Are You Interested in Low Prices ! !

AND COMMENCING SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, TO CONTINUE TWO WEEKS, WE WILL INAUGURATE

A Great Clearance Sale.

Our ENTIRE STOCK will be offered at Ridiculously Low Figures.

We want Trade and we will have it if Fine Goods and Low Prices will win.

Note the following reductions:

Best Quality Calicos, 20 yds. for $1 00
Good Unbleached Domestic, 18 yds. for 1 00
Heavy Unbleached Domestic, 16 yds. for 1 00
Bleached Muslin, 15 yds. for . 1 00
Good Quality Pin Checked Ginghams, 14 yds. for 1 00
Good Quality Shirting, not starched, 14 yds. for 1 00
50-Inch All Wool Ladies' Cloth, colors and black, per yard 50
36-Inch Cashmere, per yard . 20
16-Inch Silk Velvet, colors and black, per yard 50
36-Inch All Wool Henriettas, colors and black, per yard . 50
Black and White Checked All Wool Shirting, flannel, per yard 25
Navy Blue All Wool Twilled Flannel, per yard 35
Red All Wood Twilled Flannel, per yard 25
Men's Brogan Shoes, reduced to 90
Men's Oil Grain Bals, reduced to 1 35
Men's Dress Shoes, lace and congress, reduced to 1 40
Child's Lace Shoes, ivet, reduced to 50
Ladies' Dongola Button Shoes with patent tip, reduced to . 1 35
Ladies' B. Calf Button Shoes, reduced to 95
Ladies' Congress Gaiters, reduced to 1 00

All of Our Clothing Greatly Reduced.

Furnishing Goods, etc. A big cut in prices has been made which positively cannot be duplicated again this fall or winter.

This is your opportunity. Get the Best Style and most serviceable goods and save money on every purchase at the Store of

I. SELLING.

Wednesday, September 20, which is the Day of Atonement, the Store will be closed until 6 p. m.

The Courier.

Oregon City, Sept. 22, 1893.

SILVER.

Of late, the question is often asked in an off-hand way, "What is congress doing about silver?" as though the questioner anticipated that definite action in this matter by both houses (instead of dilatory compromising in the senate) would stimulate business into a vigorous activity. It would not. An act of congress is not a potentiality so powerful.

The financial crisis from which we are slowly emerging is the resultant of a multitude of factors. The finances of the country have been allowed by the government to run largely at hap-hazard, though a purely human creation and so much subject to human limitations that they may be and have been demoralized by a "corner" of gold in Wall street.

Our country is a vast, intricate business concern, depending for its prosperity and stability on the intelligence and integrity and patriotism of its inhabitants. The repeal of the Sherman act, the passage of a free-and-unlimited-silver act, or of Peffer's flat-money bill, or all of these measures combined, would not introduce an era of healthy prosperity. They would be only palliative remedies.

As long as there are hysterical spasms of speculation there will be the subsequent spasms of monetary dejection. The one implies the other. Bobby cannot eat his cake and keep it, too. Business in flush times is conducted in the camp meeting style, and all hands sing:

When we go up the golden street,
We'll ground our arms at Mammon's feet.
Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay!

MUTTON SHEEP.

The raising of sheep for the production of meat rather than of wool is one of the tendencies of the times. The *American Wool and Cotton Reporter* calls attention to the change which is going on and rejoices over it. It then proceeds to say: "The farmer's flock of sheep must stand on its own legs, and those must be mutton legs, thus sufficiently supported it can not only take care of itself, but enrich the hilltops of the farmer and bless his table with the best of meat." It points out that the butcher's market of late has shown a growing partiality for mutton and less demand for beef, and says: "We should eat more lamb, more mutton. It may be a great blessing that it is necessary to push this side of the sheep interest if it is to result in the rearing of better mutton, and more of it, and its presentation to the public in more attractive form, and everywhere." The *Reporter* calls attention to the facts that mutton can be grown cheaper than any other meat, as the fleeces, despite the low price of wool, will go a long way to make up the cost of raising; that no animal will grow more rapidly, as compared with the food consumed, than a lamb, and that the per cent. of gain as to cost is the highest, and it advises every farmer to keep at least a few sheep. These are the utterances, it must be remembered, not of a free-trade sheet, but of a protection journal edited by a republican member of the Massachusetts legislature.

