

State of Oregon, Yamhill County. Here you will find the most productive section in the World. Land is cheap, offering special inducements to fruit raisers and dairymen.

Look at the Map.

The Telephone-Register.

McMinnville, Yamhill County. Here is the County seat. Here is published THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER, Monarch of home newspapers, accorded first place in all the Directories.

Look at the Map.

Circulation Guaranteed Greater Than That of Any Other Paper Published in Yamhill County.

REGISTER - Established August, 1881. Telephone - Established June, 1898. Consolidated Feb. 1, 1899.

McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1899.

VOL. V. NO. 16

W. F. DIELSCHNEIDER,

Watchmaker and Jeweler. Dealer in All Kinds of Watches, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Clocks and Spectacles. McMinnville, Or.

McMINNVILLE NATIONAL BANK. Paid up Capital, \$50,000. Transacts a General Banking Business. Deposits Received Subject to Check. Interest allowed on time deposits.

ELSA WRIGHT. Manufacture and Dealer in HARNESS. SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, SPURS, BRUSHES, ROBES, Etc.

TRUCK AND DRAY CO. COULTER & WRIGHT, Proprietors. Goods of all descriptions moved and careful handling guaranteed. Collections will be made monthly. Handling of all kinds done cheap.

CALBREATH & GOUCHER, PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. (Office over Braly's Bank.) McMinnville, Oregon.

J. D. BAKER, SURGEON AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Office upstairs in the Garrison Building.

W. M. RAMSEY, F. W. FENTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. McMinnville, Oregon. Office, Rooms 1 and 2 Union Block.

J. C. MICHAUX, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. LAFAYETTE, OREGON. Jan. 21, '98.

THE COMMERCIAL STABLE! Gates & Henry, Props. McMinnville, Oregon.

Livery, Feed and Sale! Everything New And Firstclass. Special Accommodations for Commercial Travellers. Corner Second and E Streets, one block from Cooks hotel.

JUDGE NELSON'S DECISION. Speaking of patent medicines, the judge says: "I wish to deal fairly and honorably with all, and when I find an article that will do what it is recommended to do, I am not ashamed to say so. I am acquainted with Dr. Vanderpool (having been treated by him for cancer), and have used his blood medicine, Liver cure, and while I am seventy-five years old, and have used many pills and other remedies for the blood, liver and kidneys, I must say that for a kidney tonic in Bright's disease, as an alternative for the blood, or to correct the action of the stomach and bowels it is a very superior remedy, and beats anything I ever tried."

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc. For information and free Handbook write to Scientific American Patent Agency, 375 Broadway, New York City.

Notice to Creditors. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of Yamhill County, State of Oregon, sole executor of the last will and testament of G. W. Donohue, late of said county deceased, and that he has qualified as such executor.

WALL PAPER. 10 cents per double roll. Send 3-cent stamp for samples. SOPEL & MORGAN, 102 Third St., Portland, Or.

ULCERS, CANCERS, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD POISON. These are every kindred disease arising from impure blood successfully treated by that never-failing and best of all tonics and medicines.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC SSS. Books on Blood and Skin Diseases free. Free trial testimonials sent on application. Address: The Swift Specific Co., ATLANTA, GA.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. Do you wear them? When next you buy a pair, they will give you more comfort and service for the money than any other make. Best in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES are made in all the Latest Styles. If you want a fine DRESS SHOE don't pay \$6 to \$8, try my \$3.50, \$4 or \$5 Shoe. They will fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, you can do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. My name and price is stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. Take no substitute. I send shoes by mail upon receipt of price, postage free, when Shoe Dealers cannot supply you. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

R. JACOBSON, McMinnville. Guaranteed to cure Bilious attacks, Sick Headache and Constipation. 40 in each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by druggists.

Advance Threshers. Are warranted to thresh more grain in a given time and do it better than any machine made.

PROF. SLOCUM'S MAGIC SEARCHER. King of all Blood Medicines. Cures Scrofula, and all Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Biliousness and Malaria, also removes all common worms from the system without the aid of other medicines.

