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McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1893.

VOL. V. NO. 13

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THE NELSON'S
DECISION.
Of patent medicines, the only one I wish to deal fairly and honestly with all, and when an article that will do what it is advertised to do, I am not slow to say so. I am an acquaintance of Dr. Vanderpool (having been treated by him for cancer), and he used his blood medicine, as the S. B. Headache and Cure, and while I am seven years old, and have used several and other remedies for liver, liver and kidneys, I find that for a kidney tonic in disease, as an alternative blood, or to correct the acidity of the stomach and bowels it is superior remedy, and nothing I ever tried.

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Send and free Handbook writes to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., for a list of the names of the inventors of the most important of the world's patents. We send it free.

Notice to Creditors.
It is hereby given that the undersigned is appointed by the County of Yamhill, Oregon, State of Oregon, administrator of the last will and testament of the late of said county, deceased, and that he has qualified as such administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are required to present them to me at my office in McMinnville, in said county, on or before the date of said notice, to-wit: April 30, 1893.

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PURELY a vegetable compound, made entirely of roots and herbs gathered from the forests of Georgia, and has been used by millions of people with the best results. It

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All manner of Blood diseases, from the pestiferous little bug on your nose to the worst cases of inherited blood taint, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh and

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PLACES FOR RELATIONS.
THE VICE WHICH CLEVELAND ABHORS IS PREVALENT.

How Congressmen and Cabinet Officers Give Their Sons, Nephews and Cousins a Share of the Patronage Pie.

The curse of nepotism, which President Cleveland so emphatically denounced, is widely prevalent at Washington. It honeycombs the entire system of government. In the departments, in the cabinet, in the very halls of congress it is rife, though neither more nor less so than when the republicans were in power. There has never been a time when the evil was more general and undiluted. Here is a story to illustrate:

Only a short time ago, when Crouse and Nebeker were appointed respectively assistant secretary of the treasury and treasurer of the United States, each of them made his son his confidential clerk, with a salary of \$3,000 a year. Secretary Foster felt pained.

He summoned the assistant secretary and protested. Mr. Crouse replied: "Mr. Secretary, I myself am opposed to nepotism. I think it is a bad practice. But President Harrison has appointed his brother marshal of Tennessee; Mr. Blaine has secured the employment of his son as clerk to the house committee on foreign affairs; Attorney Miller has secured for his son the place of private secretary to the secretary of war, and I might easily continue the list farther. If this system is wrong let it be wiped out, but I don't see why the line should be drawn on me. Since it is the custom I draw on me. I will not retain my son's services. If he cannot retain the office I will offer you my resignation."

This statement rather staggered Secretary Foster. The attitude of Mr. Nebeker was not less firm. He said: "Mr. Secretary, President Harrison has already spent me about the appointment of my son. He remarked that had he been in my place he would not have given the position to his son. Out of respect I bowed and said nothing. If I had felt at liberty to be frank I would have replied: 'I wouldn't have done so either if I had a son like yours, Mr. President.'"

At the very outset of the last administration, Mr. Blaine excited severe criticism by appointing his son Walker to be solicitor of the department of state. Young Miller having been employed as Proctor's private secretary at \$2,400 a year, was retained through the four years' term of Elkins. Secretary Noble, whose action in the matter was unique and unprecedented, refused to hire the secretary at \$2,400, to whose services he was entitled. Instead he took an ordinary \$1,800 employee of the department and used him as a clerk. He professor, Lamar, gave to his own son a clerkship in the department of the interior. When Henry F. French was made assistant secretary of the treasury in 1876, he gave employment to every available cousin, even to the most remote degrees of consanguinity, thus exhibiting his faith in the theory that to the family of the victor belong the spoils. Mr. Carlisle has recently named his son as his own private secretary. One reason given for this is that the confidential clerk of the secretary of the treasury superintends the disbursement of \$3,000,000 annually and must be a thoroughly trusted man.

The political upset which has turned the control of the senate over to the democrats has robbed many relatives of jobs which they had come to regard as permanent. On the other hand, the reorganization of the committees has enabled a number of members of the upper house to provide for young men allied to them by ties of kindred. The democratic senators who have been placed newly in charge of committees have each had a profitable clerkship to dispose of. Henry L. Pugh has been appointed clerk to the judiciary committee of which his father, a senator from Alabama, is chairman, with a salary of \$2,220 a year. George W. Morgan, of Alabama, has been made clerk of the committee on foreign relations, of which his father is chairman, at \$2,220 per annum. Senator Smith, of New Jersey, has appointed his son clerk, at \$2,220, to the committee on contingent expenses. Senator Vance, of North Carolina, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, has made his son clerk to that committee at \$2,220. Senator Voorhees of Indiana, chairman of the committee on finance, has appointed his son clerk at \$2,220.