MINISTERS WHO LOVE PIG-TAILS.

On the 8th of September, 1893, the following telegram was sent by the Methodist clergy of California to President Cleveland:

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.: The California annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church respectfully represent that the decision of Judge Ross that the unregistered Chinese laborers can be arrested and deported under the Geary Act, places a new weapon in the hands of the anti-Chinese agitators now causing trouble on this coast. Wholesale arrests of the Chinese have begun, and hundreds of the Chinese, lawful residents of this country, will be thrown into prison, their only crime being that they are laborers whose lawyers advised them not to register under the law believed to be unconstitutional. We respectfully urge humanity and justice to take such steps as shall give immediate relief to these unfortunate people.

BISHOP EDWARD G. ANDREWS, Pres.
REV. M. D. BUCK, Sec.

In return for this lachrymose manifestation of love for the Chinaman, the workingmen of America depise the Methodist clergy of California, who ought to be exported to China with the pig-tails.

THROUGH skulduggery, apparently, between the *Oregonian* monopoly and the city government of Portland, the city printing was awarded to the *Evening Telegram*, though the bid of the *Dispatch* was the lowest. The politics of the *Oregonian* and its Evening Abortion have become confounded to such a degree it is often hard telling which is democratic and which republican, but they evidently have the same principles when boodle is in sight.

THE election of Judge William Galloway, of Yamhill, as president of the state fair association meets with popular approval. He is not alone a capable man but a prominent figure in the democratic party. It was high time that Capt. Apperson stepped off his official perch to give place to a man with the milk of human kindness in him. Judge Galloway is mentioned as a candidate for governor.

THE BANKS.

The recent panic throughout the country forced about one-fifth of the banks to suspend, but reports from different localities are now coming in which show that most of them are resuming business. Many banks perfectly solvent were caught short in ready money—the only thing that will pay frightened depositors. The panicy feeling was so universally prevalent that one bank could not get help from another and money could not be obtained from any source. Confidence would not pay depositors and those institutions which did not have ample coin reserve could do nothing but close their doors until collections could be made and securities be realized upon.

The Oregon National, Ainsworth and First National of East Portland, have already reopened and the other suspended banks are shortly to resume. Oregon City's banks do not have to resume. To the credit of Clackamas county, her two banks have stood as solid as the bed-rock upon which they are built, and in the future, Portland can expect very little of the banking business of Clackamas county. It is a cruel joke on Portland banks that closed their doors that before adversity overtook them they notified the Oregon City banks that they would no longer accept their checks. The laugh is on our side.

THE people's party folks who make much of the principle of an income tax as though its application in this country was discovered by them, cannot be aware of the fact that about seven or eight years ago, before the people's party was born, the Molalla democrats passed an income tax resolution, and that this was likewise passed at the democratic county convention of that year. The democrats of Molalla politely ask the people's party to keep off their platform.

OREGON NOTES.

The *Evening Telegram* in Portland, trying to straddle all the issues in sight, from anarchy to populism, is enough to make a dog sick. The *Telegram* in one of the recent editorials called newspapers in America.—*Statesman.*

With Judge Galloway as president we may look for a more liberal and energetic management of the state fair. As at present conducted it is not a credit to the state. The truth is that the exhibits this year are extremely poor. Any county of 20,000 inhabitants could easily excel them.—*Salem Democrat.*

The republicans of the second district are talking of John C. Leasure for representative in congress to succeed Mr. Ellis.

Wm. Galloway, of Yamhill, was twice elected to the legislature, and again county judge by a handsome vote in a county of 300 republican majority. He is a native son and a friend of the people.

The best record of threshing comes from Polk county where a machine turned out 3000 bushels from 120 acres of land and had time to spare.

