The Courier.

Oregon City, June 8, 1894.

THE SITUAUION.

The persistent preaching of socialism and semi-anarchy by the populist agitators opened the eyes of the voters to the danger of populism and on June 4th they expressed their opinion of this political craze by burying it under republican votes. The majority for Lord, republican candidate for governor, is estimated at 15,000, and not alone did the entire republican ticket receive a large majority in this county but in every county of the state the republican party has made large gains. Many democrats throughout the state voted the republican ticket to make sure of defeating populism. Governor Pennoyer will not go to the United States senate because the populists and democrats together in the legislature will form a helpless minority, and there is no thing left for him to do except to nurse the lumber trust. He inflicted great injury on the party that twice elected him governor and he has earned the contempt and scorn of every democrat that is loyal to his party.

The democrats of Clackamas county are used to defeat. It does not dismay them. They know their political principles are sound and true. If the populists had adopted them *alone*, and not added to them cranky whims and dangerous doctrines such as are now being carried out by Governor Waite of Colorado, in his espousel of the cause of the Cripple Creek rioters to whom $3 for 10 hours' work was not good enough, the republican party would not have had a walk-over in Oregon on June 4th. The masses of the people do not want anarchy nor socialism, but prefer instead the ascendancy of the republican party (Joe Simon included) with all its manifold shortcomings. Next winter let us hope there will not be a repetition of the scandalous republican extravagance of the last legislature, for the taxpayer's burden is already too heavy. Now let no one find fault, for the people of Oregon have endorsed the republican party once more. They had to choose between it and populism, and they chose the least of two evils.

FARM MORTGAGES.

Edward Atkinson, the statistician, makes the census report on mortgages the subject of an article in the *Forum*. The facts of the census sweep away the fancies of the calamity howlers. The mortgages filed in the country in ten years, 1880 to 1890, numbered 9,517,747 and secured loans to the amount of $12,094,877,793. The amount of these remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1890, was $6,019,679,985. This is a big enough sum, yet when compared with the $39,544,544,333 worth of real property found by the census takers in the whole country it is not an overwhelming burden.

But it must be remembered that this represents a good deal more than the farm mortgages. Nearly two-thirds of the sum was charged to city lots. Only 34.17 per cent. was on "acre property," and the acre property of the census includes not only the farms but the suburban lots bought and held for speculative purposes. The figures for actual farms have not been separated as yet, but a close estimate cuts the figures of mortgages on the farms below $1,200,000,000. The mortgages on farms occupied and worked by owners come to $1,009,148,431. The mortgages on the hired farms are as yet only matters of estimate, but in the nature of things arms hired out to tenants would not be those heavily encumbered, and the hired farms are less than one-third of the whole number.

The figures for 22 states which have been published complete show that out of every 100 farms 47 are occupied and tilled by the owners free of incumbrance, and only 21 are occupied by owners under a mortgage. The other 32 are hired. Twenty-one out of 100 is a good showing beside the dark picture of the agitators, yet it is large enough to rouse concern should it prove that such a proportion of farmers had borrowed money on which to live and were eating up their capital. The census inquiry covered this point and relieves any fear. The inquiry found that over three-fourths—to be exact, 77.38 per cent.—of the money represented by the mortgages was borrowed to buy the land or to improve it. That is, the mortgages allowed men who did not have money enough to purchase outright to get farms and become producers. Nine per cent. more went into farm machinery, etc., and only 2.82 per cent. was borrowed to meet family or farm expenses. These last figures then may be taken to represent the farmers who were eating up their capital—the failures among the owners of the soil. The figures of the census bear out Mr. Atkinson's characterization of the condition of the farmers of the country as one of "solid and substantial prosperity."

As the democrats have assisted the republicans in electing Senator George C. Brownell and Representatives Mintie, Rinearson and Smith, common honor and fairness between man and man require that we accept at par, now, their promises, repeated at the open air monster mass meeting Thursday evening, to faithfully look to our varied interests in the legislature. They have an opportunity to distinguish themselves and to earn, as they would merit, our highest regard, by doing their full duty. If they neglect this grand opportunity to serve their fellowmen as they ought, the COURIER will not fail to expose their shortcomings.

