

OREGON CITY COURIER-HERALD CONSOLIDATED.

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The date opposite your address on the paper denotes the time to which you have paid. If this notice is marked your subscription is due.

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Transient advertisements: Per week—1 inch 50c, 2 inches 75c, 3 inches \$1.00, 4 inches \$1.25, 5 inches \$1.50, 6 inches \$1.75, 7 inches \$2.00, 8 inches \$2.25, 9 inches \$2.50, 10 inches \$2.75, 11 inches \$3.00, 12 inches \$3.25, 13 inches \$3.50, 14 inches \$3.75, 15 inches \$4.00, 16 inches \$4.25, 17 inches \$4.50, 18 inches \$4.75, 19 inches \$5.00, 20 inches \$5.25, 21 inches \$5.50, 22 inches \$5.75, 23 inches \$6.00, 24 inches \$6.25, 25 inches \$6.50, 26 inches \$6.75, 27 inches \$7.00, 28 inches \$7.25, 29 inches \$7.50, 30 inches \$7.75, 31 inches \$8.00, 32 inches \$8.25, 33 inches \$8.50, 34 inches \$8.75, 35 inches \$9.00, 36 inches \$9.25, 37 inches \$9.50, 38 inches \$9.75, 39 inches \$10.00, 40 inches \$10.25, 41 inches \$10.50, 42 inches \$10.75, 43 inches \$11.00, 44 inches \$11.25, 45 inches \$11.50, 46 inches \$11.75, 47 inches \$12.00, 48 inches \$12.25, 49 inches \$12.50, 50 inches \$12.75, 51 inches \$13.00, 52 inches \$13.25, 53 inches \$13.50, 54 inches \$13.75, 55 inches \$14.00, 56 inches \$14.25, 57 inches \$14.50, 58 inches \$14.75, 59 inches \$15.00, 60 inches \$15.25, 61 inches \$15.50, 62 inches \$15.75, 63 inches \$16.00, 64 inches \$16.25, 65 inches \$16.50, 66 inches \$16.75, 67 inches \$17.00, 68 inches \$17.25, 69 inches \$17.50, 70 inches \$17.75, 71 inches \$18.00, 72 inches \$18.25, 73 inches \$18.50, 74 inches \$18.75, 75 inches \$19.00, 76 inches \$19.25, 77 inches \$19.50, 78 inches \$19.75, 79 inches \$20.00, 80 inches \$20.25, 81 inches \$20.50, 82 inches \$20.75, 83 inches \$21.00, 84 inches \$21.25, 85 inches \$21.50, 86 inches \$21.75, 87 inches \$22.00, 88 inches \$22.25, 89 inches \$22.50, 90 inches \$22.75, 91 inches \$23.00, 92 inches \$23.25, 93 inches \$23.50, 94 inches \$23.75, 95 inches \$24.00, 96 inches \$24.25, 97 inches \$24.50, 98 inches \$24.75, 99 inches \$25.00, 100 inches \$25.25

Local notices: Five cents per line per week per month 25c.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

OREGON CITY, APRIL 20, 1900.

CITIZENS' TICKET.

For Representatives, OTTO GENGELBACH, of Clackamas

GILBERT HEDGES, of Oregon City

JOHN P. COLE, of Aurora

For Commissioners, LEVI STEINMAN, of Liberal

T. L. TURNER, of Stafford

For Sheriff, JOHN J. COOKE, of Oregon City

For Clerk, ELMER H. COOPER, of Canby

For Recorder, HENRY THEISSEN, of Milwaukie

For Treasurer, ALFRED LUELLING, of Milwaukie

For Assessor, LONGSTREET VAUGHAN, of Molalla

For School Superintendent, SHIRLEY BUCK, of Canby

For Coroner, DR. M. C. STRICKLAND, of Oregon City

For Surveyor, D. F. WARNER, of Curvsville

PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we believe in returning to the policy of the fathers, to the end that the Declaration of Independence shall be the source of our political inspiration and of our patriotism and to the end that the constitution of the United States shall remain the sheet anchor and safeguard of our liberties.

Resolved, That we denounce the imperialistic tendencies of the republican party, and in the broken promises of the present administration to the people we recognize this party as an enemy of good government.