Governor Pennoyer has appointed the following representatives from Oregon to attend the Pan-American Bi-Metallic Association meeting at St. Louis, October 3d: J. K. Weatherford, of Albany, Geo. H. Moffet, G. O. Holman, V. B. DeLashmutt and T. M. Richardson, of Portland, and J. K. Romig, of La Grande. It is expected that they will attend the meeting.

Silver, Gold and Paper Money.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 9, 1893.

Editor Oregon State Journal:

Last fall on the assembling of the Monetary Convention at Brussells I sent the following plan for adoption by that convention:

"Prohibit the coinage of gold in less denominations than $10.

"Prohibit the issue of all currency in less denominations than $10.

"Make silver a legal tender for all sums of $10 and under.

"The convention to agree to the coinage of international silver coins of the denominations of equal value from five cents to one dollar."

The demands then for silver to meet the demands of the world would increase its value, like every other commodity, by the demand and supply, and the demand in this case would be so great as to consume all the products of the silver mines of the world.

I presented my plan to two persons who are prominently identified with financial matters in Europe, and they spoke favorably of it.

It is somewhat doubtful whether the United States alone could establish it, but I believe our congress, now in session, might favor it with consideration.

It is very certain silver cannot and should not be relegated to a subordinate position as a part of the currency of the world, and the feeling everywhere among the masses of the people is opposed to it. D. P. THOMPSON.

A Benzine Carriage.

The benzine cab, which has been introduced in Germany, is hailed as a solution of easy and rapid transit on country roads. It is a four-wheeler, guided by a touch of the finger on a lever, and provided with motive power by a benzine engine which neither heats nor smokes the occupants. The first of this style of cab was completed a month ago in a Mannheim factory, and was started on an exhibition trip to Berlin. It rolled over the country at the rate of 15 or 16 miles an hour, and at the expense of half a cent's worth of benzine per mile. In every city on his route the conductor, who is at the same time engineer, has run his cab through the streets, taken on and let off curious passengers, and made his way across crowded market places to show the ease and safety with which the machinery can be managed. The cost of the cab is but $1000, and this can be reduced in the process of wholesale manufacture to $450 or $500. The inventor expects that it will revolutionize the present system of transportation between country towns and between cities and their suburbs.

ENGLISH METHODS.

The Gold-Bug Autocracy That Sways the Destinies of Europe and America.

Editor Courier:—In the COURIER of the 8th inst., you assert that England cannot control the gold supply of the world, and you produce figures from Acting Director of the Mint Preston, showing the stock on hand in the various countries. You ask, "How can England control the gold supply of the world and hold only a fraction of the world's stock?" The answer is, because she has a mortgage on the balance. Her bankers hold $550,000,000 in gold and have about *fifty times* that amount of debts fastened on the rest of the world. (See Geo. W. King's Octopus Map.) This is the system that has ruined Egypt, India and the Argentine Republic and has fastened $8,000,000,000 of railroad, municipal and national debt on the people of the United States.

Control does not even imply present possession, but means, according to Webster, "to retain, rule, govern, curb, check, overpower," etc. England "rules" or "governs" the balance of the world through the power of interest. No wonder that Napoleon said when contemplating an interest table, "It is astonishing that the deadly fact which lies buried in this table has not devoured the whole human race." You seem to forget that the money we circulate is not ours as a nation, but is really *English money on which we are paying interest*, although it bears our stamp. You may say, "Impossible. One man does not pay interest on debts of others." But he does. Take the case of municipal bonds; every taxpayer in the city limits is taxed to pay interest on the bonds, and the power of taxation is unlimited. It is not the gold that is in England that is a menace to the very life of our republic; it is the billions of dollars of debt that is drawing interest to be compounded or reinvested.

