The Courier.

Oregon City, February 16, 1894.

THE OREGON CITY WOOLEN MILL.

THE *Enterprise* says truly that the managers of the woolen mill have conducted it "with the single purpose of making all the money they could, and not one of the employes from the superintendent down to the youngest child but feels that he is being used for what he can make for his employer." Is there anything strange or startling in this fact? Do not, as a rule, the managers of all the textile and iron mills throughout the the country conduct their business on exactly the same principle, and do the almost innumerable strikes of their employes deter them from doing so? The 12,000 mill owners of the country seem oblivious of the protective tariff placed on their products by a paternal government solicitous of the welfare of those who do the world's hard work, in order that said mill owners might not be deterred by an influx of the pauper goods of Europe from paying their employes high wages.

Supply and demand, not the tariff, whether high or low, rules the labor market. There is a greater supply of unskilled labor than there is work, and the inevitable consequence is that employers of large numbers of laborers cut down wages in order to make their profits as big as possible. If the protective tariff had been anything else than a bunco game by the republican party, that party would years ago have put a stop to the influx of European paupers who have ruined our labor market by laws to *protect* labor. But while the laborers kept the bunco party in power by their votes, the republican manufacturers brought over many shiploads of paupers to put in their places at greatly reduced wages. Result, tramps and prostitutes.

In the conduct of modern business, sentiment does generally not enter. The mill owner must successfully meet severe competition in the world's market to make his profit, and the lower the cost of raw material and help the larger is his income. This holds true no less for a flouring mill than for an iron or woolen mill. If a number of mills can "cinch" the consumers by forming a trust, they do it, and the tariff bunco has greatly aided them in thus robbing the consumers of tens of millions of dollars, though the Standard Oil trust did so independently of the tariff.

The mills of Fall River, Lowell and other factory towns of the East are conducted as the Oregon City woolen mill, not to give the employes as high wages as possible and leave a reasonable percentage of profit to the employer, but to make the percentage of profit as large as possible and the pay-roll no larger than is necessary to secure hands. However, this rule holds true in Maine as well as in Oregon, that when a mill loses money (as did the California woolen mills) its owners do not appeal for sympathy to their employes but grin and bear it. Did kindly sympathy as well as the Dollar uniformly enter into modern business methods, it would be far better. But it does not and there is no use railing at the managers of the Oregon City woolen mill. It is hard to look at a disagreeable situation squarely. The *Enterprise* realizes *now* what has been the effect of the republican tariff on the woolen mill industry. The democrats learned that years ago.

Our civilization has produced industrial war. Europe and America are dominated by materialism. The savage is yet uppermost in the Anglo-Saxon race, albeit he appears clothed and professes Christianity. Our merciless commercial system will only give way before a moral evolution; laws are powerless against it. When mankind has well learned that riches far more precious than all possible material wealth may be garnered in the heart and mind, there will be no more contentions between mill owners and mill workers; no tariffs to enrich the few at the expense of the many, and no armies for there will be no wars.

THE purchase, by John D. Rockefeller, of most of the valuable hematite ore mines in the Lake Superior region and in Cuba, makes him both the "oil king" and the "iron king" of the world. It was a game of "freeze out." Mr. Rockefeller "saw" the other holders of the iron mines until their pile was gone and then raked the pot. It was simply and purely a Wall street gamble. To offset the greed of this great king, who will without delay cut down the wages of the miners to swell his profits, the Wilson bill prudently places iron ore on the free list. The contest for supremacy between Rockefeller and the Minnesota Iron Company signifies that if the latter is crowded to the wall hematite ore will go up.

MIKE DE YOUNG of the S. F. *Chronicle* has degraded the Midwinter Fair, of which he is director-general, to the level of a bunco game. No wonder, as it is an old story in San Francisco that Mike made his start in life by levying blackmail on people with more money than morals. As he naturally believes that other newspaper men are as bad as himself, an order has been issued by his minions of the Midwinter Fizzle that no San Francisco editors will be admitted on passes except their photos are attached to them.

