The Courier.

Oregon City, January 19, 1894.

THE A. P. A.

The A. P. A.—American Protective Association. No secret organization bears a name more suggestive of liberality, patriotism and charity. The gist of the Monroe doctrine, America for Americans, should be the motto of every one that breathes the air of Freedom under the protecting folds of "Old Glory." If it were, we would not be cursed by Anglomaniacs, alien millionaires would not hold princely domains within our borders, and the tariff-fattened industrial barons of Pennsylvania and the New England states would not have supplanted American labor by shiploads of hideous paupers from Hungary and Italy; nor would the great cities of Europe have spewed their thugs and pickpockets on our shores.

America for Americans always! But when an "American Protective Association," and its kindred "Junior Order United American Mechanics," establish lodges throughout the country with the avowed object of making a political war on the Roman Catholic church and depriving foreigners entirely of the privilege of holding office, they go beyond reason and subvert instead of subserving patriotism. It can be most abundantly proven from the pages of our country's history that both in the revolutionary and civil wars the soldiers of the Catholic faith were proportionately as numerous and were as brave as their Protestant fellows in arms. To say that the Baptist or the Methodist or the Presbyterian is more patriotic on account of his religion and the peculiar translation of his Bible is contrary to fact. Would it not seem absurd if an anti-Baptist or anti-Methodist association were formed? This must be admitted, however, that by reason of the large proportion of criminals and followers of Johann Most that reach us from foreign parts, it ought to be less easy to acquire the right to vote and to hold office.

The brains that guide the great organization called the Roman Catholic church would not and do not busy themselves with petty schemes against the secular government of America. As it is, in no country has that church a grander field than here, but, let us add that in no land would the Catholic citizen be more prone to rebel against the church if it demanded treason to our government as proof of loyalty to the church. But Rome will *never* make such a demand of the Catholic American citizen.

SCRATCH a Southern or Western democrat and you find a populist. * * The Oregon democracy in this respect stands even with the democracy of the whole West and South.—*Oregonian*, Jan. 11.

It is easy to tell a lie, and it is specially easy to the man of callow conscience that edits the *Oregonian*. If he means that the democrats of the West and South are in accord with the populists, in the determination to put an end to the payment of tribute to the financiers and manufacturers of New England and the middle states, he speaks correctly. But if he means that the Southern and Western democracy endorse the sundry vagarious and startling innovations that the populists would implant on our form of government, the *Oregonian* editor lies. A quotation will elucidate the lie. In his address on "Jackson Day" at St. Louis, Hon. Wm. J. Stone, governor of Missouri, pithily stated the fundamental doctrines that make the democratic party what it is. "Since the adoption of the constitution of 1787," he said, "the history of the democratic party is interwoven with the history of the Republic. At the very outset the democratic party stood forth as the advocate of popular sovereignty and the champion of the common people."

THE republicans may raise a big corruption fund to aid in fighting the Wilson bill on the floors of congress, and may vociferously declare that "democratic free trade" has ruined the industries of the country, nevertheless, the Pennsylvania mills and foundries which were idle so long have nearly all resumed operations since the Wilson bill was reported to congress. The glass and iron works of Pittsburg are all running on full time now, the last of those which had closed down having resumed operations only a few days ago. In other localities also, resumptions are very numerous. More than twice as many factories and mills have been started up within the past week than have shut down, but reduction of wages in industrial lines continue very numerous in establishments which remain at work.

OF the 11,272 immigrants who arrived at the port of New York in December, 4476 are put down as having "no occupation," and 2455, or nearly 22 per cent., could neither read nor write. The average sum of money brought by these was less than $15 per head. One-third of them were Italians, with an average of $12. There were nearly 1500 Russians, with an average capital of $10. The average in the case of the Bohemians was $7.35, and 112 Portugese had only $634 in all. These are very small sums to stand between newly-arrived immigrants and utter destitution in a country where so many persons are out of work and the resources of charitable organizations are overtaxed.