The case stands something like this: We will take four men on an island. Their wealth consists of wheat. Each has saved his entire crop for the last five years, so that A now has 550 bushels, B 600 bushels, C 800 bushels and D 604 bushels. Now A (England) has his 550 bushels, and is not in debt; B (Germany) has 600 bushels, but owes A 400; C (France) has 800 and owes A 6000; D (U. S.) has 604 bushels and owes A 8500 bushels. Here we have: Total wealth of island 2554 bushels, amount due A 14,900 bushels, or more than five times the entire stock. Who can say that A would not control the entire stock? But our case is very much worse for we owe England more than *ten times* our gold supply. It would take just about the entire stock of both gold and silver in the *whole world* to pay our English debt.

It may seem incredible but it is true that our annual yield of both gold and silver will only pay a trifle more than one per cent. interest on these debts. Our highest annual yield of both gold and silver is only $108,591,565, coining value at that. (See report of director of the mint for 1892, pp 51 and 163.) Now how can we pay interest, not to speak of principal, on eight billion dollars with one hundred and eight millions? Free coinage of silver would increase our money stock somewhat, yet it would only be a drop in the bucket. Our only remedy is paper inflation or repudiation. It is nonsense to talk of any compromise with England. The English Royal Monetary Commission appointed in 1886, in their final report, page 90, part 2d, says: "It must be remembered, too, that this is a creditor country of debts payable in gold, and any change which entails a rise in the price of commodities generally, that is to say, a dimunition of the purchasing power of gold, would be to our disadvantage." Now what would entail a rise in the price of commodities? Ricardo, the great English political economist, says: "That commodities would rise or fall in proportion to the increase or dimunition of money, I assume as a fact that is incontrovertible." Sir Lyon Playfair, in a speech in the English parliament, refers to England as "the chief creditor nation of the world," and even the "grand old man" is reported as saying: "We have the rest of the world by the throat and we intend to keep our hold." This he said in a speech opposing the increased use of silver as money.

I wish to cite one instance to show the influence of the English money power: When the Geneva award was made in 1871 in settlement of the Alabama affair, the United States had $15,000,000 to their credit in the Bank of England. Boutwell, secretary of the treasury, wanted to bring the gold to this country at once, but according to his own statement, the bank notified him that if any attempt were made to bring it over in specie, all their power and influence would be used against us. We could have our own bonds, but not a cent of gold. And Boutwell was compelled to obey the dictates of the Bank of England (See report of U. S. Monetary Commission of 1876, also Judge R. M. Widney's "National Currency.")

Another dangerous hold English capitalists have upon us is through land grabbing. A committee appointed by the fifty-first congress reported that certain noblemen have acquired and now own in the aggregate about 21,000,000 acres of land in the United States. One instance in particular. Mr. Scully, a subject of the queen, resides in England and owns 90,000 acres of the richest land in Illinois, tenanted by ignorant foreigners, from whom he drains from $200,000 to $400,000 annually in coin or produce. When we remember that he is only one of many, we see one more reason why our exports fail to enrich us. Our highest excess of exports over imports any year for the last eleven years was only $202,875,686. The alien landholders' share taken from this, leaves just that much less to apply on our debts, and two years of the eleven (88 and '89) our imports exceeded the exports.

It is time we were asking ourselves, "Whither are we drifting as a nation?" and time our so called statesmen were agitating deeper questions than the repeal of Sherman laws or petty tariff revisions. GEO. OGLE.

Molalla, Or., Sept. 18th, 1893.

As a general rule, it is best not to correct costiveness by the use of saline or drastic medicines. When a purgative is needed, the most prompt, effective and beneficial is Ayer's Pills. Their tendency is to restore, and not weaken, the normal action of the bowels.

Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.

LIVE STOCK

THREE BREEDS OF HOGS.

Popular Breeds of Swine In the United States.

There are in this country now associations of the breeders of well known families of swine as follows: Berkshire, Poland-China, Duroc-Jersey, Chester White, Essex and Small Yorkshire. We present illustrations of three of the most

TYPICAL POLAND-CHINA.

popular breeds in America. Each has its enthusiastic advocates, and probably there are localities in which a given one of the breeds will thrive better than the other two.

It would be hard to convince the farmers of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other sections of the great fertile middle belt of the country that there ever was so good a hog as the Poland-China, and possibly for their locality there never was.

