

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.

That's why Doan's Kidneys Pills cure it. Cure every kidney ailment from backache to diabetes.

Here's a case to prove it: Mrs. D. Murphy, widow, who lives at 385 Ivon St. Portland, says: "Years ago, when living in Kansas I was greatly troubled with kidney complaint."

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.

Take Lavative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

BUY THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

Do not be deceived by those who advertise a \$80.00 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.

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

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS. 25 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 pure and thorough working order will not prove expensive if the work is done by

F. C. GADKE

For the latest novelties in all kinds of laces and dress trimmings there is no store in Oregon City like the Fair. They sell men's underwear at the Fair at ridiculously low prices considering the values.

The Fair Store WM. ROBINSON, Prop'r.

How a Fortune Was Saved

[Original.] When I had left college and was looking about for some means of livelihood my eye fell on an advertisement of a man who wanted a secretary. I called at the address, a handsome house in closed in spacious grounds, and found a man who had been born a gentleman, but without much education.

"Chance!" he exclaimed. "That was no chance. The world is full of such chances as that. Rather call it the result of a perfectly rational act—my advertisement. If you want to hear the story of a fortune secured by chance I will tell you one for myself."

"When I was a boy I was inclined to be wayward. Instead of being satisfied to remain at school I ran away and went to sea. I had enough of salt water in one voyage and would have returned to my father had I not been too proud. I entered the service of a manufacturer of paper who did a very extensive business. There I remained ten years, but having an inherited dislike for business—my ancestors got rich by holding land—I never was promoted beyond the position of sales man. Finally I was discharged."

"I made up my mind to go home and see what had become of my father. My mother had died at my birth, and I was the only child. Therefore at my father's death the property would all come to me unless, disgusted with my action in running away, he should leave it elsewhere. On reaching home I found that he had died about two years before and left the property to his housekeeper, Mrs. Higgins. I knew the woman, for she had been in the family from the time of my birth, and it was her ill treatment of me that had largely influenced me to run away from home."

"I visited the family lawyer, Mr. Jones, and endeavored to learn if my father had spoken to him of me and his intentions regarding me. He told me that shortly before his death my father had mentioned the matter of a will and said to him that he would make no will on account of my absence, relying on the law to settle the matter in accordance with subsequent events, including my possible return. My father died in June, 1895, and no will was produced till eighteen months later. Meanwhile I had been hunted for and not found. In December, 1896, Mrs. Higgins produced the will, which, she declared, she had found among other papers in my father's cabinet. It was of the simplest form, stating that he left all his property, real and personal, to Mrs. Martha Higgins, widow, in consideration of her kind care and treatment of him for many years. I asked the lawyer if there was no way of breaking the will, and he said there was none unless I could prove that Mrs. Higgins had used undue influence over the testator or that he was of unsound mind. I knew that my own obstinacy was inherited from my father, and not even Mrs. Higgins was likely to have influenced him. As to his being of unsound mind, all his affairs had been attended to in a manner indicating the healthiest mental condition till a few days before his death. The will was dated four months before he was taken with his last illness."

"It didn't take me long to discover that there was no possibility of my recovering my property through ordinary legal process. I was forced to give the matter up and go hunting for a position whereby to live. I found a small job sufficient to keep me alive, but my mind remained upon my fortune and Mrs. Higgins. Finally a desire came to me to see with my own eyes the will by which my father had disinherited me. Being ignorant of such matters, I went to Mr. Jones, who took me to the courthouse, where the document was filed, and it was produced by an officer of the court. It was written on half a sheet of note paper and witnessed by two persons of whom I had no knowledge. I was permitted to take it in my hands and, yielding to a habit acquired in the paper business, rubbed it with my thumb and forefinger, then held it up to the light."

"Mr. Jones," I said, "that paper was manufactured by the Bagstock Paper company, with which I was connected, and sold by me when it first came from the mills last September. I remember the fact because it was about the sale of some of this paper that I got into trouble and lost my position." "How could that have been?" he replied. "This is February, 1897. Last September was in 1896. The will is dated May, 1895." "It doesn't make any difference to me when the will was dated. That paper was not manufactured and sold till last September." "Then the will is a forgery, and you are heir at law to the property." "This is virtually the end of my

story, for I had little trouble in getting a confession from Mrs. Higgins and the witnesses who were in league with her on condition that I would not prosecute any of them, and the property became mine.

"No, there is chance, and there is what may appear to be chance. There is no chance in advertising. It is a legitimate business act. My advertising for a secretary led to certain results. But everything leads to something. The only question is as to the importance of the results."

EDWARD J. KNIGHT

GLORY OF THE REPUBLIC.

An Extract From an Address by National Master Aaron Jones.