Resolved, That we denounce the McKinley administration for its action in passing the Porto Rican tariff bill and view with alarm and disfavor this attempted subversion of our national constitution.

Resolved, That we favor the issuance of all monies by the government; that we favor municipal ownership; that we favor the abrogation of all class legislation; and that we favor the election of senators by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the Boers of the South African republics in their struggle for liberty and national existence.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the initiative and referendum, and pledge our legislators to work and vote for the pending amendment to the end that it be submitted to a vote of the people.

We demand honest and efficient administration of county affairs on the part of our county officials, and that the county printing be let to the lowest bidder.

We are unalterably opposed to boss rule in county, state and national affairs.

We welcome to our all our good citizens in this our effort to put patriotism above party and to make civic virtue the key note to party success.

Resolved, That the Oregon legislative assembly be asked to pass a law making it a penalty for manufacturers to work their hands more than six days per week or more than 12 hours on one shift.

BOSSISM in politics is dangerous and corruptive. The voters will therefore promote their own interests if they defeat the Brownell ticket.

AN international effort will be made by the farmers to control the world's wheat markets by limiting production and to fix the minimum price at \$1 per bushel. A farmers' trust is what we are patiently hoping for.

THE American clipper ship Sea Witch, laden with 1700 tons of flour and forage for the Transvaal, ran the British blockade at Delagoa Bay. Captain Howes had a smoke with Uncle Kruger at Pretoria while his cargo was being unloaded.

KEUFF, the great manufacturer of the implements for killing men, employs 42,000 people. He has a monopoly, but his monopoly is not fenced off by a tariff wall. He competes with the world, and is sure of a market so long as the present kind of civilization persists.

In our last issue we mentioned the fact that Bro. Porter was trying to down A. S. Dresser, who was endorsed by the Brownell county convention for joint representative, but he failed. The article appeared to read as though Mr. Scott had promised Porter a two-years contract for the county printing, when Porter, Mr. Scott says, took it for granted that because he was being supported by the senator from Marion, that that man could get what he wanted from Scott. This shows the depths to which "Senator" Porter will stoop to gain a "trick."

In Multnomah, no less than in Clackamas, there is a feeling of rebellion among republicans against one-man power. Grafter Brownell here is duplicated by Graftor Doe and Graftor Roe there. Party lines are loosening and the corruptionists will likely get it in the neck in June and November.

THE English government is pleased because the Indian budget presents what is called a "favorable showing." That millions of the inhabitants of India are dying of want is not considered in this showing. For 200 years the English vampire has civilized that unhappy country with an eye on the favorable budget.

THE Enterprise, the organ that hired a professional mudslinger during last campaign, has commenced in the same line this year. The Courier-Herald is and always was opposed to mudslinging, but if the worthy senator from Marion county wishes it thus, we might accommodate him. He devotes over a column to mud and this paper in his last issue.

THE Sviet, the organ of the war party in St. Petersburg, says that "the expulsion of the English who are attempting to root themselves in Beloochistan and Southern Persia is imperative." "Forward" is the policy advocated by the Russian press and persistently followed by the Russian government. There may be truth, therefore, in the report that Russia contemplates seizing Herat and advancing from thence to Cabul, from which point the march to the plains of the Indus would be comparatively easy of accomplishment.

JAMES J. HILL and nine other railroad magnates, known as the "Big Ten," are planning to consolidate the principal trunk lines of the country. If this their plot against the common weal succeeds, they will discharge 50,000 men and raise the freight rates. The shrewd railway lord knows the value of co-operation; he has faith that with million aire socialism the country is safe, perfectly safe. But from the tyranny of labor unions, which would compel him to treat the workingman justly, good devil, deliver him!

NOW THAT Hon. George C. Brownell has done with chasing his congressional boomlet, he can devote his peculiar talents to booming the republican ticket. That these talents are not of a common order is an acknowledged fact, for in 1898 even the Oregonian was constrained to admit that "he is contemptible and despicable beyond all comparison and competition." The honorable gentleman is hence peculiarly fitted to be the representative of that gang of grafters, with Hanna as boss, who have possession of the national government.

