The Courier.

Oregon City, December 29, 1893

THEN AND NOW.

Between 1850 and 1860, the crusade against negro slavery rose in some communities of the North to fever heat. Men and women of a zealous frame of mind who would reform humanity joined its ranks with fervor and devotion. The motives of the pioneers in the movement were lofty. Its object was human liberty; to strike the shackles from the slave and bid him go free. Such men as Charles Sumner, Theodore Parker, Lincoln, Lovejoy, Greeley and Wendell Phillips were heroic in conception and dauntless in execution. Obstacles were no hindrance. Like the leaders in the reform movement of to-day, as summarized in the Ocala platform, they stigmatized with all the appropriate approbrious epithets of which their mind could conceive those who radically differed from them.

Then, according to the tenets of the abolitionists, the great obstacle to the progress of the American people was slavery; now the people's party holds that if the government owned the railroad and telegraph lines and increased the circulating medium to $50 per capita, and introduced other minor economic and governmental innovations, the flood of our prosperity would overleap every barrier and Justice be enthroned once more. The abolitionists thought so in their day of action. They believed they were doing God's work and that their opponents could only be actuated by devilish motives. Such great statesmen and philantropists as Wilberforce of England and our own Thomas Jefferson, the father and founder of the democratic party, recognized the evil of chattel slavery as well. Each worked in his own sphere for man's welfare and is immortalized in history.

If we compare the republican party as it is now with what it was at its birth, we perceive the vast difference between political idealization and political realization. The party that nominated John C. Fremont for president in 1856 is as corrupt as any party can be and survive, and the great object of its existence, the abolition of slavery, is almost worse than a failure, for the civil war accelerated the accumulation of prodigious wealth in the hands of the few and the accumulation of want among the many.

The following clipping pasted 25 years ago in his bible by that venerable democrat of the past generation, Uncle John Fleming, the first printer on the Pacific coast, vividly portrays the disloyal frenzy that possessed the reckless, self-sacrificing reformers of 40 years ago:

THE AMERICAN FLAG.—The Administrationists are now enthusiastic in their devotion to the "Stars and Stripes." Perhaps they don't remember that their own party was the first to mutilate and scorn the National banner. In all the States, from 1856 down to the present year, the Republican party paraded flags with only the Free States represented by Stars—ignoring that portion of the Union in which slavery was permitted altogether. And in 1854 the following glowing apostrophe to the flag was published in the New York *Tribune:*

ALL HAIL THE STRIPES AND STARS!

All hail the flaunting *Lie!*
The stars grow pale and dim;
The stripes are bloody scars—
A Lie, the vaunting hymn.
It shields a pirate's deck,
It binds a man in chains,
It yokes the captive's neck,
And wipes the bloody stains.

Tear down the flaunting Lie!—
Half mast the starry flag!
Insult no sunny sky
With *hate's polluted rag!*
Destroy it ye who can!
Deep sink it in the waves!
It bears a fellow man
To groan with fellow slaves.

Furl the boasted Lie!—
Till freedom lives again,
To rule once more in truth
Among untrammelled men.
Roll up the starry sheen,
Conceal its bloody stains;
For in its folds are seen
The stamp of rustling chains!

Do not these verses fairly scorch with intense Union warmth and patriotic ardor? And of such are the "Union" men of this day in the Republican ranks.—*Gazette.*

SENATOR Vorhees of Indiana, who, as chairman of the finance committee of the senate, had charge in that body of the bill to repeal the silver-purchase clause of the Shetman law, has introduced a bill which provides in the first place for the coinage into standard dollars, at the rate of not less than $2,000,000 a month, of the seigniorage or profit fund which has resulted or would result from the coinage of the bullion purchased under the Bland and Sherman laws. In the next place it provides that after the seigniorage bullion shall have been coined the secretary of the treasury shall compulsorily purchase silver bullion at the market value in quantities sufficient to coin not less than $2,000,000 a month, and to coin the same into standard dollars. Furthermore, it provides for the retirement of all bank notes, treasury notes and certificates of every kind, except silver, certificates of denominations less than $10, and for the cessation of the coinage of the $2½ and $5 gold pieces, and resurrects the project of an international silver conference. The retirement from circulation of gold and paper money of denominations less than $10, with the exception of silver certificates, is a provision absolutely uncalled for by the conditions of the time. It is evidently proposed only as a means of forcing silver into circulation.