Vice-President Stevenson has chosen for his private secretary his son, Louis G. Stevenson, who will draw \$2,400 per annum for the next four years. The chairman of the committee on District of Columbia is Senator Harris, of Tennessee. He has already appointed his son as clerk of that committee, at \$2,220. The fortunate youth will have nothing to do but draw his pay up to the end of December, and after that the real work is likely to be done by the messenger of the committee. John J. Ingalls used to be at the head of his committee. His clerk was a young man named Haig, who had done long and faithful service. On March 3, 1891, which was the last day of Ingalls' term, he discharged Haig without a moment's notice from his employment and appointed his own son as clerk to the committee. Thus Ralph Ingalls drew a salary for doing nothing for the next eight months, though his father was no longer in the senate. This was considered at the time about the smallest act of nepotism committed up to date and it gave rise to much unfavorable criticism.

The political landslide having placed Senator Peffer, of Kansas, at the head of the committee on civil service, he

has taken a new departure by appointing his daughter as clerk to that committee. Each member of the upper house who is not a chairman of a committee is entitled to a personal clerk at \$100 a month during sessions of congress. Among the senators who have employed their sons as private secretaries under this provision, are Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky; Daniel of West Virginia; Jones, of Arkansas; Squire of Washington; Gallinger, of New Hampshire; and Blodgett of New Jersey. Logan Carlisle, now assistant secretary of the treasury, was his father's clerk in the senate. The sons of Dawes, of Massachusetts; Blair, of New Hampshire; and Cockrell, of the great Missouri economist, have each been drawing \$555 a quarter for some years past as clerks to the committee of which those senators were respectively chairmen. The son-in-law of Senator Dolph, Richard Nixon, has received like pay as clerk to the committee on coast defenses. Senator Reagan gave rise to much evil by appointing his wife to be his private clerk.

The son of Senator Harris, now clerk to the committee on District of Columbia, was previously clerk to the committee on epidemic diseases, which never made a report. There are a number of committees appointed by both senate and house, and mostly by the former, which never do any work. A majority of them are special committees. They are given ordinarily to the leaders of the minority, in order that the latter may have the use of committee rooms and clerks. Naturally, the clerks are sinecures. The fact is that the clerkships to committees are easy jobs. Whatever real toil there may be is usually performed by under-clerks, called messengers. The clerks, which require skill and labor, like those attached to the committees on pensions and appropriations, are held by men of experience, who cannot be dispensed with even for so important a purpose as the giving of employment to relatives.

Looking over to the other wing of the capitol one finds the same sort of nepotism governing. In the congress just ended Ruter W. Springer, son of Chairman Springer, of Illinois, served as clerk to the committee of ways and means. The pay attached to this position is \$3,000 a year because the committee is such an important one. The son of Chairman Enloe, of Tennessee, B. A. Enloe, Jr., was the clerk to the committee on education at \$2,000. If courage and faithfulness are hereditary virtues, surely this is the least objectionable form which nepotism can take.

BUILT ON FAITH.
How an Old Timer Constructed Six Hundred Miles of Railroad.

From south Texas came a man who built six hundred miles of railroad on a five dollar bill and faith, and the bill was a borrowed one. He moved up from Corpus Christi to San Antonio with all his possessions on a two-wheeled cart. He got a charter to build a railroad from San Antonio to Aransas Pass. He graded a mile of it, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, throwing a good deal more than one shovel full of dirt with his own hands. The receiver of another road loaned this indefatigable builder enough old rails for a mile of track. In a distant part of the state was purchased an engine which had been condemned six years before and sent to the shops to be wrecked for scrap iron. Two old carmen picked up somewhere else at a bargain. And that old engine, drawing those two old cars, steamed into San Antonio. On the engine and cars in bold letters was painted in lamplight, "S. A. and A. P."

