The Courier.

Oregon City, June 29, 1894.

ARGENTINE WHEAT.

Gold is 313 per cent. in the Argentine Republic. The premium is increasing, and the danger is looming close ahead of a total collapse of the Argentine paper money. That unfortunate country is now reaping the bitter fruits of an over-issue of money whose only value is the "government stamp." It adds but another to the long list of historical instances of the sort. The evil is inherent in paper money or credit money of any kind. No provision of law, no stipulation as to redemption, can maintain an over-issue of paper at par.

With gold at 313, paper money is of course depreciated to 31. That is, if the Argentine money-unit were one dollar, the paper dollar has 31 cents' purchasing power. That is, if a thing is worth $1 in gold, it will require $3 13 in paper to pay for it. This is worse than we of the United States had it in the darkest days of the war.

This financial trouble, oddly enough, is fraught with possible serious consequences to us, and the matter is one in which every American farmer is interested. Argentine owes Europe, and especially England. In her terribly deranged financial condition, she cannot pay gold; she must therefore send to Europe whatever products she can spare, and sell them at any price, no matter how low, to meet her interest and trade obligations. But wheat is the main thing she has to sell; hence the great probability of a large increase in her wheat exports to Europe, where, of course, they will make it more difficult than ever for our farmers to sell their surplus grain at a profit.

It is strange that so many of our farmers endeavor to find a political reason for the low price of wheat, instead of informing themselves on the facts which govern the market. How many of them know that Argentina is exporting more wheat to Europe than is the United States—not counting the flour we send? Yet it is a fact—a stubborn fact, and one which means injury to our farmers. In February last our wheat exports were 4,000,969 bushels, those of Argentina 4,320,000 bushels; in March we exported 6,525,818 bushels, Argentina 9,128,000 bushels; in April American exports were 5,078,246 bushels, Argentina 9,392,000 bushels. Not only has Argentina surpassed us as a shipper of wheat to Europe, but she has attained to her present superiority so rapidly that if she maintains her pace we shall be hopelessly left in the rear.

Note the fact that, as her wheat exports have increased, ours have fallen off. In February, 1894, American exports were less than half what they were in February, 1893; in March the loss was about 22 per cent. On the other hand Argentine exports in February showed a gain of 16 per cent., in March they more than doubled, and in April the gain was 86 per cent. Great Britain is now taking 8,000,000 bushels monthly from Argentina, as against only half that much a year ago, and from whom she bought none a few years since. Then the supply is enormous. Notwithstanding her vast exports, Argentina has at least 40,000,000 bushels still left for export. Why go further for an explanation of why, in the 10 months ending with April last, we exported only 79,000,000 bushels of wheat, as compared with 97,000,000 bushels for the same period of the previous year?

Why is Argentine wheat preferred to ours? Because her finances are so deranged by that blessed paper money whose only intrinsic value is the "government stamp," that she must sell at any sacrifice, at any price. It takes $20,000,000 a year to pay the interest on the national debt to foreigners, and on the English capital invested in private enterprises. The depreciation in her paper currency aids the export trade, and the farmers of the United States are made to suffer.

The great expanse of fine wheat land in Argentina, about 1,000,000 square miles, has been procured in vast tracts at a nominal price by British capitalists, always in search of such opportunities, and is now undergoing transformation by the help of cheap Italian laborers and the best labor-saving machinery, into prolific wheat farms, on which the grain can be grown with profit for 25 cents a bushel, at which rate it can be laid down in the British markets for 50 cents a bushel. The product of those new wheat fields will increase in amount, and it may be that in a short time South American wheat will be selling in New York in competition with our own. And it unquestionably will be so unless the surplus of our crops be sold at such a low price as to forbid competition. The American farmer no longer feeds the world and his wheat will no more fix the price of the world's bread. The republican high tariff against the manufactures of Europe has, by arousing antagonism, hastened this catastrophe that has befallen the American wheat-farmer, and it is most probably its prime cause.