The glory of this republic does not lie alone in her vast system of railways or in the great manufacturing plants placed throughout the length and breadth of the land. More than a hundred years ago—yea, through all periods of the life of our country—the great industry of our country was the agricultural. It was the first, it was the second, it was the third, and today it holds its place among the industrial interests of the nation as being worth more money than any three of the other industries of our country. I stand here today as the representative of that basic industry which underlies the prosperity of every other industry of the nation, which lies at the foundation of the prosperity of the nation itself.

This great order, the Patrons of Husbandry, stands organized for the improvement, the more prosperous condition, of the agricultural interests of this nation. There is not a man engaged in any occupation but is vitally interested in the prosperity, the growth, the success, of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry for the reason that if the farmer is successful, if our farms become more productive, there is more business for the railways, and every business and every counting house in all this country receives a benefit from this prosperity.

When the historian of the future shall write the true chronicle of these times and shall give truly and faithfully the causes of the great progress which our country has made I believe that he will write:

First.—The church of Christ. Here is the greatest factor in the civilization of the world, and no comparison of it with any civil institution should be made.

Second.—Our public schools, where our children are educated to broader views of life and trained for good citizenship. For these schools no expenditure of money properly made is to be considered extravagant.

Third.—The great fraternities established through the country—Masonry, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and hundreds of others. These are binding men together, lifting them to a higher plane of living and creating a better citizenship. I bid them all hail and goodspeed. Of course even among these great fraternities some are better than others. Of these orders I believe that the Patrons of Husbandry ranks with the highest.—National Master Jones.

ALL AROUND GRANGE FAIR.

An Idea That May Be Suggestive to Other Patrons.

Last month the Templeton (Mass.) grange held a successful cattle show and fair. The hall exhibition was a very creditable one and consisted of vegetables, fancy and useful articles and farm products. There was a fair exhibit of cattle, sheep, dogs and swine, also poultry. The music for the day was furnished by a brass band of twenty pieces. There was a coaching parade in the forenoon, with a number of decorated wagons in the procession. There were playing matches horse driving contests, foot races and baseball games. In the evening there were a concert and dance in the town hall.

The idea is a good one. Grangers cannot only add to the interest of county fairs by their exhibits and patronage, but they can get up a fair of their own, as Templeton grange has done, with much credit to themselves and the Order.

Field Meetings in Pennsylvania.

The series of field meetings held in twenty-six counties of Pennsylvania during the month of August was largely attended and elicited active interest and cordial approval by Patrons generally. Social committees are entitled to honorable mention for the efficient work they invariably did in making these meetings a great success. Brother A. E. Morse of South Paris, Me., who attended each meeting, won many friends not only by his superior art as an impersonator, elocutionist and entertainer, but by his devotion to the Order and high type of manhood. Grange teachings were promulgated from the platform by state grange speakers and listened to attentively. Evidently active interest in the work of the grange has been stimulated and much done to popularize the Order over the state to the many summer meetings held during 1903.—A. M. Cornell.

State Master Norris of the New York

state grange expects to have a class of 2,500 Patrons to take the seventh degree at the national grange meeting at Rochester in November. Maine had 1,700 two years ago. Surely New York should not fall short of its worthy master's expectations.

The Mercer county (N. J.) Pomona grange held a monster clambake and picnic in August, at which fully 2,000 patrons were present. The grange had headquarters on the Trenton fair grounds Sept. 28 to Oct. 2.

Mehlman has organized 122 new granges since Dec. 1, 1902. The prize desk plan brought in 1,700 new members.

West Virginia has over eighty-five subordinate granges and three Pomonas. Very good for a southern state.

BROADENING THE FIELD.

Some Suggestions by the Hon. George T. Powell on New Lines of Work.

The inception and organization of the grange came through a recognition of the needs of the agricultural class of our country at a time when its interests were very seriously depressed. At the close of the civil war farms were generally heavily mortgaged, and farmers were staggering under the burden of debt.

The work of the grange was to bring farmers together in an organized capacity to consider the vital problems involved in their business and to devise means by which their burdens might be lifted and agricultural life made as it should be, prosperous, attractive and joyous. The grange has accomplished vast results in this direction.

The good it has done cannot be measured, but new problems are constantly arising, and it is the present and future that have to be considered now and not the past.

While there is a better degree of prosperity at present in agriculture than for many years past, it is not, as general as it ought to be. In sections where specialties in farming are followed, which call for a higher degree of knowledge and intelligence, there has been a marked advance in prosperity, but there is a large number of farmers at present in different sections of our country who are struggling with adverse conditions and are little better off than were those at the close of the civil war. The evidence of this is found in the vast tracts of farming land that are offered for sale at prices ranging from \$10 to \$20 per acre in all of our eastern states. Upon land so offered for sale there is a ruinous decadence going on, farm buildings are run down, fences are past repair, farm tenement houses are empty and decaying, roads are not worked, and the rural schoolhouses are in many instances without teachers or children.