The Poland-China is by far the most widely bred and marketed hog in America. It fattens easily and early. The breed originated over 60 years ago in Ohio. As first heralded it was chiefly black in color with frequent white spots. The latest Poland-China thoroughbreds, however, show almost no white at all except upon the feet and face.

While the Poland-China hog has a straight nose and lop ears, his cousin, the Berkshire, has pricked up ears and a little crooked nose like a pug dog. It is black with white face and feet like the Poland-China. The Berkshire is a universal favorite in New York and other eastern states. Crozier, in "How the Farm Pays," says:

The ears are pricked and very small, the face is short and dished, the neck is very short and thick, the shoulders are broad. The sides are deep and the hams broad and thick, the legs being very short and the bone light and fine. This form makes the very best bacon hog, and as its habit is to make a large proportion of lean meat to the fat produced, and to produce more meat on the same feed and to do it more quickly than any other breed, the meat being sweeter and of better quality, I must say I know of no other variety of swine that is so desirable for the farmer for hams, shoulders and bacon.

TYPICAL BERKSHIRE.

The Berkshire is somewhat finer grained of bone and muscle than the Poland-China, and the two have been crossed with excellent results. For breeding purposes the Berkshire is about the highest priced hog on the market.

In New Jersey and also some parts of the west, a large, rusty red hog of uncertain origin has become a great favorite. It is especially popular with the packers, who like size above most things. The Duroc-Jersey is a very hardy hog, and for this reason will be popular in cold climates. The breed has been known in New Jersey for over half a century. The Duroc-Jersey Breeders' association was formed in 1883. It adopted the following standard of points for the favorite rusty red swine:

The true Duroc or Jersey bred should be long, quite deep bodied, not round, but broad on the back, and holding the width well out to the hips and hams. The head should be small compared with the body, with the cheek round and full, with considerable breadth between the eyes. Neck short and thick, face slightly curved, the nose rather longer than in the English breeds, the ears rather large and lopped over the eyes and not erect. Bone not fine, nor yet coarse, but medium. Legs medium in size and length, set well under the body and well apart, and not cut up high in the flank or above the knee. Hams should be broad and full well down to the hock.

TYPICAL DUROC-JERSEY.

There should be a good coat of hair of medium fineness, inclining to bristles at top of the shoulders, the tail being hairy and not small, the hair usually straight, but in some cases a little wavy. The color should be red, varying from dark, glossy, cherry red and even brownish hair to light yellowish red, with occasionally a small fleck of black on belly and legs. The darker shades of red are preferred by most breeders, and this type of color is most desirable. In disposition they are remarkably mild and gentle. When full grown, they should dress from 400 to 500 pounds, and pigs at 9 months old should dress from 250 to 300 pounds.

How Is This?

The flock masters of western Texas, whose stock have been devastated by wolves, have hit upon a plan of getting rid of the pests, suggested probably by Pasteur's attempt to exterminate the hordes of rabbits in Australia. Every other method of destroying the "varmints" having failed, if this should prove successful it will be worth hundreds of thousands to the sheep owners of the Lone Star State and of other sections similarly afflicted. The scheme is to inoculate some of the animals with a contagious disease and set them free to infect their comrades. To effect this several wolves were lately entrapped to the west of San Antonio and penned up with a dog badly affected with the mange. The pests readily caught the disease and were soon covered with the parasites which produce it. They have since been turned loose, and it is expected that they will spread the disease so rapidly among their kindred that not one will be left in the state in two years.

IN THE HAYFIELD.

Practical Advice From The Farm Journal, With Reasons For the Same.

A modern mower cutting a 5-foot swath can be drawn by a team of average weight. Haying time is too precious to be wasted by using a short bar machine.

No time is lost by stopping to sharpen a dull sickle.

Nothing is gained by making a shaving cut. Keep the cutter bar well up for the sake of the knives, the team and next year's hay crop.

Keep the sections of the sickle riveted tight and all the bolts screwed up and save a general breakdown.