PROF. SLOCUM'S LOZENGES. Liver Regulator and Vermifuge combined. Cures Dyspepsia, Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness and Malaria, also removes all common worms from the system without the aid of other medicines.

The Sower Ferry's Seeds. Has no second chance. The first sowing is the last. Best for the prevention of planting.

THE SOWER. Has no second chance. The first sowing is the last. Best for the prevention of planting.

THE SOWER. Has no second chance. The first sowing is the last. Best for the prevention of planting.

THE SOWER. Has no second chance. The first sowing is the last. Best for the prevention of planting.

THE SOWER. Has no second chance. The first sowing is the last. Best for the prevention of planting.

THE SOWER. Has no second chance. The first sowing is the last. Best for the prevention of planting.

THE SOWER. Has no second chance. The first sowing is the last. Best for the prevention of planting.

THE SOWER. Has no second chance. The first sowing is the last. Best for the prevention of planting.

THE SOWER. Has no second chance. The first sowing is the last. Best for the prevention of planting.

THE SOWER. Has no second chance. The first sowing is the last. Best for the prevention of planting.

THE SOWER. Has no second chance. The first sowing is the last. Best for the prevention of planting.

OFFICES GOING BEGGING.

SOME THAT ARE TOO FULL OF DANGER.

Duty Aboard the Phantom Ship Not Discontinued—Moonshine Detectives Seize—Thousands of Vacant Postoffices.

Offices that go begging. It would hardly be supposed that there were any such, judging from the amount of places for the last two months. In fact, however, there are many salaried positions in the government's gift, which it is hard to get men to accept. Some of them involve great danger, while others are too poorly paid to be desirable.

For example, just now the treasury finds it almost impossible to secure available men for revenue agents on the mountains of Tennessee. A number of those officers have been murdered recently in that region by moonshiners. Three of them were shot from an ambush and killed only the other day. The occupation in which they meet their death is the most hazardous known. During three consecutive years twenty-five of these seekers after ill-gotten gains were killed and forty-nine wounded. No wonder that they are difficult to fill their places at \$6 a day and expenses. To do the duty well requires courage. One foolagent in five minutes can get the internal revenue bureau into an embarrassment that will take a year to get out of, besides entailing great expenses.

The treasury finds it hard to get and retain officers on board of the New South Shoal light ship, which is stationed twenty-eight miles south of Nantucket. Here, in a region of almost eternal storms, the vessel rides at anchor. Like the storied phantom ship, she is perpetually buffeted by the waves though never destined to get anywhere. From time to time she breaks drift and is blown into the ocean. During three consecutive months of last year she was absent on two such involuntary cruises—once for thirteen days and the other time for eight days. Usually on such occasions she is towed back by a steamer that is sent to look for her; sometimes she manages to get back under sail. Besides rats and clothing, the captain or keeper gets \$83 a month, the engineer \$80, the assistant engineer \$65 and the assistant cook \$50. It is a job that is rarely done, but a man can be persuaded to spend a second winter on this light ship, which is the last landmark, so to speak, seen by transatlantic voyagers on their way to Europe.

The marine hospital service, which belongs to the treasury, is having trouble in finding physicians to send abroad for service as inspectors of vessels at European ports during the approaching summer. These officers, who will examine all ships bound for the United States, are required to have an experience of cholera. Furthermore they must know the language spoken in the place to which they are dispatched, and must possess some acquaintance with the country. For example, the medical agent at Liverpool ought to be familiar with the slums of London in order that he may be on his guard against persons coming from danger spots.

Few available persons are willing to accept commissions from the treasury to represent the United States government on Seal Islands in Bering sea. Those isles are 1,500 miles from Sitka and 3,000 miles from San Francisco. After the steamer leaves in October they are shut off from communication with the rest of the world until the following June.

For like reasons few men care to serve as observers for the weather bureau on top of Mount Washington. Officers at this station must live through the winter in an iceberg, chained and anchored to rocks amid the clouds, for into such a shape is their cabin shelter transformed by frost and the accumulation of snow. For months together they are cut off from all the rest of mankind. The conditions on Pike's peak are quite similar. Professor Harrison recently excused himself from having kept a disreputable person in charge there, on the ground that he could not get any more desirable individual to accept the job. When the weather bureau was absorbed by the department of agriculture, its observers were classified under the civil service law. Thus their pay became from \$1,200 to \$1,000 a year. Presumably they received only the remuneration of sergeants in the army—\$34 a month, with rations and clothing.