In the current number of the *North American Review* H. G. Prout presents some interesting statistics concerning railroad accidents in the United States. Comparing the number of accidents in Great Britain with those in this country and basing his deductions upon the figures of the last five years, he finds that in Great Britain one passenger is killed for every 60,000,000 passenger journeys made, whereas in this country the ratio is one for every 3,800,000. In Great Britain the ratio between passengers killed and miles of territory traversed is one to 23,000,000. In this country it is one to 5,000,000.

AT the last session of congress an appropriation for the establishment in California of an experiment station for the culture of sugar cane was made. Why does not Oregon's congressional delegation endeavor to secure an appropriation for an experiment station for the culture of the sugar beet in this state?

OUR INDIRECT TAX BURDEN.

David A. Wells writing of the proposed income tax, observes:

"It is a tax involving such inquisitorial features as a condition of efficiency that it should never be thought of under a free government except under the exigencies of war, and can never be equitably enforced in the United States except by arbitrary and desperate methods, which its people, if they are to continue to be free, will never tolerate."

The 65,000,000 people of the United States pay about $500,000,000 indirect taxes annually to the national government or nearly $40 per family of five. Let us ask Mr. Wells whether such a burden should ever be thought of under a free government "except under the exigencies of war," and whether we can "continue to be free" if we continue to tolerate it? If the national government would collect this onerous tax directly, "by arbitrary and despotic methods," as Mr. Wells phrases it, the tax collectors would be met by shotguns and there would be another rebellion. No wonder times are hard, when for years there has been such a colossal drain from the pockets of the people into the pockets of the few manufacturers and the United States treasury.

And we must not lose sight of the facts, annoying and exasperating as they may be when we consider them fully, that the bulk of the ruinous tariff taxes paid by the American people go into the pockets of Uncle Sam's pets, the manufacturers, and that it is the people of small means who pay this. Could years of such a financial policy produce anything else than stagnation? Can an orange be squeezed hard eternally without becoming dry? isn't it likely that the goose that has been laying golden eggs for Mr. Wells' "protected" friends these many years has become tired and worn out? The long-suffering people are looking to the democratic party for relief and their hopes will not, *must not* be disappointed.

AT a recent meeting of the Boston Scientific Society the principal paper was entitled "Six and Seven Day Periods in the Weather," the speaker being H. Helm Clayton of Blue Hill observatory. He finds that the readings of the barometer give evidence of distinct periods of minimum pressure, and that these may be divided into two classes—those which recur at intervals of seven days almost exactly and those which have a period of six days and four hours. Those two kinds of periods are separated by an interval of 27 days or some multiple of that number. Observations of other particulars, the temperature and the rainfall, for example, covering a series of years, were also considered by Mr. Clayton, each of which yielded independently the same result. "There is evidence," said he, "which tends to show that the period of a week is perhaps composed of two periods, and that the true length is not seven days, but three or three and a half days. The cause of this periodicity is not clear, but the fact of its definite length suggests a connection with some one or more astronomical phenomena." Butler, in his treatise on the atmosphere, considers that the widespread notion that the weather is dependent on the phases of the moon is in all probability due to the close agreement of the lunar period and four weekly periods.

IN Pendleton 17 horses with wagons and harness, the property of a bankrupt wheat farmer, were knocked down by the sheriff at forced sale for $51, and in Portland last week one of our citizens was asked by a broker 5 per cent. per month for a loan of $200 with a certificate of deposit on one of the closed Portland banks as collateral. This is the stage of financial collapse at which the West has come after 30 years of republican protection and corruption. Our politics and our national government have been conducted on mad-house principles—each for himself and the devil take the hindmost—and the inevitable retribution has come. If an angel from heaven had been elected president of the United States instead of Cleveland, the hard times now upon us would not and could not have been averted, for they are the legitimate effect of the foolishly selfish political economy that has partially paralyzed the vital wealth and resources of this wondrously rich country.

MRS. Florence E. Kelly, a thoughtful worker in philanthropic movements in Chicago, has observed that, while hundreds of men are idle by day and sleeping in the city hall by night, many of those children who are permitted to toil because of the indigence of their parents are still sadly overlooked. There are factories, shops and stores in that great city wherein the young wage-earners are forced to labor continuously for from ten to fourteen hours. Mrs. Kelly says that she has often been appealed to by parents who, while they cannot get work for themselves, yet suffer their children to perform long and arduous labor to win the necessary pittance.

