The Courier.

Oregon City, June 22, 1894.

GOLD AND FALL IN PRICES.

In considering the prospect of a recovery of the normal relations between the debtor and the creditor classes and of a general resumption of profitable business, one must search for the prime cause of the rupture. For 20 years there has been, with some natural irregularity, a continued fall in values, making it on an average increasingly difficult for the man who does business on borrowed capital to get out of his materials on hand the money necessary to meet his incurred obligations. That prices for all the great staples have enormously fallen, not relatively as compared with each other, but as stated in terms of gold, is undisputably true. The carefully compiled table of Augustus Sauerback of the Royal Statistical Society of London shows that the 45 chief staple commodities, which, in 1873, sold at an average of 111, reached 96 in 1875, 83 in 1879, 76 in 1884, 72 in 1888-90, 68 in 1893 and 65 in the month of May, 1894. The commodities, taken in part, are wheat, barley, oats, rice, silver, beef, pork, sugar, tea, coffee, tin, lead, cotton, flax, hemp, wool, silk, hides, oils, petroleum, indigo and timber. This fall in value has been accompanied by the demonetization of silver, by the aggrandizement and accumulation of gold by the great nations of England, France, Austria, Germany and the United States, and also by the complete dislocation of all exchange relations between these nations and the remainder of the world, which, through the loss of their gold to these great powers and the forced fall in the price of silver, have been driven to paper currency or a sole silver money between which and gold there is no regular ratio. The rise in the value of gold, in comparison with other products, is the fundamental cause of the prostration of business the world over, and until by international bi-metallism silver is recognized as money, as the equal with gold, millions of capital will continue to lie idle, profits on business investments except favored ones, having vanished.

The true valuation of the real and personal property of the United States is given in the last census at $65,037,091,197, and of this amount $15,982,267,689 is in farms, with buildings, fences, implements, machinery and live stock divided as follows:

Lands, fences, buildings	$13,259,252,649
Implements, machinery	494,247,467
Live stock	2,208,767,557
Totals	$15,982,267,689

The estimated value of farm products for the census year was $2,460,107,454, which is about 15½ per cent. on the total invertment. Illinois leads the entire country in the value of its farms and improvements, being $1,262,870,587, Ohio ranking next with $1,050,031,828. So far as the value of farm products is concerned Illinois ranks first, being $184,759,013, New York ranking second, Missouri third and Ohio fourth. The great north-central division of the country is the section that has increased most rapidly in wealth since 1850. No single Eastern state has made a larger gain than some of the states in this division, and in some of the states the gain is astonishing. For instance, in 1870 the per capita wealth of Dakota was $395, but in 1890 it was in North Dakota $1844 and in South Dakota $1293. In fact, the per capita wealth of North Dakota exceeds that of any one of the Eastern or Middle states. And yet in the face of these figures, showing the wonderful increase of wealth in the agricultural states and the value of farms and their products, it is said that farming does not pay and that agrtculture is wofully depressed.

Notwithstanding the depression of trade and the decline in prices, the protected cotton mills of New England are paying dividends regularly every quarter. There are 61 mills in Fall River alone, and they are all running, or would be if two or three were not shut down for repairs. The establishments are owned by 36 corporations, capitalized all the way from $160,000 to $1,200,000. Twenty-five of them have paid dividends since 1st of March. These profits range from 1½ to 4 per cent. per quarter. Another company, the Osborn, has paid a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. A few of the concerns are converting their profits into additional spindles. That explains their failure to declare a dividend this spring. Taking the 25 quarterly dividends already announced and allowing the Osborn Company a 2 per cent. dividend for the quarter, we have a total of $290,050 as the net profits for three months of 25 Fall River corporations capitalized at $16,060,000. This is interest at the rate of 7¼ per cent per annum on the entire capitalization.