THE Chicago *Record*, independent, speaks thus despairingly of the democratic situation:

The honest and worthy members of the democratic party know that their representatives in congress have forfeited public confidence. Knowing this, their very patriotism tells them that the party must prepare for utter rout at the fall elections. The result of the election in the heavily democratic fourth judicial district of Illinois shows not only that the independent vote is now cast with the republicans, but that many thousands of democrats in their desperate disgust with the democratic mountebanks in the senate refuse to lift a hand to save the party from defeat.

If a kind Providence had killed the Brice-Gorman crew four months ago, the democratic party would not be in its present straits.

A NEWSPAPER in Illinois recently brought suit against 43 men who would not pay their subscriptions, and obtained judgment in each case for the amount of the claim. Of these, 28 made affidavit that they owned no more than the law allowed them, thus preventing attachments. Then under the decision of the supreme court, they were arrested for petty larceny and bound over in the sum of $300 each. All but six gave the bonds. The new postal laws make it petty larceny to take a paper and refuse to pay for it.

THE Parisian Syndicate of Producers of Chemicals lately held a banquet to which was invited Professor Berthelot, late minister of instruction and famous for his discoveries in organic and thermo-chemistry. He made an address in which he pictured, "half in earnest and half in jest," as is reported, what chemistry will probably have effected for mankind by the year 2000. Some of his prophecies will startle farmers—even if taken half in jest—when the standing of their author is considered. After reviewing the great and most valuable services chemistry had rendered to humanity within the past century and while yet only in the beginning of her powers, M. Berthelot went on to say that discoveries already made warrant a belief that war and pestilence will be banished or rendered dangerous only to the ignorant or the reckless, and that even agriculture will be superceded by easier, cheaper and prompter ways of combining the elements of our foods and flavorings into nutritious and agreeable forms. The problem is wholly chemical, and its practical solution—the procuring of carbon from the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, hydrogen and oxygen from water, and nitrogen from the atmosphere and their combination into foods—waits only on the supply of suitable and cheap power. Then the difference between fertile and barren lands will be indifferent. Men will gain in every regard, morally as well as physically, and the face of the earth will renew the features of Eden and Acadia, for everybody will find steady employment in loafing.

HARPER'S WEEKLY thus ends an editorial on the shortcomings of the democratic party and its failure hitherto to fulfill the promises on the tariff of its last national platform:

The party must deliberately and expressly exclude from its leadership, and from its membership so far as that is possible, the senators who have stood in the way of the fulfillment of its promises to the country, and whose pecuniary interests are identical with those of the men who dictated the McKinley act. Before it can be trusted again it must purge itself of its flagrant contempt of the people. New men must lead it. All its Landallums must be driven out of its councils. Mr. Hill, Mr. Gorman, Mr. Brice, Mr. Smith, and their fellows in and out of the senate must be made to know that they and their principles are no longer democratic. More than that, the country must be made to realize that this regeneration has been effected, for it will never again trust a party that is led by the men who have changed the democratic victories of 1890 and 1892 into a sad defeat both for the party and the nation.

THE New York *Times*, which is waging a vigorous warfare against that mixture of politics and bigotry known as A. P. A.-ism, lays down this sound democratic doctrine in regard to the relation of the state toward any and all religious bodies:

The doctrine which permeates our whole system of government and contributes to its strength is that church and state must be kept apart, religion and politics must be kept separate, if our institutions are to live, and to this end there must be no mingling of public and ecclesiastical functions, interests or expenses. The resistance of Roman Catholic authorities to this American doctrine is the source of the prejudice and passion which bigots seem to inflame. Let them once accept that doctrine and give over all effort to obtain public funds for religious purposes, and they will soon be regarded with the same tolerance and liberality that are shown toward Protestant sects.

THE type-setting machines have played smash with the printer's calling. In New York a multitude of "rats" eagerly work for 20 cents per 1000 M's, though the "union scale" is 43 cents. In Portland the *Oregonian's* machines have added to the unemployed 30 men, nearly all of them almost penniless, having unfortunately spent the large wages they have earned for years. As a class, there is no workman more intelligent and more reckless in every way than the "jour" printer; but as a "high-roller" he is on the down-grade. Let us say in justice to the rollicking "comp" that the painters and tailers are his peers in dissipation. The working people of the United States have for years annually squandered several hundred millions of dollars.

