Money. Lenders at the Capital Who Bleed the Clerks.

Improvident and Extravagant Government Employes Who Berrow at Exorbitant Rates of Interest.

The United States government, as a rule, pays higher salaries to its employes than private firms pay for the me class of work. Despite this fact there is probably no class of clerks so continually "hard up" as these same government employes, says the Phila-delphia Press. This is true at least in Washington, where the majority of the employes are protected in their positions by the civil service laws, and where it would be supposed there would be more opportunity for saving than in positions less sure of tenure.

The average department clerk re ceives what would be considered a very snug salary in most any other city, especially in cities where metropolitan prices for living do not prevail. It would be safe to place the average salary received at one thousand dollars per annum. It can be stated as a rule almost that these clerks are in debt from one year's end to the other. They are in debt to the butcher, the baker and the grocery man, and their frequent changes of residence are due to a habit they have of neglecting to pay rent for their houses. This sort of thing is kept up until their debts are brought to the attention of their superiors in office, when the alternative is given of paying off their indebtedness in monthly installments to be kept out of their salaries or of leaving the government

The faculty of the government clerk to get in debt has created a class of Shylocks in the various departments in Washington the like of which would be hard to find in any other city. They are appropriately called "ten per centers." They feed upon the unfortunate clerk who is living beyond his or her salary like vultures upon the stricken deer They have their spies out in every direction, and learn of the financial con dition of their intended victims in ways no honorable person would adopt. To a clerk in distress for ready money they appear and offer the cash to meet pressing wants. The bait is too tempting, and the yietim borrows under the agreement that it shall be paid back at the end of the month at the exorbitant rate of ten per cent. interest for the thirty days. If not met at the end of the time stipulated the loan, or part of it, is continued at the same rate for another month, and often times within a twelvemonth the poor clerk has paid more than the original sum in interest

Enticing circulars are sent to the clerks by these "ten per centers." Sums ranging from ten dollars to five hundred dollars are offered as loans under the "strictest secrecy." The security asked is merely nominal. Furniture is usually the security suggested in the irculars. These sharks well know that the clerk's nominal note is sufficient to guarantee a payment of the loan, as presentation of it to the chief of office usually results in arrangements being made for the return of the money out of the monthly salary of the victim. The local newspapers are full of the advertisements of these "ten per centers." Their alluring offers are especially intended for that class of em-

ployes who desire to cut a figure in Washington society, but who need ready cash at times to indulge their ambition. For instance, a lady in one of the departments feeis that it will add very materially to her standing in society if she were to give a "pink tea" or some function of that sort. She must do so at a certain period of the year-during the social season. She has exhausted her credit at the grocery and the confectionery, so a little ready money in hand is an absolute necessity for the accomplishment of her plans. The enticing circular of the "ten per center" is brought to her notice, and she cannot resist the temptation. The money is borrowed, the social function passes off, and the poor victim finds herself in the clutches of a money shark, who will keep her stinted for the necessities of life until his ten per cent, a month interest and principal is paid.

This Shylock business was begun years ago, and to the discredit of the government was largely carried on by employes of the departments who were in position to know the wants and necessities of their fellow-clerks. So oppressive did the system become that rules were adopted forbidding employes of the departments to loan money to their fellow-employes. These rules have been observed so strictly that the "ten per cent." business has been pretty well driven from the departments. It is now carried on, as has been suggested above, by means of circulars and advertisements in the daily newspapers, and the average government clerk finds it is difficult to get out of debt as formerly. The success that has attended this system of moneylending has at last aroused competition. The chronic desire of government clerks to borrow money has stimulated the organization of a company that now proposes to cut rates with the old-time Shylocks, and offers to loan money at three per cent. per month. Thir means a yearly rate of thirty-six per cent., but that is quite a reduction from one hundred and twenty, which is now charged.

LONDON'S BURGLARS.

What They Did Last Year and the Penal-

tles They Pald. According to the annual report of the commissioner of police the statistics for the past year record 500 cases of burglary in the metropolis, as compared with 637 in 1892. Notwithstandng this marked decrease in the number of these offenses, the convictions obtained were 147, as against 145 in the previous year. In three cases, says the Westminster Budget, the crime was accompanied by acts of violence against water. the person. In eight cases only did the value of the property stolen exceed ble cover, if you must work at it at 2100. The net total loss of property by night. burglaries, estimated by the owners. was £3,216, as compared with £4,915 in

The cases of housebreaking numbered 1,343, being 23 more than in 1892. with a solution of cyanuret of potassi-

total loss was £13,398, as compared with £10,079 in the preceding year. In 79 of these cases the criminals found no property which they thought worth carrying away. In 115 cases the property stolen was valued by the owner at less than £1, and in 41 cases only did the loss exceed £58.