During the recent pleuro-pneumonia excitement the agents sent out by the department of agriculture to inspect cattle and slaughter diseased animals, whether the owners were willing or not, found their occupation a very hazardous one. They were frequently received with pitchforks, brickbats and bulldozers. Some of them were badly hurt. Consequently it was hard to procure veterinary physicians to do this work for salaries of \$1000 to \$1600 per annum.

For the small wages paid the navy department has difficulty in retaining the experts employed to handle the high explosives at the Newport torpedo station. These men manufacture dynamite by mixing nitro-glycerine with infusorial earth. They turn in ordinary lathes chunks of nitro-glycerine, which is the most dangerous of all known explosives, into shapes for loading shells. Also they chop it up with chisels. While undergoing these operations the stuff is kept saturated with water. If by an accident it got a little dry it would blow the factory to pieces.

It is in the postoffice department that offices go begging by wholesale. There are thousands of fourth-class postoffices which it is hard to get any-

body to accept. People are constantly sending in requests to the effect that a postmaster shall be appointed at this or that out-of-the-way spot, but no one is willing to take the place. There are ninety-seven resignations of postmasters now on file from the state of Washington alone, and there are applicants for only a few of these positions. Hundreds of postoffices have to be discontinued every year because nobody will take charge of them. There are 10,000 postoffices which pay to the incumbents less than \$20 a year. Whenever there is a change of administration at Washington, resignations of postmasters pour in. Many of them notify the postmaster-general that they have sold out to somebody else. Most small postoffices are in country stores, and the proprietors dispose of mail privileges together with the good will and fixtures. Of course, such a bargain is not recognized by the department, but the neighbors endorse his application. A fourth-class postmaster gets no salary, but receives a percentage on his sale of stamps. He is entitled to 100 per cent on the first \$50 worth of stamps per annum, 60 per cent on the next \$100 worth, 50 per cent on the next \$200 worth and 40 per cent on all stamps sold over and above that.

The treasury department of state has paid offices in its gift which nobody actually can be induced to take. Among these are consular agencies in such out-of-the-way parts of the world as Algiers, the Barbary states and Turkey in Asia. The incumbents are remunerated by fees. Because Americans will not accept these places they are held by natives of those countries. They are usually merchants who are willing to do the consular duties for the sake of the prestige, which gives them influence and protection. It often happens that one man will thus act as representative of half a dozen nations. Over his store are hung to the breeze perhaps the flags of Russia, France, Germany, England and the United States, while as many national coats-of-arms are displayed above his door. Thus sheltered he is not likely to be interfered with, and his store is a safe place in which to do his business. The consul agency at Esmeralda, in Ecuador, is at present vacant because there is nobody who wants it. It is difficult to get persons to serve as vice-consuls because they get no pay except when the consul is absent. Native store-keepers act in such capacities commonly. The regulation now is that they must get their remuneration above an annual salary, but until very lately consuls made a regular annual appropriation for the payment of "consular officers not citizens of the United States."

Among the 13,000 places in the gift of the department of the interior there are only a few which go begging. These are the situations of custodians of the abandoned military reservations. Many such reservations formerly used for military posts have actually gone by the war department. The Indians having become tractable and the country settled there is no further use for the posts. Under such circumstances the reservations are turned over to the interior department to be surveyed and sold. Congress has provided a small amount of money for taking care of them in the interval, but it is not nearly enough to go around. Custodians are needed to see that trespassers do not walk away with the buildings piecemeal. This is a common form of theft where lumber is scarce, and the doors and windows particularly of a deserted house quickly disappear. However, the reservations frequently remain unguarded because men are unwilling to accept appointment with no pay or rations attached to the position.

It is somewhat hard to find suitable officers of the army and navy to occupy the duties and the social prestige belonging to the positions, not realizing that they could not keep up appearances decently on their pay alone.