A WEALTHY farmer of Marion county who was a delegate to the populist state convention at Portland stated privately that the social democracy could poll 1000 votes in his county. Since socialists have been organizing lodges in this county and Multnomah during the winter, it is hard guessing how strong they are in this part of the Willamette valley. The storm is gathering. We cannot assuage its stress by shutting our eyes. The rotten republican party is recruiting the socialist army with alarming rapidity. The robber barons do not see the signs of the times, because their god, the devil, in the words of Emerson, "is an ass"

SINCE the republican state convention, the Ryan and anti-Brownell republicans have an excuse, if it is a small one, to support the one-man ticket put up by the boss. J. U. Campbell, a lieutenant in the Spanish-American war, was indorsed in the one-man convention of this county for district attorney and went to the state convention expecting to get the nomination for the office, but on arriving found that Judge Ryan had been there before him, and he was promptly turned down and a man from Astoria nominated instead. He will have to take a dose of the medicine he and Brownell administered to the rank-and-file republicans on March 31st.

AT the shoe factories in Brockton, Mass., a pair of men's fine shoes that retails at \$3.50 is made and packed in a box in 29 1/2 minutes. That is to say, for every half hour of time employed in the shoe factory, men, women and children considered, a pair of such shoes is produced. By the old hand process, a journeyman made three pairs of these shoes a week, and made a living at it. Each of the 21,000 men, women and children that work in the shoe factories of Brockton can, therefore, if employed 300 10-hour days annually, produce 6000 pairs of \$3.50 shoes. As the men get a wage of \$50 per month, it needs no reflection to perceive that the employers' and middlemen's profits are enormous and that we are paying too much for shoe leather.

THE Enterprise is still harping on the county printing. This seems to stick in its craw, for some reason. We still maintain we did not agree in our contract with the county to publish sheriff sales for \$25 per inch, but we voluntarily came down from \$3 and were not

forced to do so. We published delinquent tax sales for \$1.20 per inch and furnished stationery for 75 per cent of former prices, as per contract. Brother Porter talks about "led" notices. How long since he or any one else has dictated how this paper shall be printed or run? He fails to state that he charges \$3 per inch for notices set in minion, a size larger type than we use, and he has about half the circulation. He isn't so slow himself. A man that was given outright a newspaper and then makes candidates put up before he will support them shows the stuff he's made of. He's a grafter from "way back."

ON May 8, 1899, before Joe Chamberlain had gotten into bad company and sold his soul to the devil, he said in parliament: "In some quarters the idea is put forward that the government ought to have issued an ultimatum to President Kruger; an ultimatum which would certainly have been rejected and which must have led to war. Sir, I do not propose to discuss such a contingency as that. A war in South Africa would be one of the most serious wars that could be possibly waged. It would be in the nature of a civil war; it would be a long war, a costly war, a bitter war. To go to war with President Kruger in order to force upon him reforms in the internal affairs of the state in which secretaries of state standing in this place have repudiated all right of interference on our part, that would be a course of action as immoral as it would be unwise."

THE huge machine built to unload ore and coal from large vessels on the great lakes has been perfected and put in use. With this machine as much work can be accomplished by six men in one hour as 1000 men can do in one day! Two more machines just like it will be built and put in use, which undoubtedly means the discharge of 80 out of every 100 men employed. If, as is not at all unreasonable, these three machines are able to do the work of 20,000 shovellers, then 10,000 of these men will be compelled to join the vast army of the unemployed. What will these men and those dependent on them do for a living? Is there anything in our social or governmental economy that serves as a compensation for so great a loss to so many persons? No, there is none. But this great loss signifies more profits to the wealthy owner of the ships.

THE LOAD OF TRUST WATER.

THE trusts, or so-called industrialists, are capitalized at \$3,000,000,000, one-half of which is water. A five per cent earning on this four billions of water means a total of two hundred million dollars per annum.