The dollar of commerce is by law 25.8 grains of gold 900 fine, and 25.8 grains of gold is everywhere and at all times worth 25.8 grains of gold. The $20 piece is 516 grains of gold 900 fine, and 516 grains of gold 900 fine is worth always and everywhere $20, whether coined or in "dust," not the "government stamp" but weight and fineness giving the gold its value. The actual standard of value, whatever it may be, gets none of its value from the government stamp on it. The silver dollar under our present system does get a part of its value fron the government stamp, and the paper dollar gets all of its value from the same source. The latter has no other value than the one it gets from the government's promise written on its face, but when an article is a standard of value it gets nothing but its name from the law.

Wealth, like poverty, is a powerful agent in disease. The rich man, from his frequent overeating, his want of exercise, his excess of comfort, easily acquires obesity, the gout or diabetes; his kidneys, his heart, are frequently affected. The poor man, on the other hand, from want in its different forms, from overwork, exposure to inclement weather, or want of cleanliness, may suffer from various derangements of the internal organs, the lungs, the liver, the kidneys, the bowels, etc. He has, like the rich man, a special tendency to disease, certain points and very different from the last; a tendency, moreover, due absolutely to his social condition.

The following 27 robber barons contributed the sums opposite to their names—a total of $961,000—to the presidential campaign fund of the republican party in 1892. They are all interested in manufacturing enterprises and made their contributions for the purpose of enslaving the agricultural and working classes by means of the McKinley tariff:

B. F. Jones	$50,000
Diston Sons	10,000
The Dobsons	50,000
W. C. Frick	250,000
A. Carnegie	100,000
George Pullman	100,000
Cramp	50,000
Coffin	50,000
Drexel & Co.	5,000
Harner Bros	5,000
Wm. Wood	5,000
Brunly	10,000
G. F. Bailey	5,000
Wanamaker	10,000
E. C. Fitter	10,000
W. L. Elkins	10,000
Whorton	10,000
Jones & Laughlin	10,000
Southwark Mills	500
Strawbridge & Co	5,000
R. D. Foster	1,000
The Baldwin Locomotive Works	10,000
Josiah Baily	5,000
Thomas Dolan	35,000
The Carnegie Steel Works	100,000
The Cramp Ship Works	50,000
P. B. Widener	10,000

The Portland *Dispatch* says of the gigantic fraud the republicans perpetrated in Multnomah county to carry the election:

Figures speak for themselves. The vote for city auditor in 1893 was 7721, and this year it is 14,412, notwithstanding the fact that the records of the city water office showed over 1600 less rate payers on June 1st than in the year preceding. The figures show an increase of 6691 votes. Does any reasonable person presume to say that such increase is legitimate—in view of the wretched condition of the city for the past year? Another instance: The vote for city attorney last year was 7605, this year 14,415, an increase of 6810, as nuting that not a single voter had left the city. Gambell, city auditor, gained 4474 over last year, and Giltner 4229 more than the republican vote of 1893. That is about the proportion of increase in the republican votes, notwithstanding the hegira of voters and the combined strength of the opposition. Take one more: In the sixth ward last year 1015 votes were polled, and this year the tally sheet shows 1679, with over 400 houses vacant in the ward, and so it goes through the entire comparison of the two elections. Does it require any argument or logic to point out fraud in the recent election?

There are signs that the people are learning the lesson of Coxeyism. Iowa had a good deal of experience with one of the "armies," and as a result the Des Moines *Register* declares that "never before has so much common sense been distributed among the people of Iowa." The coming of the army was hailed by many as a visible manifestation of a new force which was to emancipate all who labor, but when it arrived its members were found to be "lazy, filthy, shiftless, thriftless men who had taken advantage of the hard times to desert their families and throw themselves upon the charities of others." The real laboring men have been cured of whatever delusions they harbored, and the *Register* is firmly of the belief that "these armies, instead of being the forerunners of socialistic movements and uprisings in this country, will be the means of bringing thousands, who have been misled by theories and preachings, to their senses."