THE United States still continues to pay out $23,000,000 annually to the Welsh for tin. The lack of a high protective tariff prevents the Black Hills of South Dakota from supplying the home market.—*Pendleton Tribune.*

Last week large tin works closed down in Wales and 3000 Welshmen were thrown out of work. As a matter of course, it is the matter "of a high protective tariff" that prevents the mines of Wales "from supplying the home market," for it is a very poor argument that won't work both ways.

MRS. Lease, as member of the Kansas state board of charities, is making it as hot as she can for Gov. Lewelling. She has proof, she says, that the populist governor and his associates in office took bribes from various railroads, and she adds: "They paid $500 to obtain affidavits that Gen. James B. Weaver and I occupied the same room at many of the leading hotels during the campaign." The Kansas situation calls for a disinfectant.

FARMING FOR PROFIT.

Making due allowance for casualties, such as untimely rains and sudden drops in the price of staple products, lack of diligent, intelligent attention to the details of their calling has as much to do with the pinch of poverty that many farmers feel at present as the prevailing business depression. The same is true in regard to other callings. Diversified farming, that is now the only sure road to independence by tillage of the soil—except one makes a lucky hit with hops, prunes or some other special crop—requires thought and information and a progressive spirit. The farmer of to-day must be a student, not of books alone nor primarily, but of stock, feed and soil, and must keep an eye on the market. He derives his income from Nature's laboratory, and if he does not produce the chemical combinations that are in profitable demand, he works almost for nothing or at a loss. Thus it is a question determined by local demand and peculiar situation whether it pays the farmer best to sell his hay or to convert it into butter or beef. A writer in an Eastern journal gives this picture of the thoughtlessness and wastefulness in Ohio that finds its fac-si mile in the Willamette valley:

As one goes over that state it takes only half an eye to notice that thousands of farmers are practically wasting the larger part of the hay, grain and corn fodder made upon their farms, by feeding it to a class of animals that simply consume and never thrive in winter—a matter of mere existence. Cows that produce nothing in the winter, and give milk a short time in the summer on grass; farms overstocked with horses, that can neither be sold nor given away, as they do not—if prices were active—fill the conditions demanded by the market as trotters, coach or draft animals, and so, after eating their way through a mow of hay, are worth no more in the spring than in the fall previous; steers that are not holding their own, and pigs that can go through the same-sized hole in April as the October before.

In Wisconsin, also, the farmer that is not swelling his bank account is unfortunately too numerous. Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin, who is a very successful dairyman, partly explained the reason why in a lecture before the New Jersey Board of Agri ulture at Trenton. He said:

Because a man keeps cows it is not proof that he is a successful dairyman. In eight creameries about Fort Atkinson, Wis., are nearly 600 patrons. Every man has an equal chance, for all are paid for their milk by the test value. The butter all sells for the same price, yet there is a wonderful difference in the result per cow and per 100 lbs. of milk and finally per pocket. Here is one man with average of 19 cows, 9 of them 2-year-old heifers, whose average yield of milk per cow at the creamery was 4796 lbs., producing 289.53 lbs. of butter per cow, and for which the creamery paid him for the year an average dividend of $1.36 per 100 lbs. Here is another man that is contented with less milk per cow, and an average annual dividend of 97 cents; another with less milk and a dividend of 96 cents; another with less milk and a dividend of 93 cents; another with less milk and a dividend of 91 cents. The first man is a dairy student; he reads and studies the experience of other men; he realizes that success with the cow is very largely a matter of judgment, and that to exercise judgment he must study and exercise himself in dairy questions. You can judge for yourself whether it pays or not. Two years ago I visited the milk-condensing factory at Dixon, Ill. The superintendent had the figures per cow concerning every patron. A few will serve to illustrate the point. One herd of 45 cows gave an average of 4055 lbs. per cow, the owner receiving therefor $42 39 per cow. Another of 46 cows gave 5630 lbs. per cow, returning $60.56 per cow. A number of other herds averaged over $70 per cow. The price of milk was uniform to all, being 90 cents a hundred in summer and $1 30 in winter.