The vast majority of these crimes are committed to the prejudice of the poorer classes of the metropolis, at whose expense gangs of professional thieves habitually maintain themselves in idleness by a life of crime. Convictions were obtained in 100 cases, but in 21 cases only were sentences of penal servitude awarded, and these, with four exceptions, were for terms of from three to five years; the exceptions were one sentence of ten years, one of eight years and two of six years.

The 147 convictions for burglary were followed by sentences of penal servi-tude in only 37 cases, and of these there were but six instances in which the term awarded exceeded five years. The maximum sentence of ten years was imposed in three instances.

The Vengeance of Nature.

The Boston Transcript says that of the one hundred and forty-six inhabitants of the little town of Chilmark, on the island of Martha's Vineyard, thirty-six, or almost exactly one-quarter, are congenitally deaf and dumb. The town records show that two of the original settlers of the place, away back in the seventeenth century, were deaf and dumb, and the infirmity has thus been transmitted to our own day. This hereditary influence shows no plan of uniformity in its workings, deaf and dumb parents having children in full possession of all their senses, and vice versa. This peculiar community, shut in from the outside world, is, however, alive to all the social and political influences of the time, and does not differ in great degree from the thousand and one secluded villages which dot our New England hills and shore line. It affords, however, ample opportunity for the minute investigation of both the sociologist and the student of evolution and physiological heredity.

DIPLOMATIC ETIQUETTE.

The Question of Rank as Settled in the

Early Days of the Republic. Thirty nations are represented at Washington by four ambassadors and twenty-six ministers, each of whom has anywhere from one to sixteen secretaries and attaches to carry on the necessary business. So far as work is concerned, the duties of the foreign representative are not onerous, and are largely social, says the New York Tribune. He sends dispatches to his own government and occasionally addresses communications to the secretary of state. Whether these commuications be on matters of international interest or are simply a request to be allowed to land a few cases of wine, household effects, or a trunk full of finery for his wife, they are known as "notes." He is not permitted to transact any business with any officer of the government except through the secretary of state or other high officers of that department, and it would be a great breach of etiquette for him to address the president personally upon any official matter. The code of diplomatic etiquette is strictly followed.

The foreign representative makes the first call upon the members of the cabinet, but is called upon by the senators. The only members of congress officially recognized are the members of the house committee on foreign affairs, in whose good graces he naturally likes to keep, A private citizen calling without an introduction at any of the legations promptly receives a card in return, and the latest addition to the corps makes the first call upon the resident members. None of the wives of the diplomats holds public receptions, except Mme. Romero, who began the custom some dozen years ago, when Washington was not so large as it is to-day, and has never discontinued it, but even her house is open but four times a season to the general public.

Until two years ago, when Great Brit-

ain raised her representative to the rank of ambassador, and France, Italy and Germany quickly followed, the dean of the corps was always the minister who had seen the longest term of service here, and the dean now is the English ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote. As dean he takes the lead at all official functions; foreign ministers call upon him first, and in matters in which the whole corps is interested he is consulted first. When the ambassador first appeared in Washington society there was a good deal of surmising about the matter of precedence at dinners, and for some time it was a much-discussed question, but it has settled itself without much difficulty, and nothing is ever heard about it now. In the early days of the republic the question of etiquette became of sufficient importance for the secretary of state, Mr. Adams, to address a letter upon the subject to the president, but it was never settled. Years of precedent have, however, given a certain fixity to the etiquette here, which is much more rigid than is generally supposed by those who have not lived in Washington long enough to

A Decorated Flower Sellar.

A well-known character in Paris is an old woman, whose breast is literally covered with crosses and decorations. and who is now peacefully engaged as flower seller. Her name is Jean Monmore, and her honors were gained in the Crimea, at Rome, Gravelotte and at Orleans. On one occasion she rendered valuable service to her country by swallowing a military dispatch of great importance, and so prevented its falling into the hands of the enemy. A woman who has swallowed so much for her country with dispatch should not be allowed to sup sorrow in her old age.

A SHORT needle in sewing.