THE senate of the United States is composed as follows: Democrats 45, republicans 37, populists 3. The populists have made up their minds to vote against the Wilson bill. Senator Peffer has said that, as far as he was concerned, he should oppose the bill and vote with the republicans. The other two populist senators, Mr. Allen and Mr. Kyle, voting with him, will reduce the democratic majority to five.

IT has been calculated that in the space occupied by our solar system 2,700,000,000,000,000 globes the size of our earth could revolve, each at a distance of 500,000 miles from the other! No man can even partially comprehend what is meant by "the fathomless sea of space" until he has read De Quincey's translation of "Richter's Dream."

No spicier exchange comes to the COURIER'S desk than the *Spokane Opinion*.

ENGLAND has its full share of the hard times. Not alone are agriculture and the ship-building trade in a bad way, but leading securities declined nearly half a billion dollars in value during the past year. Its imports fell off $87,500,000 and its exports $32,550,000. Its trade in coal and textiles has dwindled alarmingly.

IN this city financial confidence is returning and money is becoming easier. The danger point of the crisis has passed. Let all hands take courage for we are getting out of the woods.

THE state tax levy this year is 4 3-10 mills. The aggregate of state tax is $722,782, of which Clackamas county must contribute, on a net valuation of $5,872,183, $25,250.

IN the first week of January, $95,000,000 were disbursed in New York, and $27,000,000 in Boston and Pittsburg, for interest and dividends.

Hard Times.

(Communicated.)

It is amusing to hear the numerous and conflicting reasons given to account for the "hard times." The free silverite is certain that it is caused by the "gold standard" making a dear money for the people. The "goldbug" is certain that it is caused by the uncertainty of keeping a gold standard, owing to the clamour of the silver states. The ardent republican sees in it the first attempt of the democrats to rule the country, and the democrat, in turn, says no change of policy has yet affected the country, but we are having the results of McKinleyism gone to seed.

Then there are a thousand and one hobbies each of which is a certain specific for the unfortunate state of the country. It is quite interesting to see one of these hobby-horse or merry-go-round riders, who has constructed his cure-all-scheme entirely to his own satisfaction, come horse-de-combat the first time he airs himself, where there is a little justice and common sense, but many are so infatuated with their own notions that they become impervious to the brightest rays of truth and justice, and the keenest shafts of ridicule. That such persons can be listened to at our street corners and country meeting houses by anybody with any degree of pleasure, shows the crude state of our politics.

It has not been our custom to attend to our politics with the judicious calmness we possess in eating our dinner. We have had too much feeling, been far too emotional and too much accustomed to whoop it up with brass bands and torch light processions. Such puerile methods remind me of the schoolboy game of "open your mouth and shut your eyes and see what you will get," when our quondam friend may, as the republicans have done, fill our mouths with sand. With such methods, schemers and tricksters have got the best of us and we could expect nothing else but disaster. Class legislation has become a matter of course. Economy, retrenchment and reform are unknown factors in our political system; consequently, taxation has in creased enormously, while wages are constantly falling and the end is not yet.

Placing the democrats in the breach will not form a present panacea. The manufacturing industries have been boomed until the "home market" is glutted, and to place the goods in a foreign market will require a complete reversal of the high protective policy. But the overgrown baby will do some kicking before giving up, or consenting to a modification, even, in the supply of its public pap. Many of the democrats as well as republicans have built up industries on this false basis, and it is a question how far they can be induced to overcome present apparent gain for a more permanent and substantial gain of the future. Then the votes of the masses are not to be depended on in times of political excitement, and it is possible that at the end of the present political term the republicans may have a further chance to inveigle the country on their disastrous lines.

Before we have any real and general prosperity in the country, however, political tinkering with the tariffs for aiding private enterprises will have to be stopped. The constant wrangling and fighting for aid by public taxation has long been both a national calamity and disgrace. The support of the bread-winners has been selfishly given to the boodlers in anticipation of high wages, but the Carnegies have given us a lesson in the division of the spoils which we hope will not be neglected. When the country has really learned its lesson and returns to righteousness, and no until then, shall we be able to change this period of vacillation and uncertainty for one of a confident, continuous and substantial nature, which a change of parties will not be able to affect. ARGUS.