THE New York city bankers now hold deposits of $475,000,000, which means scarcity of money in the channels of trade and inevitable hard times.

People are wishing each other the compliments of the season and exchanging gifts. Did it ever occur to you to send an ailing friend a package of Ayer's Sarsaparilla? If not, do so now; and try this medicine yourself, if you need a first-class blood-purifier.

For a sore throat there is nothing better than a flannel bandage dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will nearly always effect a cure in one night's time. This remedy is also a favorite for rheumatism and has cured many very severe cases. 50 cent bottles for sale by G. A. Harding, druggist.

The question is frequently asked, "Why is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral so much more effective than other cough remedies?" The answer is, simply because it is the most skilful combination of anodynes and expectorants known to medical science

To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness, and keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved itself successful.

Teacher's monthly report cards for sale at the COURIER office, 50 cents a 100.

Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.

Ripans Tabules assist digestion.

Ripans Tabules: best liver tonic.

FALL SEEDING TO WHEAT.

A Good Seed Bed Prepared by Suitable Working Is Most Important.

The importance of properly fitting the soil intended for fall seeding to wheat is urged by a correspondent of The Country Gentleman. This correspondent advocates plowing the land some weeks previous to seeding and then fining it as deep as it was plowed by harrowing and crushing. It may require four or five harrowings or only two or three to pulverize it to the condition of a good seed bed. Every time the ground is harrowed many hard clods are pulled up, and the top mold of fine soil on the surface falls into the places the clods were raised from. Thus repeated harrowing lets the fined surface soil down and brings the hard clods to the surface to be fined in their turn by crushing and atmospheric influences.

In this way by suitable working a good seed bed is made in the soil, the latter being fine enough to cover and come in contact with the entire seed surface, conducting the heat of the ground, when that is sufficient to cause germination, to the seed and causing it to swell and germinate. But if the seed be surrounded by small clods instead of fine soil the conduction of heat will be only partial, as the hard clods do not come in contact with all the seed surface. Hence two or three acres of ground may—in dry seasons particularly—be made by thorough cultivation to produce as much as five or six acres of cloddy or half cultivated land. The seed bed is where the seed is deposited, with the hope that it will grow and in due season mature. But there can be neither seasonable germination, growth nor maturity unless the right conditions for germination surround the seed at seeding time.

Shade For Growing Poultry.

The early chicks—that is, those hatched in the early spring months—require all the sun warmth we can give them. Sunlight is a desideratum in cool and cold weather. When, however, the chicks come to be 3 or 4 months of age and half or two-thirds grown, the summer days will have arrived, and the heat of Old Sol is then highly oppressive. Fowls and chickens both will hide themselves away in every shady nook or corner that is available, as we know. And provision should be made that they may escape the direct rays of the sun at this time for good reasons. If exposed unduly in excessively hot weather, the plumage of white fowls and light Brahmas will turn yellow frequently before the season is over, and thus discolor our best birds perhaps in an unsightly way.

But the growing stock are particularly sensitive to sun heat in the warmest days, and shelter or shade should be provided them where they can escape from the annoyance. This may be afforded, says The Poultry World, by a board roof leaned to placed upon short posts and rails not more than three feet high above the ground, slanting sufficiently to throw off the rain and open all around underneath. It may stand at one corner of the run against the north side of the barn, or anywhere out of the way, and be but a temporary affair—6 feet wide and 10 feet long. There may be three or four of these in different localities put up at small cost—plain, rough and serviceable. If you have plenty of low shade trees on your place, these will answer the purpose provided your fowls can have access to their cool shadows without injuring your plants and garden borders. If they can run beneath the trellised shelter of a broad, ample grapevine, this is a grateful spot for them in which to find the cooling shade they covet in midsummer.

Experiments With Winter Wheat.

The Ontario college station has issued a bulletin giving notes and tabulated data for 44 Canadian and American varieties of winter wheat tested at the station in 1892. Twenty-four foreign varieties were also grown, but as none of them proved equal to some of the best of the American varieties no details regarding them are given. The average yields per acre of the Canadian and American varieties in 1892 were, straw 3.2 tons and grain 42.6 bushels, weighing 60.5 pounds per bushel. The varieties which yielded more than 50 bushels per acre were Dawson Golden Chaff, Golden Drop, Mediterranean and Fulcaster.