The man who is always sure it will rain before night lets his grass get overripe and cuts it just in time to catch the storm.

The wise man doesn't worry, but keeps his "weather eye" open, begins haying before all his grass is ripe enough, runs his mower only when the dew or rain has entirely dried off of it, cures it mostly in the windrow and puts it in the mow before it has lost all of its grassy color and aroma.

Whatever nutriment there may be in grass or any fodder plant is all there when the seed is in the milk or at latest in the dough state, and it is there in its most available form.

Much of the nutritious value of clover, and, in fact, of all grasses, is in the leaves and blossoms. By overdrying these drop off and are lost.

The spoiling of hay is due far more to the moisture that falls on it from without, in dew and rain, than to its own sap. This moisture dries off more quickly while the grass is standing than after it is cut. Hence the reason for cutting only when dry. Hence also the reason why it is safe to store while a little of the sap is in it, but unsafe to store when wet with dew or rain.

Peter Tumbledown's machine is broken and rusty and must go to the shop for repairs. But Peter won't think of this till he wants to mow.

Don't forget to take out the oil can and the water jug with you to the field—no other jug needed. A little and often is a good rule for using both.

Foreign Investigations In Potato Culture.

In a report of experiments made by an English association these points are emphasized:

Early planting is best for late varieties. Early varieties planted late are more subject to disease. Large seed is better than small and repays the additional cost. Uncut seed is better than an equal weight of cut seed. The value of manure of different kinds depends upon the season. A heavy dressing of farmyard manure applied in the spring is barely remunerative on the first year's results. Chemical manures should contain nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid in proper proportions. Imperfectly compounded chemical fertilizers do not pay. Soot and kiln dust are barely remunerative in a dry season. Farmyard manures favor disease more than chemical fertilizers.

In experimenting for the prevention of disease two methods were employed—soaking the seed and spraying the plants. Seed was soaked for 24 hours in a solution made of six pounds each of sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of potash in 25 gallons of water. The tests showed that soaking seed in chemical solutions before planting is likely to be injurious, especially in some varieties. For spraying the plants two formulas of bordeaux mixture were used. In this series the indications were that some varieties are more subject to rot than others. Potatoes should be dug as soon as ripe, as the disease may be communicated to them while in the ground. Dressings of bordeaux mixture, while not preventing disease, greatly reduced the amount of diseased tubers and increased the yield of sound ones. The applications paid for their cost many times over. The copper solutions did not in any way affect the quality of the tubers.

Cutting Clover For Hay.

The proper time to cut clover is just as it is coming into full bloom. Begin cutting after the dew has entirely disappeared, say two or three hours after sunrise. After lying in the sun two or three hours it should be carefully tedded, avoiding rough handling and bruising. Before the dew falls in the afternoon, say about 4 or 5 o'clock, it must be raked up and placed in cocks four or five feet high. Next morning, after the sun is well up, the cocks should be opened and the hay spread not more than six inches thick. In the afternoon, about 6, haul to the barn and stow away loosely until thoroughly dry. Then it may be baled or packed away closely. When first put in the barn, it is good practice to sprinkle successive layers of the hay with common salt at the rate of about half a bushel of salt to the ton of hay.—Southern Cultivator.

Agricultural News and Notes.

The experiment of ex-President Austin Corbin in rearing wild game in his inclosed New Hampshire park of 25,000 acres does not prove as successful as he expected.

More than one-half of all the oil of peppermint, spearmint and tansy used in the world is said to be procured and distilled in Michigan. The center of the industry is St. Joseph county.

The president of the Association of Agricultural Chemists thinks that the question of cheap phosphates will be solved upon the mining of the immense phosphate beds of Florida.

The Mark Lane Express tells that several English farmers' clubs have decided to pay head money for all sparrows killed.

It is stated that an excellent quality of broom corn can be grown in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, as has been proved by recent trials of it.

One of the exhibits in the agricultural building at the World's fair building which astonishes visitors is the display of Ohio maple sugar. It is handsomely arranged and compares very favorably with that of Vermont and other large producing states.

