

21st YEAR

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1908

NO. 27

SO DECEPTIVE

Many Oregon City People Fail to Realize the Seriousness.

Backache is so deceptive. It comes and goes—keeps you guessing. Learn the cause—then cure it. Nine times out of ten it comes from the kidneys. That's why Doan's Kidney Pills cure it. Cure every kidney ail from backache to diabetes. Here's a case to prove it: Mrs. D. Murphy, widow, who lives at 395 Ivon St. Portland, says: "Years ago, when living in Kansas I was greatly troubled with kidney complaint. At that time, I was, I might say, perfectly helpless for months, but in time it wore away as mysteriously as it came. It did not bother me again until last fall when there was every symptom of its return, and knowing what I had suffered formerly I began to look around for something to check it, and on looking over the paper I noticed Doan's Kidney Pills highly recommended so I procured them and took them as directed. It only required a few days' treatment to ward off the attack. Since then I have recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to a number of my friends." Plenty more proof like this from Oregon City people. Call at C. G. Huntley's drug store and ask what his customers report. For sale by all dealers. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

Doesn't Respect Old Age. It's shameful when youth fails to show proper respect for old age, but just the contrary in the case of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They cut off maladies no matter how severe and irrespective of old age. Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Fever, Constipation all yield to this perfect pill. 25c at Geo. A. Harding's drug store.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Lavative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

BUY THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

Do not be deceived by those who advertise a \$60.00 Sewing Machine for \$20.00. This kind of a machine can be bought from us or any of our dealers from \$15.00 to \$18.00.

THE NEW HOME IS THE BEST. The Feed determines the strength or weakness of Sewing Machines. The Double Feed combined with other strong points makes the New Home the best Sewing Machine to buy.

Write for CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and prices before purchasing.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS. 28 Union Sq. N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Atlanta, Ga., St. Louis, Mo., Dallas, Tex., San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE BY C. S. CRANE, Agent, 350 Morrison St., PORTLAND, ORE



THE MORNING TUB

cannot be enjoyed in a basin of limited capacity nor where the water supply and temperature is uncertain by reason of defective plumbing or heating apparatus. To have both part in thorough working order will not prove expensive if the work is done by

F. C. CADKE

Free Holiday Games Lion Coffee at your Grocer's. 60 different games—all new—one in each package of Lion Coffee.

THIS IS THE PUMPKIN THAT LINDSEY RAISED

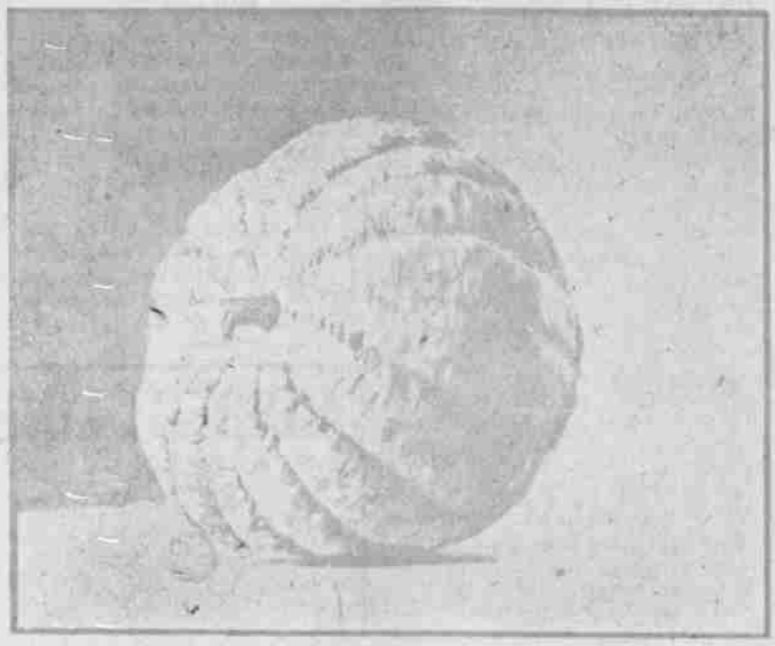
How Many Seeds in the "Big Fellow" is the All Absorbing Question.

"IT IS JUST AS EASY AS FALLING OFF A LOG"

Why not try it?

A \$400 Piano is not picked up in the street every day.

The pumpkin we cut last year had 404 seed in it.



A good guess would be not less than two seed and not more than 5000 seeds.

That is a good "tip"—take it.