The varieties which have yielded an average of over 40 bushels per acre during the past three years are Surprise, Early Red Clawson, Rodgers, Red Velvet Chaff, Golden Drop, Bonnell or Landreth, Golden Cross or Volunteer, Manchester, Standard, Hybrid Mediterranean and Martin Amber. During the past three years the average yields of the white varieties have been about one bushel per acre more than those of the red varieties, but the latter have averaged from one to two pounds more in weight per bushel.

Poultry Points.

The new Columbian Wyandotte, introduced by a New England fancier, is described as having the markings of the light Brahma, with the symmetry of the Wyandotte, their clean, yellow legs and close fitting combs.

When whitewashing the poultry premises, add coarse rock salt, say a handful to a pail of the wash, which will harden it materially, and when it is dry it will not easily rub off.

The Andalusians belong to the Spanish family, all of which are great layers of eggs, large for so small fowls. Their plumage is slaty blue, from light blue to very dark blue, approaching black.

Keep the chickens growing. Feed is the keynote, the most important point.

Fresh grass in abundance is an important item where good, strong chicks are desired, and grass is cheaper than grain.

Separate the pullets from the cockerels just as soon as the sexes can be clearly distinguished.

Provide shelter from rain and sun.

Chopped onions added to the usual rations are not only invigorating, but excellent when the fowls are subject to colds.

SPECIMEN CASES

S. H. Clifford, New Hassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O. had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold at G. A. Harding's Drug Store

GUARANTEED CURE.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King' New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at Geo. A. Harding's Drug store. Large size 50 cents and $1.00.

NOW TRY THIS.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Geo. A. Harding's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

THE DAIRY

SEPARATING CREAM.

Making a Yearling Bull Exercise His Muscles In Grinding Out Cream.

The dairy superintendent at an experiment station writes:

"Baby Separator No. 2," which the station owns, will separate about 300 pounds of milk per hour and leave not more than .1 per cent of fat in the skimmilk. This is one-third as much as we can separate in our power De Laval machine if the same efficiency of creaming is reached. It turns easily and is easily cleaned, our dairyman preferring to separate the milk from our herd in this way to getting ice and cans ready for the deep setting.

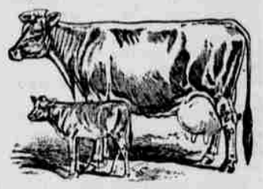
The cream obtained is neither frothed nor churned, but it is as smooth as that from the deep setting. The machine has been in almost daily use for over two months without any expense for repairs. For more than half of this time it has been run by a tread power upon which a yearling bull has been worked with advantage, as it has relieved a man for other purposes. It is so arranged that the bull is led into the tread just before milking time, and as soon as the three or four cows are milked the machine is started. No further care is required except to supply milk to the reservoir as it is milked. The creaming is completed in a short time after the last cow is milked.

Managed in this way the milk is in the best possible condition for separation, and the sweet skimmilk still warm from the cow may be fed to calves or other stock. The bull used in this work is a Jersey and weighed at the beginning 510 pounds. He has steadily gained in weight and is undoubtedly better off for the exercise than he would have been without it.

The tread power used is for two horses and has a governor which maintains a very steady speed and prevents accidents which might occur from the running off of belts, etc. The power is set rather flat and is geared so as to give the driving pulley on the separator 42 turns per minute. The skimmilk is tested almost every day and rarely contains more than .1 per cent of fat. In no case has it exceeded this when the milk was at the proper temperature.

A World's Fair Calf.

The pretty Jersey heifer calf here shown was born on the World's fair grounds at Chicago. Her dam is Eurotisima, a cow to be shown among the Jerseys at the fair.



WORLD'S FAIR CALF.

Eurotisima will be in the dairy test at the exposition. She is the cow that produced 945 pounds 9 ounces of butter in one year and wore the ribbon of the world's butter record till the Holstein-Friesian Bisson's Belle won it from her by making 1,028 pounds of butter in a year. Then Signal's Lily Flagg beat that. Eurotisima's udder looks almost as heavy as her hind quarter.

Ideal Butter Flavor.

The ideal flavor comes from the sweet hillside grasses in sunny June. Other seasons are only approximations. This invisible, intangible deliciousness comes chiefly from the flavoring oils of the food consumed by the cow, intensified possibly by the purity of the surroundings and by the health giving sunshine. The claim that any share of it is in the breed is not sound.

