The Courier.

Oregon City, March 2, 1894.

CALL FOR DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee held in the city of Portland, Oregon, on February 2, 1894, it was determined that the state representation at the Democratic State Convention to be held in Astoria on April 18, 1894, be as follows: One delegate for each county and one delegate at large for each 150 votes, and each fraction of 75 votes or over, cast for Hon. A. S. Bennett at the State election on June 6, 1892, which would give a county representation as follows:

Baker	7
Benton	5
Clackamas	8
Clatsop	6
Columbia	3
Coos	5
Curry	2
Crook	5
Douglas	9
Gilliam	4
Grant	4
Harney	4
Jackson	8
Josephine	3
Klamath	3
Lake	3
Lane	11
Linn	12
Lincoln	4
Malheur	3
Marion	15
Morrow	4
Multnomah	30
Polk	8
Sherman	4
Tillamook	3
Umatilla	11
Union	10
Wallowa	3
Wasco	10
Washington	8
Yamhill	8
Total	223

It is suggested by the State Central Committee that all counties elect delegates to State Convention, but defer county nominations as late as possible.

D. R. MURPHY,
Chairman State Central Committee.
CHAS. N. WAIT, Secretary.

PAY YOUR TAXES.

Sheriff Ganong urgently requests all who have taxes to pay to come and pay them without delay, in order that they may escape costs of delinquency, and the money they pay in may be paid out for warrants outstanding and thus be put in circulation.

THE people's party is confident of carrying the county and the state and scorns fusion with the democrats; a large proportion of the democrats would not vote a fusion ticket if it were placed in the field, and the republicans ridicule the idea of being beaten by the populists

NINE and ten shillings per week are the current wages in many agricultural districts of England; bread and lard is the staple diet; river water during the day and weak tea morning and night is the usual drink. The coal miners of Pennsylvania do not even fare as well, nor do the 10,000 that annually die of starvation in New York city.

THE employes of the Atlantic Works of East Boston, a concern noted for its fair treatment of workmen, have been notified that the plan of operating the works nine hours a day and paying ten hours' wages therefor will be abandoned, owing to the fact that after an experiment extending over a period of nine months it was found that a loss o $10,500 had been sustained without any corresponding advantages whatever.

IT has been hinted that the democrats will make no nominations for either county or state officers, but that the voters will be politely asked by the managers to fall in line with the people's party to "down" the republicans. The scheme will not work for the simple reason that voters cannot be coerced and a large proportion of them would either not vote or for spite vote the republican ticket. The democrats sh ould not and will not play second fiddle to the populists.

WHEN agriculture suffers all industries suffer. The country's prosperity depends on the prosperity of the farmer. When the markets are such that he cannot sell at a profit he cannot buy, and the storekeeper and the manufacturer do not sell their goods. If congress should favor any industry by special legislation it is that of the farmer, but instead other industries have been favored at the farmer's expense. Now we experience the result of this suicidal policy.

RECENTLY J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, gave an exhibition of his lack of wisdom and judgment by going out of his way to publicly berate the farmers' alliance, and the "hayseeds" most properly censured him for his exhibition of conceit. Now Mr. Morton has rendered himself still more odious by appointing Wm. Pflaegin, president of a republican club, to a lucrative position at a packing house in Nebraska City. Morton evidently is not a democrat and has no political principles.

THE United States manufactures more goods than the United Kingdom and Germany together. In fact, our annual output is greater than that of Germany, France, Austria and Italy combined, and practically half as much as that of all Europe. According to statistics collected and published by Mulhall, the value of the goods manufactured in the leading European countries and in the United States during the year 1888 was approximately as follows, in millions of dollars: The United Kingdom 4100, Germany 2915, France 2425, Russia 1815, Austria 1265, Italy 605, Belgium 510; all Europe 14,950; the United States 7215.

THE death of N. L. Monro, the publisher of dime novels of New York city, from a gangrenous growth in the vermiform appendix, again calls our attention to the liability to disease of this useless little appendix to the large intestine on the left side. Recently citizens of this county suffered from an affection of that organ but recovered. To escape disease of the appendix, whose only object is seemingly to annoy us for it serves no other apparent purpose in the animal economy, a healthy and regular state of the system is essential. Man is fearfully and wonderfully made and must look out for his vermiform appendix.