Mixed Live Stock.

I have for the last eight or ten years raised from 50 to 80 hogs each year and some years as many as 100. I sell them in November when they are 7 months old. They should then weigh 250 pounds and upward, though there are some in a litter that will not fatten as well as their mates. There should be great care in not feeding the pigs too much dry corn when they are young. I generally turn them into a pasture of clover as soon as they will follow their mother, and by the first of September can feed them all they will eat. I always sell my hogs alive. I estimate the cost of fattening each hog at 8 months old as follows: Sixteen bushels of corn at 40 cents per bushel, $6.40; ground feed, $1, making $7.40. I do not reckon the milk that I feed them or the time for taking care of them. My hogs when sold average 250 pounds. I sold them for $6.50 per 100 pounds, making $16.25; deduct cost, leaves $8.85 profit per hog.

But I made one mistake. I ought to have fed more ground feed the first three months and less dry corn. The result then would have been a 300 pound hog and $10 profit. I have no running water on my farm, but I have a windmill and a large tank for my stock, which I keep full most of the time, and have it so arranged that water runs over for my hogs. It is very essential that hogs should have water that they can go to it at any time during the day, also having a place to wallow in. But I would advise my brother farmers not to go into hogs alone. Have a mixed crop, such as wheat, oats, corn and cattle and a number of good cows, hogs, sheep and bees, and be sure and not forget the poultry.—C. C. Andrews in Chicago Inter Ocean.

Chemical Dehorner.

Dr. Salmon, the head of the United States government bureau of animal industry, gives this as the "chemical dehorner" used in his experiments: A mixture is prepared by taking 50 parts of caustic soda, 25 parts of kerosene oil and 25 parts of water. An emulsion is made of the kerosene oil and soda by heating and vigorously stirring, and this is then dissolved in water. The mixture is then placed in a bottle with a solid rubber cork. This cork is to rub the mixture in when a few drops are applied to the end of the coming horn of the calf, which should not be more than three weeks old. It is strong stuff and should be carefully confined to these points.

The next new breed of horses to be specially developed will be that of the saddle horse.

Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

The Proposed New Land Law

(Communicated.)

A bill for the improvement and settlement of the arid and swamp lands of of the public domain.

Be it enacted, etc.:

SECTION 1. That the lawful authorities of the several states and territories of the United States in which there may be remaining portions of the public domain, be authorized to employ and equip all the force necessary to open up said lands for settlement by the construction of roads, reservoirs, irrigation systems and artesian wells for the arid lands in their respective states, and also that proper drainage systems consisting of levees and canals in the states having swamp lands, shall be constructed in all the states having said lands and needing such systems of improvement for cultivation.

SEC. 2. All lands so improved by the state authorities shall be open to settlers at not more than 40 acres or fractional parts thereof to any one settler as a homestead right, inalienable, until all charges against it, both state and national, are liquidated.

SEC. 3. For all expense that the state authorities may incur in the improvement of said lands, the general government shall reimburse said states, and charge the same as a lien on the lands at a fixed pro rata rate per acre, and no title can be perfected until said charges are first liquidated.

Sec. 4. Any settler desiring to avail himself of the provisions of this act can do so by complying with the present laws not in conflict with this, except that he cannot obtain or own more than 40 acres of this reclaimed land.

Sec. 5. Any settler who may prefer to reside on and cultivate said lands can have the privilege as long as he shall pay the government a fixed rental sum annually, to be determined upon the cost of improvement per acre, and any one so doing shall have full possession of all the income from said land as long as said rental is paid.

Sec. 6. Any settler desiring further assistance in stocking and improving his special tract may receive said assistance, but his land shall be listed at the additional cost of the sum and rental charged proportionately until he has reimbursed the government for the additional expense.

Sec. 7. The general government may reimburse the expenses incurred by the several states and territories for the improvements, by the issue of full legal tender treasury notes, which shall be receivable for all taxes, rentals, etc., upon said lands. Said notes to be issued and paid in part or upon completion of the improvement upon requisition of the several states.