TOO OFTEN THE CASE.

INTERESTING PROOFS.

A young society lady, after a round of gayety, becomes suddenly conscious of an unusual sensation. She has frequent attacks of *dizziness, her back aches*, and she feels *blue* and generally run down.

Mothers, look well to your daughters!

Daughters, look well to yourselves!

Let the first symptom denoting the approach of disease receive your instant attention. Healthy women are the hope of the race, and it is well-nigh criminal to neglect anything which promises relief.

There is *hope* for *all* sufferers from *Nervous Diseases*. Read what follows:

Mrs. Jennie C. Davis, a fine artist and an accomplished authoress, of Westfield, Wis., had been subject to headache ever since she could remember. So severe were her attacks as to cause at times temporary delirium. All treatment had failed to relieve her, but after using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine she writes: "My record is to me, at least, satisfactory. No headache, constantly increasing appetite, and a consequent gain in weight of two and a half pounds in just one week."

Six weeks later she writes: "Have read and sewed immoderately of late, but my headaches do not return."

Mrs. John R. Miller, of Valparaiso, Ind., was attacked three years ago with turn of life in its worst form. It finally went to her head, and all indications were that it would result either in insanity or softening of the brain. Her husband thus writes: "It would be impossible for me to *attempt a description of her sufferings* during all this time. She was treated by our *very best* local physicians, with but temporary benefit. She has taken four bottles of DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE, and is cured. She has gained twenty pounds in weight. I tell you, she often blesses you for what you have done for her."

Recollect that for the CURE of all Nervous Diseases there is no remedy which approaches *Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine*. It is free from dangerous drugs and opiates. Sold by all druggists, on a positive guarantee, or Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OREGON August 21st, 1893. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office, at Oregon City, Oregon, on October 16th, 1893, viz: CHARLES Y. DRAPER, Hd. E. No. 9301, for lots 5 and 6 of Sec. 9, Twp. 2 S, R. 1 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Tuft, Lucien Davidson, Henry Gans and Edgar Davidson, all of Oswego, Oregon.
ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OREGON August 25, 1893. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Oregon City, Oregon, on October 24, 1893, viz: JOSEPH D. MYERS, Hd. App. No. 7484, for the N. ½ of SE. ¼, SE. ¼ of NE. ¼ Sec. 3, T. 4 S., R. 3 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: G. W. Mayfield, G. Wallace, Thomas Parish, M. E. Kandel, all of Highland, Oregon.
ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OREGON, August 25, 1893. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under Sec. 2291, R. S., and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Oregon City, Oregon, October 23, 1893, viz: JEROME S. ROBINSON, Hd. App. No. 10054, for the E. ½ of NE. ¼ and N. ½ of SE. ¼ Sec. 14, T. 2 S., R. 6 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Adolf. Aschoff, F. S. Peake, Emanuel Sterns, E. J. Peake, all of Marmot, Oregon.
ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OREGON, August 25, 1893. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Oregon City, Oregon, on October 24, 1893, viz: WILLIAM D. THOMAS, Hd. App. No. 6764, for the E. ½ of NE. ¼, SW. ¼ of NE. ¼ and SE. ¼ of NW ¼ Sec. 20, T 1 S., R. 5 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David B. Thomas, Dudley M. Baldwin, William Bramhall, R. A. Butler, all of Aims, Oregon.
ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE, THE undersigned, shall apply to the city council of Oregon City, Or., for saloon license to continue our saloon at our present place of business, said license to date from November 1st, 1893.
FLANAGAN & COBERY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF Oregon, for the County of Clackamas.

The Oregon National Bank of Portland, Plaintiff, vs. S. W. R. Jones, Defendant.

To the said S. W. R. Jones, Defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above-entitled action on or before the first day of the next ensuing term of the above-entitled court, to wit: The 6th day of November, 1893, and in default thereof, you are notified hereby that the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars ($3500), together with interest thereon from the 5th day of December, 1891, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum and also for the further sum of three hundred and fifty dollars ($350) as attorneys' fee in this action, or such less sum as attorneys' fee as the court may upon a hearing thereof adjudge reasonable, and for costs and disbursements.