IT is a heavier burden thrust upon the consumer of this country than that imposed upon the people of Germany in supporting a standing army of nearly half a million men. Germany's annual budget for the army is about 600,000,000 marks or \$150,000,000. It is an amount equal to nearly the entire wheat crop of the United States for 1899, at 50 cents per bushel. This burden falls back upon the shoulders of the "man with the hoe." The attempt to earn \$200,000,000 annually upon something which never existed, is virtually a tax levied upon the consumers of trust articles. Capital, we are told, is timid, yet capitalists feed over each other in subscribing for stock issued upon wind, backed by faith in the gullibility of the people and the continuance of the trust party in power. Capitalists are shy of inflation, yet 5 per cent of this inflation foets up more than all the silver minted in any ten consecutive years of our history.

DOES this stock stand for honest dollars? In attempting to pay dividends on this dishonest capitalization prices have been forced up from ten to two hundred per cent. This has been shown to be true on a list of several hundred articles. Tinware and enameled ware have been advanced from forty to sixty per cent. Cracker have been nearly doubled in price. Nails and barbed wire have within fourteen months been advanced 180 per cent; where one year ago it took three bushels of wheat to buy a hundred pounds of wire or nails, now it takes eight bushels. So we may go on down the list.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

IN his address to the anti-trust conference at Chicago, President Lockwood said: "One of the greatest jurists that ever lived has said that a public highway cannot be private property. Here is a proposition that I desire to present to you: "That the reduced rate of interest which the people will save on the railroad debt by government ownership will pay for the entire railway system of the United States in less than 50 years. The average rate of interest today on the railroad bonded indebtedness in the United States is 5 per cent. The government can place the entire railroad debt at from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent, and the 2 per cent annual interest saved will pay for the entire railway system of the United States in less than 50 years. "Yes, we not only save in interest enough in 50 years to pay for the entire

railway system and own it ourselves, but we take at once the corrupt and corrupting influence of this railway capital away and out of our political life. And we do something more which is ten thousand times more important than that; we re-establish the equal rights of the people over the highways of our country. And then these brigands who stand upon the highways of commerce today and rob the producers and consumers of hundreds of millions annually—then these brigands will lose their occupation; aye, and they will be climbing over one another trying to get out of the country before they can be indicted and sent to the penitentiary as a punishment for their crimes"

THE PORTO RICAN INFAMY

THE Chicago Times-Herald, a leading republican journal that has remained a steadfast friend of President McKinley, thus expresses its opinion of the infamous Porto Rican tariff bill:

Americans wonder and scoff at the fatuity with which British commanders permit themselves to be entrapped and humiliated by Boer strategists in South Africa, while under their own eyes in Washington the republican leaders are rushing open-eyed into as fatal a trap as ever yawned before a great party.

In vain are the warning cries of faithful friends.

In vain are the appeals to duty, justice and good faith.

In vain the traditions of the republic.

In vain are all invocations to save the nation's pledged word from dishonor.

In vain are rumblings of popular wrath, the threats of party disaster.

Rooted in dishonor by petty political considerations and sordid special interests, the republican majority in the senate jammed through the iniquitous Porto Rican tariff bill.

Never in the history of military or political warfare has there been such an instance of benighted and foolhardy leadership.

This is not a political question, but a moral one, and the American people will not accept the intrigues of Washington politicians or the interests of trade as superseding the teachings of the decalogue and the gospels.

After the senate, the house of representatives!

After the house, the president!

And after the president—and greater than senate, house and president—the PEOPLE!

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

THE total wealth of the United States, according to the estimates of the government's official statisticians, is sixty-two billions of dollars. Upon this wealth is bonded and mortgaged indebtedness of over forty billions of dollars. The annual interest on this debt is not less than three billions of dollars. This is an annual tax on every man, woman and child in the whole country of \$34.34, or on every family of five persons of \$171.50.

As a matter of fact, the producers, the actual working people, pay it all, but they do not yet understand the means by which this monstrous injustice is accomplished.

We have eight billions of dollars bonded indebtedness held abroad, on which we pay annually three hundred and twenty million dollars interest.

There are more than nine million mortgages on American homes and lands. Thirty thousand people own thirty-five billion dollars, or more than one-half the wealth of the nation. Fifty million Americans own no homes, and have to pay either rent or interest.

There are three million unemployed men in this free America, or about one-fourth of the total voting population; 1,200,000 child laborers below the age of 16 working long hours in factories and sweat shops; 2,000,000 women toiling 12 to 16 hours a day for such beggarly wages that they must either die of want or live, by shame.

