The Courier.

Oregon City, October 27, 1893.

THE ROAD QUESTION.

The editorial in last week's issue represented the views of farmers living on the Molalla road, in regard to the proposed new road from the foot of Howard's hill through Mt. Pleasant to Oregon City. Let us now consider the other side.

C. T. Howard of Mulino, Judge Meldrum and H. H. Johnson are firm in the opinion that the farmers are wrong in their opposition and acting contrary to their own interests; that a good summer road could be built over the proposed route for about $3000, and that it is financially impracticable to make a decent road out of the present Molalla road on account of the abrupt hills and depressions which it crosses; that, on the other hand, the grade of the new route is such that it would give a practically level road from Mulino to Oregon City, and it is the best route that can be selected for a *good* road from Molalla, which is much needed both by the city and by the farmers.

These three gentlemen say they have solely and unselfishly in view the advancement of the material development of the county; that they have studied the situation carefully and know they are right, and that those who differ from them in this road matter are in the wrong, and do injury to a very good cause if they persist in their opposition Messrs. Meldrum and Johnson are both civil engineers of years of experience in practical work, and they, therefore, with good reason, contend that their opinions ought to be of value. Judge Meldrum is positive in the assurance that the new road shall not be built under the so-called "Cross road law," and that there is therefore no ground for opposition lest all those within three miles of it be taxed heavily to build a boulevard from Mulino to Mt. Pleasant. As a guarantee in itself of this assurance it is claimed that no effort has been made to obtain signatures to the petition for the new road within the three-mile limit.

The "Cross law" gives a county court much power in regard to initiating expensive road work. It's worth while to read its beginning:

Sec. 1. That the county court of any county in this state shall have power as hereinafter provided, to lay out, construct, or improve by straightening, changing, grading, draining, graveling, or macadenizing any county road or public highway, or any part of such roads, within the limits of their respective counties.

Sec. 2. Upon the presentation of a petition to the county court of any county, stating the kind of improvement prayed for, and the points between which the same is asked, signed by a majority of the resident land holders of the county whose lands are within three miles of the proposed improvement, etc.

A fair and honest presentation has here been made of the opinions of Messrs. Howard, Meldrum and Johnson As a criticism on the same it is proper to state that the experienced engineer [illegible] survey both the route under discussion and the Highland route by way of the "Singer hill," recommended the latter in his written report, as being both the better of the two and the easier and cheaper to build. This route leads from near Mulino with a slight grade up Buckner creek, and would afford a practically level road, with no hills or hollows to cross, to Henry Jackson's. It would necessitate the building of only about four miles of road, while the Mt. Pleasant route would require the building of eight miles.

It is true that the Highland route would make the distance between Oregon City and Molalla about one half mile longer than at present, but this distance, even were it one and a half miles would, it seems, be more than offset by the four canyons that would have to be crossed by the road advocated by Judge Meldrum and Mr. Howard, the Miller. It is true that a road through a canyon may be so gradually inclined that the percentage of grade within a 100 feet is small, but in any event, one must get down to the bottom of a hollow and get out of it on the other side. You must make both the descent and the rise, and these, from the nature of things, cannot be as easy on a team hauling a heavy load as a practically level road, and that is one great reason why the people of Molalla favor the Highland route instead of the other. They are all desirous as any one in Oregon City to have a better road to this city, but if the county court deem it a waste of money to level the hills and fill up the holes in the old Molalla road, then their choice is the route by the "Singer hill."

Senator Stewart of Nevada, the chief champion of the Western silver mines on the floor of the senate, distinguished himself in 1871 as the principal manipulator of the "Emma Silver Mine" swindle. This worked out mine, situated in Utah, he, with the assistance of London "promoters," unloaded on the English public at a fabulous figure. All of the conspirators emerged from the scandal rich. Stewart's career as a senator has been on a par with his record as a speculator. This is the varmint that is presumed to do battle with his mouth for the dear people against the wicked gold-bugs. Wouldn't Bill Stewart of Nevada be a fit "reform" candidate for the presidency?

The N. Y. *Herald* says truly: "Any debasement or insecurity of the national currency will fall more quickly and heavily upon the wage-worker and agriculturist than upon any other class. To gull them with hollow promises of cheap money and plenty of it may be fair in political emergency, but to expect to retain their votes by incorporating their financial ideas in the laws of the land is driveling idiocy. They would be the first to turn upon the democratic party and rend it."