Colonel A. L. Conger, ex member of the Republican National Committee from Ohio, and one of the most prominent republican manufacturers in the Middle States, says in a statement he has published: "Personally, I stand upon the tariff question where the Republican National Convention left it in 1888, for revision 'downward.' We have now a population of 65,000,000 and we shall soon have a population of 100,000,000. The people of this country do not propose to see silver knocked out, and we want tariff reductions as fast as the safety of the business interests will warrant. We want that kind of protection that will deal justly with all classes of American labor." Conger is a much better democrat than Brice, Hill or Gorman, or Senator White of California.

There is now about $64,000,000 of gold reserve in the treasury, and with this amount must be maintained at par $834,827,339 certificates and treasury notes in the treasury and in circulation on May 1. The moment the government declines to pay these obligations in gold on demand that moment we have a depreciated currency. Since the beginning of the war the government has not been placed in a position similar to the present and appearances indicate that the situation is likely to be worse before it is better. The country is now paying dearly the penalty for the extravagance inaugurated by the republican party in the administration of the national government.

Savoyard writes from Washington that "when the old phonograph, Dolph, is permitted day after day to get up and spin out a yarn that there is no beginning, end or middle to, and which elucidates nothing except that, if the fool-killer were there, and disposed to do his duty, Dolph would be killed on the spot, then the senate brings contempt upon itself." If the fool-killer *would* do his duty, Oregon would escape the probable fate of another six years of that "old phonograph" in the senate.

The result of the election so far as governor is concerned is about as follows: Lord, 40,758; Pierce, 26,579; Galloway, 17,679. This makes Lord's plurality 15,179 out of a total of about 86,000, which is an increase of 10,900 votes as compared with the election of '92. Irwin receives 13,400 plurality for school superintendent; for congress, Ellis 8200 plurality in the second district, and Herman 9087 plurality in the first district.

Exports of gold from the United States since the first of the year are $44,000,000, and the gold reserve in the national treasury is so reduced that there is much talk of a new bond issue. This and other disturbing factors prevent much recovery in the money market from a position of dullness. Interest rates in Eastern money centers at 4@6 per cent.

The pork packers of the middle West haven't as yet heard of the business depression. The packing business of St. Louis, Kansas City and St Joseph has during the past three months been 42 per cent heavier than it was in March, April and May of last year. The American hog is all right.

The three men in the United States senate who have done more mischief to tariff reform than any dozen republican senators and delayed the senate's final action for the past three months are Messrs. Gorman, Brice and Hill, three protection aristocrats who call themselves democrats and are in collusion with the republicans and the sugar trust. The democratic party is cursed by these masqueraders and is very willing to unload them on the republican party.

The total vote cast in the first congressional district, consisting of the counties of Benton, Clackamas, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Polk, Marion, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill, was about 44,500, an increase of some 4900 over that of two years ago. The vote was divided about as follows: Hermann 21,500, Weatherford 10,500, Miller 12,500, a plurality of 9000 votes for Hermann.

According to the latest election returns throughout the state, the republicans will have 71 out of 99 members in the next session of the Oregon legislature. They will be divided as follows: In the senate, 19 republicans, 8 democrats, 3 populists, total 30; in the house, 52 republicans, 1 democrat, 7 populists, total 60.

The *Journal* of Clarendon, Texas, asks: "What has become of E. S. McComas of the Union *Sentinel?*" Will some kind soul point out the grave of Mac to the editor of the Lone Star state?

The country does not want two protective tariff parties. The only salvation of the democratic party is the passage of a radical tariff reform bill by congress.

LIVE STOCK

LADY'S SADDLE HORSE.

Picture of a Famous Prize Winning Western Saddle Horse.

One would know at a glance that this is a western saddle horse, from his beautiful, long flowing tail, which has never been disfigured by being lopped off, as it would have been had this handsome gelding belonged to an eastern rider. The horse is Red Rose, owned by a lady in Fremont, Neb. The illustration is reproduced from The Breeder's Gazette.