Sec. 8. All laws relative to the sale and settlement of the arid lands now belonging to the public domain are hereby repealed, where not in conformity with the provisions of this act. And all lands belonging to other parties within the jurisdiction of the benefits of this act, may receive such benefits as a fixed rental for water privileges may convey, by paying same to the proper authorities; which fund shall be a perpetual fund for the preservation of such systems, and the state government shall have control of all profits arising therefrom in excess of charges against the expense of improvement, which are to be paid by the general government.

The subjects treated of in this proposed law for the improvement and settlement of the arid and swamp lands still belonging to the public domain, will bear a most careful consideration. Should the general government authorize the several states to inaugurate the proposed improvements, the states having these lands would instantly find plenty of work for all the surplus laborers in their borders for years, and as the government issues no money until the work is done and then assesses the cost upon the lands so improved, the difficulty of redemption of the notes is instantly obviated, as the sale of the lands meets all the cost of their improvements. In other words, the currency established upon land values so created would not be a debt but the actual realization of the transfer of labor into a production of capital.

Every one ought to know that the increase of land values from 50 cents per acre to $50 by the expenditure of $25 per acre, is not a debt to be paid but the creation of new sources of revenue to the government. Hence every dollar's worth of labor expended in improving the public domain in this manner is the actual creation of capital making available resources that before were non-existent.

The national government can base its currency upon this one source of revenue alone to the extent of two billions and be perfectly secure as long as the land to be improved is not exhausted, for the land will be needed for homes. There would be no chance for further monoplies, however, as no one could ever own more than 40 acres of these lands, and a fixed water rental to private owners within the range of these water privileges provides for all owning these lands under our present laws.

The mistaken idea that the treasury note, issued for labor already performed and convertible into other forms of labor by its legal tender qualities, needs further redemption, is a fallacy of the goldbug conspirators and too transparent to deceive any but the most credulous dupe of their designs.

The whole mystery of our present financial and industrial depression lies in the fact that we have ceased to employ labor upon land improvement, and instead of meeting the issue by inaugurating measures to employ labor in production of wealth, the present policy of enforced idleness will end in the consumption of our surplus wealth without adequate resources to create more wealth.

If congress would authorize the states to do this work and pay for it as soon as done, there need not be another dollar of bonded indebtedness incurred until every acre of public land is occupied by a prosperous and happy family, and then a slight tax on all land values would meet all the balance of necessary expenditures. The policy that prostrates the labor of a nation by depriving it of homes is a policy that brings ruin and devastation to the nation, while the policy that creates homes for its laborers carries its population to the hights of peace and prosperity.

"How About the Weather?"

The *Weekly Courier-Journal*, published at Louisville, Ky., delights in keeping its subscribers guessing. In addition to being the greatest democratic newspaper published, it has been a pioneer in enterprises that require thought and figuring on the part of its subscribers. The *Weekly's* estimating contest on the election in 1892, by which $14,400 in gold coin were distributed among 45 guessers, is a sample of this. The latest guessing offer of this paper is on the weather—that one subject on which we all consider ourselves prophets. The *Weekly Courier-Journal* proposes to give $1000 in cash to its subscribers who can name the coldest day in the month of February, 1894, at Louisville, Ky., and guess closest to the lowest temperature on this day. The contest closes January 31, 1894. Every new subscriber who sends $1 can make one guess; and every old subscriber who renews, sending $1, can guess. Send for sample copy of the paper for full particulars. Write at once, as the time is short.

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IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSE

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St. Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cookseport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at Geo. A. Harding's Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00.

THE HOP INDUSTRY.

Rapid Expansion of Area Under Cultivation.

Danger that Price Will Fall Below Cost of Production.