With one mile of old track and with the equipments of the old engine and the two old cars, Uriah Lett started the Aransas Pass system. There has been some talk of building in this industry of railroad building in this country, but there isn't anything which for dazzling pluck approaches the building of this 600 miles of road in South Texas. To the one mile of track there were added three miles by a dicker for some second hand rails which a street car company had bought from a narrow gauge company. On this basis a credit trade was made with a Pennsylvania rolling mill for ten miles of rails. When they arrived there wasn't money enough in the treasury to pay the freight. But it was got somehow.

Ten miles of track gave the foundation for bonds which built forty miles more, and so the system grew into its present proportions. This man who built the Aransas Pass system rode from San Antonio to Chicago at a central period in his enterprise without a cent in his pocket. He had transportation, but he hadn't anything to buy food, and he went through hungry.

California Fish Catalogue.
Professor Jordan, of Palo Alto, has sent to the California World's fair commission a catalogue of the California fishes to be exhibited at the Columbian exposition. The list contains thirty-eight varieties, which are divided into eighteen families, as follows: Drum, rockfish, salmon, shark, ray, blunquillo, pilot fish, barracuda, sea bass, rivet fish, carp, wassie, herring, rock lobster, surf fish, silversides and sturgeon. These are classed with their popular names following the scientific nomenclature, all so arranged as to be valuable for the student and sportsman. The fish will not be shown alive, a plaster substitute colored by an artist to represent the original having been chosen as the best method of presenting the piscatorial display.

Shiloh's Cure, the great cough and lung cure, is for sale by us. Packet contains 25 doses, only 25c. Children love it. S. Howarth & Co.

JUST LIKE WOMEN.
LIONS AND ELEPHANTS ARE AFRAID OF MICE.

Experiments With the Animals of a Circus Which Prove that the Kings of Beasts Have a Horror of Rodents.

Some interesting experiments with the larger animals in Barnum & Bailey's circus were recently made at Bridgeport, Conn., by "Toby" Hamilton, entered the winter fair of the great beasts and found them looking quite wild after their holiday. We were accompanied by an attaché who carried a cage containing a number of rats and mice, writes a correspondent to the Baltimore Herald, and one of the mice was thrown into the elephant enclosure. It produced an immediate reaction in number, perceived it at once and at first stood transfixed with motionless trunks and frightened eyes.

Then they crowded and pushed together, in a nervous, jostling fashion, finally elevating their lengthy proboscis into the air and trumpeting loudly and retreating from the object of terror—the little mouse—in one furious stampede, each seeking the furthest possible corner and violently striving to get there first. Nothing was now visible of them save ponderous posterior and nervously twitching tails, though occasionally an old elephant furtively glanced with an apprehensive side-glance to the rear, an agonized eyeball rolling in finest frenzy, conveyed to the astonished spectators some idea of the state of fright from which they were suffering.

The notable exception, however, to this ignominious defeat was the intrepid demeanor of one solitary elephant who stood his ground with a majestic and immovable front. In fact it was easy to fancy that the heroic beast's trunk was curled at the lip with suppressed scorn at the pusillanimity of his inglorious brethren. One moment he stood thus, and the next, with unmistakable decision, set his big foot down upon the foe and the spirit of the mouse had fled into a happier sphere. By this time the rest of the elephants were trumpeting in their corner with such sound and fury that their trainer, Mr. Conklin, became apprehensive of serious trouble resulting and as it seemed within the domain of possibility that the brutes would next proceed to break through the wall of the enclosure, Mr. Hamilton, his mice bearer and the spectators were hurriedly requested to withdraw. It is fair to state that the elephant which acted as the hero of the occasion was the familiar old trick elephant called Don, whose antics have so often charmed the hearts of countless juvenile spectators at the great show.

Our next move was to the tigers' cage, where several gorgeous animals reposed blissfully ignorant of the advent of their tormentors. Conspicuous among them was the magnificent Bengal tiger Grover, whose aspect was quite as imperterable as that characteristic of his namesake, our honored chief magistrate so recently inducted to office. Now, although his usual aspect is calm, Grover—the tiger, not the president—is possessed of an extraordinary wicked disposition, and is unlikely to permit any liberties to be taken with his royal personality. It is hard to imagine his being frightened at anything, however much he may be calculated to raise the hair of the crowd of onlookers.

A mouse was introduced into his cage and the effect was as immediate as unexpected. He was lying with his fore paws extended and when the intruder appeared gradually drew back finally edging to a sitting position on his haunches. He inclined his head forward, fixing his eyes earnestly upon the mouse; then he began to tremble, at first slightly, but ending with a violent tremor which shook his huge body like an aspen leaf. A series of muscular twitches soon began to leave his capacious mouth, when suddenly and with evident effort, he pulled himself together and ran away to the remotest possible point where he crouched and covered blinking uneasily and continuing to utter cries.