Horseback riding for ladies becomes more fashionable every year, with the increased devotion to physical culture among the feminine sex. A horse well broken for ladies' riding will therefore always command a good price in the market. Red Rose is a bright chestnut with four white stockings. He is trained perfectly to nine different gaits, a degree of horse accomplishment seldom attained. Red Rose was sired by Montrose and is now 8 years old. He is one of the greatest prize winners alive as a saddle horse for ladies' riding. For this purpose he represents almost the ideal shape and action.

PRIZE WINNING SADDLE GELDING.

A canter is the gait best liked among women riders for a steady thing. The height for a woman's saddle horse is 14½ to 15½ hands. Some horse professors describe a method of attaching a spur to a woman's heel which would be ridiculous if it were not dangerous. They direct the lady to buckle the spur to her boot, then make a hole in the skirt of her riding habit for the spur to pass through. But lest it get out of the hole, fasten a string to the skirt at each side of the hole and bring the two forward and tie them around the ankle. Nice predicament that "lady rider" would be in if for any one of a dozen causes which might happen she should suddenly need to disengage her foot and free it from the tangling skirt. Go to with this spur and the foot tied fast to an equestrienne's skirt!

Safe Bull Pen.

A bull is a good deal like dynamite—no one knows when he is going to explode. Dehorning is not a guarantee of safety, for we have read within the past year of several instances where persons were either killed or greatly injured by dehorned bulls. It is necessary that the bull have vigor and physical force, and to supply that he must have exercise. A. L. Crosby of Maryland several years ago contributed to Hoard's Dairyman his method of handling a bull. From the same we quote as follows:

"Make a pen large enough for the bull to exercise in—mine is about 25 by 40 feet—and divide it in the middle by a strong partition. The best way to make the fence is to plant a continuous row of posts close enough together so that the bull cannot get his head between them and about seven feet above the ground. Eighteen inches will be deep enough to plant them. Of course the holes will be a ditch wide enough to receive the posts and 18 inches deep. On top of these posts nail a board to keep them in line and from spreading. In each division of the pen have a door, and in the partition—at one side—have two strong planks to slip in as bars from the outside of the pen. Adjoining the pen make a box stall, with roof over it, and in this stall have manger and a feeding alley.

"To operate, slip in the bars which confine the bull to one of the divisions of the pen. Then turn the cow into the other, take out the bars, and the bull can enter where the cow is. Afterward, when desired, separate cow and bull by means of the bars, and you can enter the division occupied by the cow and lead her out. The only trouble in operating this pen is in separating the bull and cow, but an ear of corn or something that the bull likes will usually coax him from one division into another; or by walking on top of the fence on the board you can drive him by means of a long handled whip with a stinging lash.

"Friends, this pen will give you absolute safety from all danger in handling a bull. It is worth all it costs in saving time used in exercising a bull kept in a stable and many times its cost in the immunity it gives from the distressing accidents (?) caused by vicious bulls."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

BLANKS! BLANKS!! BLANKS!!!

For Sale at the Courier office:

Mortgage,
Filing Covers,
Bond for Deed,
Promissory Notes,
Receipt Books,
Warranty Deed,
Quit Claim Deed,
Circuit Court Criminal Subpoena
Teachers' Report Cards,
Partial Payment Real Estate Contract,
Sheriff Summons,
Jury Summons,
Copy of Summons,
Notice to Garnishee,
Answer to Garnishee,
Subpoena,
Writ of Attachment,
Justice Subpoena, civil,
Justice Subpoena, criminal

Special or private blanks printed on application expeditiously and correctly.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

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: $428.5, and the further sum of $30 and a further sum of $46.65, together with interest on the same since said decree was entered at 8 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 ne¼ and se ¼ of ne ¼ and ne¼ of se¼ of section 30, 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.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, dated June 16, 1894. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wilhelm Weber alleging that G. W. A. Oscar Stierker (alias German name, "Staerker") died on June 23d, 1893, and complaining against the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased for abandoning homestead entry land, claim No. 6139, made and filed by said Stierker (alias Staerker) on the 7th day of September, 1889, upon the southeast quarter of section two, township three south, range five east, situate in Clackamas County, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the hearing of said contest and taking of testimony furnished by the parties thereto will take place at this office on Tuesday, the 14th day of August, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place the heirs or legal representatives of said G. W. A. Oscar Stierker (alias Staerker), deceased, are hereby summoned to appear and respond to the allegations made and the proof then and there to be adduced by complainant in said contest.