AT the great felt factory in Dolgeville, N. Y., strikes and lock-outs are unknown. In 1874 this industry was started in a small way by Mr. Dolge in a tannery at the edge of the Adirondack woods, and during the 20 years since then progress and harmony have been unbroken in Dolgeville, which has grown to a city of several thousand people. The secret of this remarkable economic success is co-operation, the manifestation by the managers of the helpfulness and kindly regard for workingmen that characterized the late G. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, whose memory will ever be warmly cherished by every printer in the country, and whose influence for good will perdure.

UNDER the income-tax provision of the Wilson bill, the man who has an income of $4000 will pay nothing; but the man whose income is $5000 will pay $20. The man whose income is $10,000 will pay $100. This is the sort of taxation which we are told by republican demagogues will ruin the democratic party, maybe because it would oblige J. D. Rockefeller to pay $152,000 and W. W. Astor $178,000. Well, then let 'er wreck.

SINCE the Oswego Iron & Steel Company has ore beds in Mexico and British Columbia, and recently imported 400 tons of Scotch pig iron on which it paid a duty of $6.72 per ton, it is evident that the manufacture of pig from the Oswego ore is not a paying industry even with a protective duty nearly as high as the entire cost of a ton of pig iron at Birmingham, Ala.

There is rebellion against taxation in Umatilla county, where Joseph Gaston of Portland has been recently getting out injunctions against the county court, the county judge, one county commissioner, the sheriff, treasurer, county clerk, and some of the Pendleton bankers. The grounds for all these injunction orders arise out of the fact that the county court has already issued several thousand dollars of county warrants to pay for a half interest in a bridge inside the city of Pendleton, in which the country people have no interest, and the threatened issue of several thousand more of county warrants to pay for the other half-interest in the bridge. The farmers have combined to resist the issuance of any more of these bridge warrants and to secure a cancellation of those already out, and have employed Mr. Gaston to fight their battle.

The Result of a Trial.

CANNELTON, IND.—I have used Simmons Liver Regulator, manufactured by J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, and found that for indigestion and liver complaint it is the best medicine I ever used.—E. E. Clark. Your druggist sells it in powder or liquid. The powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.
Ripans Tabules: best liver tonic.

HORSE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Information For Trainers—To Correct Faults In a Horse's Gait.

"I have a horse which has so much knee action that he hits his elbows. I use boots to stop bruising, but what shall I do to drive away the lost motion? He has plenty of speed, but tiresome action."

Try a 14 ounce toe weight shoe. Set it out full and let him have all the toe he will bear. Bevel the shoe slightly in front, a little on the roller motion order, and draw it out thin at the heels, rounding off the ends. If this does not suit his case exactly, then attach a four ounce toe weight. Use an easy check and light hand driving.

"My horse when going fast will put his hind feet down and slide them from three to four inches on the ground before he can lift them. State cause and how to remedy it. Have about 8 ounce shoes on him behind and 12 in front. Sometimes he will knuckle forward a little on his pasterns behind. Pasterns seem all right and sound when standing; not enlarged any."

He is deficient in hock action. Shorten his hind toes and use a 12 ounce shoe, with half inch heel calks. Apply an 8 ounce shoe forward and try this plan for two or three weeks. If it does not bring improvement, add a four ounce weight.

"Can you tell me what effect toe weights have on a horse's stride? I know they give him higher action, but do they shorten or lengthen his stride? If they shorten the stride, how is it they increase speed in a great many cases?"

As a rule, toe weights tend to lengthen a horse's stride and improve waste action. They keep a horse's gait balanced and bring regularity of motion, but as a general thing do not heighten the action. In most cases an increase of stride means additional speed.

