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PREVENTS PNEUMONIA

I had the most debilitating cough a mortal was ever afflicted with, and my friends expected that when I left my bed it would surely be for my grave. Our doctor pronounced my case incurable, but thanks be to God, four bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery cured me so completely that I am all sound and well.—MRS. EVA UNCAHBER, Grovetown, Ind.

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SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY **HOWELL & JONES, RELIABLE DRUGGISTS**

FLEET AT PUNTA ARENAS.
Now Summer at South American Port. Jolly Tars Will Have Good Rest Before Starting Across the Equator.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—(Special Correspondence.)—Punta Arenas, where the American battleship fleet is now making its third stop in its cruise around South America, is both a unique and important port. It is the southernmost city in the world. Although located in a section which upon old maps appeared to be a part of Patagonia and close to Tierra del Fuego, the supposed home of wild men and cannibals, it is a growing, progressive and up-to-date town with a population of 15,000. It has wide streets, some of which are well paved, several imposing public buildings, a number of fine residences, an opera house, clubs, a good system of electric lighting and water supply, and other modern characteristics.

Punta Arenas has the distinction of being the capital of Chilean territory of Magellanes. It is a free port of entry for all vessels and it is not an uncommon sight to see a score or more of merchant steamers and ships at anchor in its harbor. It is an important coaling port for all boats passing from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It has an increasing export trade in wool, hides and tallow. In 1905 these products to the value of \$9,000,000 were exported. In the same year over 75,000 carcasses of frozen meat were shipped to England. The country of Chile and Argentina in the vicinity of Punta Arenas its commercial entrepot, has had development in sheep and cattle raising not unlike that of the western section of the United States. Where a few years ago the maps represented the territory as being wild and unexplored, there are now great sheep and cattle ranges owned by Britishers and Germans. The pasturage to the north east of Punta Arenas is remarkably fine, and because of the cool climate, the neighborhood seems best adapted to the production of heavy wool. Great companies have been started to develop the grazing facilities and some are yielding a profit of 300 per cent. Others have been purely speculative and have brought disaster to those investing in them. In the 100 miles reach of country from Punta Arenas to the Argentine frontier there are probably about 2,000,000 sheep and 20,000 head of cattle.

The Straits of Magellan reach practically 315 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific, divided into two parts with the eastern somewhat longer than the western. At Cape Forward, after the dividing point, a turn at almost right angles is made. The widest portion is nearly 30 miles, while the narrowest is barely one mile. Since the boundary settlement between Chile and Argentina of 1881 the Straits of Magellan have belonged to the former country, but the waterway is not to be fortified and is always to be open to international navigation.

The climate is cool and bracing and it is the only place in South America where skating and sleighing can be engaged in for a considerable portion of the winter. Our fleet, however, will be there at the end of summer, least much as the seasons south of the equator are just the reverse of those to the north. In other words, autumn is just starting in Punta Arenas. While stopping there the American sailors will have a chance to breathe fresh air full of ozone, and not only recuperate from the long trip down

through the tropics, but prepare themselves for the equally long journey north across the equator before they reach California.

Better Roads for Rural Mail Carriers.
It seems to be the general opinion among the patrons of rural routes that the postal department must keep the roads open for the rural carrier. This is not the case. The postal department has no jurisdiction over the roads. The department requires that all roads traversed by rural carriers shall be kept in good repair at all seasons of the year, and any road not so maintained shall be sufficient reason for withdrawal of established service. The county or community in which the service is established has jurisdiction over the roads. Therefore the county court or community in which the service is established has more jurisdiction over your carriers and mails than the government. The carrier is not entitled to any privileges on public highways that are not possessed by private individuals.

The carrier must conform to the established rules of the road in which the service is performed. The county court could, if they were inclined to do so, stop every rural mail route in Clackamas county. They can, also, if so inclined, grade eight feet of road along every rural highway to be used as a path by rural carriers and pedestrians, and if any person used this path for any other purpose it seems to me he certainly would be trespassing.

I have talked this up with patrons of my route, and I find them all strongly in favor of the path. I found one or two on the route who are afraid that if they build paths for mailcarriers the road work will stop. Now, I believe in good roads, and the only way to build roads is by tax, but I do not believe in taxing myself to build \$10,000 roads just to get my mail. My route is 24 miles. I have seven miles of good road, six miles of plank and one mile of crushed rock; out there are five miles of road that have seen their best days. Another year will let it out entirely. Now, I have talked to the patrons along the road, and they say it will never be rebuilt, as the traffic is all going to Estacada; but there will be traffic enough on this road to make it almost impassable for the mail carrier. This will make about 22 miles of road for the carrier to travel that is almost impassable, but these people want their mail under the path system, and they can have their mail without taxing themselves to death to build roads for sawmills. A \$50 path will answer the same purpose as a \$5,000 road.