There are places in several of the departments here which commonly remain vacant for a long time after the incumbents have died or resigned because persons competent to fill them cannot easily be found. Occasionally some reads in the Washington newspapers an advertisement issued by the civil service commission announcing that on a certain day a competitive examination will be held for the purpose of filling a situation which requires familiarity with plane and spherical trigonometry, differential calculus, the science of calculating the centre of gravity of heavy ordnance, three or four European languages, typewriting and stenography. The fortunate candidate is promised an appointment at \$1000 or \$1500 a year.

In the National Almanac there are men employed to calculate the paral-

axes, the declinations and right ascensions of all stars at all hours, and all sorts of other such astronomical puzzles. They are paid from \$700 to \$900 per annum. There is a situation at the army medical museum which requires a thorough knowledge of both Chinese and Japanese. It was kept open for a long while before any one could be found to fill it. The salary of the incumbent has recently been raised from \$1000 to \$1200.

If such posts were created specifically for experts it would be necessary to attach respectable wages to them. But, for economical reasons, the government prefers to rate them as clerkships. They are used as traps for highly skilled individuals who may chance by want of money to drop into them. Once having done so it is difficult for them to get out. When they die or resign the traps are baited for fresh victims.

A study of the present office seeking epidemic affords fresh evidence of the surprising anxiety which men commonly exhibit to secure places under the government at any sacrifice. They will abandon occupations which yield good incomes in order to get hold of positions in Uncle Sam's gift which afford only starvation wages. Even the prospect of death does not deter them. The treasury has no trouble in employing capable agents to go into yellow fever hot spots. The place at plague-stricken Panama was vacant for awhile not long ago, but it has been filled by a man who is willing to vegetate in that wretched spot and take his chances of surviving for a salary of \$2,200 a year.

ALUMINUM LIGHT. A remarkable kind of light has been successfully exhibited by Dr. Phillip Lenard, of Bonn, and has formed the subject of a paper read before the Royal Prussian academy of sciences at Berlin. He has shown that the rays which proceed from the cathode of a Geissler tube, and are commonly called "cathode rays," will permeate thin metal. If then it were practicable to find a sheet of metal foil thick enough to be air-tight and opaque, yet thin enough to be permeable by these rays, it would be possible to allow these rays a passage into the open air by closing an opening in a discharge tube with such a piece of foil. This idea has been realized by Dr. Lenard by means of an apparatus consisting of a glass tube with a hammered aluminum plate 0.003 millimeter thick. This plate forms in the apparatus in question a shutter which Dr. Lenard calls a "window," because, while quite impermeable to air and light, it allows the rays from a cathode at a distance of 12 centimeters to penetrate it quite freely. These rays render the light faintly luminous. A halo of bluish light surrounds the "window," and is moderately bright only on its surface. At the same time a strong odor of ozone is recognizable. Substances capable of phosphorescence, if held near the "window," shine with their peculiar light on the side nearest to it. All the phenomena of phosphorescence cease if a magnet is so applied to the discharge tube as to repel the cathode rays from the inner side of the window. The atmosphere is a dull medium for the cathode rays to penetrate; coal gas is more permeable and so is hydrogen, while oxygen and carbonic acid are less permeable than air.

Does Grover Carry a Gun? Mr. Cleveland has by force of precedent established the ancient custom of receiving the general public three times a week in the great east parlor, but there is little doubt that he should like, as probably any other president would like, to escape this promiscuous handshaking. The hour set for this function is 1:30 p. m., just after the president has eaten his luncheon. A man who is so intimately acquainted with Mr. Cleveland as to know his private personal ways is authority for the statement that upon every one of those public reception days Mr. Cleveland has gone to his bedroom and there quietly slipped into his pocket a revolver, and he descended the stairs to the east parlor. Moreover, the throng of visitors who flock to these public receptions is kept at some distance from the president as he stands in the doorway which serves as an exit for those who pass him. This is done by a cordon of servants of the house, who counting merely the doorkeepers and messengers, entirely outside of the clerical force in executive offices, number at least twenty. The visitors string by the president in Indian file, and as they pass, receiving each on a shake of the hand, they pass also a most pleasant but determined looking man standing exactly opposite Mr. Cleveland. The people do not know it, but this man is also armed.

