The Courier.

Oregon City, July 27, 1894.

A FORCIBLE SUGGESTION.

The New Orleans *Picayune* makes a suggestion which seems quite forcible in the light of the history of recent legislation by congress. It says under the heading of "One-Sided Legislation:"

"The curse of American politics is that there is nobody to represent the great general interests of the country. This may seem strange, but it is true. All the legislation when it is honest, is in the interest of states and sections. When it is dishonest, it is in the interest of individuals and classes. This fact has long been known to be at the bottom of the corruption which has been so rife in our legislation from that of congress down to that of the cities."

The *Picayune* then refers to the fact that whatever section is in political control of the government shapes legislation in its own favor, regardless of the interests of other portions of the country, and cites, among other instances, as an illustration of this fact that the East "knocked out silver," and that had the West been in power, free coinage would have been enacted, and concludes that "nobody stands for the whole country."

The foregoing it seems truly depicts the cause of a grave evil in our national legislation. A factor is needed which could be relied upon to throw its power in the direction of so tempering legislation as to subserve the greater interests of the whole country regardless of sections, classes or individuals. It is impossible to introduce such a factor into congress under present constitutional provisions as to that body, and even should it be possible to secure a change in the organic law for the purpose of affecting the needed remedy, it would be difficult to formulate a feasible plan whereby members could be provided for either house who would not be swayed by local or sectional considerations in their participation in legislation.

The bold operations of the sugar trust and other manipulators, and of the currency contractionists of the East have, however, awakened the people to a sense of the grave evils they suffer in consequence of sectional, class and individual legislation. In a small country such evils could not reach a dangerous growth, but in such a vast country as the United States, where interests of sections are so constantly conflicting and the opportunities and incentives to corruption are so great, the subject presents a grave problem. Indeed, the disturbed condition of the country to-day is probably due in a large measure to this sectional and selfish legislation and corruption.

NATIONAL AUTHORITY.

While the local authorities of Chicago were put to their wits' end by the thousands of hoodlums and toughs, of the worst in the city, who, crazed with liquor, rioted, burned and destroyed, the president of the United States sent thither several companies of regular troops to enforce the laws of the country and the orders of the courts. For this exercise of federal authority, Mr. Sovereign, master workman of the Knights of Labor, commenced legal proceedings against Mr. Olney, U. S. attorney-general, on the ground that the government in this acceded its powers. Of course, this proceeding of Mr. Sovereign will terminate farcially. His pronunciamento against Olney is nothing but wind, in which he prudently says nothing of the immense quantities of freight and long lines of cars burned by the mob of rioters. The critical, dangerous situation in Chicago at the height of the strike is graphically stated in the Chicago *Record* of the 14th, viz.:

The president has evidently determined to enforce the laws at all hazards, and the day of parleying with criminals is at an end. It is now war against the United States government and those who carry it on must take the consequences. There is now no middle ground between the rioters and the government. If the country is to be dominated by the class that has for the last week defied law and order in Cook county the quicker it is known the better. The Pullman strike has sunk out of sight, and the only issue now is the supremacy of the laws. If the United States authorities cannot enforce them then we have no government worth sustaining.

What is the use of a national government if it has not the sand to maintain its authority and that at any risk? Do we want mob rule?

SIGNOR G. Ferrero shows a proper appreciation of the saucy summer girl in white shirt-waist. If his idea is adopted the world over, mankind will be happier and better. And woman, the larger half of man—if she isn't a sour old maid, is heartily in favor of it. "A perfect woman," writes the dear signor, "should be a *chef d'œuvre* of grace and refinement, and to this end she must be exempt from toil. The working woman grows ugly and loses her feminine characteristics. Womanly grace and the love which men bear a beautiful woman have perhaps been the origin of paternal love and all the other sweet and tender feelings of which the male is capable. Grace is the æsthetic side of weakness. Woman, more than man, enjoys all the benefits of civilization, which nevertheless have been in great part acquired by him alone. Man labors and toils to-day, just as he did of old, and there is nothing abnormal in this fact, for it is his positive duty. What advantage, then, can be gained by participating in man's struggle for existence, when woman has only to wait until he places these benefits at her feet? I cannot understand why the question of woman suffrage should so excite public opinion. It is entirely profitless to her. If her husband strains every nerve already to provide her with all the luxuries of life, he will certainly not be lax in defending those interests which are identical with those of his family."