Twenty-seven individuals or corporations own in the United States 22,532,000 of land, while three million American citizens are out of employment.

We have 240,000 saloons. Twenty-three thousand men and women are killed and mangled on railroads of this country annually for the want of safeguards. There were 10,500 murders in 1896, a gain of a thousand per cent in ten years, while the population gains only a hundred per cent in 25 years. This is an average of more than one murder each hour in the day for every day in the year, to which must be added 7000 suicides last year, and these increasing more rapidly than the murders.

Thirty-five thousand little children are dying annually from starvation and want; 20,000 people of all ages dying annually in New York city alone from want.

Two hundred and sixty thousand great financial failures during the last 35 years; a million more failures of men for less than \$3000 each, small grocers, restaurants, hotels, etc.—average business men—"the bone and sinew of the nation." Bank embezzlements and failures during 1896, \$25,000,000. The foreclosure of not less than 25 per cent of the farms and homes of the people.

Two hundred and ten million acres of public lands granted to railroad corporations. These are the bitter fruits of ignorance, apathy, prejudice and partisan-

ship on the part of the people by which their rulers have been aided and encouraged to pile up this monstrous iniquity. Forty billion dollars debt. Nine million mortgages. Three million unemployed men.—Class Struggle.

OUR ALLY, ENGLAND.

THE assertion is boldly made by those not in sympathy with the tortuous policy of the administration that it has so far bound itself up in diplomatic alliance with Great Britain that it positively cannot move hand or foot except with English consent. There is reason to believe that when the Treaty of Paris was negotiated the Anglo-American-China development company was a powerful factor and this company represented a union of English and American capitalists who have undertaken to exploit the Empire of China. No one supposes for a moment that the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines was conceded by England without some diplomatic understanding with the state department of our government, and the vaunted open-door policy of Secretary Hay has not been advanced without an understanding between our government and Great Britain as to the tariff status in the Philippines and the attitude of the United States toward the dismemberment of China. Senator Lodge has distinctly declared that our policy is aimed at participation in the Chinese affair. It is claimed that the administration has an understanding with Great Britain that the open door shall be maintained in the Philippines, and the desperate state of the republican mind is due to the discovery that the pledges of the United States to England cannot be executed without violating the constitution of the United States. The Anglo-maniacs are challenged to disprove that the United States is in the Philippines upon the sufferance of England, and that the woeful and shameful waiver in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of our right to fortify the Nicaragua canal was a part of the price paid for our peaceful possession of the Philippines.

THE SOUTH.

Sketch of a Trip Through Seventeen States by the Editor.

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There are many points of interest in New Orleans. Its markets are a peculiar feature. Here you will find displayed fruits, vegetables, fish, game, meats, etc. You will also find small coffee and lunch stands so that shoppers or visitors can refresh themselves. We partook of an excellent lunch in the French market by buying the edibles and having them cooked to order. There are four markets in the city, the French, Poydras, Magazine and Dryades.

The cemeteries of New Orleans are very peculiar and interesting. The graves and tombs are built entirely above ground and were well kept and presented a neat appearance. The people of this place seem to take pride in outdoing their neighbors in the way of tombs and monuments. If a body is buried on top of the ground it is covered with earth and cemented in, as the loveliness of the ground prevents vaults being dug on account of water, the ground being six feet below sea level. Many societies and the richer families have tombs, and the coffins are shoved endwise in pigeonholes in the walls on either side, and sealed up. Some of these cost thousands of dollars. The tombs of the army of Tennessee and of the army of Northern Virginia in Metairie cemetery are grand. The former contains a chapel, and here are buried such noted personages as Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson and Gen. Beauregard. The poorer classes rent these "pigeon holes," and after a number of years the ashes are purchased back and the tombs rented a gain to some other unfortunate. The most noted cemeteries are the Metairie, Greenwood, Lafayette and Chalmette, which was the battleground of January 8, 1815.