"My colt is inclined to hop behind in speeding and in doing so makes the longest step with the right leg. How shall I shoe him to correct this? At a slower gait he is square all around, touches nowhere, trots wide behind, but steps short. How can I make him extend his stride? Does weight extend or shorten the stride, or are toe weights intended only to balance and give more knee action?"

Use a hock strap or elastic band on the right leg above the gambrel. Keep his forward toes moderately long and put on a four ounce weight. See answer to the third question. Do not press him for speed before he is used to the changes advised.

"I have a difficult trotting case. He hitches when asked for his speed. I've tried all sorts of shoes and weights without benefit. I also have a 3-year-old pacer which carries 10 ounces in front and 7 behind. She changes feet and shuffles now and then. What shall I do?"

The trotter has been driven over his gait. He is perhaps checked too high and pulls more or less. Lower his check. Give him a free rein. Try shoeing five ounces behind and 10 ounces in front, with from four to six ounce toe weights. Finally use hopples a few times and keep him back to a square gait. Your pacing filly cannot find her gait as shod. Reverse the shoes for a time, and if she does not settle into a smooth, even stride put on three ounce weights forward and try pacing hopples.

"My horse strikes his quarter with right hind foot. How can I prevent it?"

Try hind shoes of say 12 ounces, with most of the weight in the outside web. Wear quarter boots until the horse gains confidence to reach and pass outside.—Horseman.

Hog Cholera.

Ever since this scourge has prevailed in one section or another persons have not been wanting who have claimed to possess a never failing remedy. There seems to be an almost insurmountable difficulty. A sick hog will not eat or drink, so that in order to give medicine you have got to turn him on his back. Then when he comes right side up you may see the unswallowed portion exude from his mouth. We are somewhat skeptical as to these "never failing" remedies, but we really wish that some one might in truth cry out "Eureka."

The facts are these: The vitality has been bred out of all the swine of the so called improved breeds. Early maturity, a great quantity of lard, small bones and little offal have been and are the aim and cry of every breeder. In proportion to his success just so far as has the vitality of the breed been impaired. The Irish reds are still showing more stamina than the small breeds.—Cor. St. Louis Republic.

Live Stock Points.

As food for milk cows pumpkins are a little more than one-tenth as valuable as bran. But they act as a tonic and stimulant and help to digest other foods.

In the keeping of all live stock, especially cattle, the man who makes it pay always has an abundant supply of green fodder in the late summer and fall. Millet and the fodder rape are among the most valuable forage plants for this purpose.

Don't you believe that nonsense somebody has been writing about breeding trotting blood into farm horses to make them faster. The man who tries it will spoil a horn and not made a spoon either.

Half a century ago nobody thought of queen bee raising as a profitable branch of industry. Now both men and women add goodly sums to their annual incomes by rearing these alone and shipping them to points where they are called for.

Mr. Durbin, the Wyoming live stock inspector, declares that the present system of cattle inspection is a humbug and amounts to nothing in a sanitary way. This is a serious charge.

Keep ewes that are to lamb in winter on the pasture as long as possible in the fall. Outdoor air and exercise, so long as the weather is not freezing, are essential to the health and strength of both ewe and lamb.

A feed of bran once a day, with free access to water and as much salt as they like, is good for lambs while they are being weaned.

A Mail Agent's Experience.

Louis D. Brennecke, Walhalla, S. C., had Rheumatism for fifteen years, and during that time had never been free from pain. He tried the Hot Springs and physicians without benefit. After taking two bottles of Drummond's Lightning Remedy he wrote that he was free from pain, and able to take several long walks. Your druggist should keep this remedy. If he has not got it, write to the Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York, and they will supply you. Agents wanted.

What Ails You?