TURPENTINE for grease on velvet or REMOVING ink from boards with

muriatic acid, afterward washed with A sheer of white paper on a dark ta-

ONE ounce of borax, two ounces of shellae, one pint of boiling water, for

a glue or cement. REMOVING marking ink from linen In none of these was any act of violence um, applied with a camel's hair brush, against the person reported. The net and rinsed in cold water.

NEW JERSEY'S ARK.

It Rested Upon Mount Ararat for Many Years.

The Queer Looking Structure Erected by the Owner of the Eminence-Once a Favorite Resort of

the Children. Mount Ararat is the first of a series of hills which end in the ridge upon which Summit is located. With many twists and turns the tracks of the Morris & Essex division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad climb up from the Orange valley to the top of this ridge at Summit. Quite near to the track-about half a mile-is Mount Ararat, upon which stood for many years the queer-looking structure called the "Ark."

This ark, says an eastern exchange. would have been a mere cockleshell apon the broad expanse of waters, and if its builder built it for a second deluge he took care not to put too much of ar outlay on a useless object. It was twenty-five years ago that B. F. Kissam owned Mount Ararat and many broad acres surrounding it. His fine residence stood on the east side of the Springfield turnpike, in Milburn township, about a mile and a balf from the

villages of Milburn and Springfield. Not far from his house was the base of Mount Ararat. This spot was the highest point on his domain, from which a fine view could be obtained of the surrounding country. It was in the year 1869-according to the people still living in Milburn-that Mr. Kissam constructed the queer wooden building which looked like an "ark," and was perched upon the crest of this eminence. The craft was about fifteen feet long by five feet wide, pointed at both ends, and surmounted by a canopy supported by fancy posts, much on the swiss style. The boat stood about two feet from the ground and was reached by a short flight of wooden steps.

Its interior arrangements were very meager, consisting only of comfortable seats at the ends and on both sides. As the sides were not inclosed it was exposed to the elements, and though kept in repair during the ownership of the builder it became a prey to the influence of time and the storms, which found it a good mark in its unprotected

position on the hilltop. At one time it was a favorite resort for the school children during the week days, and on Sundays was the Meeca to which boys and girls turned their steps when out for a walk. If any boy had a new jackknife whose qualities were to be tried, the "ark" was the best object to attack. As a result it was covered with all sorts of poetic effusions. both original and otherwise. Initials and names were carved, cut, or scratched in every nook and corner. These penknife attacks helped along the destruction, and each year witnessed the decay and demolition of the building.

The framework, which alone remained, was destroyed about two years ago by a fire which started in the long rrass surrounding it. Mr. Kissam, th builder, long ago sold the property upon which the "ark" stood, and after passing through various hands it is now owned by James R. Pitcher of Short Bills. It is safe to say that no object in that portion of New Jersey was more conspicuous than the old "ack," and nothing was more missed from the landscape.

THE SUMMIT OF PIKE'S PEAK. Wild and Lonesome Life of the Sign Service Men There.

The railway trains run daily to the top of Pike's Peak four months in the year-from June 1 to the last of September; sometimes a few days longer if there is patronage enough to pay expenses. During the rest of the year, eight long months, the signal-service men stay there alone-two of themand see nothing of the rest of mankind until the snow melts in the spring, although they are in constant communication by telegraph. Sometimes, says a correspondent of the Chicago Record. they come down on snowshoes to repair the wires if the storms tear them apart, and in an emergency they have been as far as Manitou or Colorado Springs.

The railway grade has made these journeys much easier than they used to be when there was only the mule trail to follow, but it's a long seven miles and a very steep climb to return to their eeric. The snow begins to fall early in October. Last year the ground was covered six feet deep by October 11, and the stone huts on the mountain top are buried under the drifts until the sun begins to melt them the last of April or the first of May. The men have books and cards and backgammon, and when they need exercise they can shovel the snow from the doorway. But it is a long and dismal imprisonment, and a countryman who went up on the cars with us expressed the universal opinion when, after hearing the story, he exclaimed: "Gosh! I'd rather spend the winter in a good warm jail.' There is a report that the station is

to be abandoned this fall, as its utility to the weather bureau is doubtful, and

turns out to be true. THE CZARINA'S FINERY.

the observers will not be sorry if it

She Twists Her Young Husband Roan Her Flugers in a Delightful Way.