As I have said before, I believe in a road tax, but I do not believe the farmers should be taxed to build roads for the timber and lumber men. I believe the county court should tax the millman 50 cents per thousand for every foot of lumber put through his mill, and a mill putting out 10,000 feet of lumber would pay a tax of \$5,000 per day. This would pay a man and team to follow up with a load of gravel and fill up some of the ruts he makes in the roads. There should be a tax of not less than 25 cents on every cord of wood that is hauled over the county roads. There should be a special tax upon every stockpiper, merchant, chopmill, every freight team and all teams on the roads for hire. I would build paths for the rural mailcarrier and tax the carrier not less than \$50 per annum for the use of such path. This may seem somewhat steep on my brother carriers, but you could save double this amount on feed bills,

horseflesh and wear and tear on your outfit. This would be putting some of the tax where it justly belongs.

Now, I wish to say to farmers and patrons of post roads, that there is a large amount of your tax money spent on your rural mail routes. At this time of the year the roads become impassable; the carriers begin to kick; the court orders the road boss to fix that road; the road boss takes a few men and goes out and shovels the dirt around for a day or two, and the next day you come along it is worse than ever. All you can say is, here is \$20 sunk in this hole. Now, there are two ways you can stop this: One way is, stop the rural mail service; the other way is to get out and build paths for the carrier. It is not going to cost very much to build paths. All we need is eight or ten feet on one side of the road. We don't need any plank or crushed rock. We will use the same bridges and where it is not practical to build paths we will use the same roads. All that is required is to keep all other traffic off of it. You can plow this road up and take a harrow and log drag and make it smooth. You can then seed it down to grass, and in less than a year's time you will have a good sod path. I am going to take this tax question up again next week, and I want you to remember one thing: Keep it uppermost in your mind that under the present system your taxes may be high; you may pay taxes enough, but there is one thing you don't do, and that is you don't pay enough road tax.

Yours truly,
LOUIS RATH,
Carrier R. F. D. No. 1, Springwater, Or.

SAYS HOME-MADE TREATMENT CURES DREAD DISEASE.

Shake the Ingredients Well in the Bottle and Take a Teaspoonful Dose After Meals.
When an eminent authority announced in the *Seranton* (Pa.) Times that he had found a new way to treat the dread American disease, Rheumatism, with just common, every-day drugs found in any drug store, the physicians were slow indeed to attach much importance to his claims. This was only a few months ago. Today nearly every newspaper in the country, even the metropolitan dailies, is announcing it and the splendid results achieved. It is so simple that any one can prepare it at home at small cost. It is made up as follows: Get from any good prescription pharmacy Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Extract Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime. These are all simple ingredients, making an absolutely harmless home remedy at little cost.

Rheumatism, as every one knows, is a symptom of deranged kidneys. It is a condition produced by the failure of the kidneys to properly filter or strain from the blood the uric acid and other matter which, if not eradicated, either in the urine or through the skin pores, remains in the blood, decomposes and forms about the joints and muscles, causing the untold suffering and deformity of rheumatism.
This prescription is said to be a splendid healing, cleansing and invigorating tonic to the kidneys, and gives almost immediate relief in all forms of bladder and urinary troubles and backache. He also warns people in a leading New York paper against the discriminate use of many patent medicines.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Clackamas County Fair Stockholders Hold Annual Meeting—Unanimity of Sentiment Prevails.

Unanimity on every question save that of a permanent site marked the annual stockholders' meeting of the Clackamas County Fair Association held Friday afternoon in the county courtroom. Officers and directors were chosen and matters of importance vital to the existence of the association were fully discussed. The people of Canby were there with a direct and complete proposition to bring the permanent site of the fair to their town, but strong opposition developed and the matter was left open and the committee on sites continued.

The proposition of Canby in brief is to provide an adequate site including a grove and race track, giving the association a lease for ten years, and agreeing to subscribe for stock to the amount of \$1000. Against this offer, the association has no definite proposal, but hopes to receive one from H. E. Cross, president of the Gladstone Real Estate Association. The fair last fall was held at Gladstone Park and the place proved very satisfactory, but in order to swing the fair in that direction as a permanent site, the committee in charge of the matter insists upon having a definite proposition, covering a term of years. They argue that it is too expensive to erect buildings every year and then tear them down, and they want to have some permanent structure, no matter where the fair may be located. Captain J. T. Apperson, George Radford and W. B. Stafford talked in favor of Gladstone. Secretary Gary and Treasurer Ryan leaned toward Canby and advised against a hasty decision.