If you have sudden darting pains in the joints or muscles, and it recurs every time you get cold, and appears in new places without leaving any of the old ones, the best thing to do is to send to the Drummond Medicine Co., 48 50 Maiden Lane, New York, for a bottle of Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy for Rheumatism. It will cure you. Be wise in time, and do not be fooled with something else. If you have got the above symptoms you have got the Rheumatism, and if the druggist tells you the truth he will say: Dr. Drummonds's Lightning Remedy is the only known cure. Agents wanted.

VENTILATING HIVES.

In the Honey Season, When the Days Are Hot and Combs Are Melting Down.

E. S. Mead, an Ohio apiarian and correspondent of the Ohio Farmer, writes that he has always had more or less trouble every season with combs melting down and causing the bees to leave the hive. Swarms that are hived on empty combs and extracting supers often break down, especially if they are set in the sun. In the majority of his frames the combs are not wired in, but built from "starters." He is not sure but that it is more economical in the end to have combs built from full sheets of foundation that have been firmly braced by line wire. He has never had any trouble with such combs, but the cost is considerably more than when built from "starters." He says:

"Some of my hives are exposed to the sun, and when large swarms are placed on unwired combs they are very apt to break down unless well ventilated or shaded. Extracting supers are still worse, for when the combs are nearly filled with honey and break it makes a very nasty, dauby mess. By giving thorough ventilation we can overcome this trouble to a great extent. I often raise the hive about one-half inch from the bottom board, and also raise the cover. This gives a direct draft clear through the hive. Generally it will be sufficient to raise the cover only. Sometimes during heavy windstorms they will blow off unless a weight is put on them. I have had colonies get quite a drenching by the cover getting blown off, but never could see that it did them any injury, as they can quickly dry themselves.

"On a warm day we can always see quite a number of bees at the entrance rapidly moving their wings. Evidently they are trying to create a current of air through the hive, perhaps for two purposes—to ripen newly gathered honey and to keep the hive at the proper temperature. I have seen statements where the writer thought they were young bees testing their wings. It may be, but I think the main objects are to ripen honey and ventilate the hive. They are much more noticeable in strong colonies than in weak ones, and the strong ones generate much more heat. I have my bees in the shade when convenient and also ventilate them. There is no danger in chilling the brood or making the wax too cold for them to work unless the weather is very cool. This applies to the honey season only, or when the weather is pretty warm, and not for spring or fall treatment."

Agricultural Value of Marl.

The chief agricultural value of marl lies in the fact that it supplies lime to the soil. Carbonate of lime—the form in which it exists in marl—is not caustic and cannot therefore injure vegetation nor destroy organic matter in the soil, as an overapplication of freshly burnt lime is apt to do. Carbonate of lime is dissolved by the carbonic acid of rainwater and becomes plant food. It also acts beneficially in freeing other constituents, rendering them available. It is principally of service, however, in favoring the development of those micro-organisms of the soil which convert nitrogenous material into soluble nitrates—the condition or form of nitrogen which plants can use and convert into their tissues. So much so is this the case that soils otherwise rich do not yield maximum crops if lime is wanting or deficient in quantity. Fertile soils always contain lime. Experience corroborates science in the value of the application of lime or marl to soils rich in humus. The beneficial action of lime and marl on plastic clays as well as on peat and sandy soils is also well known.—Ottawa Experiment Farms.

Charcoal For Fowls.

We have found charcoal a very excellent thing to furnish our poultry with. It may be given in a powdered state, mixed with the soft meal feed, and a little pulverized sulphur at the same time may be added to advantage. But the very best way to supply this is to burn an ear or two of corn (upon the cob), charring it to blackness and throwing it before them. They will devour every kernel, and so supply themselves with a grateful and healthy substance that sweetens the crop, and serves as an admirable tonic to the stomach, according to the editor of The Poultry Yard, who adds: "At this season of the year the above recommendation will be found a valuable hint to poultry men. Hens about ready to lay will devour this prepared charcoal eagerly, and the increased freshness and redness of their combs afterward evince the efficacy of this allowance. For a month or six weeks in the early breeding season, nothing is better than this for laying hens, given them daily."

Agricultural News and Notes.