GEORGE Morey, a tough, who, according to the evidence, committed a cold-blooded, cowardly murder in Portland something over a year ago, has been saved from the gallows by Governor Pennoyer, who has commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life—i. e. a full pardon eight or ten years from now. The three judges of the supreme court and 15 ministers of the Gospel interceded with the governor in Morey's behalf. One of the most discouraging and disgusting signs of the times is the strong sympathy manifested by respectable, seemingly good people for red-handed criminals, who thereby encourage lawlessness, anarchy and murder. Pennoyer needs a brake.

PRESIDENT Cleveland evidently is convinced that the country's danger point is passed, and gives this as the reason:

"Last year up to June the balance against us arising from exports and imports of merchandise, excluding gold and silver, was $64,552,040. The balance in our favor for the same period this year will be $62,940,562, representing a change in our favor of over $127,000,000. These conditions, taken in consideration with the willingness of our banks to help the treasury during any temporary and unusual drain of gold, ought to satisfy the most conservative of our safety. It must not be forgotton, as another feature in the situation, that we are no longer purchasing silver or issuing gold obligations therefor."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

R Gilhousen to Ferdinand Waltermathe, 20 ac of Samuel D Francis claim No 24; $3000.

Sarah C Barker to John Townsend, lots 1 and 2 of blk 2; Parker Hill add to Oswego, $350.

Henry Metcalf to John Cobery, lot 2 and pt of lot 7 in blk 46, Oregon City; $1000.

W L Molloy to Trustees M E church South, lots 8 and 9 in blk 8, Pleasant Hill add; $1.

John Ring to J C Warnock, 42 ac of H Samson claim, sec 14, t 5 s, r 1 e; $400.

N P Sorensen to Jos Y Brown, lot 11 and 12 in Orchard Hill, 10 ac; $700.

T J Broderick to A J Green, nw ¼ of se ¼ of sec 16, t 4 s, r 3 e, 40 ac; $250. A J Green to Annie Green, do, $1.

P F Morey to Albert Walling and Prosly Jarisch, 48 ac of Gabriel Walling claim No 64; $1.

C O T Williams to Lucinda E Thayer, lots 7 and 8 in blk 99, Oregon City; $1.

C O T Williams to John A Thayer, lots 5 and 6 in blk 99, Oregon City, $1.

Jacob C Paulsen to Titus M Lash, lots 1 and 2 in blk 139; $1750.

L W Deerth to W H Vaughan, s ½ of se ¼ of sec 22 and ne¼ of ne ¼ of sec 27, t 4 s, r 2 e, 120 ac; $1800.

OBITUARY.

Died, June 24th, 1894, Zetta Edmiston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Edmiston of Oregon City.

The subject of this sketch was born at Springwater, January 9th, 1874. At an early age she removed to this city with her parents and entered the public schools, in which she was a bright, faithful and industrious student, beloved and trusted by schoolmates and teachers, and from which she graduated with credit in the class of 1892.

Zetta was possessed of a slender frame and a weak body, but her will was strong and her aspirations high and noble. After graduation she passed part of her time in the schoolroom as a faithful and conscientious teacher, but most of it at home as the comfort and delight of her parents.

On the 14th of January, 1894, she was afflicted with illness which at first occasioned no alarm, but the "flesh was weak," and consumption followed. After a lingering illness in which were displayed patience, fortitude and a sweet disposition, death resulted as above stated.

Born, and after a quiet and lovable life of 20 years, 5 months and 16 days, died and taken to that kingdom promised the "poor in spirit." This is all the world knows of a pure and sweet life. But love knows more and sees further into such a life, and language fails to appropriately express the sentiments of such love.

A rose on which it so often looked with delight has fallen from its stalk. A soul that was filled with sentiments of tenderness has taken flight. A beautiful star has gone while it is yet twilight. Eyes are filled with tears of love as her absence is mourned and her memory cherished.

To the father and mother whose hearts are so filled with the bitterness of sorrow and grief, and who so well know the truthfulness of what is here written concerning the beauty and purity of this young life, the writer can offer no sweeter cup than this comforting promise, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." H. S. S.

Justices and Constables Elected on June 4th.

First district, Pleasant Hill, Tualatin and Union—Justice, Wm Brobst; constable, Chas Wagner.

Second district, Oswego—Justice, J C Haines; constable, W S Smith.

Third district, Milwaukie—Justice, T N Lakin; constable, J C Harlow.

Fourth district—Justice, Elmer Dixon; constable, R L Spencer.

Fifth district, consolidated with the fourth.

Sixth district, Canby and New Era—Justice, J G Foster, H C Gilmore (tie, will draw straws); constable, Ed Schull.

Seventh district, Needy, Barlow and Macksburg—Justice, J D Ritter; constable, H L Wolfer.

Eighth district, Upper Molalla, Soda Springs and Marquam — Justice, J E Jack; constable, W R Garrett.

Ninth district, Beaver Creek and Milk Creek—Justice, G A Schuebel; constable, Emil Guenther.

Tenth district, Highland and Canyon Creek—Justice, M E Kendall; constable, — Davidson.

Eleventh district, Viola, Springwater and Harding—Justice, Lewis Funk; constable, W H Mattoon.

Twelfth district, Boring and Damascus—Justice, M Gardner; constable, A W Newell.

Thirteenth district, Cascades and Cherryville—Justice, T G Jonsrud; constable, Gilbert Jonsrud.

Fourteenth district, Eagle Creek, Garfield and George—Justice, W J Currin; constable, W F Palmateer.

PRESERVING EGGS.

The Buttered Eggs of Ireland—A Simple Process For Home Use.

Here are two recipes from The Feathered World that are vouched for by a writer who claims that he has tried both and found them worthy of repetition. He says: The first recipe is more common in Ireland than on the other side of the channel, and "buttered eggs" are a recognized article of commerce there in the winter months. They stand in value considerably above the common or market egg and somewhat under the new laid egg. There may be a difficulty in disposing of them in England, but for home use they are well worthy of consideration. Any method of preservation to be effective must be applied when the eggs are quite fresh and must aim at the exclusion of the air from the inside of the shell.

The buttering process is very simple. A very small piece of good butter should be placed between the palms of the hands and rubbed well over the inner surface of both hands. When it is thoroughly melted, the eggs to be buttered should be taken in the hands and thoroughly covered over with the melted butter. The thinner the covering the better, provided that the whole surface be covered. The buttered eggs should then be placed in a basket in some dry, cool place and need not be moved until they are wanted for use. I have kept them for seven or eight months in this way and have known them to be kept 12 months with success.

The other process of preservation is by putting them in lime water. A large earthenware vessel of some kind is most suitable for this purpose. There are several methods which vary in detail, but all are equally efficacious. The simplest plan is to half fill the vessel intended to be used with water, put in it a couple of good sized pieces of unslaked lime. The exact quantity used is not of consequence, provided that there is not enough to saturate the water. As evidence of this there should always be a film of lime on the surface of the water. The lime at the bottom will do no harm, but rather good, as it will lessen the risk of any eggs being cracked when being put into the lime water.

The vessel may be filled with eggs at once, or these may be added day by day. Care must be taken that the eggs are all covered with water, and to prevent evaporation a cover to the vessel is of advantage. In case there is evaporation or leakage water must be added from time to time, and if there be not a film on top some fresh slaked lime should be added by sprinkling it on the water. Unless it is certain that all are fresh, every egg should be examined before placing it in the lime, as in this process one bad egg frequently leads to a lot being spoiled. Some salt is added to the lime by old hands.

Cabbage Lore.

Any variety of winter cabbage will crack open when given too long a season and the weather continues warm in the late fall. The Danish Drumhead of medium size and very solid is one of the best winter varieties. All Season, with a large solid head, is another of the best. A good course to take when there are indications of cracking is to insert a digging fork into the soil under the cabbage on one side and partly lift it so as to break away some of the roots from the soil and thus decrease the flow of sap. This will stop the cracking. As a rule, fall plowing is best for cabbage, especially if the soil has a considerable proportion of clay in its composition. Probably there would be no advantage in fall plowing well drained black muck or sandy soils.—Vick's Monthly.

Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE DAIRY

CREAM FERMENT.

How Cream Is Prepared For Churning In a Danish Creamery.

Professor C. C. Georgeson, the special government agent to investigate the dairy interests of Denmark, made good use of his time. He observed especially how careful the Denmark creamery men and dairymen are to sterilize—or "pasteurize," as they call it—all the cream and much of the milk they use. In the following extract from his report Mr. Georgeson describes the use of the ferment which is made to ripen cream for churning.

Danish chemists having the interests of their country at heart studied in the laboratory till they evolved a ferment which would sour the cream evenly through and so give the butter uniformity and flavor. The ferment is regularly made in the laboratory and kept for sale. A bottle of it, like yeast, perpetuates itself a certain length of time; then a fresh supply is got again. In the creamery this yeast or ferment when wanted for use is first prepared in a quantity of skimmilk that has been sterilized. Mr. Georgeson says of the sterilized skimmilk:

It is cooled to 82 degrees F., and the bottle of ferment is added, and this temperature should as far as practicable be maintained during the next 20 or 24 hours while the ferment is growing, which takes about that time. At the close of this process another batch of skimmilk is sterilized as before. It is next cooled to 50 degrees F., then again warmed to 82 degrees F., and 10 per cent of its weight is added to it from the ferment made the previous day. This stands again another 24 hours at the same temperature as near as may be, and then it is ready to be added to the cream, for which purpose the cream should be at 70 degrees F.

The morning milk is run through the separator as fast as it arrives in the dairy from the barn, and the evening milk stands in the vat and is separated also in the morning.

The cream runs from the separator into the "pasteurizing" or sterilizing apparatus, where it is heated to 167 degrees F., after which it is at once cooled on the cooling apparatus to 44 degrees F. This heating and cooling is completed by about half past 7 in the morning, and from that hour until 10 a. m. it stands in ice water.

It is then heated again, but this time only to 70 degrees F., at which temperature the prepared cream ferment is added, and it now stands for about 20 hours, or until 6 a. m. the next morning, at a temperature of 55 degrees to 58 degrees F. as far as possible, while the ferment does its work, and then it is churned. The amount of ferment added to the cream will in a measure depend on the season, the cows and other conditions. In the dairy to which this refers it was found that of this impregnated milk 4 to 5 per cent of the weight of the cream should be added in winter season to have the proper effect.

And now to perpetuate the ferment another batch of skimmilk is prepared, as before described, to which 10 per cent of its weight is added from the lot used to impregnate the cream. And so it goes on from day to day. The ferment is perpetuated in sterilized skimmilk which is prepared fresh every day, and what was made yesterday is today used both to ferment the cream and to start a new lot in fresh skimmilk. On Mr. Oxholm's dairy farm it is found necessary to get a fresh lot of ferment from the laboratory about once in six weeks.

Ellerslie Guernseys.

We have figured up the yearly milk record of the Ellerslie Guernseys. The average yield per head for 62 cows and heifers—all that have completed a year's work—is 6,119¾ pounds.

We are now milking 80 head, all registered Guernseys. A composite sample of the mixed milk of the whole herd for eight milkings, just analyzed by Professor Cooke of the Vermont experiment station, shows 5.37 per cent fat, 3.06 per cent casein and 15.18 per cent total solids. Forty-two per cent of the milk is from cows that have calved within the past three months.

Our average feed per cow per day is: Bran, 5 pounds; cornmeal, 4 pounds; linseed meal and cottonseed meal, a half pound each; 7 pounds mixed hay, and 25 pounds corn ensilage.

The analysis shows that the casein is only 57 per cent as much as the fat. As far as I have been able to judge from the feeding of the Ellerslie herd, it costs less to produce a pound of butter fat from a cow giving a moderate quantity of rich milk than it does from one giving more milk poorer in fat. In other words, it costs money to produce casein, and if butter is the object, the less there is in proportion to the fat, the lower will be the cost of production. Am I right?—H. M. Cottrell in Rural New Yorker.

Carbonaceous and Nitrogenous.

State which foods are carbonaceous and which nitrogenous.

Cattle foods are classed as carbonaceous and nitrogenous; the former, of which corn is the principal one employed, produces chiefly heat and fat. There are scarcely no milk producing forces in it, nor is its fertilizing energy of any great value. Living on heat, its function is to produce heat in the animal structure. Therefore don't feed a milk cow any more corn than will serve to balance her ration properly.

The nitrogenous foods are those rich in albuminoids and which produce muscle and therefore milk. They are oats, wheat bran, cottonseed meal, linseed meal and some others. These foods not only produce the most and best milk, but they are the best to promote growth in the young animal. Clover, if cut in season and perfectly cured and saved, forms an almost perfect ration.—Farmers' Institute Question Box.

Raising Lambs In Illinois.

I have fed at different times carloads of Shropshire lambs and never failed to get the very top price in Chicago. They always went to eastern cities as fancy mutton lambs. The best results I ever got were from feeding a mixture of bran, shorts and oilmeal, equal parts, together with an amount of ground ear corn equal to these three combined, mixed well together and fed three times a day all they would eat up clean and no more, with plenty of good clover hay, a tank of pure water in yard with a good tank heater to keep the water at an even temperature, with good barn and lot adjoining to run in, also plenty of rock salt in the barn.

I keep them in this inclosure until finished and am very careful in bringing them to full feed, commencing slowly. The last month increase the oilmeal. Dip your sheep before feeding.—W. R. Weaver in Breeder's Gazette.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

BLANKS! BLANKS!! BLANKS!!!

For Sale at the Courier office:

Mortgage,
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Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
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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: $428.8, and the further sum of $300 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 10th 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 22d 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 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 25th, 1893, and complaining against the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased for abandoning homestead entry land, claim No. 8139, 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, 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, sell, 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 $3.20 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.

JAPANESE PILE CURE

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

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 their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
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Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
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Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, 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. None Genuine without "Trade" 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 of YOUTH.

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. & B. C. Latourette in Oregon City, Oregon.

MARY McGRATH,
Dated June 6th, 1894. Executrix Aforesaid

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 16th, 1866, 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 10th, 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 Deatha A. Wills by deed dated September 30th, 1886, recorded on page 48 of book "44" of deeds, Multnomah county Or., in which deed said David Price and Elizabeth Price were grantors, thence in a northerly direction along the west line of said William E. and Leathea A. Wills tract to a point, which said point is a sufficient distance north to included five acres in the tract herein conveyed were a line drawn from said point parallel with the said north line of said Rockwood tract westerly to the west boundary of the tract hereby conveyed thence from said point in a westerly direction on a line parallel with the said Rockwood tract to said east line of said Atchison tract, thence along said east line of said Atchison tract to the place of beginning and containing five acres.

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

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTOR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I, THE UNdersigned, have been, by order of the county court of Clackamas county, Oregon, duly appointed executor of the will and estate of H. C. Ringo, deceased! All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them duly verified to me at Clarks, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated May 15, 1894.

ROBERT L. RINGO,
Executor of the Will and Estate of H. C. Ringo, deceased.
G. E. HAYES & GEO. L. STORY, Attorneys for Estate

COUNTY TREASURER'S NOTICE.

I HAVE NOW IN MY HANDS FUNDS APPLICable to the payment of all warrants endorsed prior to May 17, 1892.

Interest will cease from date of this notice.

S. B. CALIFF.
Treasurer of Clackamas County.
Dated Oregon City, June 7, 1894.

Women.

The common afflictions of women are sick-headaches, indigestion and nervous troubles. They arise largely from stomach disorders. As Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is the only bowel regulating preparation, you can see why it is more effective than any other Sarsaparilla in those troubles. It is daily relieving hundreds. The action is mild, direct and effective. We have scores of letters from grateful women.

We refer to a few:

Nervous debility, Mrs. J. Barron, 142 7th St., S. F.
Nervous debility, Mrs. Fred. Loy, 327 Ellis St., S. F.
General debility, Mrs. Belden, 510 Mason St.,