SINCE the passage of the Wilson bill by the house, two Pennsylvania iron companies have added $10,000,000 to their capital stock, 28 manufacturing concerns have been incorporated and a number of others have increased their capital. They are using the calamity howl to cut wages, but the evidence of their actions seem to prove that the rest of them agree with Carnegie in confidence of entire ability to make reasonable profits under the Wilson bill. Coal and iron miners are resuming work in West Virginia, woolen and cotton mills are again running to full capacity in Massachusetts.

THE stress of business depression promises soon to make England's statesmen as favorable to the free coinage of silver on an equality with gold as they have heretofore been opposed to it. An international bimetallic conference that will restore silver to its place in the world's commerce as a money metal may be confidently anticipated. The repeal of the Sherman act has hastened the hour of England's financial distress. The reinstatement of silver will do much towards restoring commercial stability and will invigorate trade the world over, and when other nations prosper we prosper. Then the occupation will be gone of the "calamity howler."

THE difficulty the city has in collecting the assessments for street improvements shows that no improvement of any street should have been begun by the city before at least half or three-fourths of its cost had been covered in the treasury. If the money could not be collected, to advertise for bids would be out of question. If it were collected, contractors would know that they would be paid in cash not scrip, and the consequence would be that their bids would be lower. For the Fifth street work there was only one bid because contractors forsaw it would be difficult to get their pay. Had the cash for the assessment been in the treasurer's hands a dozen contractors would have bid for this work.

GENERAL Francis A. Walker of Massachusetts, who has twice been superintendent of the census and is one of the ablest and most practical thinkers in the country, has with a number of other prominent men formed a bimetallic league. Gen. Walker says that the change of sentiment in England on the silver question is very marked. The universities are bimetallic, the cotton spinning interest is bimetallic, the shipping interest is bimetallic, the agricultural interest is bimetallic; the East India interest is, as it has always been, bimetallic. The gold monometallists of the northeastern states as well as those of Europe now recognize the vast injury inflicted by the demonetization of silver, and feel it, too.

BY a comparison between the quantities of farm products in 1893 and 1880 according to the census of that year, it is found that in 1893 corn produced nearly 150,000,000 bushels less; wheat, 63,000,000 bushels less; oats, 50 000,000 bushels more; barley, 25,000,000 bushels more; buckwheat, the same; rye, 5,000,000 more; potatoes, 14,000,000 more; hay, 30,000,000 tons more, and tobacco, only 11,000,000 pounds more than in 1880. Comparing this with the growth of the population it seems as if there must have been some exceedingly active element in operation to produce this enormous difference in the great staple crops, as here shown. Not alone has there been a great reduction in prices between 1880 and 1893, but even since last year the value of farm animals alone in the United States has shrunk to the amount of $312,000,000. The government statistician reports that the shrinkage in the value of horses is $223,000,000, or 22 per cent. Oxen and other marketable cattle have shrunk $11,000,000, sheep $36,000,000 and mules $18,000,000.

IT is noteworthy that very nearly all the populist representatives in congress had republicans as predecessors, and that the populist senators are the successors of republican senators. Populist representatives are in congress from a number of districts in Colorado, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, which were but a short time ago republican strongholds. The populist party is by political breeding and habit republican as its voting strength is composed mostly of deserters from that party. The populist party is tainted with republicanism and if it ever quits trying to *reform* the country in accordance with its socialistic principles, it will return to the folds of the g. o. p. A democrat that is a *Democrat* has no business in the populist ranks. A populist is half a democrat. It is *he* that needs to turn away entirely from the republican party's political idols—chief among them paternalism that naturally culminates in socialism, which relegates to the central government the control of all business affairs—and join his fortunes with a party of the masses and for the masses, as old as the Constitution, whose cardinal doctrine is, "Equal favors to all; special privileges to none."