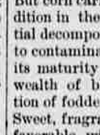
Different fodder materials carry differing flavors into the product. Lowland grasses never tone up the flavor to the standard reached on the honeysuckle, blue grass and redtop of the highlands. Cottonseed meal has a flavor peculiar to itself, and the same is true of linseed meal and wheat bran. Either fed in quantity to dominate over the rest of the ration will carry its peculiar flavor to the product.

Corn, the plant either fed from the field or well preserved in a silo, will carry a fairly acceptable flavor with it. But corn carried to an extreme acid condition in the silo, or advanced to a partial decomposition, if fed liberally is sure to contaminate the product. Clover in its maturity of growth and bearing a wealth of blossoms is the very perfection of fodder for excellence in product. Sweet, fragrant hay, other things being favorable, will produce a good standard of flavor. Many dairymen will not admit these variations from the use of these different fodders, but very few dairymen are skilled judges of butter.—Z. A. Gilbert, Editor Maine Farmer.

Butter or Cheese?

After a careful study of the question as to which pays better, butter making or cheesemaking, the New York experiment station concludes that the answer depends upon various conditions, such as the relative prices of cheese and butter, the amount of loss in the two kinds of manufacture, the amount and quality of the manufactured product, etc. In winter butter making pays better, since the amount of fresh butter is far below the demand, and prices are comparatively high. In summer cheesemaking pays better, since the price of butter is then lowest, and in the form of cheese the product can be held and stored until prices are high.

Begin now to get ready both cows and crops if you intend to go in for winter dairying. Breed the cows so that they will drop calves early next winter. Prepare ground for a good big crop of ensilage corn.



Just 24.

In just 24 hours J. V. S. relieves constipation and sick headaches. After it gets the system under control an occasional dose prevents return. We refer by permission to W. H. Marshall, Brunswick House, S. F.; Geo. A. Werner, 531 California St., S. F.; Mrs. C. Melvin, 136 Kearny St., S. F., and many others who have found relief from constipation and sick headaches. G. W. Vincent, of 6 Terrence Court, S. F. writes: "I am 60 years of age and have been troubled with constipation for 25 years. I was recently induced to try Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. I recognized in it at once an herb that the Mexicans used to give us in the early 50's for bowel troubles. (I came to California in 1826,) and I knew it would help me and it has. For the first time in years I can sleep well and my system is regular and in splendid condition. The old Mexican herbs in this remedy are a certain cure in constipation and bowel troubles." Ask for

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla

Pennoyer to Cleveland.

The Governor of Oregon Sends a Tale of Woe to the President

And Draws the Picture too Dark.

He Gives Oregon a Black Eye.

Gov. Pennoyer on Monday addressed the following letter to President Cleveland:

"The extraordinary circumstances which greet the return of this holiday must be my excuse for writing you. Today is the first Christmas in the history of Oregon when more than two-thirds of its people are without employment and more than one-third are without sufficient means of support. Business is almost completely stagnated, money is not to be obtained, and debtors are powerless to avoid the seizure of their property and their homes to satisfy, at a small percentage of their value, the claims of creditors. Repeated appeals have been made to me as governor of Oregon to assemble the legislature in order to alleviate this condition of affairs, and to avert impending calamity. Redress is, however, not in our hands, but in yours, and hence this appeal to you.

"The laws of congress which have discriminated against silver and made gold alone full legal tender money, giving to the money lender the privilege of refusing both the silver dollar and the silver certificate, thus rendering unavailable more than one-half of our national currency as absolute debt paying money, are the sole causes of the decline of values, the paralysis of business and the consequent impoverishment of the great army of wage earners and of the imminent starvation of their wives and children. If, when you stood upon the eastern portion of the capitol on the 4th of last March, you had announced to the people that you would speedily convene congress in extra session to carry out the pledges of the platform to which you gave your assent, and upon which you were elected, which declared for the "use of both gold and silver as standard money without discrimination against either metal," the widespread revulsion of business which has diminished the value of the property of the nation by fully one-half, would never have occurred. And if now you would give such advice to congress, the further downward tendency would be checked and, with favorable congressional legislation, business would again revive and prosperity would again visit our land.

"It is honorable to carry out the pledges of a party to the people, and is it not most dishonorable not to do so? The responsibility lies entirely with you. The complete obedience of the lower house of congress to your wishes has been observed throughout the world. It would obey your behest and in this the senate would give you support.