Hitherto the mice, which had been exclusively used for our purpose, were as much frightened as the beasts, but as we drew on to visit the lions it was resolved to experiment with some small rats and discover whether there was any appreciable difference in the result.

To attain our purpose two or three of these were put into the lions' cage and affairs assumed an entirely new complexion. Queenly Jennie, the star lioness, was suddenly astounded by a sharp bite upon the nose, whereupon the royal lady shrieked with a vehemence and shrillness thoroughly characteristic of her sex, and reminded the spectators irresistibly of what they might have expected from a woman under similarly distressful conditions. The aggressive initiative of the little rats was by no means responded to by the lions, for they followed the example of the other animals.

The fierce rodents, however, nothing daunted, continued to jump around the lions, endeavoring to get in an odd bite here and there with occasional success. The big beasts, a slight fear from one of whose paws would have effectually substituted a slipper for a foot, seemed to think only of their personal safety, and with growls and howls trotted round and round in very eccentric circles until they must certainly have grown dizzy from their efforts to escape from their pursuers. At last the rats were placed hors de combat by being accidentally trodden upon by the cavorting lions, whom we now permitted to

enjoy a well earned repose.

Upon retreating from the lion house a genuine surprise awaited us. Two small pussies from California were confined in one end of the lion house and we had not intended to subject them to the baptism of fire. It was suggested that it might be as well to complete the investigation by including these pussies in the trial. One very large rat was put into their cage, but he had scarcely made his debut when the untried pussies, leaping forward with a cat like spring, unerringly despatched him, his limp, lifeless body being tossed into the air by his destroyers as a sort of a triumphant sequel to the summary execution of the intruder.

There are many versions extant seeking to account for this phenomenal effect of rodents on the larger animals, but the true one is undoubtedly to be found in the scientific explanation I heard in Paris some years ago. I attended a lecture at the academy of medicine given by the great physician Charcot, on the subject of the notable aversion by certain of the larger animals to certain small ones. The lecturer pointed out that while the popular belief is that the trembling of a lion or an elephant at the sight of a rat or a mouse is caused by fear the true reason may be found in a simple scientific fact which demonstrates that the great beasts of prey have a peculiar aversion to the odor of rodents. This aversion centers in a certain olfactory nerve which is peculiarly sensitive and conveys to the brain a series of vivid sensations, the result of which is to produce an acute sense of repulsion. It is, therefore, not fear, but disgust, which the lion or tiger feels at the presence of a mouse, and this disgust, which certainly to the non-scientific onlooker resembles terror is just as likely to be excited by a dead as by a live rodent. This theory seems to dispose effectually of all mystical speculation as to the phenomenon just witnessed at Bridgeport.

CAPT. KIDD'S TRUE HISTORY.
Employed by a Syndicate to Privatize His Acts and Trial.

William Kidd was born in Scotland and married Sarah Wood of New York. Several men of London, subscribed money, formed a joint stock company, bought the Adventure Galley, fitted her with proper armament and provisioned her at a cost of £600. They employed Mr. Kidd as commander and furnished him with a commission to act against the French and pirates, or, in other words, as a privateer. The king was to receive one-tenth of whatever the vessel brought home.

On the way down from London his vessel was leached by an impressment crew, his crew taken, and he had to go ashore and secure such security as he could who were well fitted as men to privateersmen. He sailed, and after being absent a year it began to be talked that his acts savored of piracy. When his voyages in the Indian ocean were finished he set sail and appeared in the sound of New York and set goods on shore at several places. He established himself at Gardner's island near the Long Island shore, and sent word to Lord Belmont, at Boston, by a man named Emmot, that he had with him \$10,000 worth of goods and had left the Quedah Merchant at Hispaniola, in a creek there with a valuable cargo; that he would prove his innocence of what he had been charged with. The letters of Kidd and the two French passes were placed by Belmont before his majesty's council, who at the same time describes Kidd's messenger as a cunning Jacobite, a fast friend of Fletcher's, and my avowed enemy. With their consent and in their presence he furnished Mr. Kidd a "safe conduct." Captain Kidd relied on this and came to Boston with his wife and took lodgings at Duncan Campbell's, the most luxurious house of entertainment in Boston, where he remained several days.