THE nomination by the president of E. Douglass White, senator from Louisiana, to be associate justice of the United States supreme court, and his confirmation by the senate, balances, in some measure, the sympathy manifested by Mr. Cleveland for the statesmanship of the plutocratic East, which holds the pursestrings of the nation. Bimetallism has found its champions in the West and South, but gold in the New England states and New York. "It is a remarkable coincidence," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, "that Mr. Brawley of South Carolina, the only South Carolinian who voted against silver as a money metal, and Mr. Herbert of Alabama, the only Alabamian, who also voted against silver, should have been lifted so high on the tide of official favor. Mr. Brawley, as we have seen, has been made a federal judge, and Mr. Herbert, as everybody knows, is a member of the cabinet." Though a Western democrat may feel deeply aggrieved at this exhibition of favoritism to his financial enemies, he remains a true democrat as he was before, for not this administration nor 40 administrations form the democratic party or democracy, whose cardinal principles remain eternally the same. The perpetuity of Democracy is not endangered by the prejudices or errors of judgment of Mr. Cleveland.

THE farmers of Missouri have shown proper appreciation of the hog by meeting at Moberly on February 13th to form a State Swine Breeders' Association. Officers were elected and constitution and by-laws adopted. This, says *Colman's Rural World*, "is a step in the right direction and can hardly fail to be of great benefit to all concerned, which means every man in the state who is breeding pure bred stock, as well as to the farming interests generally." The hog farmers of Oregon should follow the example of their Missouri brethren.

ACCORDING to the *Sunday Welcome* the *Oregonian* is making preparations to cut down expenses by displacing printers with type-setting machines It is, therefore, now appropriate for the *Enterprise* to empty the vials of its saintly wrath on the heads of Messrs. Pittock & Scott, whose profits have been cut down by the hard times, and give the woolen mill a rest. Both Oregon's great daily and Oregon's great woolen mill are conducted to make as much money as possible for their owners, who, when they see they can carry their point, reduce wages or discharge hands with that object in view. These machines will throw a number of *Oregonian* printers out of work who have no other trade. There is no sentiment about modern *business*, whose object is the Almighty Dollar. This is a money getting age. It is unpleasant to acknowledge the situation but to shut our eyes to it is both puerile and foolish

THE A. P. A. has been a factor in politics for some years. Prest. Harrison intended to nominate for the supreme bench the same Senator White that has been selected by Prest. Cleveland, but he learned that White was a strict Roman Catholic and fear of personal unpopularity with the A. P. A restrained him. It was expected fully by Mr. Cleveland, who is a good Presbyterian, that the A. P. A. would denounce him for appointing such a conspicuous Catholic as Senator White. But Mr. Cleveland is not intimidated by threats of any kind, and has a very hearty contempt for the A. P. A. While the nomination of W. H. Peckham was pending in the senate, the charge was freely made that Peckham sympathized with the A. P. A. and anti Catholicism generally. This charge was disproved satisfactorily. Now Mr. Cleveland has made an answer to those who accuse him of sympathy with the A. P. A. by nominating a man who is not alone an ex-Confederate officer but who goes to mass every morning and to communion every Sunday, and who is outwardly and inwardly one of the strongest Catholics in the United States that is not a cleric. This appointment is a feather in Mr. Cleveland's cap.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

CULTIVATING CORN.

The Great Majority Favor Shallow Cultivation and Avoid Root Pruning.

At the Illinois station field experiments in 1892, as in several previous years, showed that shallow cultivation is better than deep and that more frequent cultivation than is necessary to keep the soil free from weeds and the surface fairly loose is not profitable. On the station grounds weeds were the chief enemy to the corn plant. Fair yields of corn have been secured in each of several years without any cultivation after planting other than scraping the surface with a sharp hoe. Root pruning has uniformly decreased the yield.