We have been hearing some very pretty stories of the young exarina's kind heart and benevolent instincts, and the manner in which she is alleged to be twisting the ezar round her fingers is described as perfectly delightful from an English standpoint. With all her graces and virtues, however, Alexandra Feodorovna has a woman's love for finery and trinkets, and she is giv-ing evidence of an intention of indulging it to the utmost. She has just given a Copenhagen jeweler a truly regal order for a diamond coronet and a necklaco of oriental pearls. The coronet, which is to be framed of Greek crosses and worn in the Greeian knot of her hair, will cost two hundred and forty thousand dollars and the neckince will be worth three hundred and forty

thousand dollars. Besides the rich jewels that belong of right to the czarina, presents galore are pouring in upon the young empress. The shah of Persia sent her a superb pearl necklace, which has quite a history of its own. In reaching the Russian capital, says a society tattier, this necklace only returns to its original home. It originally belonged to Cath-

erine the Great, who was so fond of it that she used to sleep with it around

But greatly attached to it though she was, Catherine for some reason or other gave it to one of her two Orloff favorites, who took it first to Germany and then to Paris with him. In the French capital he met with that extraordinary adventurer, St. Germain, the magician, who went into the best circles, was a great favorite with the king, and, in fact, ruled the court society of the day. This brilliant charlatan, who used to assert that he was over eighteen hundred years old and had known the Saviour in Jerusalem, bought this neckface from Orloff and sold it to the Persian envoy.

Thus it found its way to the land of the lion and the sun, whence it is now returned to the land of the bear.

DAINTY POWDER PUFFS.

Cost the Lives of Nearly Twenty Thous Young Swan Every Year. A new count in the indictment against woman in the matter of her craving for plumage ornamentation is found in the way in which it is said the needs of her dressing table are supplied.

An English journal warns the Lon don ladies that their powder puffs, those airy necessities of the toilet, are heavy with the blood of slaughtered in-

It is stated that as many as twenty thousand young swans-cygnets, as they are called-are killed every year to supply this dainty fluff, to say nothing of innumerable young birds of the eider duck and wild goose variety. The bulk of these are imported—the swan and geese from the islands of the Baltic and from Norway and Sweden, and the elders from the northern and more icebound seas.

One cygnet will make nearly a dozen average-sized "puffs," which shows how many women must be, to a greater or less extent, addicted to the use of pow-

The puff trade is highly profitable, as may be judged from the fact that the down of cygnet costs a little more than twenty-five cents, the poor creature often being plucked alive so that it may bear another crop, while the puffs are sold at from seventy-five cents upward, nicely mounted in bone and blue or pink satin, which adjuncts amount to comparatively noth-

The ladies of Paris and Vienna are the largest consumers of puffs, owing chiefly to their fastidiousness in casting aside puffs as soon as they lose their pristine delicacy.

SCOTCH PATRIOTISM. Sawney Was "Wee" But He Was Also

Full of Fight.

The Scotch of the present day are patriotic, but not inclined to militarism.

The recruiting sergeant goes among starving crofters and idle workmen, but he finds few willing to take the royal shilling and serve their country as soldiers. A writer in the Scotch Review says that this reluctance to enlist, own by Scotchmen, is due to a craz rooted dislike to strict discipline. "We'll no pairt with oor luberty!" is Sawney's response to the appeal to follow his country's flag. By way of con trast to this reluctance, the writer tells an incident illustrative of the martial spirit which animated the young

Scotch recruit of former days. The intended recruit was brought up to the orderly-room for inspection by the commanding officer of the regiment. On being measured, he was found to be a trifle under the regimental standard

of height. He was a strong built and likelylooking young fellow, and therefore the colonel reluctantly decided that he could not be accepted. Expressing his regret, he told the recruit that he was too short to be enlisted.

"O colonel," exclaimed the excited recruit, "ye'll surely no turn me back! I'm wee, but I'm wicked," ("Wicked" was Scotch for spunky, mettled.)
The colonel stretched a point and passed him.

Slightly Changed. A young Colorado mining engineer,

whom we will call Morton (according to Harper's "Drawer"), was once seated in a chair in a Denver barber shop undergoing a shave. The talk turned on will pay their back subscription the case of a man who, being on trial for murder, had been recognized by visitors to the courtroom as a young theological student from a middle state, where he had been the possessor of a spotless reputation and a totally different name. The conversation thereupon drifted to the subject of changed identities. Morton's barber rubbed the razor on the strop reflectively and said: "Yes, it's surprising how many men change their names after they get out west. By the way, Morwhat was your name back east?" "Mister Morton," was the quiet reply.

MAYOR OF RING'S ISLAND.