Twenty-seven Centuries Old. The great Russian engineer, Melnikoff, writes from Odessa to the Smithsonian Institute describing the ruins of an ancient canal discovered in the Crimea, which he regards as one of the wonders of the world. It is certainly twenty-seven centuries old and among similar ancient objects of historic interest is second in age only to the great pyramids. Whether it was a water-way in the olden times and the pathway of ancient commerce between the Black sea and the sea of Azof or a means of defense for people living in its vicinity is a question which wise men supposed to know all about antiquities, cannot explain.

Ismael Pasha, the famous ex-khedive of Egypt, now aged sixty-three, lives in regal splendor in his palace on the shores of the Bosphorus. His wealth amounts to about \$25,000,000.

In Malaga workmen are allowed fifteen minutes' leisure every hour to smoke cigarettes.

TRADES UNIONS.

Effect on American Boys and American Labor.

Shall American boys be permitted to learn trades, and having learned them, shall they be permitted to work at them? These are apparently simple questions, and the answering of them is an apparently simple matter. Most persons that interrogated would reply at once: "Certainly they should. Why do you ask such unnecessary questions? We ask them because under the present conditions of trade instruction and employment in this country the American boy has no rights which organized labor is bound to respect. He is denied instruction as an apprentice, and if he is taught his trade in a trade school he is refused admittance to nearly all the trades unions, and is boycotted if he attempts to work as a nonunion man. The questions of his character and skill enter into the matter only to discriminate against him. All the trades unions of the country are controlled by foreigners, who comprise the great majority of the members. While they refuse admission to the trained American boy they admit all foreign applicants with little or no regard to their training or skill. In fact, the doors of organized labor in America which are closed and barred against American boys, swing open, wide and free, to all foreign comers. Labor in free America is free to all save the sons of Americans. These are not idle or exaggerated statements. They are sober sober truths, expressed in studied moderation. So-called American labor today is a complete misnomer, as far as the trades are concerned. How has it come about that the United States, alone among the nations of the earth, has not only surrendered possession of her field of mechanical labor to foreigners, but acquiesces when the foreign possessors exclude from that field her own sons?

The Century has been so strongly impressed with the evils of this anomalous situation, so unjust to American boys and so fraught with danger to the national welfare, that it has instituted a thorough inquiry into the causes which have produced it. The results of this inquiry will be set forth in subsequent articles, each devoted to a particular phase of the question. It will be shown that the two great causes have been the passing away of the old apprentice system, and the enormous immigration to this country from all parts of Europe. It will be shown that all the trades unions of this country are controlled by men of foreign birth; that nearly all of them have such rules against the employing of apprentices that American boys can no longer, in any of the large cities of the country, learn a trade by working in shops with journeymen; that such boys, because they are not well taught, but because they have not served apprenticeship according to union rules, and are boycotted if they attempt to work as non union men.

It will be shown also that while the unions combine in this effective conspiracy against American boys, they admit freely to their organizations foreign workmen who have not served apprenticeship, and who have only a slight knowledge of their crafts, and instruct them to a fuller knowledge while obtaining for them full pay as journeymen. It will be shown also that the bulk of foreign laborers who come to America are the poorest of the trades at which they worked in Europe, the best workmen always finding abundant work and satisfactory pay at home. That in addition to being ignorant and unskilled, they are men of inferior moral training and instincts, frequently of turbulent and anti-social proclivities and practices, and are often without sympathy for American institutions, and have no regard whatever for the country's welfare. It will be shown also that in addition to the foreign laborers who take up their abode here and possess the field, there are many thousands of others who come here in every busy season, work while that season lasts, and return to their homes when it is ended. It will be shown that while these "harvesters," as they are called, are admitted to the unions and are given work on equal terms with union members, the union authorities refused American boys as apprentices and journeymen on the ground that the labor market is crowded, and the interests of labor will be harmed if Americans are allowed to come in.