The grange needs to transfer its work more actively to these sections, to gather together the scattered and discouraged farmers and what is left of their families. A campaign of real education must be begun; the entire forces of the community must be enlisted, the industrial, the educational and religious, for with these dead or inactive no progress is possible in a community, but with them aroused and active growth will be experienced even with the most adverse surroundings.

The first important work, then, is to carry grange work into the scattered territory, for first of all some form of organization is necessary for systematic work. Then some clearly defined work for the upbuilding of the town should be begun, and the first in importance is its educational interests. The public school can do much, but it must be a live one, and it should contribute more than has been done to the real life and interests of the town. Schools should be a more potent factor in a community and do more for it than teaching in a perfunctory manner the English branches. The grange can with great profit study the needs of the community and then aid in putting the school upon such a working basis as to contribute largely to them. This will naturally lead to the improvement of roads, for the isolated rural school is gone forever, and good roads are a necessity not only for the farmer, but for the daily transportation of his children to and from a strong central school. Road construction becomes a vital problem for the grange to study and work out. They follow the many questions of the improvement of the farm, the soil, stock of markets, taxation and of great importance official representation in local as in state and national legislation. The grange should be more definite in its object and more direct in its work and every new grange organized upon this basis will in time revolutionize any community in which its work is vigorously and intelligently conducted.

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Farmers are overwhelmed by many present day problems which are rapidly pressing upon them faster than they are educated to meet them. The grange can do greater service by clearly defining the lines of educational work to be taken up and directing well organized effort toward these ends in all newly organized territory.

The prosperity that is experienced in communities where the grange has done its most progressive work is the evidence of its value and of its possibilities in new territory.

GEORGE T. POWELL.

Highland grange, in California, has established a summer school of economics and husbandry for the benefit of all interested in the problems of rural life, which is meeting with great success and proving of real benefit to the farmers of that community.

Grange day at the New York state fair was a marked success. Hon. C. J. Bell, master of Vermont state grange, and Master Brigham made the speeches. State Secretary Giles presided.

Increased numbers means increased power and increased responsibility.

Co-operative Insurance in Ohio.

There are now said to be 112 mutual insurance associations in Ohio, with a total volume of risks of over \$188,000,000. The Patrons' Mutual, located in Logan county, O., has been in operation for more than twenty-four years and has carried its members for one-third of 1 per cent. There has been no effort made to solicit members, but when an honest and honorable man applies for membership his application is passed upon by the board of officers and is accepted or rejected by a vote of the members. In this way hazardous risks are frequently avoided and the association has run as long as six years without any losses. And in the twenty-four years there has only been one year in which the losses were so heavy as to make the cost as much as it would have been in a stock company, says one of its members.

The Grange in Washington.

The present secretary of agriculture, Mr. Wilson, is a member of the grange. The assistant secretary of agriculture, J. H. Brigham, is a member and past master of the national grange. The grange keeps a national legislative committee at Washington to look after legislation bearing on the farmer's interests.

The excellent showing universally made by grange mutual insurance companies is due to care in selection of risks, economy of administration and careful supervision.

It is said that New Hampshire has a grange in every township, and one county in Ohio has sixteen granges in sixteen townships.

Sensational Balloon feat.

A most sensational balloon ascent was made at Roubaix, France, the other day by a lion tamer named Henri and two aeronauts. A small cage containing two lions was placed in a specially constructed car, and when Henri entered the cage the aeronauts installed themselves on a platform above it, and the word to let go was given amid tremendous excitement. The lions soon became distressed and crouched in the corners whining piteously.

Well Meaning.

"If I had as much time as you have I'd do something useful," said the self-made man. "Mister," said Meandering Mike, "I'd really enjoy workin', but I'm so clumsy dat de best way is to let society subsidize me to keep me hands off when anyting's doin'."—Washington Star.

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 roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it quite pleasant to take. Mr. W. L. Roderick, 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 Burdock Blood Bitters. Scrofulous sores covered my body. I seemed beyond cure. B. B. B. has made me a perfectly well woman." Mrs. Chas. Hutton, Berwick, Mich.

Free Holiday Games Lion Coffee at your Grocer's.

FRESH MEATS The City Meat Market at Canby, Oregon.

A Positive Statement Huntley Bros., Druggists, are agents for Oregon City for Kellett's Oil of Eden Sweet Spirits of Eden

The Store That Saves You Money New and Second-Hand Stoves, Furniture and Hardware Bought and Sold.

Dizzy? Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation, Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver.

New Plumbing and Tin Shop A. MIHLSTIN JOBBING AND REPAIRING a Specialty

SHANK & BISSELL, UNDERTAKERS We carry the only complete line of Caskets, Coffins, Robes and Linings in Clackamas County.