Death of an Odd Character Who Was Well Known in Missourl. Jack Ring, known for a quarter of a century as the mayor of Ring's Island, died recently at his home in the middle of the river, south of St. Joseph, Mo., says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. He was the ruler of the settlement known as Ring's Island, and exercised control over all the inhabitants. At one time he owned a greater part of the island and only leased the houses, but he met with reverses and lost all his property. He died in a wretched hovel, sur-

rounded by every evidence of poverty. Ring was one of the most daring characters ever known in the west. He was an expert swimmer, and in the last ten years has saved hundreds of people from drowning in the river. Scores of people who have jumped from the bridge with suicidal intent have been dragged out of the water by Ring, whose home was in sight of the bridge. In his boat he carried a hook, which he fastened in the clothes of would-be suicides, while he towed them to the shore. This method was employed when he recovered dead bodies from the river, and few of them floated by the island unseen by Ring. The population of the island is made up of criminal classes of the lowest kind. The island is under the control of the city. and is patrolled by the police, but there have been times when it was dangerous for officers of the law to venture upon it except in large numbers. Ling was not a criminal, but he associated

with them, and could control them far

better than the police. One of Ring's most daring feats was to climb to the top of the highest church steeple in the city and hang head downward for an hour. He frequently swam the river when the stream was so high that no other swimmer would venture into it. Last winter he went into the stream when it was full of floating ice and rescued a German collarmaker who had plunged from the bridge to die. Ring dragged the man by the hair, dodged the floating ice, and landed him nearly a mile below the bridge. The collarmaker killed himself a few days later by taking poison. Ring was of small stature and his head was far below the medium size. He had no educrtion and was not a fluent talker, but to has been admitted for years that he possessed a strange influence over the criminals and desperate characters

with whom he came in contact. Ring had never heard of hypnotism, and had no name for the peculiar power he possessed. A false charge of larceny was once made against Ring by an officer who was probably envious of the little man's power to control the reckless toughs on the island, and he was arraigned before a magistrate. Scores of the reckless characters from the island and other places attended the trial, and had Ring not been vindicated there would doubtless have been bloodshed in the courtroom.

FIGS AND THISTLES.

LITTLE thinkers are big talkers. Goop actions, like sheep, are apt to follow one another.

MAHOMET admitted bees to paradise, but barred out the hornet. THE love that is dumb until it speaks on a tombstone doesn't say much.

It is hard to convince a dyspeptic that the world is growing better. Some men who start out to set the world on fire give up at the first thun-

der clap. THERE are people who never accomplish anything because they undertake to do too much.

THERE are men who go to a gymnasium for exercise while their wives are sawing the wood.



Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed by the court Receiver for he C. A. Barrett Co., all parties for personal independence and to a owing said firm are requested to call and settle their accounts.

C. A. BARRETT, Receiver.

FREE

The Northern Pacific Farmer, Published at Portland Oregon, now in its twenty-first year, is the best and in fact the only truly weekly agricultural paper published in the Northwest. It is edited by Frank Lee, the granger editor, assisted by scores of correspondents, and contains from 16 to 32 pages weekly, of agricultural, horticultural, stock, poultry, Western market reports, childrens, household, and other tems of interest that no one who has any interest in the farm or the Northwest can afford to be without. At \$1 cash in advance per year for this large weekly makes it the best and cheapest paper in the United States. To all new subscribers who will pay one years subcription to THE PRESS in advance, and all old subscribers who and one years subscription in advance to THE PRESS will receive this great Northwest journal free for one year. No one can afford to be without it.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will apply to the Mayor and common council of the city of Athena, Oregon, at a meeting thereof to be held on the 25th. day of February 1895, for a license to sell spiritnous, mait and vinous liquors in less quantities than one quart, said ilquors to be sold only in a building situated on lot 7 in block 5, of said city. ALEX MCKAT Dated Feb, 1st, 1895.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the assignment of a Alexander Moore, Insolvent Debtor.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of the above named insolvent debtor, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, entitled "An act to secure to creditors just division of the estates of debtors who may convey to Assignees for the benefit of creditors," approved Oct. 18th, 1878, and all subsequent amendments thereto.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me at my place of business in the city of Athena, Umattila county, Oregon, duly verified as by law required, within three months from the date of this notice. Athena, Ors. Nov, 23 1884. C. W. Hollis, E. DePeart, Assignee. Attorney for Assignee.