The following is the essential half of an important article on the hop industry written by a grower and buyer of hops in Oregon published in the *Oregonian*:

The only answer to the question, Where will all those arrive in two or three years who now intend planting hops? It must be utter disaster. * * * * With envy the raisers of grain, vegetables, wool, etc., have looked on those who raised hops and who have thus realized a little ready money, and now all of them, it seems to me, want to go into hopraising. There is no doubt whatsoever in my mind that already this spring Oregon's acreage in hops will be at least doubled and so will be Washington's. The Californians are, however, more wise. They have been there before and know what overproduction means. In the years 1891, 1892, 1893 the hopraisers were fortunate enough to realize a good deal over 10 cents a pound; but how will it be when prices get down below 10 cents, as we have had it several times before, when scarcely 4 or 5 cents can be had? It will simply pay the price of picking. Or what will be the condition of affairs when hops cannot be sold at all? It is my honest belief that such time will surely come. You may, perhaps, think that while I am a hopraiser, I have a personal object in view in trying to keep others out of the industry (for hopraising is an industry if properly carried on, and not a common farm work, as many think). But such is not the case. I am also a hopbuyer, principally for England, and in the interest of this, my principal business, I would like to see plenty of hops grown, the more the better, for then the time would come when I could buy them for $1 a bale. Do not think this a wild statement, for I have done this very thing in California within 10 years. The whole matter of hopraising, to any thinking man, is a plain question.

I have been asked a thousand times what it costs to raise hops. In answer now, no one knows. * * * In order to arrive at the expense of production I have asked some of the more intelligent growers in every district of Oregon, Washington and California, how much it costs to produce hops, and in every case I have received a different answer. Very few keep an accurate set of books, and they are therefore unable to answer the question accurately. One of the most successful growers of hops in Sonoma county, California (which raises the finest hops on the coast, the next best those of northern Marion county, Or., the so-called Butteville district), places the cost of producing hops at 13½ cents a pound. It is fair to say that fuel, poles, labor, etc., are a little higher there than here in the Northwest. The lowest estimate I received from growers in the Sacramento valley was 9 cents a pound. The manager of one of the largest Northwestern Washington yards told me that their crop cost them about 13 cents a pound. I have been told by an intelligent Chinaman who leases a yard in this state at a nominal ground rent that his hops cost 8 cents a pound. But when white farmers assure me that they can raise hops at 8 cents a pound I am led to draw the conclusion that they are simply mistaken in their calculations; that they do not figure in the cost of production anything for their own work nor that of their family, nor interest on the investment, nor deterioration of their land. I say that no man dependent on hired help and figuring everything, including the wearing out and replacing of buildings, implements, etc., can raise and place upon the market hops in bale under 10 cents a pound. Anything over this price may be figured as profit, but such profit usually goes back into the land in the shape of new improvements and necessary repairs and betterment of the yard. Now what will the condition of these men be if hops go down to 6 cents a pound? It may be that you think I am looking at matters only on the dark side, but let us go into figures, for it is a well-known fact that figures do not lie. My experience, however, has been that, while figures may not lie in actual statistics, the careful business man does not base his transactions always upon statistics only. If he does so, he is apt to get fooled nine times out of ten. For instance, take this year as regards the price of hops. We have been told all along that Germany's crop was a failure, that England's crop was short and of poor quality, that New York state's crop was short and also of poor quality, and yet in the face of all that the prices ever since hop harvest have been 4 cents a pound lower than those of last year. The market is exceedingly dull now, and this is in spite of the fact that only one-eleventh part of the crop of 1893 remained in the hands of the coast growers on the 31st of December, a little more than three months since the crop harvest.

I will now give you a few figures that I received recently from a well-known New York merchant, corroborated by official returns for the first nine months of the year 1893. By estimating the last three months the figures are as near correct as possible, a bail being figured at 180 pounds net:

COUNTRY.	No. bids of beer brewed	lbs per bbl	No. of bales used	1893 Crop bales
Great Britain	32,000,000	2 25	325,000	2,250,000
United States	33,900,000	1 93	195,000	260,000
Germany	53,400,000	1 14	215,000	175,000
Austria-Hungary	11,500,000	1 16	75,000	90,000
Belgium	7,000,000	1 10	43,000	62,000
France	6,500,000	1 10	40,000	16,000
Russia	3,900,000	1 00	21,000	32,000
Australia	2,000,000	1 00	12,000	9,000
Other countries	6,500,000	1 00	36,000	8,000
Totals	157,000,000		1,012,000	907,000