The following officers were elected: George Lazelle, president; R. S. Coe, vice-president; T. J. Gary, secretary; Thomas F. Ryan, treasurer; J. W. Gracie, of Milwaukie; William Grisenthwaite, A. J. Lewis, of Maple Lane, T. R. A. Sellwood, of Milwaukie, and Thomas L. Turner, of Stafford, directors. The officers of the association and the members of the county court are ex-officio members of the board of directors.

Judge Ryan reported a balance of nearly \$800, and made a detailed report of the finances, whereupon the stockholders, by unanimous vote resolved to hold a fair next fall. Those present at the meeting were unanimous in their decision to make an exhibit next fall at the State fair, and while no date has been determined for holding the County fair, it will probably be held earlier than last year, in order to select the choicest of the exhibits for county display at the State Fair. It is apparent, in view of the decision to send an exhibit to Salem, that the County fair will have to be held early in September.
Secretary Gary's proposal for a Juvenile Fair was more than endorsed as the stockholders decided to defray the expenses of the children's exhibits, and the Juvenile Fair, instead of lasting one day, as was originally proposed, will hold for the entire session of the County Fair. The next matter of interest in connection with the fair will be the report of the committee on sites, though this may be withheld for several months, as the time is ample.

Clayton Chosen; Schuebel Out

Continued from page 1
St. Helens. Shortly after his arrival in St. Helens, Mr. Clayton was elected County Superintendent of Schools. He was a member of the Legislature in 1895 and nominated George W. McBride for Senator on the last day of the session. In 1896 he was elected District Attorney for the Fifth judicial district and served two terms.
In 1900 Mr. Clayton removed to Portland and has been engaged in the practice of law, being a member of the firm of Graham & Clayton, in the Marquam building. He supported Senator Bourne after his nomination, by campaigning in different parts of the State. He is also on friendly terms with Senator Fulton and Congressmen Hawley and Ellis.

Building Boom in Mid-Winter

Continued from page 1
deuces, but to call attention to the excellent character of the buildings that we have but half realized the great and substantial improvement that is taking place in this locality.

Reason Enthroned.
Because meals are so tasty they are consumed in great excess. This leads to stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation. Revise your diet, let reason and not a pampered appetite control, then take a few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and you will soon be well again. Try it. For sale by Huntley Bros' drug stores, Oregon City and Molalla. Samples free.

FRUIT & FLOWERS

PEACH CULTURE.

Some Practical Directions as to Soil and Treatment.

For peaches choose a warm, fertile soil, not too rich in nitrogen, but with plenty of phosphoric acid and potash. A northern or northwestern slope affords some protection from frost injury. Hill-sides are safer against injury from both frost and too much moisture in the soil. A good sod or green crop plowed under before planting will furnish vegetable matter enough. Afterward the soil may be mounded.

Keep the Top Open.
Trees should be one year old and trimmed low so that they can be easily picked from a stepladder. Keep the top open and spreading, not removing the lower limbs unless necessary. My trees are set twenty feet apart each way and fertilized with 1,000 pounds of a complete fertilizer applied broadcast. The first season potatoes are raised between the trees, followed by cowpeas, which are plowed under the following spring and another dressing of an equal amount of fertilizer applied, followed by another crop of potatoes. After that the ground is kept clean by harrowing, cultivation, spreading the two sections of the harrow so as to reach under the trees. Afterward cultivate each year and apply fertilizers as the trees seem to need, address a grower in American Cultivator.

The fruit is thinned both by cutting away an excess of wood and by picking off the fruit. The peaches should not be closer than five or six inches. Every tree showing signs of disease is cut out.

The Hardest Varieties.
The hardest varieties are of the cling type, including the Sneed, Victor, Greensboro, Wadwell, Carman, Fitzgerald, named in order of their earliness. The Early Belle is the first early freestone. Elberta is one of the most popular kinds, but not of high quality. For localities having a severe climate the Greensboro, Carman, Champion, Captain, Edes and Belle of Georgia can be recommended.

WHITE GRAPES.

Niagara Pleases Many People as an All Round Variety.