"You are a father and you no doubt feel grateful to God when, upon retiring to rest, you look upon your sleeping babes in their couches, the pictures of health, consequent upon their having a sufficiency of food and clothing. I pray you, however, to enlarge the scope of your vision and behold as you surely can, in many and many a cot, children loved as much by their parents as yours are by you, weak and sickly from insufficient food and clothing, the innocent victims of vicious financial legislation, whose sleeping forms are bathed by the scalding tears of mothers bending over them in sorrow and despair, and then resolve as you should, to faithfully carry out the pledges which your party gave to a confiding people. If you will do so, God will bless you and a grateful nation will applaud you."

The board of trade of Salem on Wednesday passed resolutions denouncing the governor for the letter, as they consider it an insult and an injury to the state because in many respects untrue.

FREE MEDICINE!

Golden Opportunity For Suffering Humanity.

Physicians Give Their Remedies to the People.

DO YOU SUFFER? Write us at once, explaining your trouble, and we will send you Free of Charge a full course of specially prepared remedies best suited to your case. WE WANT YOUR RECOMMENDATION.

WE CAN CURE the most aggravated diseases of both sexes. Our treatments for all diseases and deformities are Modern and Scientific, acquired by many years' experience, which enables us to Guarantee a Cure. Do not despair.

N. B.—We have the only positive cure for EPILEPSY (FITS) and CATARRH. References given. Permanently located. (Old established.)

Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,
719 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

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,

For Sale by GEO. A. HARDING

E. E. BURLINGAME'S
ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY

Established in Colorado, 1866. Samples by mail or express will receive prompt and careful attention. Gold & Silver Bullion Refined, Melted and Assayed, or Purchased.

Address, 1736 & 1738 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

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 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: "I have worked and sewed immoderately of late, but no 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.

HAIR 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.

ORDINANCE NO.....

OREGON CITY DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Sec. I. That all street railways operated on any of the streets in Oregon City and carrying freight or express of any description whatever and unloading the cars carrying said freight or express while the same stand on the streets of said Oregon City, shall pay to said Oregon City a license of $300 per annum, payable quarterly.

Sec II. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, or who as agent or employe of such railway company shall assist in operating the same contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for each and every offence, before the mayor or recorder.

The above ordinance will come up for second reading and passage at a special meeting of the council to be held December 30th, 1893, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Published by order of the city council of Oregon City at a meeting held December 29th, 1893.

L. L. PORTER, Recorder

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY VIRTUE of an order of the Hon. County Court of Clackamas county, Oregon, the undersigned has been licensed to sell lots 3 and 4 of block 28, Milwaukie, Ore., at private sale. Therefore from and after the 21st day of January, 1894, I will offer at private sale and sell to the highest and best bidder all the right, title and interest of Jacob P. Miller, deceased, at the time of his death, in the above described real estate. Terms of sale one-half cash, balance on mortgage at 8 per interest cent. per annum for one year.

Dated, December 21st, 1893.

MARIETTA PRATT,
Administratrix of estate aforesaid.
D. C. & C. D. LATOURETTE, Attys for administratrix

SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF SALE UNDER EXECUTION.

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

Mrs. M. H. Wallace, Plaintiff,
vs.
W. E. Wells, Defendant.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Clackamas. } ss

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Clackamas, bearing date the 5th day of December, 1893, in a suit wherein Mrs. M. H. Wallace was plaintiff and W. E. Wells was defendant, commanding me, in the name of the state of Oregon, that out of the personal property of defendant or if sufficient could not be found, then out of real property of said defendant, to realize a sum sufficient to satisfy the demands of said judgment, to-wit, $81.23, and costs now accrued of $5.55, and also the costs of and attending this sale. Now, therefore, in obedience to such decree, and being unable to find personal property to satisfy the same, I did, on the 26th day of December, 1893, duly levy upon, and will, on Saturday the 27th day of January, 1894, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. 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, all of the right, title and interest the said defendant had on the 10th day of July, 1893, in and to the following described real property, to-wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of southwest quarter of section 17, township 4 south, range 2 east of W. M.; running thence east 80 rods; thence south 70 rods; thence west 80 rods; thence north to beginning, containing 35 acres; in Clackamas county, Oregon.

Dated this 29th day of December, A. D. 1893.