This summons is published by order of the honorable Judge of the fourth judicial district, which order was made at chambers on the 20th day of September, 1893.
WHALLEY, STRAHAN & PIPES, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE been appointed executor of the estate of Elison P. Lewellen, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the said claims to me at Springwater, Clackamas county, Oregon, with the proper vouchers, on or before six months from the date of this notice.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1893.
JOHN LEWELLEN,
Executor of the estate of Elison B. Lewellen, deceased.

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE STATE OF Oregon, for the County of Clackamas.

Major A. La Motte, Plaintiff, vs. Frances La Motte, Defendant.

To Frances La Motte, Defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit by Monday, the 6th day of November, 1893; the same being the first day of the term of this court following the expiration of the time prescribed by this court for the publication of this summons, to-wit: six successive weeks' publication thereof, and if you fail to so appear or answer, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint herein, viz: For a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant.

This summons is published by order of the Hon. H. Hurley, one of the circuit judges of the fourth judicial district of the state of Oregon, made on the 12th day of September, 1893, the circuit judge of the district in which this suit is pending being absent from his district when this order was made.
X. N. STEEVES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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If your druggist cannot supply you send direct to us, and we will forward prepaid, on receipt of price. Grower, $1.00 per bottle; 6 *for* $5.00. Soap, 50c. per jar; 6 for $2.50.

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CITATION TO HEIRS.

TO DELILAH SARGENT, W. H. EDMONDS, Cornelius Edmonds, A. Sargent, J. Sargent and Katie Sargent, heirs-at-law of Jacob P. Miller, deceased:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you and each of you are commanded and cited to appear before the honorable county judge of Clackamas county, state of Oregon, at his office in the courthouse at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday, October 2d, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., then and there to show cause, if any exist, why an order and license may not be granted the administratrix to sell lots 3 and 4 of block 28 of Milwaukie, Oregon, as prayed for in her petition now on file.

Witness the Hon. J. W. Meldrum, judge of said court and my official seal this August 21st, 1893.
GEO. F. HORTON,
County Clerk and Clerk of County Court.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the undersigned has been by the county court of Clackamas county, Oregon, appointed executrix of the estate of A. R. Shipley, deceased, and that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, with the proper vouchers, to the undersigned at the office of Miller & Miller, attorneys, 167½ First street, Portland, Or., within six months from this date.

Dated this 11th day of August, A. D. 1893.
CELINDA E. SHIPLEY,
Administratrix of the estate of A. R. Shipley, deceased.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Oregon, County of Clackamas. } ss.

The Northwest Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Plaintiff, vs. C. B. Haworth, Martha S. Haworth and David P. Stratton, Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY VIRtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Clackamas, bearing date the 12th of July, 1893, in a suit wherein the Northwest Fire and Marine Insurance Company is plaintiff, and C. B. Haworth, Martha S. Haworth and David P. Stratton were defendants, commanding me, in the name of the state of Oregon, to levy upon and sell the real estate hereinafter described and the interest of the defendants therein hereinafter set forth, to realize a sum sufficient to satisfy the demands of said decree, to wit: $952 05, together with interest on the same since said decree was entered at 8 per cent. per annum, and also the costs of and attending this sale, I did, on the 25th day of July, 1893, duly levy upon, and will, on Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1893, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. of said day, at the front door of the courthouse in said county, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand the following described real property, to wit: The sw¼ of the southeast quarter, the west half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 26, all in township two (2) south, range five (5) east of Willamette Meridian, and all the estate, right, title and interest the defendants had or held therein on the 11th day of August, 1887, the date of the mortgage upon decree of foreclosure of which said order of sale was issued and upon all the estate, right, title and interest of said defendants since acquired or now held therein.

Dated this 25th day of August, A. D. 1893.
C. W. GANONG,
Sheriff of Clackamas County, Oregon.

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