On July 3, 1893, he was summoned before his excellency and council to give an account of his proceedings in his late voyage to Madagascar. After Captain Kidd had given a summary account of his doings, of the cargo on the sloop now in port and also on board the vessels left at Hispaniola, they required of him to give a detailed account of his voyages, captures, etc. Captain Kidd found that the safe conduct they had issued was merely intended to induce him to come to Boston, where he would be deprived of his liberty. He did not make any further statement and the council ordered his arrest and imprisonment, seized his treasure chest at Gardner's island and took everything that was his wife had. The treasure chest contained quite a variety of articles, and the following is a list of its contents:

No. 1, one bag of gold dust, 694 ounces.
No. 2, one bag of silver, 2381 ounces.
No. 3, one bag of silver, 309 ounces.
The Earl of Belmont was evidently anxious to get possession of the ship and treasure, and preferred negotiation to immediate hostile measures. Mr. Kidd seemed to have been willing to surrender the ship and treasure, but wished in so doing to have an assurance or guarantee of his own protection.

Captain Kidd requested that he should be taken as a prisoner to Hispaniola to bring back the Quedah Merchant. Belmont refused. To this refusal of Belmont we are indebted for the fact that today no man knows where that treasure is. It is the treasure in search of which the whole coast of New England has been visited. The Earl of Belmont was supposed to have been known as legal gentleman, decided and argued that there was no authority to send him to England. Belmont and his council had an elephant on their hands which they did not care for. Opportunity was allowed for his escape, but he declined the boon. In my possession is a deposition which is the evidence, and also that money was ready for him. The authorities here retained these papers which he acted under, and sent him to England for trial. Mr. Kidd's jewels, a silver tankard, a silver mug, silver porringer, spoons and forks were returned to her, with other pieces of plate and 265 pieces of eight.

In England he was confined closely in prison two years and permitted no counsel. The government was represented by four men. Kidd was tried both for murder and piracy. The murder which he was supposed to have committed was that of Moor, his gunner, whose death resulted from a blow, given by a water bucket in a fight without premeditation. No sentence but that of manslaughter was justified by the evidence. He was found guilty of murder. In the trial for piracy he was treated with the same injustice.

He claimed that his commission justified the seizing the Quedah Merchant for he said she was sailing under a French pass when he took her. These passes and other papers were in the possession of Belmont and Kidd could not produce them. This case was tried outside of the court by public hearing. The verdict rendered decided to let his confederates, the joint stock company and the king escape public censure. The severest criticism made upon the affair was that Belmont, Somers, Halifax and others were guilty if he was. Nearly all the privateers fitted out at that time pursued the same course. It so happened that it was for the interest of all parties except Captain Kidd that he should be the victim, and that his name and his memory should be blackened with crimes of the darkest dye.—Portland (Me.) Transcript.

Homes at the World's Fair.
There is no reason why anyone should be deterred from visiting the World's Fair by reason of possible inconvenience and uncertainty attending the securing of satisfactory hotel accommodations.

The Northern Pacific railroad will in due time publish low excursion rates to Chicago and return for this occasion, while its double daily passenger train service, including through sleeping cars of both classes (Standard and Tourist) to Chicago, will as usual be at the head of the list in every particular.

To help you in fixing in advance upon your place of residence while attending the World's Fair, we have placed in the offices of the company at 121 First Street, Portland, Or., compiled by perfectly trustworthy parties, called "Homes for Visitors to the World's Fair." This little book, which you can purchase for fifty cents, contains a list of about 9,000 private families who will accommodate visitors in Chicago during the time of the fair, viz: May 1st to October 30th; gives their names and addresses and number of rooms each will have to spare. The book also gives a list of the hotels and their locations; has twelve full-page large scale maps, each representing a section of the city, so that with this information before him the intending visitor himself can, at leisure, select the quarter of the city in which he would prefer to stop, corresponding in advance with one or more families in that locality with regard to rates and the accommodations desired.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. P. A., N. P. R. R.,
Portland, Oregon.

Carter Heard From.
City Marshal Minto has received a letter from Sheriff Willson, who came from Mr. Vernon, Mo., after C. R. Carter, alias Rose, the murderer, which contains the information that Carter was in jail awaiting the result of his motion for a new trial, to have been heard on the first of this month. If he does not get a new trial he will strive for a stay of execution. Next Friday, a week from to-day, is the time set for his suspension at the end of a rope.—Statesman.

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