Robert A. Miller, Register.
Peter Paquet, Receiver.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of G. W. A. Oscar Stierker (alias Staerker), deceased.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a warrant for the collection of delinquent taxes of the assessment of 1893, in the county of Clackamas and state of Oregon, which warrant is now in my hands, and is in words and figures as follows, viz:

State of Oregon, County of Clackamas. } ss

To C. W. Ganong, Sheriff of Clackamas County, Oregon, Greeting:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby commanded that you levy upon the goods and chattels of the delinquent tax payers named in the following list, and if none 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 that you pay over all money so made to the county treasurer of said county, as by law required.

Witness my hand the seal of the county court this 29th day of May, 1894.

[SEAL] Geo. F. Horton, Clerk.
County Clerk.

Which warrant is attached to the list of unpaid and delinquent taxes for the year 1893, in said Clackamas county, and not having been able, after diligent search, to find any personal property within said county, out of which to make the taxes hereinafter mentioned, I have levied upon the land described in the annexed list being the property of the within named individuals, as the same appears assessed on said delinquent tax roll, and will, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1894, at the door of the county court house in Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, sel. at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the land described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point that is 300 feet west from the intersection of the south line of Third street and the center line of Main street (measured along the south line of Third street); thence south along the west line of Water street 286.4 feet to the intersection of the west line of Water street and the north line of Second street; thence west along the north line of Second street to the Willamette river; thence down stream with the meanders of said river to the south line of Third street; thence east along the south line of Third street to the place of beginning, all in section 31, township 2 south, range 2 east of Willamette meridian, and which land belongs to an unknown owner, and is assessed by me for the year 1893, and upon which a tax of $3.29 is now due and unpaid, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said sum and the accruing costs for said year of 1893.

C. W. Ganong,
Sheriff of Clackamas County.

State of Oregon, County of Clackamas. } ss

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy, and the whole thereof, of the original warrant for the collection of delinquent taxes for the year 1893. C. W. Ganong,
Sheriff of Clackamas County

Dated June 22d, 1894

This Remedy

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

MANUFACTURED BY

I. D. HOLDEN, Stockton, Cal.

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 contained 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 said 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 time 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 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 persons, 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 severely 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 license 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 license fees required by this 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 dollar 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, who her 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 menagerie 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 slight 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 the sum of one additional 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 the figures of not less than one inch in half inches long and proportionable in 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 cart 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 quarte or five dollars per week. Peddlers of the fourth class shall pay twenty dollars per week or thirty-five 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 milk-ranches 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 cart used wholly or in part 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. 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. 20. The manager, owner or proprietor of every swing, merry-go-round, cane-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 two dollars per day or ten dollars per week.

Sec. 21. Steam woodsaws shall pay a quarterly license of fifteen dollars.

Sec. 22. 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. 23. 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 so 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, beside 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. 24. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Ordered republished by the city council at a meeting held June 19, 1894.

L. L. Porter, City Recorder.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word **"Castoria"** and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be **absolutely harmless?**

Do You Know that **35 average** doses of Castoria are furnished for **35 cents,** or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

BALD HEADS!

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

Skookum Root Hair Grower

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

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

If your druggist cannot supply you send direct to us, and we will forward prepaid, on receipt of price. Grower, $1.00 per bottle; 6 for $5.00. Soap, 50c. per jar; 6 for $2.50.

TRADE MARK Registered.