In the earlier days of the republic the American mechanic was everywhere known as the sturdiest representative of American character. He was an honest man, a good workman, a loyal faithful citizen. To-day he is almost an extinct species. As a nation we lead the world in mechanical skill, yet we are the only nation in the world that has almost ceased to produce its own mechanics. We not only take the great mass of ours from other countries but we accept their poorest specimens, and having accepted them, we allow them to control the field against our own sons. The consequences of this policy, already momentous, are destined to become more so as time advances. We are not only bringing up our sons in idleness, not only depriving our experiment in popular government of the invaluable support of a great body of conservative citizens of American birth, but we are accepting in place of such a body one that is composed of and controlled by men of foreign birth, whose instincts and character are not merely non-American, but sometimes anti-American. This body, settling frequently as a unit throughout the country, is able to paralyze all business and industry, and to bring the nation itself almost to the brink of social revolution and industrial war. Is it not time that Americans began to think seriously of these things? Have

not the developments in the past few years in the so called conflicts between capital and labor been portentous enough to give pause to all patriotic Americans? Could anything else have been reasonably expected from a policy which is so full of injustice to our own countrymen, and consequently so humiliating to us as a people? Is there any remedy save in a reversal of that policy?

We note in the business circular of a fashionable tailor the announcement of a special line of goods laid in for the season "in recognition of the present tendency to increased use of livery." The tailor is certainly right about the increase in habit of putting employees in livery, and it is in its way a significant sign of the decay of our democratic institutions. A few decades ago a man in livery was an uncommon sight in our cities. Employees would have felt insulted at a requirement which would result in a badge of servility. All that is changed now. The old world habit of emphasizing the relation of servitude by compelling the wearing of a distinctive costume by servants has become well established among us, and the seeker after employment whose self-respect forbids him or her to submit to this indignity is likely to be unemployed.

Let us observe just here the distinction between a livery and an uniform which makes the former humiliating and the wearing of the latter a source of pride. It is the fact that the livery shows the wearer to be the servant of an individual for private purposes, while the uniform implies service to the public purposes. This makes all the difference between a lackey and a soldier. The better state a society which will result from economic equality and the public conduct of all business, will abolish the servitude of men to men, and make all public servants. It will everywhere replace the livery with the uniform. There are those perhaps who are chiefly attracted to the plan of nationalism by the material welfare it will secure to all, but to us its strongest appeal is the completeness with which it will guarantee and make inviolable the personal dignity of every human being.

A New York genius has invented a machine for the self-propulsion of ships. It consists of long strong platforms, rigged out on either side of a vessel, that rise and fall with the roll of the sea and operate a propeller. The motion of these platforms in a strong sea would be similar to that of the pump handles of the old-fashioned fire-engines, when the "boys" were "shaking her up lively." The inventor thinks that the tendency of these outriggers would be to steady the vessel as well as to force it forward. They would operate in a dead calm nearly as well as in a storm, for the ocean is never at rest.

In the past twelve months \$50,000,000 of the silver notes issued under the law of 1890 have been added to the circulation, while the gold certificates in circulation have decreased \$44,000,000 and the gross gold holdings of the treasury have fallen off \$95,000,000 in the same time. We are virtually paying out gold for silver right along. No other big nation in the world in the present century has been guilty of such financial follies as we have been committing in recent years.

Although all the sugar bounty payment have not been completed, enough have been settled, to enable the government to estimate with reasonable certainty that the total amount needed to bring the total claims this year will be in the neighborhood of \$9,000,000. Already \$5,450,000 has been paid or allowed, and there are enough claims still unsettled to bring the total very close to the figure mentioned.

The product of pig iron in this country has very greatly increased during the past few years, while that of England has largely decreased. American pig iron is rapidly displacing British pig iron in the Canadian market.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good. Price 50 cts. Sold by Howorth & Co."

It is alleged by the life insurance companies that the average length of human life in this country has increased from 41.9 years 25 years ago to 43.9 years at the present time.

According to the report of Director General Davis to the National World's fair commission, \$33,243,930.55 has already been raised for the fair.

Task, a pioneer mule who crossed the plains during the civil war, died at Carrollton, Mo., a few days since, aged 34 years.

Twelve of the thirteen original states now have democratic governors.

Put up in neat watch-shaped boxes, elegantly coated, Small Blue Boxes, 25c. per bottle. Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks and Constipation, Small Blue Boxes.

