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In other months we forget the harsh winds of Spring. But they have their use, as some say, to blow out the bad air accumulated after Winter storms and Spring thawus. There is far more important accumulation of badness in the veins and arteries of humanity, which needs Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This great Spring Medicine clarifies the blood as nothing else can. It cures scrofula, kidney disease, liver troubles, rheumatism and kindred ailments. Thus it gives perfect health, strength and appetite for months to come.
Kidneys - "My kidneys troubled me, and on advice took Hood's Sarsaparilla which gave prompt relief, better appetite. My sleep is refreshing. It cured my wife also." MICHAEL BOYLE, 3473 Denny Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
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Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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7:40 A.M. Ar San Francisco Lv 8:07 P.M.
The above trains stop at all stations between Portland and Salem, Turner, Marion, Jefferson, Albany, Talent, Shedd, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene, Greenwald, Cottage Grove, Drain, and all stations from Eugene to Astoria, inclusive.
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8:30 p.m. Ocean Steamship From Portland. Sail every five days.
8:45 p.m. Ex. Sunday Columbia River Steamers. To Astoria and Way Landings. 4:30 p.m. Ex. Sunday
9:45 a.m. Ex. Sunday Willamette River. Oregon City, Newberg, Salem & Way Landings. 4:45 p.m. Ex. Sunday
7:00 a.m. Tual. Thur. and Sat. Willamette and Yamhill Rivers. Oregon City, Dept. & Way Landings. 8:30 p.m. Tues. and Fri.
8:30 a.m. Tues. Thurs. and Sat. Willamette River. Portland to Corral and Way Landings. 4:30 p.m. Tues. and Sat.
Lv. Astoria 2:30 a.m. daily. Spoke River. Bipsaw to Lewiston. 1:15 p.m. daily

ONE DOLLAR A PLATE.
Banquet of the Chicago Platform Democrats at New York.
NEW YORK, April 15.—The dollar Jefferson dinner of the Chicago platform democrats at the Grand Central Palace tonight in point of numbers was one of the biggest affairs ever held in this city. Nearly 3000 men and women sat down at long tables in the various rooms at the big palace. There were all kinds of people there, dressed in all kinds of clothes. White men elbowed with colored men and white women with colored women. There were four Japanese and three Chinese present, but the Chinese were merely spectators and sat up in the second gallery. They said they had come to see Mr. Bryan.
The main hall presented a different aspect from that of the Metropolitan opera-house at the \$10 dinner of the Democratic Club. There were no flower embellishments, but just long avenues of tables, covered with plain white plates. The only ornaments were bunches of celery and granite ware coffee-pots.
The boxes about the hall were festooned with flags, with silken banners suspended between the flags. At the back of the stage were two American flags draped, one bearing the portrait of Jefferson and the other the portrait of Bryan. Small portraits of Bryan were interspersed between the flags on the balconies. On the stage was an immense floral horseshoe of carnations, roses and heliotropes. It had, worked in flowers the words "Women's Bryan League." Below, in red carnations on white roses, was the name "Bryan." Surrounding all were the numerals "16 to 1." Back on the cane-bottom chairs was a magnificent bouquet of roses, American Beauties.
BRYAN'S SPEECH.
After speeches by O. H. P. Belmont, James P. Tarvin and others, Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows. He began in a calm, clear voice and was frequently interrupted with applause. Mr. Bryan referred to the gathering as probably the largest banquet ever given in the United States, and spoke of those present as being "true to the principles of democracy as written in democracy's latest creed," a statement which provoked cries of "Bravo." Referring to the Croker banquet of two nights ago, Mr. Bryan said: "A democrat has a right to pay whatever he pleases for a dinner if he has the money. The character of a political banquet is determined not by the cost of it, but by the sentiments which are woven into the post-prandial oratory."
Then taking up the political conventions of 1896, Mr. Bryan spoke of the recessions from the two leading parties. Those who left the republican party after the St. Louis convention, he said, took a name so different from the republican name that no one would mistake the one for the other. They made a bold and earnest fight; and since that campaign, Mr. Bryan declared, "they have neither gone back, nor, standing outside, have they attempted to write the platform of the party which they left." As compared with the action of the silver republicans, Mr. Bryan held up the course of the "national democrats" and said: "There can be no harmony between those whose opinions are as antagonistic as the opinions set forth in the Chicago platform and the Indianapolis platform. All we ask is that those who come into the democratic party shall be a part of the democratic party. We simply insist that a man cannot be a political bigamist. He cannot be wedded to the name of our party and to the principles of some other party. We simply ask that he shall get a formal divorce, either from our name or from their principles."
Continuing, Mr. Bryan declared that the Chicago platform was written by the representatives of the democratic party in the most democratic convention that has been held in a quarter of a century, and that "every plank of it is stronger today than when the platform was written." He added: "Those who believe that we should invite into the democratic party all those who cannot share in the purposes and the aspirations of that party—I cannot speak for others, I speak for myself—are wrong, and I say that I would not abstract from it a single plank to get back every man who left it. Nor do I believe we could draw people to us by cowardice. The day for ambiguity has passed. That platform means something, and if you ask me why it was that in the campaign of 1896 the hearts of the people were stirred as they have not been lately stirred, I will tell you that it was because the struggling masses found in the platform an inspiration, and aggregated wealth found in it a menace to every man who robs his neighbor for his own benefit. It was those who have entrenched themselves by abuses of government who objected to that platform, and well they might object, because that platform was aimed at every abuse of government, and I was glad that I was supported by those who would have only asked me for just laws. I am glad that the 6,500,000 who voted for me simply wanted me to get other people's hands out of their pockets [Applause] and not to get their hands into other people's pockets."
After reviewing the various planks of