These figures show an apparent shortage of this year's crop as against consumption of 105,000 bales of hops, but it must not be forgotten that there is always a good deal of old stock left, and brewers know very well how to economize, and a good many of them candidly admit that with three-fourths of a pound of hops they can make just as good a barrel of beer as with one pound. There will certainly be no hop famine. Great Britain brewing the strong ale and porter uses fully twice as many hops to the barrel as lager beer and common beer brewers in other countries. Studying the above figures carefully, considering well, and not losing sight of the fact that Germany's crop was short this year, England's was scarcely as much as last year, New York state's crop was short as much as the Pacific coast's crop was increased, and yet lower prices are ruling now than at this time a year ago, it must be apparent to every thinking man that the brewers of the world do not need any more hops than are raised now and will be raised next year on the already greatly increased acreage over that of last year. In fact, if England and especially Germany will next fall again get their normal crop, our American hops will rule rather lower in price. Do not forget that even the last crop in the United States yielded a surplus for export of nearly 65,000 bales, and in two years from now we shall have a surplus of 150,000 bales or more if this present craze of hopraising extends, as it now bids fair to do. If this comes to pass, hop pillows and hop mattresses will then be cheap. We will only need to buy a few yards of ticking.

"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer" by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This wonderful medicine so invigorates the system and enriches the blood that cold weather becomes positively enjoyable. Arctic explorers would do well to make a note of this.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY VIRTUE OF CERTAIN WARRANTS FOR THE COLlection of certain delinquent street improvement assessments, levied for the improvement of Main and Fifth streets, respectively, in Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon, which warrants command me to forthwith levy on the property described below, upon which is assessed the amounts respectively, herein set forth, for the improvement of said Main and Fifth streets, as hereinafter specified, in said city, as directed in Ordinances numbered respectively 157 and 158 of said city, which assessments are declared by Ordinances numbered respectively 159 and 160, and were entered in the Docket of City Liens on the 5th day of October, A. D, 1893, to the owners herein specified, and which further command me to sell the same in the manner provided by law, to make the sums set forth below, together with my percentage and costs, and further to return the proceeds of such sale to the City Treasurer, and said warrants to the Recorder of said city, with my doings endorsed thereon, together with receipts of the Treasurer for the proceeds of such sale as paid to him, within sixty days from the date thereof; such warrants bearing date the 11th day of January, 1894, and given under the hand of L. L. Porter, Recorder of said city, and sealed with the seal of Oregon City.

I have levied on the following described property, as belonging to the individuals whose names appear below annexed, as the same appear assessed and recorded in the said Docket of City Liens, and I will, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1894, at the door of the county courthouse, in Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand on the day of sale, all the below described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay and satisfy the sums set opposite such descriptions of property, and assessed against the same for such street improvements, above set forth, together with accruing costs, charges and expenses:

ON MAIN STREET.

BLOCK.	LOT.	OWNER'S NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT.
18	8	M. Huerth		130 29
18	7	M. Huerth	The northerly half of lot 7, block 18, cut off by a line at right-angles to Main street	56 51
15	8	J. Logus Estate and C. O. Albright.		182 76
2	1	John Schram	South half of lot 1, block 2, cut off by a line at right-angles to Main street	227 01
4	1	John Schram	Following described real estate: Beginning at southeast corner of lot 1 in block 4; thence northerly 43.7 feet along west line Main street; thence westerly at right angles 105 feet; thence southerly at right angle 43.7 feet; thence easterly at right angles 105 feet to the point of beginning	314 35
25	6	Trustees of M. E. Church of Oregon City		352 72
25	5	Trustees of M. E. Church of Oregon City	49 feet off north side of lot 5, cut off by a line at right-angles to Main street, in block 25	261 88
10	4	Mrs. S. E. Paquet		240 83
10	1	Mrs. S. E. Paquet		195 45
3	2	Isaac Fairr	Following described real estate: Beginning at the northeast corner lot 2, in block 3; thence southerly along west line Main street 20 feet; thence westerly at right angles 105 feet; thence northerly at right angles 20 feet; thence easterly at right angles 105 feet to place of beginning.	144 35
22	8	L. Comer	Following described real estate: Beginning at the northeast corner lot 8, block 22; thence westerly along south line of 10th street 40 feet; thence southerly at right angles 33 feet; thence easterly at right angles 40 feet; thence northerly at right angles 33 feet to place of beginning.	66 30

ON FIFTH STREET.

