

WHERE THE QUILT LIES.

During the last political campaign in this county, stump speakers told us with a flourish of oratory that it was to the republican party the great and growing West owed its railroads and all the wealth and progress that we see around us.

Since 1860, the democratic party has placed not one law on the pages of the federal statutes. The republican party has enacted all the laws and is responsible for them all.

The democrats have not been from the 4th of March, 1860, until now, in control of all branches of the national government, and could not, if they would, in that third of a century have removed from, or placed one law on the federal statute books.

Notwithstanding these facts, which none with any knowledge of our political history dares openly to contradict, many thoughtless people and demagogues not a few accuse the democratic party of being equally guilty with the republican party of the depravity of the latter.

This accusation has a ridiculous aspect. During the recent prosperous years, republican politicians all over the land, like our republican speakers, claimed the biggest part of the blessings of Providence, which fell on all without regard to personal merit or demerit, as direct effects of the policy of the republican administration.

Every bed-rock democrat is willing to give the democratic party a chance to undo the evils and burdens saddled on the country through the venal and corrupt legislation of the republican party. It is a herculean task, which cannot be accomplished without the co-operation of the United States senate, a small majority of whose members are republicans and populists.

From an organization in Washington calling itself the "Patriotic News Bureau," a double-column paper for the silver mining states and territories has been received, in which occurs the following:

"If the Sherman law is needfully repealed, for at least four years, those states and territories, before the four years are ended, will be mostly uninhabited deserts and one third of the territory of the United States will return to its native wilderness."

Any one who has knuckled about in Colorado or any other of the silver-producing states knows that the above quotation is a lie. Irrigation is converting large areas of what was once called the "Great American Desert" into highly productive farms, and many additional millions of acres will be thus reclaimed.

CLEVELAND ON MONEY. Expresses His Views in a Letter—Favors Both Gold and Silver, but Insists on Legislation that Will Secure Financial Stability.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 27.—In reply to a letter from Governor N. S. Taylor asking the president to give his opinion on financial matters, Mr. Cleveland has sent the following: "Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Sept. 25.—To Hon. W. J. Northrup, Atlanta: My Dear Sir:—I hardly know how to reply to your letter of the 15th inst. It seems to me that I am plainly and unequivocally asked to give my opinion on the subject of the monetary system of this country, and that I am to be held responsible for the consequences of my answer to any laborer or farmer in the United States for another shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar which has received for full dollar's worth of the products of his soil.

I do not wish my currency to be of such character that all kinds of dollars will be of equal purchasing power at home, but I do not wish to see a character as will demonstrate abroad our wisdom and good faith, thus placing upon a firm foundation our credit among the nations of the world.

While culture in California has been so perfected that it seems possible for Oregon and California wheat growers to meet any possible competition even at the prevailing low prices. In a recent issue of the *Hollister Advance*, of San Benito county, the editor predicts that the day of the steam thrasher is about done, and that the experience of this season shows that the new wheat harvester will cut, thresh and sack the grain at less cost than the mere thrashing by the present method.

The letter from President Cleveland to Governor Northrup of Georgia, ought to convince those who have been accusing him of being in league with the Wall street goldbugs, that they are in error and do him injustice. The chief magistrate elected by the democratic party is conscientiously true to the country's best interests. This courageous letter tells us that Mr. Cleveland has counsel well Cardinal Wolsey's advice:

Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's, thy God's, and truth's; then if thou fall'st, thou fall'st a blessed martyr! The Louisiana planters that use improved machinery in the manufacture of sugar, secure 2750 pounds of sugar per acre instead of 1111 pounds with the old mills and open kettles. Evidently enterprising planters did not need to make their business pay, the twenty government bounty which has aided in making the profits of many of them enormous. The sugar bounty is a steal and must go.

The *New York Times* expresses the opinion that the "top growers of Oregon and Washington have many advantages over their Eastern competitors; they have a new, rich soil, cheap land and cheap labor; it is only a question of a short time when they will control the markets of the East and South."

According to an order issued by the county court in its regular September session, Sheriff Ganong must, after October 1st, issue executions in all cases where taxes are unpaid. An execution piled up costs. Let each one, therefore, who has not paid his taxes, pay them now.

The European producer is suffering from the business depression in the United States. In New York all the bonded warehouses are at present packed solid with foreign goods, waiting the improvement of the times, there being now comparatively little demand for such merchandise.

Every year 96,000,000 pounds of Java coffee are sold in the United States. The demand of the public for cheap goods is the main cause of this adulteration. There is hardly an article of general consumption—the number is legion—that is not adulterated.

THE DAIRY. A CREAMING EXPERIMENT. Good From the Time It Tassels Out Until the Farn Form and the Kernels Glaze.

Good From the Time It Tassels Out Until the Farn Form and the Kernels Glaze. Fodder corn is in drills three feet apart and in hills three feet apart, one way and two feet the other way, made to regular crop with every farmer who keeps cows. If a dry season comes when the pastures do not furnish feed enough, it can be cut and fed green, which right here, says the American Cultivator, we will say that it is much better to allow a day or a day and night of withering before it is given to the cows, particularly if not quite green when fed out. In cloudy or rainy weather it is better even not to cut longer than that. The withering, not only takes out some of the water and renders it less liable to cause indigestion, but it brings about a chemical change in it that makes it more valuable for milk production and for butter production. Probably the same increase in the solid matter of the milk would make it worth more for cheese.

Any that is not used green can be saved for the silo or cured by drying for the winter feeding, and it is good either way, and good for milk cows, feeding oxen or growing young stock. It may be that some of the lately introduced foreign crops are better than our own as fodder, but we shall continue to be very skeptical about them until experience has shown their results.

We know that we can grow more fodder to the acre from corn than from any crop we ever tried, and it will influence a larger yield of milk, and of milk butter will be richer to eat and will make more butter than we ever could get from any other fodder, although good clover comes very near to it if cut just at the right time, but not so early or so late as the clover is not very good, while the corn fodder, whether sown expressly for that purpose or the stover from field corn or from the garden sweet corn, is good from the time it tassels out until the ears are formed and the kernels glazed.

Interest to Potato Growers. From the Kansas station comes a bulletin giving results of experiments in the growing of potatoes in the spring. When the season is warm enough and rather long, the second growth of potatoes often appears in the fall from the tubers that have been left in the ground after harvesting. In colder climates these potatoes often sprout up the next spring, and the crop from them planted ones have been put in the ground. The freezing of the winter does not seem to affect their vitality, and when they have been allowed to grow they often produce better crops than the newly planted seed.

In the bulletin mentioned it says that the second crop of potatoes found in the fall in warm climates makes better seed for the next spring than the regular seed purchased or saved. They start earlier and yield a good crop some time ahead of the regular crop. They keep in the ground until spring without sprouting, and they are firm in texture and are shirived. Where this second crop can be obtained the bulletin recommends the potatoes as seed in preference to others. In a trial of two years at the station these second crop potatoes used as seed gave an average of 481 bushels per acre, and they were found to produce better, and as well as to resist a finer and better potato.

Variability of Clover. Clover, though not usually so considered, is a most variable plant. The Royal New Yorker, which says the stems, flowers and leaves vary in color, size, pliancy and in power to wither throughout. Some are much earlier than others. Some are erect in habit, others are prostrate. One variety, the ordinary clover, *Trifolium pratense*, ought not to be called "medium" clover. That name should be given to the pavane, mammoth or giant clover, *T. medium*. This large clover is less hardy than the other, as it is more liable to heave in the winter. This clover must not be overgrown so rank as to smother itself. It will give more pasture or hay, though of a coarser quality, and more seed. We know of no experiments which would settle the question as to which would "take" root more certainly, but would select the mammoth.

A Convenient Feeder. A cheap and very convenient feeder for half grown chickens can be made in a few minutes by stretching wires over the top of a box of suitable size. Takes out galvanized wire and cut it into lengths about two inches longer than length of the box. Bend the ends at right angles and drive them into the edges of the box, having first laid the spaces evenly and made an lid hole for each end of the wire. This box must not be used out in the rain without shelter, which is easily provided by driving four stakes in the ground and tacking board over them.—Poultry World.

Frequent hoeings among cabbage and cauliflower plants to loosen the soil will make them grow faster. If you have not already done so, sprout cabbage, savoy and brussels sprouts for winter use. Cucumbers for pickles are generally sown about the 1st of July. Don't sow melons alongside of squashes or cucumbers. There is no doubt but that larger crops of melons can be grown by trellising or staking the vines. In cultivating sweet potatoes give clean culture until the time they will keep the weeds down themselves. Also keep the vines loose so that they will not take root. Erect a pole 6 or 8 feet in height; attach a strong cord from 2 to 3 feet in length to the upper end; to this fasten a good sized piece of sheet tin. Wind and air will keep it in motion, no matter if the pole is set slightly leaning. There is no crop in existence which can stand the frosts and bangs of the tin striking the pole, says a correspondent of The Country Gentleman.

Live Stock Points. The horned Dorset is the sheep for winter lambs. Millet, when sown for green fodder, may be put in as late as August. In England it is the custom to breed horned Dorset ewes to Southdowns for Christmas mutton. Give green food as long as it can be had to all your live stock, from chickens up to horses. September is the month in which to breed ewes for winter lambs. So breeders begin by the middle of August.

FOODER CORN. Good From the Time It Tassels Out Until the Farn Form and the Kernels Glaze.

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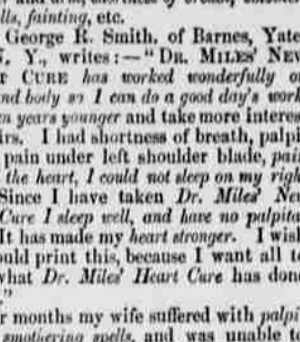
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Heart Failure. BALD HEADS.

What is the condition of yours? Is your hair dry, brittle, falling out? Does it appear? Does it fall out when combed or brushed? Is it full of dandruff? Does your scalp itch? Is it dry or is it heated condition? If these are some of your symptoms, you are suffering from the time you will become bald.



Skookum Root Hair Grower. In what you need. It is not a medicine, but it is the only preparation that will grow the hair on the scalp. It is the only preparation that will grow the hair on the scalp. It is the only preparation that will grow the hair on the scalp.

THE SKOOKUM ROOT HAIR GROWER CO. 57 South Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. TRADE MARK. CITATION TO HEIRS. TO BELLAH SARGENT, W. E. EDWARDS, FOR THE HEIRS OF THE LATE JOHN P. MILLER, deceased, late of Oregon, do hereby give notice that the estate of said deceased is now open for the settlement of his estate, and that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, who is the executor of the will of said deceased, on or before the 10th day of November, 1893, at the office of the undersigned, at Portland, Oregon.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT. NOTICE is hereby given that I, JOHN P. MILLER, do hereby give notice that I have been appointed executor of the will of the late JOHN P. MILLER, deceased, late of Oregon, and that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, who is the executor of the will of said deceased, on or before the 10th day of November, 1893, at the office of the undersigned, at Portland, Oregon.

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Advertisement for Skookum Root Hair Grower, featuring an illustration of a man's head and text describing the product's benefits for hair growth.

Advertisement for Through Tickets, offering travel routes to Chicago and other cities, with details on fares and schedules.

Advertisement for Hours Quicker to Chicago and the East, highlighting the speed of the rail service.

Advertisement for the Shasta Route, providing information on train services and schedules.

Advertisement for Oregon Pacific Railroad Company, detailing routes and services.

Advertisement for a cough remedy, featuring an illustration of a child and text describing the medicine's effectiveness.

Advertisement for Scientific American Agency for Patents, offering services for patent applications and legal advice.

Advertisement for Ripans Tablets, a medicine for various ailments, with text describing its uses.

Advertisement for Hair Death, a product for hair care, with text describing its benefits.