Mr. Empin C. Chase Bothell, Wash. HOOD'S Read Mr. Chase's Experience with a Substitute

Hood's parille Cures
just as good. I bought a bottle and carried it
home, and wife and I took it faithfully. That
bottle was finished and we could see no improvement. A second and then a third bottle followed, when my wife declared she would take it no
longer, as she believed she felt worse than she
did before taking it. We put the third bottle
away half full; and I went to the drug-store and
got a bottle of Hood's Barsaparilla, and a box of
Hood's Pills. In less than a week

We Began to Improve. We began to relish our food, and it didn't distress us as before. That tired worn-out feeling

left us gradually, and after taking five bottles, we called ourselves well; and give Hood's Sar-saparilia the credit it deserves. Whenever I take a severe cold I always take three of Hood's Pills atanight, and in the morning find my cold broken. Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills are a complete medicine chest in themselves, and I heartily recommend them to everyone." ERWIN C. CHASE, Bothell, Washington.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 250.



and firmness. Closely ailled is the Spatulated Type, the thumb of those of advanced ideas and business ability. Both of these types belong to the busy man or woman; and Demorest's Family Magazine prepares especially for such persons a whole volume of new ideas, condensed in a smail space, so that the record of the whole world's work for a mouth may be read in haif an hour. The Conical Type indicates refinement, culture, and a love of music, poetry, and fiction. A person with this type of thumb will thoroughly enjoy the literary attractions of Demorest's Magazine. The Artistic Type indicates a love of beauty and art, which will find rare pleasure in the magnificent oil-picture of roses, 1845 x 34 inches, reproduced from the original painting by De Longpré, the most celebrated of living Rower-painters, which will be given to every subscriber to Demorest's Magazine for 1895. The cost of this superb work of art was \$350.00; and the reproduction cannot be distinguished from the original. Besides this, an exquisite oil or water-color picture is published in cach number of the Magazine, and the articles are so produced and the superby illustrated that the Magazine is, in reality, a port foile of art works of the highest order. The Philosophic Type is the thumb of the thinker and inventor of ideas, who will be deeply interested in those developed monthly in Demorest's Magazine, in every one of its numerous departments, which cover the entire artistic and scientific field, chronicling every fact, fancy, and fad of the day, Demorest's Magazine, and was long ago crowned Queen of the Monthiles. Send in your subscription; it will cook only \$2.00, and you will have a dozen Magazines in one. Address which belong essentially to the possessing the Feminine Type of Thumb, which moicates in its small size, slenderness, soft nail, and smooth, rounded tip, those traits which belong essentially to the possessing the Feminine Type of Thumb, which moicates in its small size, slenderness, soft nail, and smooth, rounded tip, those trait

Executrix's Notice.

In the county court of the State of Oregon, for Umatilia county.
In the matter of of the Estate of James F. Ely, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as Executrix of the estate of James F. Ely, deceased, has rendered and presented for settlement and filed in the above entitled court, her final account of her administration of said estate, and that Monday, the 4th day of March, 1885, at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, being a day of a term of said court subsequent to the March—1895—term thereof, has been duly appointed by the Hon. Wm, Martin, Judge of said court, for the hearing and settlement of the said final account and for the hearing of any objections thereto. Jated at Umatilia county, State of Oregon, this lith day of January, 1885
ELIZA J. ELY, Executrix.



will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. Send six two-cent stamps for Sample Box. Booklets and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & M'rg Co., La Crosse, Wis. mounin

Office of THE PIONEER PHESS Co., C. W. Hornick, Supt. St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894. Eureka Chemical and M'fg Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Dear Sirs—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being, at least. I tried the so-called "Keely Cure," "No-Te-Bac," and various other remedies, but without success, until I accidentally learned of your "flaco-Curo". Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every investerate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your "Baco-Curo" simply wonderful, and can fully recommend it:

Yours very truly.

C, W. Horrick.



E. MoNEILL, Receiver.

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And the Glad Result of Taking HOOD'S.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Last March I had to give up work, 'completely worn out.' I felt tired all the time; had frequent headaches, and spells of dizziness; I had no appetite, and what little I did eat, distressed me terribly. My wife was feeling about the same. I went to the drug store, and called for Hood's Sarsaparilla. The druggist said he was out of Hood's, but that he could give me a medicine made from about the same formula,



TIME SCHEDULE. Trains leaves Athena every Wednesday at \$10 p. m. For further information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on or write J. A. Mueirhead, Agent, Athena, Oregon. Or A. D. Chariton, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.



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