the democratic platform of 1896, Mr. Bryan spoke briefly of the republican legislation under the present administration, speaking especially of the war revenue legislation, the stamp tax and the failure to reach the incomes of the rich and the corporations. He said: "The republican party, in all its policies, is putting the dollar above the man, and in that is departing from the doctrine of Lincoln, its founder, for in 1859 he said the republican party believes in both the man and the dollar, but in cases of conflict the man before the dollar. The republican party is putting the dollar above the man in all its legislation, and nowhere is it more apparent than in matters of taxation. The republican party is not trying to restore justice in taxation. The war has shown that when this government deals with an individual its power is unlimited, but when it deals with property its power is limited. It can draft the citizen, but it cannot touch the dollar. In the hour of peril the nation can take the son from his mother and the husband from his wife and send them up in front of the enemy's gun, but it dare not lay its finger on the wealth of the rich and make them contribute their share."
Mr. Bryan discussed the question of bimetallism at length, repeating well-known arguments, and said: "I have been asked why I am not willing to drop the money question. I reply: 'Because the money question went drop us.' I know not what others may desire or what they may be willing to do, but I am not willing that our declarations against the gold standard shall be dropped as long as a handful of English financiers can determine the financial policy of 70,000,000 of American people. And some say that if we will not drop the money question, we ought to drop the ratio of 16 to 1. When you find a man opposed to 16 to 1, inquire, and you will find that he was never in favor of it, and then inquire again and you will find that there is no other ratio that he is in favor of. We have needed international bimetallism as a delusion and a snare in 1896. It has been proved to be so since 1896. We declared for the ratio 16 to 1 in 1896, and no other party has risen to advocate any other ratio but 16 to 1. Until some other party proposes something else and tries to secure bimetallism at some other ratio, there is no reason why we should discuss ratio with them. The ratio of 16 to 1 was decided upon, not at the Chicago convention, but at the primaries which elected delegates to attend the Chicago convention. The ratio of 16 to 1 had been submitted to the people, and those who wanted it in 1896 are in favor of it now and they know why they are in favor of it. The ratio of 16 to 1 is the ratio at which our gold and silver coins now circulate. We simply ask reinstatement of the law that was on the statute books, where it was before the act of demonetization was secretly passed.

"When people ask us to drop our fight on the money question and fight the trusts, I remember that the republican party is today preparing to organize a trust potent for evil than all the industrial trusts combined. There is a bill now before congress reported by the republican committee that turns over to the national banks the absolute control of the paper money of this country. It provides for the retirement of the greenbacks by an issue of bonds drawing 2 1/2 per cent; it provides that banks shall be permitted to issue up to par value of bonds and the 1 per cent tax on circulation shall be reduced to a small fraction on 1 per cent. Here is your evidence of good republican policy. They want to issue bonds in place of greenbacks and tax the people to pay the interest on the bonds, and then they refuse the tax that banks now pay on the circulation that they have. Why pile up the taxes on the people and lower the taxes on the banks?"
In the conclusion, Mr. Bryan declared against the increase of the standing army denouncing it as an unnecessary burden upon the people. He urged that the Porto Ricans should be given their choice between annexation and a republic of their own.
A reference to the United States as a bully for striking down the Filipino natives created the greatest enthusiasm of the night. There was a mighty demonstration when he said that it was this country that inspired the Filipino with love of liberty. The American government of the Filipino is despotism, he declared, and this was loudly applauded. It was not surprising, he said, that a country that should send to England for a financial policy, as it had two years ago, should now send there for a colonial policy. This was received with wild applause. When he intimated that he wanted to stop, he was told to go on, and many requested him to talk more on imperialism. When he said, "We may fail in 1900," there were tumultuous cries of "No, never."