A recent bulletin from the Indiana station on its experiments for several years with corn reports that shallow cultivation has given better results than either medium or deep cultivation. Shallow running corn cultivators have produced higher average yields than those which deeply stir the soil. The evidence is practically unanimous and in agreement with that just stated. Public and private experiments are almost uniformly in favor of shallow cultivation. To avoid root pruning is a rule rarely to be departed from. John M. Stahl, however, writing in The Country Gentleman, tells that he has found the departure advisable when heavy, flooding rains followed immediately after planting and was succeeded by cold weather. Then the best thing to do is to use the diamond plows, putting the ground in furrows and ridges, which will much hasten its drying and warming. Sometimes, but not often, the corn will have made such growth that some of the roots will be cut, but not many at the worst. The condition just named is exceptional. If the seedbed has been well prepared, as a general rule the best cultivation is the shallowest that keeps down the weeds and leaves a layer of loose fine earth one inch thick on the surface.

The ground should not be stirred at all after the corn has well tasseled, but one should be careful to keep the weeds cut with a sharp hoe. To neglect the cornfield after cultivation stops is a serious error. It is the weeds that mature after cultivation stops that often foul the land. When the lower blades have begun to color, it is highly advantageous to put sheep in the corn. They will not damage the cars, will help greatly to keep down the weeds, and they will get much feed from the lower blades and the fence rows, and their taking off the lower blades will be beneficial and not otherwise, as the yield of grain will not be lessened, and the corn may be cured a little earlier.

Mr. Stahl further says that the smoothing harrow is a splendid implement for early cultivation. The disk harrow is the best implement to use while the corn is quite small on land so smooth that its use is permitted. Bumpers are necessary, and the disks must be turned out.

Of course the harrow must not be so wide that its ends will reach over on the other rows. The disk harrow can be used only with a steady walking team that comes up well against the bits, and one must be very careful how he drives, for the only way to guide the disk harrow along the row is with the team. It does make a splendid job, though, as it cuts over the middles twice and thoroughly fines the ground and effectually disposes of grass and weeds. But it should not be used when the corn has made any considerable growth, for it goes so deep that it will cut the roots of the corn—something to be avoided.

ELECTRIC BITTERS.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1 per bottle at G. A. Harding's drug store.

AMONG THE BEANGROWERS.

Harvesting by Machinery—Picked Over by Hand For Market.

If any reader will go to western New York to the northern part of Monroe, Orleans or Niagara counties, north of the Central railroad, extending to Lake Ontario, he will find a section where farmers raise all the way from 1 to 100 acres of beans. When grown on a large scale, these beans are harvested by means of one of the modern devices constructed for the purpose and operated by one or more horses. A western New York beangrower tells in The Farm Journal just how the bean harvest is conducted in his locality. He says:

"There are machines for pulling made with knives. The newest patterns have rotary knives that cut the stalk off just below the ground, cutting two rows at once. Men with pitchforks follow, forking the vines into winrows of four rows each. When dried, they are piled in bunches, and as soon as thoroughly dry drawn to the barn. We have bean thrashers made expressly for the purpose. Some of these are run by steam, similar to wheat thrashers.

"After running through the fanning mill they are sold to buyers or dealers. If very black or spotted, they have to be picked over by hand.

"Every buyer has all his beans hand picked before shipping. For this purpose they have a large, well lighted room, with tables arranged around the sides. The beans are brought in spouts before each picker, when they are sorted and swept into barrels placed beneath the tables. The pickers are seated around the tables on stools. They are paid by the barrel, or when they are taken home and sorted they are paid by the pound, that is, they pay 2 or 2½ cents per pound—for all the poor beans picked out.

"The poor beans are fed to sheep or boiled and fed to other stock, even to horses. Farmers have been engaged in bean raising for over 30 years in this section. The price per bushel has been as high as $5, but usually varies from $1 to $2 or $2.50. There are other sections in this state, and also in Michigan, where they are beginning to raise large quantities."

The bean crop is harvested in the absence of a machine for the purpose by pulling the plants up by hand, laying in rows on the ground, and when sufficiently cured putting in small stooks or taken to the barn, and in due time thrashed out and cleaned.

Heavy Seeding For Rich Land.

As an almost invariable rule the richest soil needs the heaviest seeding. We have been told that the small grains are an exception to this, as on rich soil the plant tillers, so that a light seeding will produce a large number of stalks. But the exception is not so real as it seems. The thin seeding may grow so vigorously as to send up a large number of shoots and fairly cover the ground. But this more vigorous growth is accompanied by excess of leaf and weakness of straw, which prevent the grain from filling as it should.