One Small Blue Box every night for a week cures Torpid Liver, 25c. per bottle.

To all Digestion take one Small Blue Box after eating. 25c. per bottle.

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

ON BRAKEBEAM TICKETS. Five More Messenger Boys Start For The World's Fair.

The small boy will soon be an us, known quantity in San Francisco and Oakland if the exodus is kept up much longer. The young Californians who wear the uniforms of the various telegraph and messenger companies have the World's fair fever and are determined that California will be represented in the Windy City before the big show is over, says the Examiner.

The vanguard of the San Francisco contingent left for Chicago about two weeks ago in the persons of Mike Brannan, better known as "Freckles," and August Haines, who their friends hope have reached Chicago by this time, in spite of sharp-eyed brakemen and cruel conductors. Cyrus Deckelman, "Pompador Deck" and Scheibe, the "Crab shooter" crossed the bay and started on their journey Friday night.

Last night five more youngsters crossed on the 4 o'clock boat and are expected to make the first stage of their journey on the southern overland trail. Not one of them is over 13 years old, while two of them have not reached the age of ten. "Muggins" Smith, the eldest of the band, was until recently in the employ of the American District Telegraph Co. but since he laid aside his brass-buttoned coat he has been selling papers on Market street. His companions are Dan Burns, known as the "Chaw," Andy Simpson and his brother Jack, known by the name of "Butch," and William Tucker, whose diminutive size and exceedingly sporty manners have won for him the title of "Billy the Kid."

"Chaw" Burns and Andy Simpson are not quite twelve years old. "Butch" Simpson is under ten and the "Kid" will be nine years old in October. Every one of the youngsters is a thoroughbred street Arab and those who knew them have the greatest confidence in the ability of the boys to reach Chicago in safety. "Dem kids ain't goin' to stop till dey git dere," said a red-headed newsboy known as "Crackers," "and you can bet yer bottom dollar dey won't get dere hungry, dey eat as long as Muggins is wid 'em. Muggins is de best dip in de city of his weight, an' if he don't run against de cops on de road or git smashed up, like wot his brother did, dey'll have some dust when dey git dere."

"Muggins is de only one o' de gang dat is crooked, but his heart is big, an' he ain't de chap to see his partners go hungry."

When asked if any more of the boys were going, "Crackers" said that lots of the boys had made up their minds to go, and before the present month was over half of the messengers and newsboys in this city would be on the road east.

Inquiry among the messenger boys at the various offices showed that with very few exceptions the boys had made up their minds to see the big fair and that both the American District, the San Francisco and the Western Union Telegraph company will have a good many places to fill on Tuesday morning.

Both the San Francisco and American District pay the boys to-morrow, and this is all that many of them are waiting for. When asked how they expected to travel "Brooky" Manning, a twelve year old Western Union boy replied: "Under de cars. You don't tink de boys are green enough to pay for something what dey can get for nothing, do you?"

"Brooky said he was going to travel with the 'Tip' Grant, a boy who has been working out at the race track and who had visited Chicago a couple of years ago.

"Tip is onto all the moves of 'de casters guys' and can jump a train going twenty miles an hour. 'He's no chaw with the pasteborders either and I guess we can get along."

A Mantlepiece 6,000 Years Old. It is seldom that wood grows more than 4,000 years before the christian era is used in the construction of a present-day residence, and this really happened recently in Edinburg, where a mantlepiece was formed from wood said to be 6,000 years old. An oak tree was found in a sandpit at Munsellburgh thirteen feet below the surface. Professor Geikie, of the geology chair of the university of Edinburg, after personally examining the strata in which this oak was found, said the tree, which was five feet nine inches in diameter, must be at least 6,000 old and described it as a relic of neolithic man. It was in a fine state of preservation down to the sand, and was easily workable.

The official account of the cholera in Austria shows that the disease followed the course of the rivers. It is said to have entered Western Galicia by way of the Vistula and Eastern Galicia by the river Zurek, and in Hungary it has followed the course of the Danube and its affluents.

To all Digestion take one Small Blue Box after eating. 25c. per bottle.

To all Digestion take one Small Blue Box after eating. 25c. per bottle.