Green Mountain or Winchell is the earliest and sweetest of all grapes. It soon, however, becomes overripe and tasteless. It is a most delicate and tender grape, having large bunches with small, thin skinned berries. Though almost invaluable for the garden, a few vines of Green Mountain are enough.

Moore's Diamond is also a handsome early white grape, spicy and high flavored. It makes the best white wine



WHITE GRAPES NIAGARA.

of any of our eastern grapes. A vine or two of this high bred grape should be in every garden.
In my opinion, the queen of all grapes, the handsomest, the most delicious, the most aromatic and the one that pleases the most people, is the Niagara. It comes the nearest to being the ideal all round grape. The aroma of a Niagara vineyard in late September is perceptible for a long distance. Every grape has its champions, but I have yet to find a person who does not like the Niagara, says a writer in the Garden Magazine. It will hang on the vines until frost, and its amber color, aroma and honeycomb flavor increase with every day. It must have good soil, sweet and well drained, plenty of fertilizer and thorough spraying. Given these, it makes grapes like the Martha, Pocklington, Empire State, etc., sink into utter insignificance.

Fruit Notes.
Muscat of Alexandria is probably the very finest flavored grape in existence. Early Rivers is a grand early nectarine, handsome, large and of fine flavor. Peach trees growing in a thick matted mass can never be satisfactory. Keep them thin.
Strawberries that have been lightly forced in spring frequently produce a second crop in the fall.
A couple of fig trees in pots are not a very serious proposition, and they may be grown by the amateur.
Fruit forcing, like all other kinds of forcing, should be begun gently. A lot of heat all at once is ruinous.
A really good, well ripened melon grown under glass cannot be compared with any other fruit for flavor.
Madresfield Court is a fine flavored, handsome grape, but it has a very thin skin, and the berries crack easily.
Small apples and other fruit trees grown and fruited in pots are not much trouble to grow and are very attractive.—Gardening.

Save Money by Buying Chamberlain's
You will pay just as much for a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as for any of the other cough medicines, but you save money in buying it. The saving is in what you get, not what you pay. The sure-to-cure you quality is in every bottle of this remedy, and you get good results when you take it. Neglected colds often develop serious conditions, and when you buy a cough medicine you want to be sure you are getting one that will cure your cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy always cures. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Huntley Bros., Oregon City and Molalla.

Health is More Than Wealth

Use **BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT** AND **KING OF THEM ALL**

you will always have good health. What is more to a man than good health? All the money in the world can't make happiness where health is unknown. Ballard's Snow Liniment cures Rheumatism, Cuts, Burns, Sprains, Neuralgia, Sores, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Lame Back and all the ills that Flesh is heir to.

One Who Knows.
J. G. Scott, Salt Lake City, Utah, writes: "I cannot too highly praise your Ballard's Snow Liniment for the relief of acute rheumatism, caused by sudden change and exposure to the weather. I also recommend your Ballard's Horsehound Syrup for coughs and colds. These used together defy all pain."

GET THE GENUINE. Three Sizes 25c, 50c, \$1.00

Ballard Snow Liniment Co.
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Come and see us if you want to buy or sell. We have good income property to sell. Big Farms, Little Farms and acreage; improved and unimproved. City property and city deals.

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Get Down to Business

If your farm drags on the market let's talk the matter over. Maybe you need the services of a live agency. The "con" talk of the amateur agent won't sell your land. For results see

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That is what the rich man wants, what the poor have, the miser spends and the spender saves.

We do not want anyone to be a miser, for every man owes himself the necessary comforts of life, but you don't want to be known as a "spender" by your associates. It may sound flattering but the man who has a bank account and saves at least a small part of his wages stands head and shoulders above the spendthrift in any community.

You can save some of your earnings if you will—and this bank will be glad to assist you in the undertaking.

You can open an account here with One Dollar—deposit as often as you wish, any amount you like.

The BANK OF OREGON CITY

THE COURIER

Is not refreshed from the dailies. You get the straight goods when it is fresh.

Ask For Our Large Clubbing List

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of **FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR**

On account of the great merit and popularity of FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR for Coughs, Colds, and Lung Trouble, several manufacturers are advertising imitations with similar sounding names with the view of profiting by the favorably known reputation of FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR.

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON

We originated HONEY AND TAR as a Throat and Lung Remedy and unless you get **FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR** you do not get the original and genuine.

Remember the name and insist upon having FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR. Do not risk your life or health by taking imitations, which cost you the same as the genuine.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR is put up in three sizes—25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

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