Put the straw stack up so that the straw will not be wasted. You will find in the course of the winter that it is good for a great variety of uses. We have even known farmers who at harvest time did not consider it worth saving who were glad enough to use it for feeding before the winter are over, says The Prairie Farmer.

At the Kansas experiment station they tried turning cattle on rank growing wheat for a little time in April, with the result of an average loss of three bushels of grain per acre.

Apples will be a small crop. Peaches promise to be abundant. Grapes are in fine condition, with some injury from rot and rosebugs in various localities.

The tobacco acreage returned to the department of agriculture is placed at 98.6 per cent of the area devoted to this crop last year. Condition stands at 93.

The government statistician gives the acreage of corn as 103.8 compared with last year, an increase of some 2,000,000 acres, while the condition is computed at 93.2 against only 81.1 in 1892 and 92.8 in 1891.

The acreage devoted to potatoes this year will be 101.1 per cent of that of last year. The percentage of condition is 94.8 for the whole country.

A Priest Explains.

In an address delivered by Rev. Father Cleary before the Hennepin County Teachers' Association at Minneapolis, he said: "The establishing and supporting of private or parochial schools on the part of parents who believe in the necessity of religious instructions in the schoolroom, is no more an evidence of hostility to the common school system than is the exclusion of religion from the public school an evidence of enmity to religion on the part of the state. Our Catholic people support over 1,000,000 children in parochial schools, because they believe in religious training. They are not clamoring for a division of the school funds and are not aiming at the destruction of the public school."

FOR SALE.

Eighty acres of fine farm land, mostly bottom, on Woodcock creek, Clackamas county, two miles from Meadow Brook postoffice. Three acres cleared, 12 acres slashed; good house 20x30. Price $800, of which $500 must be paid down, balance two years' time. For further particulars call at COURIER office or address me at Vancouver, Wash.

MRS. ANNA TAYLOR

A Reward of $500

Will be given for any case of Rheumatism which cannot be cured with Dr. Drummond's Lightning remedy. The proprietors do not hide this offer, but print it in bold type on all their circulars, wrappers, printed matter, and through the columns of newspapers everywhere. It will work wonders—one bottle curing any ordinary case. If the druggist has not got it, he will order it, or it will be sent to any address by express on receipt of price, together with special instructions for use. Drummond Medicine Co., 48 50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

To prevent the hardening of the subcutaneous tissues of the scalp and the obliteration of the hair follicles, which cause baldness, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

Sunday School Convention.

Following is the programme arranged for the fourth annual convention of Clackamas County Sunday School Association, to be held at Canby, Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st and 22d, in the Methodist church:

Wednesday evening—Song service, led by Mrs Campbell of Canby; address by Prof. Lorey of Portland, "What Calls Us Together;" address by Rev. Gilman Parker of Oregon City, "Christ, the Model Teacher."

Thursday morning—Praise service, led by President George Randall of New Era; paper by Miss Aletha Phelps, selected; discussion on the preceding paper, led by Mr. Campbell of Canby; reports from Sunday schools; election of officers; paper by Mrs. Geo. C. Brownell of Oregon City, "The Model Sunday School;" discussion, led by Mrs. Clark of Clackamas; intermission.

Thursday afternoon—Song service, opened by the children of the Canby schools; subject, "Prayer for the Sunday Schools of Clackamas County," led by George Swope of Oregon City; papers on "The Bible: a "its Author," Prof. Gary of Milwaukie; b "Its Purpose," J. K. Groom of Oregon City; d "How to Illustrate It," J. H. Black of Oregon City; address, Prof. Gray of Park Place, "Effect of Christian Endeavor Movements on Sunday School Work;" discussion, led by Rev. Molloy of Oregon City; address, Rev. Gardner of Canby; "Sabbath Observance and the Sunday Schools; miscellaneous business; intermission.