THE chief distinction of Debs, the head of the great strike of railway hands, accruing from his assault upon the commerce of the country, lies in the fact that he has been the first man since the government was established or since Shay's rebellion in Washington's time, to force the president to take advantage of a power invested in him by the constitution, viz.: to send troops into a state regardless of the local sanction. In forcing the president to adopt this course he has made any future Debs an impossibility.

IN California a petition is being circulated to the senate and house of representatives asking that immediately on default in meeting the matured bonds of the Pacific railroads, the mortgages be foreclosed, and the roads bid in by the government and operated as national enterprises. The bonds issued by the government in aid of the construction of the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Western Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Central Branch and Sioux City and Pacific railroads will begin to mature on January 16, 1895, and will all fall due within the following four years. The principal of these bonds amounts to $64,623,512, and the interest paid by the government up to May 31, 1894, and not repaid by the companies, to $72,362,227.10. The petition avers that to the people of the Pacific coast it is a matter of imperative necessity to have an independent means of communication with their Eastern markets, that the allied transcontinental railroads at present constitute a high barrier to trade, that any new road built by private capital would at once join the old combination, and that the only trustworthy regulator of rates would be a line owned by the public and operated in the public interest. That the necessity of such a line, obvious enough before, has just been startlingly impressed upon us by our absolute isolation from the East, and the complete paralysis of business caused by a quarrel between the roads and their employes in which the people had no interest.

THE San Francisco *Star* last week published a supplement, containing startling and convincing documentary evidence of the bribery of congressmen by Huntington, for legislation in favor of the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific of Kentucky. When justice is but partly done, the "property" which Huntington and the other railroad plunderers assume to be theirs, will be "appropriated" by the people, for the people, to the people, to whom it rightfully belongs. Government ownership of the lines of transportation and communication will mean a permanent civil service, based on merit and absolutely divorced from politics. It will mean that when a man enters the service as brakeman, the way will be open for him to rise by ability and faithful work through all the grades to general manager, and that no man shall loose his place on account of his political opinions or for any other cause except his own fault. But where would the government get the money to buy the railroads? Billions of irredeemable paper money or a huge bonded indebtedness?

The idea has popularly prevailed that the Chinese language is difficult to learn; but C. Imbault Huart, the author of a manual for its acquisition, states the contrary is true. There are two forms of the same language, the one written the other spoken. The former is absolutely monosyllabic. Its grammar is simple and free from all those stumbling blocks that arrest the progress of students of the European languages. In Chinese there is no article, no gender, no declension and no conjugation. The relations of substantive, tenses and moods are marked by participles, which are very few in number. In itself, the syntax is quite simple, and has the logical order for its basis. The rules are few and easy to remember. The Chinese themselves, even the most highly educated, have no knowledge of the grammar of their language. They do not know what a noun in the genitive, dative, instrumental or ablative is, nor what a substantive, adjective or verb is.

GOVERNOR Pennoyer pardoned C. W. Burleigh, sentenced from Lincoln county for rape on a 10-year-old girl, and gave as the reason that the prosecuting attorney did not think the prisoner guilty. S. W. Condon, the prosecuting attorney, quickly jumps into print and declares that Burleigh was plainly guilty and to turn such a fiend loose on the public is itself a crime. A hard hit the governor with all of his rhinoceros hide ought to feel. This wholesale pardoning of guilty men is an outrage on the public. —*Albany Democrat.*

Sylvester Pennoyer's active sympathy with criminals makes mockery of justice and courts of law. There is little use in expending money to convict criminals when the governor pardons them in hot haste. His excellency ought to be shut up in the insane asylum

It is to the interest of Oregon City that the city council come to an understanding with the company that desires to build a motor line on the east side of the city. We cannot afford to loose this opportunity to secure the commencement of a line that will be ultimately extended to Molalla and beyond. We must make every reasonable and honest effort to bring business to us. If the line is built to the farmer's door, the farmer will come. The Molalla trade that now goes to Hubbard and Gervais and other towns we should divert to ourselves by a motor line.

THE Americans are presumed to beat the rest of mankind in machinery. This presumption is a symptom of "big-head." The Boston *Journal of Commerce* says: "It is a fact, although we dislike to admit it, our cotton and woolen mills, as regards machinery and the improved methods of manufacturing at a low cost, in discipline, etc., are very much behind those in England." The protective tariff has put the textile manufacturers of New England into a state of stupor, from which a healthy competition with England would awaken them, to the advantage of the whole country.

THE sugar schedule as prepared and adopted by the senate in committee of the whole, fixes a duty of 40 per cent on all grades and adds a specific tax of one-eighth of a cent a pound on refined sugar. Loaded with this sweet morsel for the sugar trust, the senate tariff bill is now under consideration by the house, which will undoubtedly repudiate the senate's corrupt bargain with the trust.

RAILROADING is almost as dangerous to life and limb as active war. During the year ending June 30, 1893, the number of workers killed on the railroads was 2727 and the number injured was 31,729. The railroad army numbers 900,000.

There are four candidates in the field for United States senator: J. N. Dolph, Binger Herman, T. H. Tongue and C. W. Fulton.

"LABOR advances by evolutionary, not revolutionary moves; by intellectual, not by physical force. The true leader of labor now is the one who seeks to keep reason enthroned—to see the masses thinking, not striking." Such were the comments of J. N. Corbin, secretary of the Knights of Labor of Denver, on the Sovereign strike order, which he refused to obey. What a pity it is that all labor leaders have not the brains of Mr. Corbin!

For stealing a few railway cars for a ride, members of the late Industrial Army were imprisoned. For stealing a whole railroad, and the earth besides, Stanford, one of the leaders of the gang of highbinders which has terrified and enslaved California for more than a quarter of a century, was sent to the United States senate. That is what is called the "rights of property."

THE strike has emphasized the duty of a citizen's loyalty to the Union and obedience to the laws that preserve the Union. President Cleveland gave the American people an object lesson in stern patriotism when he called the regular troops into Chicago to suppress the Debs-Sovereign rebellion. Grover was equal to the occasion.

THE Debs rebellion proves unfortunately a greater injury to labor than to Duke Pullman. It was initiated in a spirit of rashness and ends in discomfiture. Nearly all the great strikes of the last year or two have been dismal failures. When will labor learn wisdom? Rioting and the boycott will never reform anything.

LAST year England paid to foreign countries $540,000,000 for meat, butter, eggs and general farm and garden produce. This competition from without has ruinously reduced the price of farm lands in portions of the "tight little island." Yet the Englishman does not dream of returning to the "corn laws" of the 40's.

THE teachers of Clackamas county should make it an object to attend the institute which will open here on July 30th. All can derive benefit from it, for every man or woman, even the most wise, can learn from contact with others, especially if they all follow the same noble calling.

CONGRESSMAN Black, who has returned to Washington, is confident of democratic success in Illinois, and asserts that the republicans must have more than 40,000 majority to carry the legislature. This is owing to the careful manner in which the shrewd democrats redistricted the state.

EGYPT will produce a million bales of cotton this year, far superior to the American product. It is shipped to the United States in increasing quantities and used by the New England mills. Increase in quality not quantity can only save the Southern cotton farmer.

THE house of representatives has been polled with the interesting result that 201 have declared themselves hostile to the sugar trust and have announced that they will oppose the senate concessions. They will stand out for free raw materials first and last.

"I BELIEVE this is the strongest government on earth," said Thomas Jefferson; "the only one where every man at the call of the laws would fly to the standard of the law and meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern."

THIS is presuming too much. At the Iowa state republican convention on Wednesday at Des Moines, Rev. J. L. Weaver prayed God to drive the infamous democratic party from power. Who knows but the Lord is a democrat?

THE cost to the country of the great strike is placed at $100,000,000, one-half of which comes directly out of the pockets of the laborer and the farmer. What have we gained by the strike to offset the loss?

THE fight is now on in the senate between President Cleveland and Gorman, the champion of the sugar trust. Senator Hill has assumed the roll of Cleveland's friend. Well, the country is with him in this.

"You are a liar! You are a liar!" yelled little Mrs. Anna Diggs as she shook her fist in the face of Mrs. Lease at the big populist meeting in Topeka. Now the two women leaders don't speak as they pass.

THE senate's whisky amendment to the tariff bill would put $40,000,000 in the pockets of the whisky trust. Even a hide-bound republican must admit that the senate is woefully corrupt.

PRESIDENT Cleveland has succeeded in making it plain to Governor Altgeld that the state of Illinois is a part of the Union. A lesson like that is needed by Oregon's governor.

THE Kansas wheat is being harvested in excellent condition, and corn promises a phenomenal yield. Kansas is all right; so is Mrs. Lease.

Clover Bacteria.

The clover root bacterium produces tubercles on the roots of this plant, and equally on the roots of all the varieties of the extensive family of the leguminose, to which clover, peas, beans and many other valuable crop plants belong. These tubercles contain a large quantity of nitrogen, that element of plant food which is the basis of all those exceedingly nutritious substances of plants which we know under the generic name of albuminoids or proteine matters. They are found in the roots, and it is there and by them that the large quantity of nitrogen compounds that exist in the leaves and stems is formed and distributed through the plant.

Misfits.

"It seems too bad," said Mr. Easywell, "that authors and reviewers do not get on together better."

"Yes," replied his wife, "the world seems to be quite wrong. Judging by what one reads, the critics should all be novelists and the novelists all critics."—Washington Star.

The Way Girls Do.

Harry—Has Mabel's engagement been announced yet?

Ethel—No, but she blushes furiously every time his name is mentioned and says she just hates him.—New York World.

Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

ONE ON MOSES.

The Scenic Artist of a Chicago Theater Mixed In Spelling and History.

Scenic Artist Moses of the Schiller theater painted the scenery for "The Black Hussar," now on at that house. Mr. Moses has painted the scenery for many plays and operas in his time, but it has never happened that he has been called upon to mount this particular opera before. He was given the scene plot some time ago, and he went to work. A few days before the production Manager Prior ordered a scenic rehearsal, and when the scenes were set he went back on the stage to inspect them. It will be remembered by those who have heard "The Black Hussar" that in the second act, scene of the village square, the diplomatic magistrate is supposed to have arrayed upon the outer wall of his house a reversible picture showing the figures of Czar Alexander and Napoleon. This picture he works by a crank, so that when the French troops appear on the scene he can loyally display Napoleon, and when the Russians arrive he can readily shift to the czar. Well, after admiring the picture of Napoleon which Mr. Moses had made, Mr. Prior turned the crank attachment and swung the affair around. In place of a portrait of Alexander in full regimentals he was astonished to see the figure of a smooth faced, stern looking party, clad in a toga and wearing a vivid green laurel wreath. Turning back to Napoleon, Manager Prior called Moses and asked who it was.

"It's Napoleon," said the artist, "and I flatter myself it's a pretty tidy likeness."

"Yes, it is all right," said Prior, "but who is this supposed to represent?" And he turned the crank.

"Why, that's Cæsar," replied Moses.

"What is Cæsar doing up there?" asked the manager.

"Here he is on the scene plot," answered the artist. "It reads 'Napoleon and Cæsar,' doesn't it?"

"No, it doesn't," said Prior. "It does say, 'Napoleon,' but that is c-z-a-r, czar, not Cæsar. It means Czar Alexander."

Moses then went over to the public library, got a plate of Alexander from Fred Hild, painted out his laureled Cæsar and filled in with the uniformed Alexander which the audiences now see.—Chicago Times.

THE TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

Self Respect Demands That the United States Should Abrogate It.

Senator Turpie introduced a joint resolution declaring that it is no longer to the interest of the United States to continue the treaty ratified with Russia last April and that notice shall be given to the emperor that the treaty shall expire at the end of six months, the term prescribed in its text to precede nullification by either signer.

The immediate cause of the introduction of the resolution is refusal by Russia to permit American citizens of Hebrew faith to travel or sojourn in that country. We cannot tolerate this assumption by an absolute despotism of the right to discriminate among American citizens to the advantage of some and the injury of others.

There are clauses in the treaty which should have rendered it obnoxious to the senate and executive of the United States, who ought not to have approved it. It was approved under the illusion that in the Bering sea controversy, then unsettled, ratification of the treaty would insure for us at Washington Russian friendship desirable in the adjudication of the fisheries question.

No matter what the fallacy under which its ratification was effected it was offensive to the people of the United States, who did not submit to it the more willingly because of an implied but improper and irrelevant argument or consideration for its ratification. We gained nothing at Paris by the treaty. We were not entitled to gain anything by it.

So long as Russia continues an absolute despotism, so long as human rights in that country are utterly at the mercy of official caprice in the highest ranks and subject to the corruption or malice of officialdom in the lower planes, it ill becomes a free people to enter into any compact beneficial to Russia and discreditable to the institutions of democracy.

Russia has treated us with open contempt in violating the articles of the treaty guaranteeing to all American citizens equal rights within her domain. As she has herself broken an essential part of the treaty, it is demanded by self respect that the United States shall abrogate the instrument altogether and without delay.—Chicago Herald.

Why Few Murder Trials In Boston.

Considerable curiosity has been aroused by the statement that the Corchidi case is the first murder trial in Suffolk county in 10 years. It seems that there have been many murders in the county within the period mentioned, but rather than go to the expense of a trial the government has seen fit to accept the plea of guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced the accused on that, as it is believed that the ends of justice are as fully met in this way as in trying the man on a charge of murder in the first degree and running the risk of failing to convict. As a rule, juries do not like to bring in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree even if it is in keeping with the evidence.—Boston Transcript.

Reasonable Doubt of Its Truth.

A few days ago a dispatch was printed in the papers stating that William L. Guptill of Gouldsboro, Me., had been thrown from his carriage and killed, the details of the accident being also given. Thursday The Journal received this note written below the printed dispatch: "Mr. Editor—The above was clipped from a late paper. Yours truly, William L. Guptill." It is evident that County Commissioner Guptill is very much alive, and it is also evident that his bright wit sees the superfluity of more comment than the signature at the end of his laconic note.—Boston Journal.

The Victor Ate It.

M. C. Albertson was recently elected mayor of Hannibal, Mo., over J. H. Dickason. Both men are warm personal friends, and when the result of the election was announced the defeated candidate sent Albertson a letter, accompanied by a cake, in which he stated that "the cake had been baked by my family for the mayor elect, and now that you have won the race you will please accept the cake with my compliments."—St. Louis Times.

Planning a Big Birthday Blowout.

So far a sum of 18,000,000 taels, or nearly £3,000,000, has been subscribed by the Chinese officials and withdrawn from other funds for the purpose of celebrating the sixtieth birthday of the empress dowager. But even this enormous sum is not sufficient, and 12,000,000 more are called for to make the celebration upon what the imperial advisers deem an appropriate scale.—London Spectator.

No one in ordinary health need become bald or gray, if he will follow sensible treatment. We advise cleanliness of the scalp and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

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.

BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

HAIR GOLD RESTORED! "NERVE SEEDS." This wonderful remedy [illegible] such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, [illegible] Nervousness, Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Nervous Debility [illegible] in Generative Organs of either sex caused by excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants, which [illegible] Consumption or Insanity. Can be carried in vest pocket. $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00, by mail prepaid. With a $5.00 order we give a written guarantee to refund the money. Sold by all druggists. Write for free Medical Book sent sealed. NERVE SEED CO., Masonic Temple, Chicago. For sale in Oregon City by A. S. Cox, Druggists.

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.

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DORMITORY.

The Boarding Hall for young ladies and the Boarding Hall for young gentlemen will be under the personal supervision of Mrs. Munra, a lady of refinement and large experience. For catalogues, address J. J. WALTON, Secy. Regents.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OREGON, July 25, 1894. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., on September 11, 1894, viz: **Harvey Gibson**, H. E. No. 7929, for the N. E. ¼, Sec. 2, Twp. 3 S., R. 4 E., W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles W. Cassedy and Hugh Fitzgerald, of Dover, Ore.; J. P. Woodle and Henry Githens, of Eagle Creek, Ore. ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

In the matter of the estate of Christena Callihan, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERsigned, Samuel Engle, administrator of the estate of Christena Callihan, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, said deceased, to present them, with the necessary vouchers, within six months after the first publication of this notice, to said administrator at his residence in Molalla, county of Clackamas, and state of Oregon.

Dated the 20th day of July, 1894.

SAMUEL ENGLE, Administrator.
BROWNELL & DRESSER, Attorneys for said estate.

Plant Propagation.

Some very curious processes for propagation are practiced at the public gardens. One consists in cutting with a knife a ring around a branch of a plant. One might imagine that the intention was to kill the branch, but such is by no means the object in view. The cut having been made, a piece of wet moss is wrapped and tied around the branch at that point. Beneath this protection the sap exudes from the wound, and little rootlets are developed. After a few days the branch is cut away from the parent stem, being then itself a complete plant, with roots, all ready to put in a pot. This plan is adopted with plants of slow growth, because one plant may thus be split up into half a dozen or more of good size, instead of waiting for a seedling or little slip to develop.—Washington Star.

Insulted.

An American traveler relates that, alighting at a hotel in Granada, a man at the door put out his hand toward him. The traveler supposed that the man was the porter of the hotel and offered him his valise. The man stepped back, tossed his head and frowned scornfully. "Caramba!" he exclaimed. "Do you take me for a porter? I would have you understand that I am no porter." "Indeed? Then may I ask you, senor, what you are?" "I am a beggar, sir, and asked you for alms."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Attempt at Suicide.

It Might Have Been Prevented.

[From the Boston Post.]

While the walks in the Public Garden were crowded yesterday afternoon about 4.30 o'clock, people near the entrance gates at the corner of Beacon and Charles streets were horrified to see a man suddenly plunge a knife repeatedly into his throat and fall to the ground.

While waiting for a conveyance an officer questioned the would-be suicide, who was about 50 years of age, as to his name, address, and reason for wishing to end his life, but the man steadfastly refused to give any information regarding himself. He was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital and surgical attendance given him. Although weak from loss of blood it is probable he will recover. About 9 o'clock last night a hospital attendant got a little information from him. He said his name was Samuel D——, and that he came some weeks ago from New Brunswick. The last few days *his head has felt queer*, and he has been wandering about the city, not knowing which way to turn. What impelled him to commit his rash act he was unable to say.

The above is the familiar but terrible story of the results of mental derangement caused by overstrain of the nervous system. People who have *dizziness, headache* or *backache*, or who are troubled with *melancholy* or *despondent* feelings, are already well on the road which leads to *insanity* and *suicide*.

"Dr. Miles Medical Co.: I cannot find language in which to express my appreciation of the great benefit I have derived from the use of your Restorative Nervine. When life became a burden I would use the Nervine to soothe my weakened nerves, and to calm my exhausted and irritable brain." —MRS. H. BROWN, Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine has no equal in CURING Nervous Diseases. It contains no opiates or dangerous drugs. Sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists and Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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., S. F.
Nervous debility, Mrs. J. Lamphere, 735 Turk St., S. F.
Nervous debility, Miss R. Rosenblum, 222 17th St., S. F.
Stomach troubles, Mrs. R. L. Wheaton, 704 Post St., S. F.
Sick headaches, Mrs. M. B. Price, 16 Prospect Place, S. F.
Sick headaches, Mrs. M. Fowler, 327 Ellis St., S. F.
Indigestion, Mrs. C. D. Stuart, 1221 Mission St., S. F.
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COUNTY TREASURER'S NOTICE.

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M. L. MOORE, Treasurer of Clackamas County.

Dated Oregon City, July 12th, 1894.

EAST AND SOUTH VIA The Shasta Route OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

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South.				North.
6:15 P. M.	Lv	Portland	Ar	8:50 A. M
7:16 P. M.	Lv	Oregon City	Lv	7:49 A. M
10:45 A. M.	Ar	San Francisco	Lv	7:00 P. M

The above trains stop at all stations from Portland to Albany inclusive, Lebanon, Shedds, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene and all stations from Roseburg to Ash and inclusive.

ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY

8:30 A. M.	Lv	Portland	Ar	4:30 P. M
9:31 A. M.	Lv	Oregon City	Lv	3:29 P. M
5:50 P. M.	Ar	Roseburg	Lv	7:10 A. M

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12:15 P. M.	Ar	Corvallis	Lv	1:00 P. M.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with train of Oregon Pacific Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

4:40 P. M.	Lv	Portland	Ar	8:15 A. M
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