"When he concluded another hurricane of applause broke forth. Men and women acted wildly. Men again threw up their hats and women waved their cloaks and handkerchiefs and shouted and jumped up and down. Mr. Bryan spoke one hour and nine minutes. He was in as good voice when he finished as when he began. When Mr. Bryan had finished there was a great rush to him on the platform. He was almost

suffocated by the crush. It required five policemen to force a way through the crowd for him. He shook hands on all sides.
Of the dinner, Mr. Bryan said this: "This is the greatest dinner I ever attended. I think it is the greatest ever held in the United States. The hearts of the people are all right."
Jefferson Day at Milwaukee.
MILWAUKEE, April 13.—The Jefferson Club, of Milwaukee, observed the natal day of the founder of democracy in a most fitting manner by a banquet at the Pirkington house tonight, which was attended by over 400 guests. Colonel William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was the guest of honor, and delivered the principal address. Delegations of democrats were in attendance from many towns throughout the state.

MARKET REPORTS.
PORTLAND.
(Corrected on Thursday.)
Flour—Best \$2.90@3.20; Graham \$2.65.
Wheat—Walla Walla 58@59c; valley 58c; bluestone 59@60c.
Oats—White 45@46c; gray 42@43c.
Barley—Feed \$22; brewing \$22.
Millstuffs—Bran \$17; middlings \$22; shorts \$18; chop \$16.
Hay—Timothy \$8@9; clear \$7@8; Oregon wild \$6.
Butter—Fancy creamery 50c; seconds 49@45c; dairy, 32@42 1/2c; store 20@27 1/2c.
Eggs—14c.
Poultry—Mixed chickens \$4@4.50; hens \$4.50@5; springs \$3.50@4; geese \$6@8; ducks \$7@7.50; live turkeys 12 1/2@13 1/2; dressed, 14@16c.
Cheese—Full cream 12 1/2c per pound; Young America 15c.
Potatoes—Burbanks \$1.40@1.65; Early Rose \$1.10@1.25; sweets 2@2 1/2c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets 90c; turnips 75c per sack; garlic 7c per lb; cabbage \$1.25 @1.60 per 100 pounds; cauliflower 75c per dozen; parsnips 75c per sack; celery 70@75c per dozen; asparagus 6@7c; peas 6@7c per pound.
Onions—75c@81.
Apples—\$1.25@1.75.
Dried Fruit—Apples evaporated 4@5 1/2c; un-dried sacks or boxes 3@3 1/2c; pear-apple and evaporated 5@6c; pitless plum 4@5 1/2c; Italian prunes 3@4c; extra silver choice 5@6c.
OREGON CITY.
[Corrected on Thursday.]
Wheat, wagon, 52c.
Oats, 46c.
Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.25.
Eggs, 13 1/2 to 15c per dozen.
Butter, 30 to 50c per roll.
Onions, 70 to 90c per sack.
Dried apples, 5 to 6c per pound.
Dried prunes—Italians, 3 1/2c; petite and German, 1 1/2c.
Green apples, 85c to \$1.25 per box.

How To Find Out.
Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.
WHAT TO DO.
There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty cent and one dollar sizes.
You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention that you read this generous offer in the Oregon City Courier-Herald.

Tonight
If your liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of Hood's Pills
On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.

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I have erected on south side of Main St., near Wooden Mills, Oregon City, a good yard for the benefit of the public with first-class stock and a waiting room for the ladies.
My prices are as follows: Stall room for team 10c, single rig 10c, double rig 15c. Also horse kept by the day, week or month. Barn room to rent by the month, also corral for loose stock. Feed always on hand.
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General Blacksmith,
Opp. Chamber's Store, OREGON CITY
Special Attention Given to all kinds of Tool Work.
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