The silver compromise measure now before the senate extends the provisions of the Sherman act until October next year, provides for the coinage of the silver now in the treasury and of future purchases, and for the retirement of all paper currency, except silver certificates, below $10.

The dilatoriness of the senate is weakening the U. S. treasury. Since October 1st its gold reserve has decreased $12,000,000, nothing has been paid on the public sinking fund for some time, and the treasurer has been obliged to use a portion of the $100,000,000 gold reserve.

It is thought that the senate will come to a vote on the silver repeal question by Saturday. President Cleveland is very much gratified at the turn of affairs. It has not been decided whether congress will adjourn or take a recess.

OREGON.

The K. of P. will meet at Portland next year.

The Portland Exposition closes on Saturday, the 28th.

A new townsite in Curry county is named Cleveland.

The state horticultural society met in Corvallis on Tuesday.

Gervais had a $16,000 fire on Tuesday. The *Star* was burned out.

A fire at Gold Beach did $75,000 worth of damage last week.

There is an egg famine at Corvallis already, with the market at 25 cents.

Over $6000 has been paid out at Halsey for apples to be shipped away.

Five inches of snow is reported on the divide between Tillamook and Yamhill.

The next meeting of the Presbyterian synod will be held in Portland next year.

Over 1500 tramps have crossed the California line, going south, in the past 30 days.

Eleven carloads of Wasco county sheep have been shipped East from Baker City.

The S. P. shops at Portland are now running full time as well as all others on the line.

Four hundred and fifty head of cattle are ready at The Dalles for shipment to South Omaha.

The Salem Daily *Independent* has been reduced from a seven to a six column paper with fewer dispatches.

The Lebanon *Express* wants an ordinance passed by that city, preventing the church bells from ringing more than one minute at a time.

Kerr & Buckley have crossed the river near The Dalles with 7000 head of sheep, which are being driven from near Mount Adams to their winter range in Sherman county.

The Corvallis street railway is advertised to be sold at sheriff's sale on November 9th to satisfy a claim of $7604.30 and interest held by the Security Saving & Trust Company.

EJ Frasier has received a letter from a Memphis firm inquiring about the supply of apples. The firm state that they can use from one to ten car loads of apples monthly for the next 90 days. Mr. Frasier says there are numerous inquiries from Eastern points regarding apples.—*Eugene Guard.*

The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association passed resolutions at Roseburg demanding "that the mortgage tax law be re-enacted and that all honest indebtedness be exempted from taxation," and also "resoluted" to the effect that they will not support any candidate for the legislature who is not pledged to re-enact such laws.

C. Jory, who resides on a farm about five miles south of Salem, has brought into Salem a chunk of iron ore, 8x4 inches, he took from one of his fields while plowing recently. The specimen was taken to a jeweler, who pronounced it ore of the best quality. Mr. Jory has about 80 acres nearly all composed [illegible]

It is said that half of the grain crop on the Coquille river and tributaries has been destroyed by the late storms. At Jackson's place, Gravel Ford, the threshing machine had been taken to the grain field just before the storm set in. The heavy rains caused a freshet, which flooded the low lands, and only the top of the thresher was visible above the water. The grain was swept to the woods, and was nearly a total loss.

A democratic paper says there are only 22 democratic senators who favor the repeal of the Sherman bill while 23 oppose it. On the other hand 26 republican senators favor repeal. Thus it seems that a majority of the democratic senators, representing the South and West, are opposed to unconditional repeal because they favor free coinage of silver, and a majority of the republican senators, representing the North and East, are in favor of unconstitutional repeal because they are opposed to the free coinage of silver.—*Eugene Journal.*

The hop industry in this part of the country seems to be winning ground, especially near Brownsville. Notwithstanding the fact that this city for several miles around is a network of hop yards, during the week two tracts of five acres each, have been leased for a term of five years and will, next year, add figures to the number of bales of hops produced in this community. A number of our enterprising citizens are now contemplating the organization of a company to own and operate several large hop yards at this place. They have already priced about 100 acres of land, but as yet have done nothing definite Each day that goes by adds something that means dollars and cents to the future welfare of one of the most prosperous cities on the Pacific coast. It signifies something, and if there is a cry of hard times next year in this part of Linn county, we predict that there will be something "Rotten in Denmark." —*Brownsville Times.*