Study up on pumpkinology. It will do you good. You may conclude that you have a "pumpkin head," but if you get the piano you will be sure that you are a wise guy

Stole a Steamer

Remarkable Exploit of a Slave Pilot During the Civil War.

How He Captured a Confederate Transport and Turned It Over to the Federal Forces.

General Robert Smalls of Beaufort S. C., one of the most influential and well to do colored men in the south, bears the unique distinction of having stolen a vessel from the Confederates and bringing it safely into the Union lines. The transport Planter, the vessel stolen, was the special dispatch boat of General Ripley, the Confederate post commander at Charleston, S. C., and Robert Smalls was serving in the capacity of wheelman, but was virtually the pilot. In those days no negro could be a pilot in southern waters, but Smalls really did the work of a pilot and it was while serving in this capacity that he found his chance to steal the transport. "I sometimes wonder," said General Smalls recently while discussing the incident, "if it can really be true that I am here under my own vine and fig tree after taking the chances I did with the Planter, but I know that I am here and I know, too, that I hope to end my days right here where I was born. I will come pretty near remaining here until I pass to the beyond if laws are not enacted which will make it impossible for a colored man to live in the state. I love the state of my nativity but it's an awful gloomy outlook here sometimes for the colored race. "But about the taking of the Planter. We had been engaged in May, 1863, in removing guns from Cole's island, James Island and had returned to Charleston on the evening of the 12th. The officers all went ashore, leaving myself and seven other colored men on board. I determined to make an effort to carry out my plans to steal the transport, and to the seven men I unfolded my intentions. Five of them willingly agreed to stand by me, but the other two showed the white feather and went ashore. As quickly as possible we got up steam, and at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 13th—unlucky, too—we moved off from the dock and steamed up to North Atlantic wharf, where my wife and two children, with three other men and four women, embarked with me. "As we passed Fort Johnson I blew the usual signal, got the return signal and steamed on down the bay. Approaching Fort Sumter, I put on a large straw hat which Captain Relay of the Planter usually wore, and, pulling it well over my face, I leaned out of the window of the pilot house and gave the signal, receiving 'All right' in return. I had been sized up as Captain Relay, and I suppose they thought that General

at Ripley was on board going on a tour of inspection.

"That was about the only time I ever impersonated a white man, and I did it successfully too. The transport had successfully passed beyond Sumter's guns before anything wrong was suspected. When they saw that the Planter was making for the Federal lines they signaled to stop us, but I man-



SMALLS STOOD CALMLY AT THE HELM.

aged to land safely in the enemy's—my friends—lines before anything could be done, though the Federal fleet came near firing into the transport before I got the flag of truce up and flung to the breeze. Captain Nicholson of the boat Onward came on board the Planter, and I told him what I had done and turned the vessel over to him. Of course I was warmly received and highly congratulated by all the officers. But, my, my, my hide would not have held shucks if I had been caught before I got the Planter to the Federal fleet!

"I continued to act as pilot for the Planter and the Crusader and as blockading pilot between Charleston and Beaufort, and it was my pleasure to assist in removing torpedoes from the rivers near the coast which I had been forced to aid in putting in. Even while I was at work putting in these torpedoes I had determined that I would help remove them. While engaged as pilot of the two vessels we had several fights and narrow escapes, but Old Master seemed to be on our side. "On Dec. 1, 1863, I was bringing the Planter from Folly Island to Morris Island with supplies, and when midway through the narrow creek the enemy's batteries on James Island, known as Successville, opened fire upon her. The captain of the Planter deserted,

her and sought safety in a coal bunker. There was nothing for me to do save take charge, and I brought her safely from under fire and out of danger. For this act General Gilmore, the commander of the department of the south who was then on Morris Island and was a witness, ordered the immediate discharge of the captain, and I was placed in command of the Planter as captain. That is the manner in which I was made captain and not for bringing the Planter out of the Charleston harbor, as has been erroneously stated. It was because I rescued the Planter the second time."

THE GRANGE SECRETARY.

An Important Office and One on Which Success Depends. There are three offices in the subordinate grange that must be filled by competent and faithful officers or the grange will not attain the highest success. These offices are master, lecturer and secretary.

The master needs to be a good executive officer, with the faculty of keeping things moving all along the line. The lecturer should be about the best man or woman the grange will afford. The efficient, working grange is made such very largely by its lecturer. The interest and usefulness of the meetings will depend almost altogether on this officer. And you must have another "best" person as secretary.