SPEAKING of the disastrous effects of the anticipation of tariff reform, the Osborne cotton mills at Fall River, Mass., furnish a case in point that should not be overlooked, but probably will be, by the protectionist press. The Osborne mill, during 1893, was so badly frightened by the free trade bugaboo that it failed to earn more than 24 per cent. on its capital stock of $600,000.

If the democrats had voted their ticket straight, there is no telling how many populist candidates would have been elected. But they joined the republicans in fighting anarchy. The honest rank and file of populism have been led astray by demagogues, and it is to be hoped that the vote on Monday has put the quietus on the demagogues.

DENNIS KEARNEY was once the uncrowned monarch of California. He virtually dictated its new constitution. Millionaires feared the horny-handed demagogue of the "sand lots." Now the dispenser of beer at a humble San Francisco "corner grocery" has more political power than he, for verily his name is Dennis. So is Pennoyer's.

THE American Sugar Refining Company, known as the sugar trust, earned about $13,000,000 last year, or 28 per cent. on its common stock, according to the estimates of the best authorities. It now has a surplus of something like $20,000,000. It would be a shame indeed for congress to turn this helpless infant adrift.

A Twenty Five Acre Farm.

Now if I owed a 25 acre farm, near the city, I would so manage as to get a good living from it. To begin with, I would keep but one horse, for with the exception of a very few days' plowing one good horse would do all the work, and there would be no difficulty in hiring a horse for this. I would keep four good Jersey cows, from which I could certainly depend on an income of $50 each, and ought in a few years to increase this to $75. I would have 12 acres of pasture and would devote three of the remaining 12 acres to gardening and small fruits, and from an experience of many years in this line I know that I could rely on an income of nearly, or quite $100 an acre from these three acres. This would leave nine acres on which to grow corn, wheat and clover, or such feeding crops as would be most profitable. I certainly would never be caught with short pastures and no soiling crop, and the area under cultivation would be so small that I could put the land in fine condition and give it the best possible tillage. I would keep one or two good brood sows—a little experience would enable me to decide which number was best—and raise two litters of pigs, spring and fall, and sell them young; often they would give the best profit sold at weaning time, but if not, I would push them so that they would be ready for the butcher at from four and a half to six months old. The milk and garden waste would go far towards keeping them, and it would be safe to expect an addition of from $ 50 $100 to the income from them. The 100 hens would produce in addition to all the eggs and poultry the family used, at least another $100. This would be my plan of starting on such a farm, but I would be ready to change my plans as soon as I was sure I could do better. One should keep an account of each department of his farm, so at the end of the year he can know just what each has paid. The might result in banishing the hogs and feeding the milk to the hens instead. About two tons of bran will feed a cow a year, and this can be bought usually, by taking advantage of the time when the millers are overstocked, for $12 a ton or less. The manure from bran is especially valuable, and if you can grow crops which will return way $100 per acre.—*Country Gentleman.*

The "American System" is Free Trade.

The blind stupidity of the high protective tariff statesmen of Great Britain forced the American people to rebel in 1776. In the treaty of peace in which Great Britain acknowledge our independence, Benjamin Franklin attempted to have inserted a clause providing for absolute free trade as that between the mother country and the United States—as absolute as that between New York and Pennsylvania today. The British commissioners rejected it, and it is to Great Britain that we owe our "American System of Protection," as it is called, and miscalled at that.

The American system is free trade. The greatest distinction between the states of the American Union and the states of Continental Europe is that in America trade is free and in Europe it is fettered by tariffs. If the trade between the various European states had been as free, for the past hundred years, as that between Tennessee and Kentucky, there would have been no vast standing armies in Europe and no need of them. If there were free trade in Europe for half a century it would be as difficult to bring about a war between France and Germany as it would be to put Illinois and Missouri to fighting. This Union of ours is held together by free trade. If each state were permitted to levy a tariff the Union would not last six months and war would be our normal condition.—*Louisville C. J.*

Seven cents to a poor shop girl to make a shirt, and 10 cents to a Chinaman to spit on it and iron it each week. That is what they call protection to American industry.—*Ex.*

Although the people's party has had four years of so-called control of Kansas, as a matter of fact we have not put a single law—not one, nor the shadow of one—on the statute books of the State. —*Pittsburg Kansan (Populist).*

TOTAL VOTE IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

Candidates	Total Vote
Binger Hermann, R	2314
John D. Hurst, Pro	95
Charles Miller, P	1660
J. K. Weatherford, D	656
Wm. Galloway, D	633
James Kennedy, Pro	108
Wm. P. Lord, R	2283
Nathan Pierce, P	1660
A. S. Bennett, D	721
R. P. Boise, P	1725
T. P. Hackleman, Pro	110
Chas. E. Wolverton, R	2282
H. R. Kincaid, R	2265
F. McKercher, Pro	101
Charles Nickell, D	664
Ira Wakefield, P	1738
R. P. Caldwell, P	1707
T. L. Davidson, D	6 6
Phil Metschan, R	2311
I. N. Richardson, Pro	118
C. J. Bright, Pro	105
W. H. Holmes, D	679
C. M. Idleman, R	2316
M. L. Olmstead, P	1713
Helen D. Harford, Pro	124
G. M. Irwin, R	2056
T. C. Jory, P	1667
D. V. S. Reid, D	929
W. H. Leeds, R	2270
Jas. H. McKibben, Pro	115
John O'Brien, D	713
George M. Orton, P	1836
W. N. Barrett, R	2357
E. F. Driggs, D	712
Silas R. Smith, P	1821
A. Lasoy, P	1744
G. Wingate, R	2453
Alonzo Gesner, R	2262
E. J. Russell, D	736
O. E. Swank, P	1784
Geo. C. Brownell, R	2231
W. A. Starkweather, P	1704
James Thorne, D	567
Edwin Bates, P	1699
J. Casto, P	1736
W. E. Cadl, D	614
H. O. Inskeep, P	1534
Josiah Martin, D	619
F. L. Mintie, R	2304
Geo. O. Rinearson, R	1866
Martin Robbins, D	640
C. B. Smith, R	1854
John Everhart, P	1734
G. E. Hayes, R	2093
J. S. Risley, D	962
C. W. Ganong, D	1174
James Magone, P	1534
E. C. Maddock, R	2069
E. H. Cooper, P	1658
Geo. F. Hordes, R	2348
W. B. Stafford, D	692
T. B. Hankins, P	1648
S. M. Ramsby, R	2489
A. W. Shipley, D	550
M. L. Moore, R	2269
H. B. May, P	1691
A. J. Washburn, D	693
C. Y. Draper, D	549
H. S. Gibson, R	2465
Annie H. Wells, P	1771
J. C. Bradley, R	2483
S. R. Green, D	599
R. Schemble, P	1691
Fred Hesse, D	775
D. W. Kinnaird, R	2341
E. J. Weston, P	1639
Geo. J. Currin, D	698
Frank Jaggar, R	2046
W. H. S. Wade, P	1644
R. Gonicher, P	1917
R. L. Holman, R	2662

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE DAIRY

DAIRY EDUCATION.

We Are Going to Beat the World on Butter and Cheese.

The manner in which the interest in dairy education has grown in the last year or two is little short of remarkable. A few years ago there was hardly a school in the country to which a young man seeking knowledge could turn for instruction in the science and practice of dairying. Little more than a year ago the magnificent dairy building at the Iowa Agricultural college was completed and the winter shool opened for the admission of students.

About 30 students pursued the 10 weeks' course in dairying there last winter, and that number is increased at the present time, while during the regular eight months' summer school the junior and senior classes in agriculture received regular instructions in the dairy. In addition to this, there have been from two to five young men in regular attendance for the purpose of taking special instructions in dairying and fitting themselves to take charge of creameries at an early date.

In some cases where co-operative creameries have been organized a bright young man has been selected and sent to Ames to learn the business so that he would be ready to take charge of the creamery when built. While the Iowa college is especially fortunate in its location, which enables it to keep a large creamery in operation the year round, gathering milk from the surrounding country and making 500 to 800 pounds of butter per day, it is not alone in the work.

Wisconsin has a large class of dairy students in the winter course. Minnesota is doing good work in the same line, as are also the agricultural colleges in a number of other states which we do not now call to mind, so that now the young man who wants to learn how to conduct a private dairy in the best manner or take charge of a creamery or cheese factory has every opportunity to learn both the practical and scientific sides. It is well that our colleges have taken hold of this matter of dairy education so energetically.—Homestead.

The Model Cheesemaker.

He is a shrewd, honest, well informed business man, a teacher, a missionary and a skillful manipulator. He is a man who is willing and able to give instructions to his many patrons as to the management and feeding of their dairy cows and the handling of their milk from the cow to the receiving can. He is well informed as regards the Babcock test and the various methods of taking composite samples for the test with mathematical skill enough for dividing the money in a correct proportion, as based on the butter fat delivered by each individual.

I can imagine him standing at his post at the rising of the sun at the delivery window near the receiving can, with pipette in hand, meting out justice to his many patrons as justice has never been meted out before. Near by will be seen a large rotary rack on which are placed jars corresponding to the number of the patrons, above which may be written in large gilt letters, "Equality and justice to all men, and special privileges to none." He will greet each person with a smile and a "good morning," and will proceed at once to inspect the lacteal fluid as to taints, odors and acidity, and if all O. K. will at once proceed to transfer it into his receiving can and from thence to the vat. But if unfit or unsatisfactory to be received he rejects it without ceremony, save perhaps a short sketch of how to handle milk for the cheese factory or a brief lesson on cleanliness.

After having finished his work as a receiver he will at once proceed to take a rennet test, and having previously studied milk bacteriology he will know the amount of starter needed, if any, etc. He will then govern his work with great skill as to temperature and time, aiming to have his curd out of his whey at one-eighth of an inch acid as near as may be within 2½ or 3 hours from the time the rennet is added.

Having this well done, his curd is practically out of danger, unless perchance there were some undetectable, deleterious bacteria lying dormant and imprisoned in the milk as received while cold, but which may have multiplied at a tremendous ratio as soon as the milk was raised to the proper temperature, in which case the danger of getting "off" product would not cease until the curd was safely hooped, and it would tax our model man to the utmost, with a watchful eye and skillful hand, in making a fair product, where many perhaps would at best have made an inferior article.—A. Schoenman's Address.

Extra Opening In Cow's Teat.

I have a valuable cow (a registered Guernsey) that had a cut in one side of a front teat through into the milk channel. It has all healed but a small hole about the size of a knitting needle and about three-fourths of an inch from the end of the teat, from which she loses more than half the milk of that teat, and when we commence to milk it will run out from the opening in a small stream until it is all out. She has been giving milk about three months. Can anything be done to heal the opening, and if it can in what way?

CYRUS RISLER.

When this cow goes dry, excoriate the edges and walls of the extra sinus with a knife or caustic or blister, draw them together with a stitch or adhesive plaster, and the wound in healing will close the opening.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Alfalfa as Rough Feed.

The nitrogenous foods, such as bran, oil meal, shorts and cottonseed meal, are essential in any dairy ration, the bulk of which is formed of common hay and corn, but where alfalfa is the chief dependence for rough feed, little more of the nitrogenous elements will be required. Alfalfa contains an extraordinary proportion of protein and of itself will tend largely toward balancing up a dairy ration.—Field and Farm.

Ladoga Wheat.

From the Canada central experiment farm comes an account of the introduction and dissemination of Ladoga wheat in the Dominion of Canada and of milling and baking tests of this variety. Ladoga wheat was first introduced into Canada in 1887 and has since been tested by a large number of farmers in different parts of the Dominion. It has been found that this variety can be successfully grown even in the colder regions and that it ripens at least a week earlier than Red Fife. Analysis shows that it contains a high percentage of gluten, which is, however, "inferior in color and elasticity and more sticky" than that in Red Fife.

The flour from Ladoga is drier than that from Red Fife and is not so easily made into good bread. The color of the bread is usually quite yellow. The opinion is expressed that unless the proper methods for treating this flour to procure uniformly good results could be ascertained it is not likely that Ladoga will be acceptable either to millers or bakers as long as the flour of the Red Fife is obtainable. Hence wherever Red Fife can be ripened the efforts of those settlers engaged in wheat growing in the northwest should be directed to its production in the greatest perfection by early sowing and a proper preparation of the soil.

ORDINANCE NO.....

OREGON CITY DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That no person, firm, company or corporation shall be engaged in, prosecute or carry on any trade, business or profession within the limits of the city of Oregon City for which a license may be required by this ordinance until he or they shall have obtained such a license.

Sec. 2. That every person, firm, company or corporation required by any ordinance to obtain a license to engage in any trade, business or profession for which a license shall be required, shall pay to the city treasurer the sum or sums required by ordinance to be paid therefor, thereupon with the receipt of the city treasurer (which receipt shall set forth the kind of business for which license is required) they shall apply to the city recorder, who shall issue a license to the parties applying, in accordance with the receipt of the treasurer, upon the compliance by the applicant with the provisions of all ordinance relating to the obtaining of licenses for the business, trade or profession for which such license is required.

Sec. 3. That in every license taken out under or by virtue of this ordinance shall be set out and set forth the purpose, trade, business or profession for which such license is granted and the name and place of abode of the person or persons taking out the same; and such license shall authorize the continuance of the business named therein at the place named therein for the term of said license, but shall not authorize the carrying on of such business in any other place unless the place licensed shall be closed, and in such case then the recorder shall be notified of the change and he shall note the same in the register of licenses; if by a peddler such license shall state whether authorized to travel on foot or with one, two or more animals. The time for which such license is to run, and the date or times of granting such license, and any person exercising or carrying on such trade, business or profession, or doing any act for which a license is required, shall on demand of any city officer at his place of business produce such license, and if unless he shall do so may be taken and deemed to have no license, and in case any peddler shall refuse to produce his or her license when demanded by any city officer, he may seize the animals, wagons and contents or pack, bundle or basket of any person so refusing and hold the same until the license is produced.

Sec. 4. That if every case where more than one of the pursuits, employments or occupations for which a license is required shall be pursued or carried on in the same place, by the same person, at the same time, license must be taken out for each according to the rates severally prescribed.

Sec. 5. All licenses issued as quarterly licenses shall expire the last day of each quarter, viz: 31st day of March, 30th day of June, 30th day of September and 31st day of December; and all quarterly licenses shall be dated from the 1st day of the month in which the liability therefor accrued, and shall be issued upon payment of a suitable proportion of the whole amount of duty imposed by such license.

Sec. 6. All licenses required by his ordinance shall be paid in advance in gold or silver coin of the United States of America.

Sec. 7. Astrologers, soothsayers, seers and fortune-tellers shall pay a license fee of three dollars a day or twenty dollars per quarter.

Sec. 8. Hawkers shall pay a license of ten dollars per day each, and every person who shall offer any article for sale from a stand or wagon upon any street, public or open ground, within the limits of the city, shall be deemed a hawker under this ordinance, and whenever more than one person shall sell or offer to sell from the same stand or wagon, each of said persons shall be required to take out the license herein required.

Sec. 9. Bowling alleys and billiard tables shall pay a license according to the number of alleys or tables belonging to or used in the building or place licensed. When not exceeding one alley or table the people of such house shall pay a quarterly license of five dollars per quarter, and when exceeding one alley or table, an additional sum of five dollars for each additional table and each additional alley. Every place where bowles are thrown and open to public, whether with or without price shall be regarded as a bowling alley. Any table upon which billiards, pool, pigeon hole, or any other game where balls and cues are used with or without price, shall be considered billiard tables.

Sec. 10. Shooting galleries shall pay a quarterly license of twenty dollars. Every place or building where guns or pistols are kept for shooting at targets whether for hire or not shall be considered shooting galleries.

Sec. 11. Theatres shall be classed and rated as follows: Where a charge of a single admission to any part of the house (including the reserved seats) of seventy-five cents or more is made, the first-class; where a charge for a single admission to any part of the house (including reserved seats) of less than seventy-five cents is made, a second-class. For theatres of the first-class, seven dollars and fifty cents for each performance, or thirty dollars per week for theatres of the second-class, five dollars for each performance or twenty dollars per week.

Sec. 12. Circuses shall be classified and rated as follows: Where the price charged for admission (including reserved seats) is seventy-five cents or over, the first-class; where the price charged for admission (including reserved seats) is less than seventy-five cents and not less than fifty cents, the second-class; where the prices of admission (including reserved seats) is less than fifty cents, the third class. The proprietor or manager of every circus shall pay a license as follows: For a circus of the first-class, seventy-five dollars for each performance; for a circus of the second-class, fifty dollars for each performance; for a circus of the third class, thirty dollars for each performance. For each side show, exhibition and separate performance connected with the circus, where a charge for admission is made in addition to the price of admission to the circus, ten dollars per day. The proprietor or manager of every menagery when not connected with the circus performance, shall pay a license of twenty-five dollars for each exhibition.

Sec. 13. Jugglers shall pay a license of five dollars for each performance. Every person who performs by sleight of hand shall be regarded as a juggler. The proprietors or agents of all other exhibitions or shows for money not enumerated in this section shall pay a license of five dollars for each performance.

Sec. 14. Every person who shall be engaged in the business of buying or selling old junk, old lead, old metal, bottles, broken glass, old paper, or any other articles usually found in a junk shop, second-hand clothing, second-hand furniture of any kind, second-hand guns or pistols, axes, or any other articles of second-hand merchandise or second-hand furniture, or second-hand property of any kind whatever, within the limits of the city, shall pay a quarterly license of three dollars.

Sec. 15. The owner or keeper of every stage coach, hack, carriage, dray, cart, wagon or other vehicle which shall be used for the conveyance of passengers, packages, goods or freight from place to place within the city for hire, except hand carts and the vehicles used by merchants, dealers and manufacturers exclusively for the delivery of their wares to their customers, shall pay a quarterly license of four dollars for each vehicle drawn by one animal, and for each additional animal used for drawing such vehicle then a additional sum of one dollar. The owner or driver of vehicles conveying packages or merchandise or anything as above mentioned, shall place the number of his vehicle in a conspicuous place in a neat and legible manner in figures of not less than one and a half inches long and proportionable width, and such numbers shall not be changed whilst the said vehicle is subject to the payment of a municipal license.

Sec. 16. The owner or proprietor of every team used in hauling any wagon or cart used for the purpose of carrying earth taken from excavations or to be used in filling private or public grounds from place to place within the city, shall pay a license of three dollars per quarter. Before any team used in hauling any wagon or cart named in this section shall be used for hauling such wagon or car for removing earth on any of the streets of the city the owner or proprietor thereof or the person having the same under his control, shall cause the number of his license to be placed in a conspicuous place on said team, said numbers to be in figures as required in section 15.

Sec. 17. Peddlers shall be classified and rated as follows: When traveling with more than two animals, first-class; when traveling with two animals, second-class; when traveling with one animal, third-class; when traveling on foot, the fourth-class. Peddlers of the first-class shall pay a license of seventy-five dollars per quarter or ten dollars per week; peddlers of the second-class shall pay a license of fifty dollars per quarter or seven dollars per week; peddlers of the third-class shall pay a license of thirty dollars per quarter or five dollars per week. Peddlers of the fourth class shall pay two dollars per week or ten dollars per quarter, and all such licenses shall date from the date of payment. Any person except persons peddling newspapers, bibles and religious tracts, and farmers or persons peddling the products of their own farms, gardens or orchards, who offer to sell at retail goods, wares, merchandise or other commodities, as traveling from place to place in the city of Oregon City, shall be regarded as a peddler under this ordinance.

Sec. 18. The owner or proprietor of every garbage wagon or car used in hauling or for transporting swill, offal or any filth or garbage shall pay a license of one dollar and fifty cents per quarter. Before any wagon or cart named in this section shall be driven upon any streets of the city, the owner or proprietor thereof shall cause the number of the license thereof to be placed on the outside of the bed or box thereof in a conspicuous place near the front of such box or bed in figures not less than three inches in height and one and one half inches in width.

Sec. 19. Livery and boarding stables shall pay a quarterly license of five dollars.

Sec. 20. House movers engaged in the business of moving houses, buildings and other superstructures from place to place through the streets of the city, shall pay a quarterly license of five dollars.

Sec. 21. The manager, owner or proprietor of every swing, merry-go-round, ball-rack, place, where balls or other things are thrown or projected at a mark or other objects, or any other device where a charge is made to persons performing thereat or using the same, shall pay a license of three dollar per day or fifty dollars per quarter.

Sec. 22. Steam woodsaws shall pay a quarterly license of fifteen dollars.

Sec. 23. The owner or person in charge of any stallion, jack or bull, standing the same for service within the city limits, shall pay a license of twenty dollars per year.

Sec. 24. That if any person or persons exercise or carry on any trade, business or profession, or do any act for the exercising, carrying on or doing of which a license is required by this ordinance, without taking out such license as in that behalf required, or violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, he, she or they shall, on conviction thereof before the recorder, for every such offense, besides being liable for the payment of the tax, be subjected to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fifty days or a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Sec. 25. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

This ordinance will come up for second reading and passage at a special meeting of the city council to be held at 7:30 p. m. June 19th, 1894.

L. L. PORTER, City Recorder.

ORDINANCE NO....

AN ORDINANCE FIXING THE SALARY OF the city treasurer.

Oregon City does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The salary of the city treasurer shall be one hundred and forty dollars a year and no more.

SEC. II. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Published by order of the city council at the meeting held June 6, 1894.

L. L. PORTER, City Recorder.

ORDINANCE NO....

AN ORDINANCE TO PROHIBIT THE RUNning of freight cars on street railways in Oregon City.

Oregon City does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or street railway company to operate a freight or express car or a car for carrying freight or express of any description whatever on any street railway in any street in Oregon City, unless such person, firm, corporation or street railway company shall first obtain a franchise from said city for operating said car.

SEC. 2. Any of the parties mentioned in Sec. 1 of this ordinance who shall violate any of the provisions of the same or who as agent or employe of said parties shall assist in operating said car contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before the mayor or recorder shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $50 for each and every offense, and in default of payment of such fine shall be imprisoned in the city jail not less than 12 days nor more than 25 days.

This ordinance will come up for second reading and passage at a special meeting of the city council to be held at 7:30 p. m. June 19th, 1894.

L. L. PORTER, City Recorder.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF SALE ON EXECUTION.

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

J. W. Townsend, Plaintiff, vs. William Nesmyth and Elizabeth Nesmyth, 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 Multnomah, bearing date the 12th day of May, 1894, in a suit wherein J. W. Townsend was plaintiff and William Nesmyth and Elizabeth Nesmyth were defendants, commanding me, in the name of the state of Oregon, that out of the personal property of said defendants, or if sufficient could not be found then out of the real property of said defendants, to realize a sum sufficient to satisfy the demands of said decree, to-wit: $428, and the further sum of $200 and a further sum of $46.65, together with interest on the same since said decree was entered at 8 per per cent per annum, and also the costs of said attending this sale. Now, therefore, in obedience to such writ, I did, on the 19th day of May, 1894, duly levy upon, and will, on Saturday, 30th day of June, 1894, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in said county, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all of the right, title and interest the said defendants had on the 21st of February, 1893, in and to the following described real property, to-wit: The n ½ of ne ¼ and se ¼ of ne ¼ and ne ¼ of se ¼ of section 33, township 1 south, range 6 east, of W. M., in Clackamas county, Oregon.

C. W. GANONG,
Sheriff of Clackamas County, Oregon.
Dated this 1st day of June, A. D. 1894.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF SALE UNDER EXECUTION

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

The State of Oregon, Plaintiff, vs. The Heirs of John Gray deceased, Dan J. Jones and any one interested in the estate of said John Gray, deceased, 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 1st day of May 1894, in a suit wherein the State of Oregon was plaintiff and the above named were defendants, commanding me, in the name of the state of Oregon, to sell the real estate hereinafter described, and which said lands are escheated to the State of Oregon, and will be sold on the following terms to wit: One half cash on the day of sale; the remainder to be paid in two yearly installments, purchaser to execute a note and mortgage bearing 8 per cent. interest to the State Board of School Land Commissioners to secure the deferred payments. Therefore, in obedience to the decree aforesaid, I did, on the 11th day of May, 1894, duly levy upon, and will on Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in said county, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, on the terms aforesaid, all of the right, title and interest the said defendants had in and to the following described real property, to wit: NW. ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec. 16, T 4 S., R. 2 E of the Willamette Meridian, Clackamas county, Oregon

Dated this 18th day of May, A. D 1894.

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

SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF SALE UNDER FORECLOSURE.

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

H. C. Stevens, Plaintiff, vs. H. M. Foote, Birdie Foote, Earl Foote, Hazel Foote and Nedra Foote, minor heirs of Vina M. Foote, deceased, 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 7th day of May, 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: $553.77, and $50 attorney's fee, and accrued costs of $15.20, 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 decree, I did, on the 7th day of May 1894, duly levy upon, and will, on Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1894, at the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in said county, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all of the right, title and interest the said defendants had in and to the following described real property, to wit: Lot 6 of block 151 of Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon.

Dated this 18th day of May, A. D. 1894.

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

THE GREAT DIVIDE
FOR 6 TWO-CENT STAMPS we will send you a Brilliant Gem of unusual color, and a copy of "The Great Divide," so you can see what a wonderful journal it is, provided you name the paper you saw this in.—It's a real Jewel we'll send you.
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Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

ORDINANCE NO....

AN ORDINANCE FIXING THE SALARY OF the city treasurer.

Oregon City does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The salary of the city treasurer shall be one hundred and forty dollars a year and no more.

SEC. II. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Published by order of the city council at the meeting held June 6, 1894.

L. L. PORTER, City Recorder.

ORDINANCE NO....

AN ORDINANCE TO PROHIBIT THE RUNning of freight cars on street railways in Oregon City.

Oregon City does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or street railway company to operate a freight or express car or a car for carrying freight or express of any description whatever on any street railway on any street in Oregon City, unless such person, firm, corporation or street railway company shall first obtain a franchise from said city for operating said car.

SEC. 2. Any of the parties mentioned in Sec. 1 of this ordinance who shall violate any of the provisions of the same or who as agent or employe of said parties shall assist in operating said car contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before the mayor or recorder shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $50 for each and every offense, and in default of payment of such fine shall be imprisoned in the city jail not less than 12 days nor more than 25 days.

This ordinance will come up for second reading and passage at a special meeting of the city council to be held at 7:30 p. m. June 19th, 1894.

L. L. PORTER, City Recorder.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF SALE ON EXECUTION.

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

J. W. Townsend, Plaintiff, vs. William Nesmyth and Elizabeth Nesmyth, 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 Multnomah, bearing date the 12th day of May, 1894, in a suit wherein J. W. Townsend was plaintiff and William Nesmyth and Elizabeth Nesmyth were defendants, commanding me, in the name of the state of Oregon, that out of the personal property of said defendants, or if sufficient could not be found then out of the real property of said defendants, to realize a sum sufficient to satisfy the demands of said decree, to-wit: $428, and the further sum of $200 and a further sum of $46.65, together with interest on the same since said decree was entered at 8 per per cent per annum, and also the costs of and attending this sale. Now, therefore, in obedience to such writ, I did, on the 19th day of May, 1894, duly levy upon, and will, on Saturday, 30th day of June, 1894, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in said county, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all of the right, title and interest the said defendants had on the 21st of February, 1893, in and to the following described real property, to-wit: The n ½ of ne ¼ and se ¼ of ne ¼ and ne ¼ of se ¼ of section 33, township 1 south, range 6 east, of W. M., in Clackamas county, Oregon.

C. W. GANONG,
Sheriff of Clackamas County, Oregon.
Dated this 1st day of June, A. D. 1894.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF SALE UNDER FORECLOSURE.

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

H. C. Stevens, Plaintiff, vs. H. M. Foote, Birdie Foote, Earl Foote, Hazel Foote and Nedra Foote, minor heirs of Vina M. Foote, deceased, 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 7th day of May, 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: $553.77, and $50 attorney's fee, and accrued costs of $15.20, 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 decree, I will, on Saturday, the 9th day of June, 1894, at the hour of 2:0 clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in said county, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all of the right, title and interest the said defendants had in and to the following described real property, to wit: The north half of the following described premises, beginning at a point 2.70 chains east of the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 24 and running thence south 24.21 chains; thence west 20.12 chains; thence south 35.56 chains; thence west 18.90 chains; thence north 35.50 chains; thence north 22° 15' west 48 chains; thence east 57.57 chains; thence south 19.79 chains to the place of beginning, containing 314.71 acres, being the north half of the D. L. C. of James Brown and wife, in T. 3 S., R. 3 E. of W. M., in Clackamas county, Oregon.

Dated this 11th day of May, A. D. 1894.

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

Ripans Tabules assist digestion.

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THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save