The case of the Northern Pacific Railroad vs. J. L. Patterson, treasurer of Gallatin county, Mont., now in the United States supreme court at Washington, is of considerable interest to the people of Tillamook county and it will be well to watch the decision carefully. There are many thousand acres of railroad land in this county on which no tax is paid and a decision against the railroad company in this case would mean several hundred dollars a year added to the treasury. The tax this year amounts to upwards of $800 and if this and about the same amount for 1891 can be collected it will be of considerable help to the finances of the county. The county court is making a determined effort to collect this money now. Settlers and parties who own timber lands are assessed and pay their taxes but the railroads have hitherto succeeded in bluffing out of it. It is bad enough to have a railroad claiming the choicest land in the county without letting them get out of paying taxes. – *Tillamook Headlight.*

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a specific for croup. It is very pleasant to take, which is one of the most important requisites where a cough remedy is intended for use among children I have known of cases of croup where I know the life of the little one was saved by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." J. J. LaGrange, druggist, Avoca, Neb. 50 cent bottles for sale by G. A. Harding, druggist.

Of Interest to Sportsmen.—W. H. Hurlburt, A. G. P. A. Union Pacific System, Portland, Or., has just received a supply of books called "Gun Club Rules and Revised Laws." This publication contains a digest of the laws relating to game in the Western states and territories Mr. Hurlburt will be glad to mail you one of the books upon receipt of two stamps to cover postage W. H. Hurlburt, A. G. P. A.

Ripans Tabules cure headache.

Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.

THE DAIRY

PASTEURIZING AND CREAM FERMENTS

What Makes Danish Butter the Best In the World.

I found at Copenhagen two pieces of dairy apparatus which are not generally known to our American dairymen, and which I find in every well appointed dairy in Denmark. One is the Lawrence milk cooler, and the other is a contrivance for heating the milk or cream to a temperature which kills all or nearly all bacteria which it may contain. This process is here called "pasteurization," after the great French scientist, who first called attention to this practical method of killing injurious bacteria. The milk cooler is a hollow metal plate, with corrugated sides. It is about an inch thick and of any size, though usually about two feet square. It stands on edge, with the corrugation running horizontally.

A stream of ice water runs through the inside of the plate, back and forth in a zigzag course, while the cream or milk is poured into a little trough with many fine holes in a row along the bottom, which is placed on the upper edge of the cooler, and from which it spreads in thin sheets over both sides of the cooler, as it slowly moves to the bottom. It has the great advantage that it is easily cleaned, since the sides are not covered. There are other forms of coolers, but in those I have so far seen the principle is the same. This cooler is in general use when the cream is to be cooled rapidly to any desired temperature.

The principle of the "pasteurizing" apparatus is equally simple. Steam is let in between the double walls of a small barrel shaped tank or reservoir, which contains the cream or milk, and it is so arranged that the cream runs into the machine in a constant stream and out again at the same rate after having attained the desired temperature.

A thermometer in the discharge pipe tells how hot it is, and the heat is regulated by admitting more or less steam through the valve on the steam pipe. This, too, is found in every dairy worthy of the name, and it is considered well nigh indispensable when a fine grade of butter is aimed at. It is essential when an artificially prepared pure ferment is used for the cream, as it then becomes necessary to kill all other bacteria the cream may contain before it is added.

And this brings me to that point in their dairy practice which above all others places the Danes ahead of the rest of the world, and which is perhaps the leading secret of the uniformly good quality of their butter. Pure cultures of cream ferments are in common use in all good dairies. I shall not now attempt to describe in detail what a "pure culture" is further than to say that it consists of bacteria, which in causing the fermentation of the cream give the desired flavor and character to the butter, and which have been isolated and artificially cultivated.

These "pure cultures" are offered for sale by two or three laboratories, and they have met with the practical dairyman's approval, who, as stated, makes use of them in his daily practice. This pure culture is used as a starter in skim-milk at a given temperature, and when fermented this is again used as a starter for the cream.—Report of Professor C. C. Georgeson, United States Special Agent.

Salt and Salting.

We do not profess to know much about salt, but we do know it to be foolish economy to use a cheap, untried brand in order to save a few dollars. We have in the market two standard English brands which have stood 20 years' test and at least one American brand which has been used by good makers for the last seven years. While it is quite possible that there are other brands of American salts in the market which are just as good—indeed we are hearing good reports of two—yet the buttermakers who use unknown salts are experimenting more or less at their own risk.

It is well to remember what we once read in a Swedish treatise on salt, "It is not always the most chemically pure salt which is the best preservative." It is also well to remember that salt takes taint easily, and hence great care should be used in handling it, and dealers who use this care should be patronized. This care should especially be shown by the importers of English salts where it is exposed to the vicissitudes of a long journey.—Dairy Messenger.

Dairy and Creamery.

A co-operative creamery in Chester county, Pa., is so successful that the plant alone is worth $35,000, employing six separators, a lactocrite and an ice-making machine. The shares have doubled in price, and the butter sells in the Philadelphia market for 39 cents a pound wholesale. The patrons are simply intelligent working farmers who use their brains and hustle. This shows what the co-operative butter factory can do when it is run right.

Signal's Lily Flagg, that gave over 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, is not to be at the Columbian exposition owing to an injury she received.

Two cows—Bisson's Belle and Signal's Lily Flagg—are on record as producing over half a ton of butter in a year. From this to the paltry 152 pounds which is the average of the common scrub beast is a long jump.

Two prize winners for dairy butter in Illinois are emphatic on the subject of the injury done to butter makers by oleomargarine. They say the dairy prospect even in the great and fertile state of Illinois is not rosy because of the hurt done honest butter producers by the wretched hog butter.

A man who has tried it says that if ensilage is packed highest and closest at the sides it is less liable to spoil than when it is made highest in the middle.

The best grade of oleomargarine sells for 25 cents a pound.

The following recipe for getting a horse in condition should be remembered by all horsemen: One quart flaxseed put in ten quarts of water, let it stand twelve hours, put over fire, boil slowly until it becomes thick jelly, which will be in about three hours. Must be stirred occasionally to keep from burning. Add one pint salt, two ounces each of ginger and ground poplar bark. Dose, one teacupful twice a day in ground feed. After a week, once a day. Should the horse become costive give a laxative, wheat bran or boiled barley.

Granite is the lowest rock in the earth's crust; it is the bedrock of the world. It shows no evidence of animal or vegetable life. It is from two to ten times the united thickness of all other rocks. It is the parent rock from which all other rocks have been directly or indirectly derived.

For Over Fifty Years.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by Druggists in every part of the World. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

THE CARE OF CHICKENS.

How to Insure Quick Maturing For Market or For Layers—Satisfactory Crosses.

To obtain profitable results judicious management from time of hatching to maturity is indispensable. And yet few farmers push their young stock with the proper food and frequent feedings absolutely necessary to make plump chickens for market. With proper management the cockerels should be marketable in three or four months, and in five to five and a half months the early pullets should be layers at a time when eggs are high in price. And such results should be obtained in many cases with food much of which would otherwise be wasted. Timely suggestions on this subject are given by Manager Gilbert of the poultry department of the Ottawa experiment farms in a recent report. Following is a brief recapitulation:

First—After hatching out, the chickens should remain undisturbed in the nest for 24 hours.

Second—Their first feed should be stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry, and stale bread crumbs. This may be continued some days.

Third—Weather permitting, the hen and brood should be placed in a dry coop on the grass, where the chicks can get at and into the latter.

Fourth—If kept indoors, the chicks must be kept on earth or on boards covered with earth. If not so kept, disaster will follow.

Fifth—After being kept on the bread and milk diet for a week granulated oatmeal or small particles of cracked corn may be added. At the end of two weeks whole wheat may be fed, but not before.

Sixth—Care should be taken that the chicks are in no way stinted during the first five weeks of their existence. They should be pushed at all times, but require particular attention during the period named.

Seventh—Young stock requires frequent but light feeding. It must be remembered that a stinted chicken will never make a good market fowl.

Eighth—The earlier hatched the sooner will the pullets lay.

Ninth—The aim should be to have the pullets laying while the hens are molting. A supply of new laid eggs all the year round will so be secured.

One of the obstacles in the way of obtaining early chickens is the difficulty of obtaining early sitters. This may be overcome by the use of a good incubator. As artificial incubation becomes simplified and results more certain, so will it become more generally adopted. Again, if the farmer's hens laid as well during the winter season as they ought to do and will do if properly managed, there would be more early sitters.

The experience of the past five years shows that the Plymouth Rock cockerels make the most rapid growth of any breed so far tried. A cross of Brahma-Dorking during the past season grew quickly and attained large size, making four pounds in 3 months and 15 days.

The most satisfactory cross so far made at the Ottawa station is the Brahma-Dorking. The pullets of the White Leghorn-Brahma cross promise to make large fowls and excellent layers. The females of the White Leghorn-Plymouth Rock cross have proved hardy fowls and good winter layers.

Turnip Cultivation.

An English authority on this subject [illegible] should be got in at about a quarter of an inch deep, or a little deeper in the case of light soils, because it has been found that deep sowing, especially on an uneven and lumpy state of the drills, produces an irregular and weak braird. Rapid growth in the early stages of this crop is most advisable, and the plant then frequently passes through, with little damage, the attacks of its enemies. Another important point in reference to the growth of turnips is the distance to which they should be thinned. A farmer likes to see an even crop of large roots, as he believes it indicates a heavy yield as well as a favorable season and excellent cultivation, but from a practical and consumptive point of view the farmer need not desire to produce those enormous bulbs which one sees held up as specimens and examples for imitation.

From six to seven inches is quite enough to leave between the plants when they are thinned. The effect will be to produce a crop smaller in size than would be the case with a wider thinning, but the result will be that there will be a heavier feeding yield per acre than by the wider method. For instance, by the 6-inch thinning every yard gives six bulbs against only four when they are left nine inches apart. Large bulbs most frequently are found to be hollow hearted or spongy, and if not so they almost always contain a larger proportion of water than do the smaller roots. It has been calculated that large bulbs may contain 92 parts of water and 8 parts of solid nourishing matter, while smaller bulbs may contain 88 parts only of water and 12 of solid nourishing matter. The advantage of the latter is practically 50 per cent.

The Squash Borer.

Some experiments have been made in New Jersey regarding the best means of preventing the ravages of the squash borer. According to The Farm Journal, spraying with insecticides seems to have little effect. The eggs are laid by the moth generally on the stalk of the first leaf or later on the running stalk of the vine. The only way of avoiding the pest seems to be to break the eggs, which are very brittle. This is an expensive operation. It was done in New Jersey by carefully rubbing the first leaf stalk with a little earth between the thumb and forefinger, and when the vine has begun to run covering it lightly with earth at the leaf joints. In this way, even if the main stalk of the plant is attacked, a good crop can be matured from the sucker roots.

A Hay Rake.

To draw hay to a stack a correspondent in Farm Journal says: "Make a rake as follows: Take 10 scantlings 2 by 4 inches and 10 feet long, lay them down on their edges about 15 inches apart on the barn floor and spike or bolt across their centers a wide 2-inch plank. Let the plank extend over at the ends about a foot, and on each end fasten a hook to attach a whiffletree. Bevel both ends of scantlings so they will not hook into the ground. Rake hay in windrows and with a horse to each end of stacker, a boy on each horse and a man on center you can draw a big lot of hay in a day."

A new wheat insect in Minnesota hibernates in the culms in stubble fields, and it is advised to plow up all such fields.

The Famous Sea Weed Remedy is still in the front. Scores have been cured by it right in town, and willingly testify to its success as a cure for rheumatism. All who suffer should give it a fair trial; Sold by Thayer & Alden, Main St. and G. E. Hargreaves, Gen. Agent, South Madison St.

Two acres of tobacco is ripening near Ciling, Pierce county, Wash., which is said to equal the finest Virginia leaf.

LIVE STOCK

SOME HANDSOME SHEEP.

Good Specimens of Three of the Most Popular Breeds.

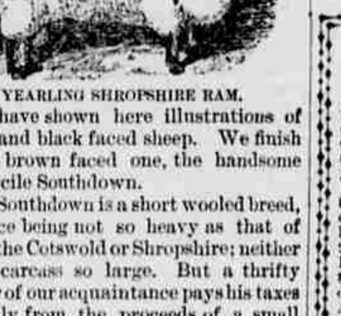
If you want lambs to market in midwinter, the Dorset is your best breed. If you want a large, hardy sheep, the Cotswold is considered best. For lambs and animals that fatten easily and quickly, also for early production, the Shropshire shares the honors with the Dorset.

COTSWOLD YEARLING EWE.

Our first illustration shows a yearling ewe of the ever popular old Cotswold family.

The Cotswold is a white faced sheep, especially valued in the northwest. It belongs to the long wooled family. The rams are hornless. A full grown Cotswold wether sometimes weighs when dressed for market 344 pounds, while the ewes shear 11 pounds of wool to a fleece occasionally.

Fig. 2 shows a yearling Shropshire ram. This is almost a perfect specimen of the young Shropshire ram. At a year old this animal weighed 300 pounds. Shropshires have black or dark faces and legs, sometimes spotted with gray. They have wool of medium weight, length and fineness. Prize Shropshire rams in England have sometimes sold for as high as $550.



YEARLING SHROPSHIRE RAM.

We have shown here illustrations of white and black faced sheep. We finish with a brown faced one, the handsome and docile Southdown.

The Southdown is a short wooled breed, its fleece being not so heavy as that of either the Cotswold or Shropshire; neither is its carcass so large. But a thrifty farmer of our acquaintance pays his taxes annually from the proceeds of a small but first class flock of Southdowns, and the taxes are heavy too. Southdown wool is very fine and soft, and in America the breed sustains its English reputation of producing the best mutton sheep in the world. In the case of the thrifty farmer already mentioned, there is only one trouble with his beautiful Southdowns.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

He becomes attached to the lambs, and when it comes time to send them to the butcher it hurts its feelings so that he threatens every year to go out of the sheep business or get some breed less gentle and intelligent.

Cost of a Chicken.

Under ordinary conditions chicks ought to be hatched, making a fair allowance for value of eggs and food for sitting hens, at a cost of less than five cents apiece. The highest cost per pound gain during any week, while growing chicks to 3½ pounds average weight, was less than seven cents, and the cost averaged much less than six cents. At the prices generally obtained for chicks of this and lesser weights the growth was certainly a profitable one. With chicks having the liberty of the fields, it seems reasonable to expect a still cheaper production of meat, and it would appear that a profitable use for some of the skimmilk of the farm would be in the growing of chicks for home use or for the market.

An unlimited supply of sweet skim-milk can apparently be given to chickens with advantage, but sour milk must be fed with caution. Where sour milk only is available it is best to coagulate thoroughly by moderate heating and feed only the curd, straining out as much of the whey as possible.—New York Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin.

One is glad to observe there are still several studs of that fine old breed, the Vermont Morgan horse, in existence. Tennessee and Kentucky have never given the Morgan up altogether. But breeders of these horses ought to advertise more extensively.

At It Again.

The Roseburg *Review* publishes the statement, and the Jacksonville *Times* copies it and approves, that, as a result of the repeal of the mortgage-tax law, "The rich foreign money lender will be exempt from taxation, although his well secured mortgage is drawing ten per cent." The *Times* and *Review* are democratic papers, and yet they are engaged in an attempt to convince their readers that we can compel foreigners to pay our taxes. That is exactly the republican argument in favor of high protective tariff, and it appears ridiculous when urged by democratic papers. The tax on mortgages was paid by the borrower, just as the consumer pays the duty on imported goods. The law benefited the local money lender because foreign companies do not care to do business when they are compelled to exercise great care to see that the different taxes are paid upon mortgages, and it is the local note shaver, more than the farmer, who is clamoring for the re-enactment of that law. Please tell us, fellow democrats, if it is a good thing for goods to come in untaxed, why is it not also good for money to come?—*Oregon Democrat.*

The Port Townsend nail works has been awarded the contract by the midwinter fair management for furnishing 9000 kegs of wire nails.

Attempt at Suicide.

It Might Have Been Prevented.

[From the Boston Post.]

While the walks in the Public Garden were crowded yesterday afternoon about 4.30 o'clock, people near the entrance gates at the corner of Beacon and Charles streets were horrified to see a man suddenly plunge a knife repeatedly into his throat and fall to the ground.