BLOCK.	LOT.	OWNER'S NAME.		AMOUNT.
160 or 23 Co. Add.	1	Heirs of Wm. Broughton		850 29
160 or 23 "	2	Heirs of Wm. Broughton		111 32
160 or 23 "	7	Heirs of Wm. Broughton		39 85
160 or 23 "	8	Heirs of Wm. Broughton		466 48
163 or 33 "	5	John Welch		367 90
163 or 33 "	6	John Welch		94 12
138 or 19 "	6	W. W. Myers		22 26
139 or 24 "	3	W. W. Myers		91 98
139 or 24 "	4	W. W. Myers		656 52
139 or 24 "	5	W. W. Myers		253 56
139 or 24 "	6	W. W. Myers		24 41
138 or 19 "	3	W. W. Myers		22 10
138 or 19 "	4	Grace Williams		188 33
137 or 19 "	5	Grace Williams		186 16
131 or 12 "	3	Kate L. Newton	72 feet off the easterly end of lot 3, block 131, (being block 12 of the County Addition to Oregon City), cut off by a line parallel with Monroe street	15 53
131 or 12 "	4	Kate L. Newton	72 feet off the easterly end of lot 4, block 131 (being block 12 of the County Addition to Oregon City), cut off by line parallel to Monroe street	119 38
103	4	T. F. Ryan		132 29
103	3	T. F. Ryan		22 84

E. S. CALIFF,
Assessor and Collector of Oregon City, Oregon.

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, $81.25, 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.

ORDINANCE NO.....

OREGON CITY DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

That the salary of the street superintendent shall be at the rate of two dollars per day for the time actually employed on such work, and on any work where only one man is necessary he is expected to do such work himself.

The above ordinance will come up for second reading and passage at a special meeting of the city council to be held January 19, 1894, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Ordered published by the city council at a meeting held January 5, 1894.

L. L. PORTER,
Recorder of Oregon City, Or.

ORDINANCE NO.....

OREGON CITY DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

That a tax of five mills on each dollar of real and personal property be and is hereby levied on all said property within the corporate limits of the city of Oregon City on the assessment of 1893 as returned by the state board of equalization.

The above ordinance will come up for second reading and passage at a special meeting of the city council to be held January 19, 1894, a 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Ordered published by the city council at a meeting held January 5, 1894.

L. L. PORTER,
Recorder of Oregon City, Or.

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,

This Remedy

Is a pleasant, safe, and sure cure for coughs, colds, and all throat and lung affections.

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I. D. HOLDEN, Stockton, Cal.

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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.

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SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

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

James Humphrey, Plaintiff, vs. J. J. Fowler, M. M. Fowler, Jno. H. Cornelius, N. E. Cornelius, T. S. McDaniel, and Louis Fleischner, Sol Hirsch, Samuel Simon and Mark E. Mayer, partners under the firm name of Fleischner, Mayer & Co., 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 13th day of December, 1893, in a suit wherein James Humphrey was plaintiff and J. J. Fowler et al (above named) 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: $2117.15, due James Humphrey, plaintiff, together with interest on the same since said decree was entered at 10 per cent. per annum, and $961 85 due defendant T. S. McDaniel, with interest as aforesaid, and a further sum of $1253.35 due to Fleischner, Mayer & Co., with 10 per cent. interest per annum since decree was entered, and also the costs of and attending this sale. Now, therefore, in obedience to such decree, I will, on the 27th 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 the right, title and interest the said defendants had in an to the following described real property, to-wit: Situated in the county of Clackamas, state of Oregon, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point