Thursday evening—Praise service, led by the newly elected president; address, Rev. Gabriel Sykes of Oregon City, "Relation of Children to the Church;" address, Rev. G. W. Gibsney of Oregon City; closing services.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FOR THE purpose of making an examination of all persons who may offer themselves as candidates for teachers of the schools of this county, the county school superintendent thereof will hold a public examination at the courthouse in Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon, beginning on Wednesday, February 14th, 1894, at 1 p. m.

Those desiring to take the examination for state certificates and state diplomas will apply Friday, February 16th, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1894.

H. S. GIBSON,
County School Superintendent.

Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.

Job Printing at the Courier Office.

ORDINANCE NO....

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE GAMING.

OREGON CITY DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. No person or persons shall, within the corporate limits of the city of Oregon City, open, set up, or keep, either as owner, proprietor, keeper, manager (employed with or without hire), lessee, or otherwise, any gaming or gambling house, or any house or place wherein any banking or other game is played with cards, dice, checks, buttons, checks, or any other devices, for anything of value, whether the same be for money, checks, credits, or any other representation of value.

SEC. 2. No person or persons shall, in any house, room, or place, within the corporate limits of Oregon City, engage in or play in or at or bet at or upon any game played or conducted as described in Sec. 1 of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. Every person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, before the mayor or recorder, be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred, or by imprisonment for not less than five nor more fifty days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4. It is hereby made the duty of the police department and city attorney to see that the provisions of this ordinance are strictly enforced.

Ordered published by the city council at a meeting held February 7, 1894.

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

ORDINANCE NO.....

OREGON CITY DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. No person shall, within the corporate limits of Oregon City, permit or allow any horse, mule, steer, ox, or other beast of burden of like use and description, whether in team or single, hitched to a vehicle or otherwise, to stand within the streets, alleys, or other open place, unless securely hitched or under sufficient control to prevent such animal from escaping or running away.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the provisions of Sec. 1 of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before the mayor or recorder, shall be fined in a sum not less than five nor more than thirty dollars, or imprisoned not less than two nor more than fifteen days, for each offense.

Ordered published by the city council at a meeting held February 7, 1894.

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

ORDINANCE NO.....

TO REPEAL ORDINANCE NO. 123.

OREGON CITY DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

That Ordinance No. 123, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Prevention of Fire and the Protection of Property Endangered Thereby," approved July 10, 1891, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordered published by the city council at a meeting held February 7, 1894.

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

Salary and expenses paid weekly from start. Permanent position. Exclusive territory. Experience unnecessary. Peculiar advantages to beginners. Liberal commission to local part-time agents. Largest growers of clean, hardy, reliable nursery stock.

CANVASSER

Complete assortment for the orchard, lawn and garden. We want you now, while the fruit industry is so important. Good chance for advancement. Outfit and full particulars free. BROWN BROS. CO., nurserymen, Portland, Ore. (This house is reliable. Name this paper. Ed.)

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 dictating 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: "It worked wonders and saved immoderately of late, but no headaches do not return."

Mr. John R. Miller, of Valparaiso, Ind., was troubled three years ago with the most intense form. It finally went to his 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 took about 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.

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.,
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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.)

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Your Stomach Distresses You

after eating a hearty meal, and the result is a chronic case of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, or a bilious attack.

RIPANS TABULES

Promote Digestion, Regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Purify the Blood, and are a Positive Cure for Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and all other Diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach. They act gently yet promptly, and perfect digestion follows their use.

Ripans Tabules take the place of an Entire Medicine Chest, and should be Kept for use in every family.

Sold by druggists or sent by mail,
Price, - - Two Dollars.

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.
10 Spruce St., New York.

SHERIFF'S SALE

UNDER TAX EXECUTION.

BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT ISSUED OUT of the county court of the state of Oregon for Clackamas county, to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the goods and chattels, among others, of the following-named taxpayer, on the delinquent tax roll of 1892, and if none could be found, then upon the real property set forth therein, or so much thereof as shall satisfy the amount of taxes so charged, with costs and expenses, and being unable to find any personal property, I duly levied upon the following described piece of real property, lying and being in said Clackamas county, state of Oregon, described and assessed as follows: B. Killin, agent; mortgage given July 31st, 1889, recorded in Vol. U, page 234, on part of G. W. Walling D. L. C. and against D. O. Magone and wife, assessed value $600 tax $1.0. And on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the courthouse in said county and state, I will sell the above described property at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, subject to redemption, to satisfy said warrant, costs and accruing costs. C. W. GANONG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector of Clackamas Co., Or.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF SALE UNDER EXECUTION.

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

Thomas Charman and F. R. Charman, partners as Charman & Son, Plaintiffs, vs. Reuben Fanton and J. H. Teasdale, partners as Fanton & Teasdale, Defendants.

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 15th day of January, 1894, in a suit wherein the above-named were plaintiffs and defendants respectively, commanding me, in the name of the state of Oregon, that out of the personal property of said defendants or if sufficient cannot be found then out of the real estate of said defendants, to realize a sum sufficient to satisfy the demands of said decree, to-wit: $156.60 and a further sum of $19.85, together with interest on the same since said decree was entered at eight per cent. per annum, and also the costs of and attending this sale. Now, therefore, in obedience to such execution, I did, on the 31st day of May, 1893, duly levy upon, under attachment in this action, and will, on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 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 defendant had in and to the following described real property, to-wit: Being part of D. Mosier D. L. C. in section 26, township 3 south, range 3 east, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at northwest corner of D. L. C. No. 62, township 2 south, range 3 east; running thence north 61° east 12 chains; east 25 chains; south 26° east 35.72 chains, west 8.96 chains, north 26° west 25.30 chains; south 70° west 26.47, to west boundary of claim at a point 12.70 chains south 26° east from place of beginning; thence tracing said west boundary to place of beginning; containing in all 60 acres, more or less; also all of lots six (6), seven (7) and eight (8) in section 20 in township 3 south, range 3 east of W. M., containing 53.77 acres in Clackamas county, Oregon.

Dated this 16th day of February, A. D. 1894.

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

SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

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

W. W. McGuire and H. D. McGuire, Plaintiffs, vs. Winfield S. Chapman, and S. W. Blasdell, assignee for the benefit of the creditors of Winfield S. Chapman, 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 12th day of February, 1894, in a suit wherein the above-named were plaintiffs and 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: $4681.45, and costs accrued of $17.20, together with interest on the same since said decree was entered, at 10 per cent. per annum, and also the costs of and attending this sale. Now, therefore, in obedience to such decree, I did duly levy up n, and will, on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 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 defendants, above-named, had at the date of the mortgage, in and to the following described real property, to-wit: Situate, lying and being in the county of Clackamas in the state of Oregon, and bounded and particularly described as follows: An undivided twenty nine hundredths of a tract of land bounded by beginning at a point at low water of the Willamette river, which point is sixty (60) feet south of the southwest corner of the old "Standard" grist mill on the river bank at the town of Milwaukie in said Clackamas county, and running thence east three hundred (300) feet to the west line of the county road between Portland and Oregon City; thence northerly fifteen hundred (1500) feet along the west line of said county road to the north side of the old mill pond at the bridge across Johnson creek; thence westerly and southerly following the northern and western boundary of said mill pond to the northeast corner of an acre of land deeded and conveyed by D. H. Hendee and wife to Crystal Springs Water Company; thence westerly along the north line of said acre tract to low water mark in the Willamette river; thence following the meanders of the right bank of the Willamette river easterly and southerly up stream to the point of beginning, together with the tract of ground at the waste-way of the southerly mill pond, and also including all water rights and privileges owned by the said defendant, Winfield S. Chapman, and in anywise belonging, appertaining or requisite to the maintenance of the water power or the operation of the mill on said above-described real estate, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this 16th day of February, A. D. 1894.

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

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,

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.

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