While waiting for a conveyance an officer questioned the would-be suicide, who was about 50 years of age, as to his name, address, and reason for wishing to end his life, but the man steadfastly refused to give any information regarding himself. He was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital and surgical attendance given him. Although weak from loss of blood it is probable he will recover. About 9 o'clock last night a hospital attendant got a little information from him. He said his name was Samuel D——, and that he came some weeks ago from New Brunswick. The last few days *his head has felt queer*, and he has been wandering about the city, not knowing which way to turn. What impelled him to commit his rash act he was unable to say.

The above is the familiar but terrible story of the results of mental derangement caused by overstrain of the nervous system. People who have *dizziness, headache* or *backache*, or who are troubled with *melancholy* or *despondent* feelings, are already well on the road which leads to *insanity* and *suicide*.

"Dr. Miles Medical Co.: I cannot find language in which to express my appreciation of the great benefit I have derived from the use of your Restorative Nervine. When life became a burden I would use the Nervine to soothe my weakened nerves, and to calm my exhausted and irritable brain." —Mrs. H. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine has no equal in curing Nervous Diseases. It contains no opiates or dangerous drugs. Sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists and Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that I shall apply to the city council of Oregon City, Oregon, for a saloon license to continue my saloon located in Oregon City, said license to date from November 9th, 1893. M. J. BRODERICK.

To CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease **Consumption**, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for **Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis** and all throat and lung **Maladies**. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

Rev. Edward A. Wilson, Brooklyn, New York

AIR DEATH

Instantly removes and forever destroys objectionable hair, whether upon the hands, face, arms or neck, without discoloration or injury to the most delicate skin. **It was for fifty years the secret formula of Erasmus Wilson**, acknowledged by physicians as the highest authority and the most eminent dermatologist and hair specialist that ever lived. During his private practice of a lifetime among the nobility and aristocracy of Europe he prescribed this recipe. **Price, $1** by mail, securely packed. *Correspondence confidential.* Sole Agents for America. Address

The Skookum Root Hair Grower Co.,

Dept. R, 57 South Fifth Avenue, New York.

Pfunder's OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. HEALTH RESTORED! USE IT!

IT IS THE IDEAL MEDICINE.

It rouses the Liver and Kidneys and Stomach, Cures Headache, Dyspepsia, Creates an Appetite, Purifies the Impure Blood, and

Makes The Weak Strong.

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THE SKOOKUM ROOT HAIR GROWER CO.,
57 South Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas.

Charles H. Watson, Plaintiff, vs. Carrie M. Watson, Defendant.

To Carrie M. Watson, the above-named defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are required to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, on Monday, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1893; and if you fail to answer, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit: For a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and the plaintiff, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and just.

This summons is published by order of Hon. Thomas A. McBride, judge of the fifth judicial district of the state of Oregon. T. F. COWING,

Dated September 25, 1893. Attorney for Plaintiff.

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.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF SALE

UNDER EXECUTION.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Multnomah.

Nancy McCord, Plaintiff, vs. A. H. Withrow, Defendant.

State of Oregon, County of Clackamas. } ss

By virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of and under the seal of the above entitled court to me directed, bearing date the 2d day of October, 1893, upon a judgment rendered in said court on the 26th day of September, 1893, in favor of Nancy McCord, plaintiff, and against A. H. Withrow, defendant, for the sum of $225, together with interest thereon from the 26th of September, 1893, at eight per cent per annum, and costs of $57.10 now accrued, and also the costs of and upon this sale and writ, commanding and requiring me to make sale of the following described real property, heretofore and on June 9th, 1893 duly levied upon by me under a writ of attachment issued in said cause, to wit, lots thirty (35) and thirty-six (36) in block forty-four (44) of Minthorn addition to Portland, in Clackamas county, Oregon. Therefore, in obedience to said writ and order, I will, on the 18th day of November, 1893, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court-house in said county of Clackamas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand subject to redemption, all of defendant's, A. H. Withrow's, right, title and interest in and to the above entitled real property, to satisfy said execution and order of sale, interest and costs.

C. W. GANONG, Sheriff of Clackamas County, Or.

Dated, October 20, 1893.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, October 4, 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. 2301, R. S., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Oregon City, Oregon, on December 6, 1893, viz: EMANUEL A. STERN, H. E. No. 10,232, for the S. ½ of SE. ¼ and S. ½ of SW. 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: E. T. Peake, F. S. Peake, J. S. Robinson and A. Aschoff, all of Marmot, Oregon. ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

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