We can see this occasionally where single grains of oats are dropped in cultivating corn or potatoes. The crop is sure to rust and be worth very little either for straw or grain. On the other hand, a too heavy seeding of small grain on poor land cannot fill out large, plump heads of grain. The crowding, which is a benefit on rich soil, is there most injurious. Even in planting potatoes a rich soil requires that the hills be close enough together so that the potatoes shall not be overgrown, while in poor soil single eyes with hills three feet apart will give more marketable tubers than will a heavier seeding.—American Cultivator.

How Much Seed Wheat?

How much seed wheat should be sown on an acre? This question refuses to be settled and partly because the amount required depends upon the strength and condition of the soil. The richer the soil and the finer the seed bed the less amount of grain required, writes a Prairie Farmer correspondent. He says: There are enough grains in a bushel and a peck of wheat to produce an enormous growth of straw on a rich soil. Three pecks have proven sufficient under most favorable conditions, although such thin seeding is unsafe. On the other hand, a wet soil liable to freeze out wheat or a thin soil will stand heavy seeding. In the first case the thicker growth protects from frost, and in the latter there is little stooling, and the number of plants should be greater.

Call for a Democratic Conference in Portland.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 12th, 1894

At a mass meeting of democrats held this day in this city, the undersigned were instructed to invite the members of the Democratic State Central Committee and of the County Central Committee of each county and the members of the Executive Committee of the State Democratic Clubs and such other leading and reliable democrats from each county as may be able to be present to attend a conference to be held in the city of Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday, March 6th, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to discuss, in an informal way, the plan of campaign, to be recommended to the county and state conventions for adoption at the coming general election

This action is not intended in any way to take the place of the regular machinery of the organization, but is merely advisory.

In obedience to this, we cordially and earnestly request your presence The important results of the pending contest demand your advice, counsel and help. If you are unable to attend in person, select some one who can come in your stead. Let there be a full attendance and a free and earnest exchange of views.

W. W. THAYER (Chairman), W. D. FENTON, GEO H. MOFFETT, ED C. RUSSELL, PAT POWERS, A. NOLTNER.

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.

"Any Port in a Storm."

That's a good maxim, but it will not work as a rule in the purchase of a remedy for Rheumatism. Any of the cheap nostrums, will not effect a cure—in fact none of them will. Don't trifle with life and prolong agony. Get Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy, and a speedy cure is certain One bottle is worth a hundred of anything else, and for that reason it is the cheapest when a cure is wanted. Of druggists, or sent to any address by express. Drummond Medicine Co., 48 50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.

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

John Lund, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W. Neeves, Alfred Neeves, Adeline Wilkinson, Emeline Walters and John Walters (her husband), Jennie Currin and George J. Currin (her husband), Charles W. Farrer and Anna Farrer (his wife), John Doe and Sarah Smith, Defendants.

To William W. Neeves, Alfred Neeves, Adeline Wilkinson, Emeline Walters, John Walters, Jennie Currin, Charles W. Farrer and Anna Farrer, Defendants:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above-entitled suit on or before Monday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1894, that being the first day of the next regular term of the above-entitled court for the county of Clackamas; and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint, to-wit: For judgment and decree of said court that the plaintiff is the owner in fee simple of the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six (26) in township one (1) south of range three (3) east of the Willamette meridian, in Clackamas county, Oregon, free and clear from any claim of defendants, or any of them; that none of the defendants have any valid or lawful claim to said real property, or any part thereof, and that the claims of defendants, and of each of them, are without right as against plaintiff; and that plaintiff's title to said property be quieted as against defendants.

This summons is published by order of the Hon. Loyal B. Stearns, judge of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the fourth judicial district. Dated March 1st, A. D. 1894.

E. H. PEERY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE LEGAL voters of School District No. 62 of Clackamas county, state of Oregon, that the Annual School Meeting for said district will be held at Pope's hall, Oregon City, Oregon, to begin at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m., on the first Monday, being the 8th day of March, A. D. 1894 This meeting is called for the purpose of electing a School Director for a term of three years, and a District Clerk for the term of one year, and the transaction of business usual at such meeting.

Dated this 22d day of February, 1894

Attest:
H. L. KELLY, Chairman Board of Directors.
THOS. F. RYAN, District Clerk.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I SHALL apply to the city council of Oregon City, Oregon, for a saloon license to continue my saloon located in Oregon City, said license to date from March 7th, 1894.

L. A. NOBEL.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I SHALL apply to the city council of Oregon City, Oregon, for a saloon license for a saloon to be located on Main street at the old Potter & Kelly place in Oregon City, said license to date from March 7th, 1894.

ALFRED CLOSE.

ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR'S NOTICE OF SALE FOR DELINQUENT STREET ASSESSMENTS.

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 street 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 street, as hereinafter specified, in said city, as directed in Ordinance numbered 157 of said city, which assessments are declared by Ordinance numbered 159, 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 the 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 16th day of February, 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 17th day of March, 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:

BLOCK.	LOT.	OWNER'S NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT.
2	4	John Giebisch and M. J. Broderick	Beginning at SE. corner of lot 4, blk. 2, thence northerly along west line of Main St. 28 feet; thence westerly at right angles 87 feet; thence southerly at right angles 28 feet; thence easterly at right angles 87 feet to point of beginning	98 31
4	2	E. D. Kelly	The north half of lot 2 of block 4, cut off by a line at right angles to Main street	245 52
6	4	Miss K. Barclay		496 17
6	3	Miss K. Barclay		468 38
9	1	Alden Fruit & Vegetable Preserving Co.		591 53
10	3	T. Wygant		224 83
10	2	T. Wygant		188 62
11	4	Julia Richards		169 47
12	4	Jane E. Buck		187 17
12	3	Jane E. Buck		155 14
12	2	L. T. Barin		160 80
12	1	L. T. Barin		196 91
13	4	James Dolan Estate		188 77
13	3	James Dolan Estate		181 60
13	2	James Dolan Estate		176 74
13	1	James Dolan Estate		182 76
15	6	L. T. Barin		176 74
15	5	L. T. Barin		182 76
18	5	J. Ferguson		114 96
23	7	Mrs. J. E. Sampson	North half of lot 7 in block 23, cut off by a line at right angles to Main street	115 36
24	8	Mrs. Margaret Wygant		224 88
27	8	H. W. Ross	Beginning at the NW. corner of lot 8, blk. 27, thence southerly along east line of Main street 37.7 feet; thence easterly at right angles 70 feet; thence northerly at right angles 37.7 feet; thence westerly at right angles 70 feet to place of beginning. Also Beginning at northeast corner of said lot 8, thence westerly along the south line of 5th street 35 feet; thence southerly at right angles 34.85 feet; thence easterly at right angles 35 feet; thence northerly at right angles 34.85 feet, to place of beginning	157 97
28	5	John Parsons, Ladru Royal and Osmond Royal		331 86
29	7	Ladru Royal	17.1 feet off northerly side of lot 7 of block 29, cut off by a line at right angles to Main street	126 06
29	8	Ladru Royal	South half of lot 8 of block 29, cut off by a line at right angles to Main street	374 09
		Mrs. Annie R. Ball	The following: Beginning at most westerly corner of blk 29, thence southerly along the east boundary of Main street 76.5 feet; thence easterly at right angles 100 feet; thence westerly at right angles 100 feet to place of beginning	420 31

F. S. CAIFE,
Assessor and Collector for Ore. on City, Clackamas County, Oregon.

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 presented this recipe. Price, $1 by mail, securely packed. *Correspondence confidential.* Sole Agents for America. Address

The Skookum Root Hair Grower Co.,
Dept. B, 37 South Fifth Avenue, New York.

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

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.

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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 21st, 1889, recorded in Vol. U, page 254, on part of G. W. Walling D. L. C. and against D. P. Magone and wife, assessed value $8000, tax $1.60. 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: $156.00 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 20, township 3 south, range 3 east, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at northwest corner of D. L. C. No. 62, township 3 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 42.50 chains south 26° east from place of beginning; thence tracing said west boundary to place of beginning; containing in all 69 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 upon, 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 of 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,

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