Other points of interest are the U. S. mint, lake Pontchartrain, the numerous statues and squares, the levees, Audobon park, which was the seat of Cotton exposition, the theatres including the old French theatre, Howard memorial library and hall, where the Jeff Davis collection of curios is located, Tulane university, custom house and postoffice, old Spanish fort, city park, etc.

The sewers of the city are built on top of the ground alongside the sidewalk and are open, in which water is supposed to be running all the time. The streets are all paved with flat stones and the sewage doesn't run off as well as one from the north or west would expect, but the Southerners seem satisfied. They say all the refuse that is not carried off is dried up by the hot summer sun. To our notion there is no wonder they have yellow fever, although the white resident does not seem to be afraid of it, but from the looks of the well-filled cemeteries we should say they died once in a while, at least.

We were given a steamer ride on the Mississippi on February 28th, but we did not enjoy it very much as it was very windy and cold, the only disagreeable day we spent in the south. The weather in New Orleans compared with

the weather in Oregon at the time we were there and seemed quite like home. The Mississippi river steamer differs from our river steamers in having two smokestacks instead of one.

The swamps through southern Louisiana are partly covered with water, cypress timber, which is used for lumber, and small plant palms, such as the writer has in his office window, and were formerly inhabited by alligators and runaway negroes. The alligators are fast being exterminated and alligator farms are now features of the South.

Restaurants, cafes and oyster counters are very plentiful in New Orleans, and from the quantity of oyster shells used for roads, the people must eat a dozen raw before each meal and another dozen before going to bed. The oysters of the Mississippi are very large; a dozen and a half made the writer a good meal although a native can eat several dozen every day. Oysters are very cheap costing 10 and 15 cents per dozen on the half shell at the bars.

After three days of convention we departed for Bay St. Louis, where we were given a carriage ride along the oyster shell road and a lunch; then for Gulfport, where we were given a reception, oyster roast, a boat ride on the gulf, etc. The next morning we found ourselves in the pine woods of Southern Mississippi, 20 miles from the next town where we were expected to breakfast, with a broken engine. Having waited several hours, we arrived at Hattiesburg, Miss., where we were given a barbecue. Here the weather was too warm for comfort, but the following morning we were too cold for comfort while crossing the Ohio river at Cairo, arriving at St. Louis later in the day, where the streets were being cleaned of snow and ice. In our trip through the South we traveled by the Illinois Central, the Louisville & Nashville, and the Queen & Crescent.

Must Have More Room.

For the last fifteen years, Oregon City has had the name of being a poor field for any mercantile enterprise, on account of the short distance to the metropolis.

No doubt that there was some justification to this theory, as many newcomers tried to run stores with a special line of goods and just as many had to close their doors after a short period of unsuccessful operation, all on account of Portland competition.

But after all we are proud to state that there is one firm in this town that would not get discouraged by failures of other stores; on the contrary, these wide-awake men, B. S. Bellomy and Frank Busch, worked with more energy and skill and finally brought their establishment to a point where it is a household item for the people of Clackamas county.

This firm, seeking larger salerooms, two years ago occupied the Weinhard building, the most commodious stores in Oregon City. But after two successful years, our housefurnishers again need more room, in order to accommodate the demands of their growing trade.

They have under construction a building 25x55 feet adjoining their present storerooms, which will be ready for occupancy by the 23d of this month. So we will say that Messrs. Bellomy & Busch's establishment is a living proof that Oregon City is a good field for merchants and that by judiciously advertising, trade is invited to come to Oregon City and also benefits those merchants that seldom advertise their goods.

For Over Fifty Years.

AN OLD AND WELL-TRIED REMEDY.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It is pleasant to the taste, sold by Druggists in every part of the World. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

Farmers and Others.

When you visit Portland don't fail to get your meals at the Royal Restaurant, First and Madison. They serve an excellent meal at a moderate price. Their waiters and waitresses aim to please everybody, and very seldom fail. Just think! A good, square meal, with pudding and pie, 15 cents. You call and be convinced that it is without doubt the best place in the city.

A Horrible Outbreak.

"Of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scaldhead," writes O. D. Isbell of Morganton, Tenn., but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured her. It's a guaranteed cure for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and Piles. Only 25c at Geo. A. Harding's.

Water-power, Sawmill Property and Timber Land For Sale.