With a good secretary the master's work is lightened much. A careless, uninterested secretary can kill any grange in six months or greatly hinder its efficiency. The secretary who will not attend grange meetings and look after the numerous details of his work carefully and diligently should never be continued in office. If he can be induced to resign before his term of office expires all the better for the grange. He must be present at every meeting unless detained by illness or some other most important reason; he must be punctual; he must think no detail of his official duties unimportant; he must reply promptly to all official or business letters; he must make his quarterly reports the moment they are due to be made; he must keep his records in good shape; he must see that the dues are collected, and he must do a hundred other things that fall to his lot just as and just when they should be done. Unless he does this he is not the man for secretary.

Farmers and Citizens.

The grange has much to do outside the farm and its immediate interests. The farmer has something more to do than to simply till the soil. He must be an up to date business man; he must be an active, not merely a passive, citizen; he must have a live interest in good government in town, county, state and nation; he must be in politics to the extent that he should insist on honest government and be willing to do his part to make it so.

The defacing of farm buildings by huge patent medicine advertisements should be the subject of protestation in every grange, and no granger should allow his premises to be thus disgraced.

Reign of Terror

Story of the Alleged Negro Plot in New York in Its Early Days.

Amazing Outburst Against the Blacks in Which Many Were Hanged and Burned at the Stake.

Professor George E. Comfort, director of the Museum of Fine Arts at Syracuse, N. Y., is of old Holland ancestry and recently while tracing the genealogy of his family he came upon a very rare and curious book entitled "The New York Conspiracy; or, A History of the Negro Plot, With the Journal of Proceedings Against the Conspirators at New York in the Years 1741-42," etc. This was republished in 1810. It does not appear that there really was any such plot, but there was a rumor of a plot which, says Professor Comfort, was "magnified by popular fear and rage into a general conspiracy of the negro slaves to burn New York, murder the white men and take the white women for wives and then to set up an independent government by secret assistance from Spain and France."

The account in this book, he says, records "the darkest blot on the history of the Anglo-Saxon race on the American continent. The whole event, as here described, reads like one of the terrific outbursts of unbridled passion during the European middle ages." No legal counsel was granted the accused, who in their poverty, ignorance and fright could make no adequate defense and fell easy prey. The entire slave population, numbering 2,000 (Hildreth says 1,200 or 1,500), when the whole population of the city was but 7,000, were accused of being engaged in this fictitious plot. The people were alarmed by the occurrence of

nine fires in rapid succession, most of which were the burning out of 100 chimneys. A woman indentured to service bought her liberty by giving false tales of a plot formed by her master, a tavern keeper, and three negroes to burn the city and murder the whites, and she was re-enforced by a woman of the streets under conviction for a robbery, who turned informer to secure her safety. Professor Comfort is particularly affected by the fact that two of the slaves owned by his ancestor, Gerardus Comfort, were condemned with four other negroes to be "chained to a stake and burned until they should be severally dead." One of them was thus burned. The other turned king's witness and made a confession, which implicated others, black and white and secured the commuting of his sentence to transportation. All the grounds there was for his story was that negroes and others used to meet at Gerardus Comfort's well for visits and frolics, and it was charged that there



THE FAGOTS WERE SET ON FIRE.

were meetings held at his cooper's shop, in whose yard the well was, for promoting the conspiracy.

Gerardus Comfort, who was a Quaker, gave his quiet testimony without effect. It was near his shop that Mary Burton, the indentured servant above referred to, served as a cobbler's shop and much disliked to serve blacks. When the governor proclaimed his rewards of money, manumission and so on to any informers this woman accepted \$500, and on her palpably false testimony her master, the cobbler, and his wife, as also John Ury, a supposed Roman Catholic priest, were hanged. A daughter of the cobbler also turned king's witness to save her neck. Two slaves already tied to the stake were offered pardon if they would confess.

They both broke down and began their pitiful false stories, but the crowd grew impatient at the threatened loss of their luxury and set fire to the fagots. Yet this "officially suborned testimony, obtained under so revolting circumstances, was employed for convicting others, white and black."

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is Pleasant to Take.

The finest quality of granulated loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and the root's used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it quite pleasant to take. Mr. W. L. Boderick, of Folesville, Md., in speaking of this remedy, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy with my children for several years and can truthfully say it is the best preparation of the kind I know of. The children like to take it and it has no injurious after effect. For sale by Geo. A. Harding."

"I owe my whole life of Bursack Blood Bitters. Scrofulous sores covered my body. I seemed beyond cure. B. B. B. has made me a perfectly well woman." Mrs. Chas. Hutton, Berlin, Mich.

"The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" in time telling means the time as told by the ELGIN WATCH. Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timekeepers and Timekeepers." An illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILLINOIS.