dignity and honor, and has held other offices of trust.

He is sixty-six years of age, hale and hearty, and attributes his present healthful condition entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"For about twenty-five years," he says "I was afflicted with rheumatism and was constantly in pain. I could not remain in one position for but a few moments at a time and could sleep but little at night. I was dragging out a miserable existence. Especially in damp, lowery weather I would be very miserable. I frequently remarked that I was a traveling barometer, as I could always tell when a change in the weather was coming. I tried a great many remedies that were recommended, but they did not help me.

"One day while at work and complaining of my pain in the presence of Mr. Elias Bishop, a neighbor, he asked me if I had ever tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People; I told him no. I had never heard of them. He advised me to try them, saying they had benefited him and might help me.' I replied, that I had no faith in any medicine as I had tried so many different remedies without receiving any benefit that I did not think it worth while to throw away more money.

"Time passed on for nearly a year until one night I was suffering intense pain and I thought of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and concluded to try them. In the morning I went to the drug store and purchased a box of the pills and commenced using them according to directions.

"It was the wisest thing I ever did. On the third night after commencing their use I went to bed and slept all night without a particle of pain. I continued taking the pills until I used five boxes and have not felt any symptoms of my old trouble since that time, now two years ago.

"Just after I stepped the use of the pills I met with an accident. In chopping wood I cut my foot very badly, the axe going clear through the instep of my foot. It was thought the wound would be very hard to heal for a man of my age, but to the surprise of everybody it healed quickly without any difficulty. I attribute this also to the good condition of my blood through the use of the pills."

In rheumatism the blood has an acid impurity which irritates the sensitive tissues that unite the joints and cover the muscles, thus causing those indescribable tortures which rheumatic sufferers endure. Rheumatism is always dangerous as it is liable to attack the heart.

Years ago those afflicted, were bled; as if taking away some of the impure blood could remedy the balance. This folly has been abandoned, and to-day physicians prescribe and druggists recommend the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as these marvelous vegetable pills go directly to the seat of the trouble exerting a powerful influence in purifying and enriching the blood by eliminating poisonous elements and renewing health-giving forces, thus making a potent remedy for curing this disease.

Answer a few questions and get a trial treatment free. It is free. The questions are asked, as no two questions are alike, and the treatment must be prepared specially. A special treatment will be prepared for you free. If you suffer from Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Lost Manhood, Emissions, Melancholy, Dizzy Spells, Spots Before the Eyes, Sleeplessness, you ought to get a special treatment. No patent medicine, but a carefully prepared treatment. Every man can have a trial treatment free. Thousands have been cured, and they write in black and white saying so. Answer questions and get a trial free.

A Free Trial Treatment

Are you weak?
Where? How long?
Do you have pains?
Where? How long?
Night sweats? How often?
Do your eyes blur? When?
Do you sleep at night? How long?
Are you constipated?

Answer these questions and a special trial treatment will be prepared and sent to you by mail free. You take no chances. Address

DR. J. H. HUDSON,
7 STOCKTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.