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

HAIR DEATH

instantly removes and forever destroys objectionable hair, whether upon the hands, face, arms or neck, without discoloration or injury to the most delicate skin. It was for fifty years the secret formula of Erasmus Wilson, acknowledged by physicians as the highest authority and the most eminent dermatologist and hair specialist that ever lived. During his private practice of a lifetime among the nobility and aristocracy of Europe he prescribed this recipe. Price, $1 by mail, securely packed. *Correspondence confidential.* Sole Agents for America. Address

The Skookum Root Hair Grower Co., Dept. R, 57 South Fifth Avenue, New York.

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,

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER DISEASE: Loss of appetite; bad breath; bad taste in the mouth; tongue coated; pain under the shoulder-blade; in the back or side—often mistaken for rheumatism; sour stomach with flatulency and water-brash; indigestion; bowels lax and costive by turns; headache, with dull, heavy sensation; restlessness, with sensation of having left something undone which ought to have been done; fullness after eating; bad temper; blues; tired feeling; yellow appearance of skin and eyes; dizziness, etc.

Not all but always some of these indicate want of action of the Liver. For

A Safe, Reliable Remedy

that can do no harm and has never been known to fail to do good

Take Simmons Liver Regulator

—AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR—

Malaria, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Kidney Affections, Mental Depression, Bowel Complaints, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Jaundice, Colic.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

"I have been practicing medicine for twenty years and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectually move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system." L. M. Hinton, M.D., Washington, Ark.

ONLY GENUINE

Has our Z Stamp in red on front of wrapper.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. HARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. TRADE MARK.

DO NOT GRIPE, SICKEN OR CONSTIPATE.

SURE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, and all troubles arising from Indigestion or Constipation. Improves the Complexion by Purifying the Blood.

The dose can be nicely adjusted to suit the case, as one pill can never be too large a dose. Easy to take as so much sugar. 40 pills put up in a strong vial which can be carried in vest pocket. A Great Convenience to Travelers and Business Men. Sent Everywhere without "Protected" Trade Mark. Sold Everywhere, 25c. a Bottle. Sample Dose and Dream Book for 2c. in stamps.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC. PURIFIES the BLOOD, REGULATES the LIVER and KIDNEYS and RESTORES the DEBILITATED to HEALTH and VIGOROUS STRENGTH at Every Dose.

THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I, Mary McGrath, have been duly appointed by the Hon. County Court of Clackamas county, state of Oregon, as executrix of the estate and will of Peter McGrath, deceased, and that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them with proper vouchers within six months from the date of this notice at the law office of C. D. & D. C. Latourette in Oregon City, Oregon.

Mary McGrath,
Executrix Aforesaid.

Dated June 6th, 1894.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF SALE UNDER FORECLOSURE.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas.

N. P. Sorenson, Plaintiff, vs. Mary S. Wren, W. H. Wren and G. Shindler, 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 28th day of May, 1894, in a suit wherein N. P. Sorenson was plaintiff and Mary S. Wren, W. H. Wren and G. Shindler were defendants, commanding me, in the name of the state of Oregon, that out of the real estate hereinafter described, to realize a sum sufficient to satisfy the demands of said decree, to wit: $1362.50, 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, with accrued costs of $22 and an attorney's fee of $100. Now, therefore, in obedience to such decree, I did, on the 29th day of May, 1894, duly levy upon, and will, on Saturday, the 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 15th day of September, 1890, in and to the following described real property, to-wit: Commencing on the original line between the D L C of Jacob Wills and George Wills, at the northeast corner of a certain tract of land conveyed to Samuel Atchison by Geo. Wills by deed dated October 10th, 1863, and which deed was recorded on the 27th day of April 1867, in book "G," page 529 of record of deeds of Multnomah county, Oregon, and running thence south on the east line of said Atchison tract to the northwest corner of a tract of land conveyed to G. A. Rockwood by A. G. Avery and Cornelia Avery by deed dated December 19th, 1883, and recorded on page 104 of book "X" of deeds of Clackamas county, Oregon, and which said point of beginning of the tract intended to be conveyed by this instrument, thence east along the north line of said Rockwood tract to the southwest corner of a tract of land heretofore conveyed to William E. Wills and