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

SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF SALE
UNDER FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

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

Wm. Vaughn, administrator of Estate of James Officer, Plaintiff,
vs.
John E. Officer, David Officer, and Thomazine Eudy, executrix of Abel Eudy, Defendants.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Clackamas. } ss

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 day of December, 1893, in a suit wherein Wm. Vaughn, administrator of the estate of James Officer, was plaintiff, and John E. Officer, David Officer, and Thomazine Eudy, executrix of Abel Eudy, were defendants, commanding me, in the name of the state of Oregon, that out of the real estate hereinafter described, to realize a sum sufficient to satisfy the demands of said decree, to-wit: $76, together with costs of $30.25, and also the costs of and attending this sale. Now, therefore, in obedience to such decree, I will, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1894, at the hour of two 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, all of the right, title and interest the said defendants had in and to the following described real property, to wit: The east half of donation claim 39, granted to James Officer and Evaline G. Officer by patent from the general government of the United States, dated April 18th, 1859, granting parts of sections 19, 20, 29 and 30 in township 4 south, range 2 east.

Dated this 29th day of December, A. D. 1893.

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

SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF SALE UNDER EXECUTION.

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

M. H. Luelling, Plaintiff,
vs.
Frank Beers, Defendant.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Clackamas. } ss

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Clackamas, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1893, in a suit wherein M. H. Luelling was plaintiff and Frank Beers was defendant, commanding me, in the name of the state of Oregon, that out of the real estate hereinafter described and heretofore attached in this case, to realize a sum sufficient to satisfy the demands of said decree, to wit: $460, and a further sum of $18.78 costs now accrued, and also the costs of and attending this sale. Now, therefore, in obedience to such execution, I did heretofore duly levy upon, under attachment in this case, and will, on the 27th day of January, 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. 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, all of the right, title and interest the said defendant had at time of attachment in and to the following described real property, to-wit: The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five in township one south, range three east of Willamette meridian, in Clackamas county, Oregon.

Dated this 29th day of December, A. D. 1893.

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

BALD HEADS!

What is the condition of yours? Is your hair dry, harsh, brittle? Does it split at the ends? Has it a lifeless appearance? Does it fall out when combed or brushed? Is it full of dandruff? Does your scalp itch? Is it dry or in a heated condition? If these are some of your symptoms be warned in time or you will become bald.

Skookum Root Hair Grower

is what you need. Its production is not an accident, but the result of scientific research. Knowledge of the diseases of the hair and scalp led to the discovery of how to treat them. "Skookum" contains neither minerals nor oils. It is not a Dye, but a delightfully cooling and refreshing Tonic. By stimulating the follicles, it *stops falling hair, cures dandruff and grows hair on bald heads.*

☞ Keep the scalp clean, healthy, and free from irritating eruptions, by the use of *Skookum Skin Soap.* It destroys *parasitic insects, which feed on and destroy the hair.*

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.

TRADE MARK Registered.

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

COUNTY TREASURER'S NOTICE.

I HAVE NOW IN MY HANDS FUNDS APPLICable to the payment of all warrants endorsed prior to Aug. 12, 1893.

Interest will cease from the date of this notice.

S. B. CALIFF,
Treasurer of Clackamas County.

Dated Oregon City, December 15, 1893.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF SALE
UNDER FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

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

James H. Boggess, Plaintiff,
vs.
Richard W. O'Brien, Defendant.

State of Oregon, County of Clackamas. } ss

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 7th day of November, 1873, in a suit wherein James H. Boggess was plaintiff and Richard W. O'Brien was defendant, commanding me, in the name of the state of Oregon, that out of the real estate hereinafter described, to realize a sum sufficient to satisfy the demands of said decree, to-wit: $36.6, together with interest on the same since the 5th of December, 1892, at 10 per cent. per annum, with an attorney's fee of $10, and also the costs of and attending this sale. Now, therefore, in obedience to such decree, I will, on Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1894, at the hour of one 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, all of the right, title and interest the said defendant, Richard W. O'Brien, had on the 5th day of December, 1892, in and to the following described real property, to-wit: Lots three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8) in block number twenty-five (25) of Oregon Iron & Steel Co.'s first addition to the town of Oswego, in Clackamas county, Oregon, as the same is described and mentioned upon the plat of said addition on file in recorder's office of Clackamas county, Oregon.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1893.

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

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OREGON. November 13, 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 January 9,