

TO MAKE VITRIFIED BRICK.

A Successful Experiment—Arrangements for a Factory.

F. D. Ball of Portland owns the establishment known as the cement mill in this city. He also owns about twenty acres of blue shale land in Douglas county. That shale has been found valuable for manufacture of cement and W. T. Welsh of this city, a practical brick maker, believed it would make vitrified brick. Last week he made some experiments which were entirely successful, though the facilities for making the brick were limited.

Mr. Welsh took from the kiln last week brick completely vitrified made from the Douglas county shale, of which there are several tons in the mill. That is, the shale was the principal ingredient. Another mixture in which there was more sand came out a good quality of the ordinary fire brick. What was proved beyond a doubt is the fact that a first-class vitrified brick, such as is extensively used for pavements in the East, can be manufactured to advantage in Oregon City.

Mr. Ball says he proposes putting in a plant for the manufacture of vitrified brick here. The plant will turn out six or seven million brick a year and furnish employment for a dozen or twenty men. There is no concern of the kind now in operation on the Pacific coast and the product ought to find a ready market.

A peculiarity of this business is that it costs less to transport the raw material than the manufactured product. The shale can be handled quite rapidly with shovels while the brick must be moved by the hands and it is a comparatively slow process. It is an advantage to ship the raw material to be manufactured at a point where it will be near market and have cheap transportation as at Oregon City. If Portland and other northwestern cities use vitrified brick for pavements the supply can be shipped by water from this city at small cost.

It is desired to get the new manufactory in shape for turning out brick in time to bid on the proposed improvement of Main street. Mr. Ball thinks it would be discouraging to have this city use another kind of pavement unless there were manifest advantages in so doing—advantages that would not have general application. He wants to pave Main street with vitrified brick made at home. This would encourage a new industry and give its product a certificate of character that would give other cities faith in it. If Oregon City should pave its streets with material made elsewhere while a product equally as good was made at home it would place the home manufacturer at a great disadvantage.

Mr. Kennedy is also experimenting with a process of making cement different from that formerly employed in this mill and it is probable that the concern will soon start again on cement. With the brick making facilities added the institution can manufacture both brick and cement at the same time. The plant is too valuable to be permitted long to remain idle.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Report of the Condition in Western Oregon for the Week.

The hot period broke on Tuesday, June 28th, since which time it has been cooler, yet almost normal temperature, with an average amount of sunshine; no rain has fallen during the past seven days. The winds have been northerly and fresh in force.

CROPS.

Rain is badly needed, for all vegetation is in want of it; the ground is dry and is becoming more so day by day under the influence of the dry winds. Fall wheat is heading, but is not up to the average. Spring wheat would yet be greatly benefited by rains. The total wheat yield of 1891 in western Oregon amounted to nearly 9,000,000 bushels, while this year it will not amount to 7,000,000 bushels, the unfavorable weather conditions lessening the yield for this year.

The oats crop while fair will be short of last years crop by about twenty per cent. Haying is now in progress in all sections and good yields are generally reported, though in a few localities it is not up to the average.

The present weather conditions are extremely favorable to the hops, which are growing finely; the hop louse is to be found, but not the damage from them last year is expected this. There has been a fine new growth to all young trees, but there is a noticeable lack of fruit.

Rasp and black berries are ripe and plentiful.

There is a general failure of prunes and plums which was never known before. Corn has slow growth, due to the absence of rain.

Gardens need rain badly, as does also the potato crop; the latter will be a short crop if it does not receive more moisture soon.

The peach and watermelon crop of Josephine and Jackson counties promise fair returns, the quality is expected to make up for the loss in quantity.

The Columbia river has fallen slightly, though practically it is at a standstill. All likelihood of higher water this year is now passed.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

One Falls Overboard and the Other Commits Suicide.

John Gould of Dundee came to Oregon City with the crowds brought down the river to celebrate the Fourth here. He, with several companions, partook of the flowing bowl too fully. The barge on which they came to Oregon City was moored at Canemah and these young fellows repaired to it late in the evening, not knowing that the Manzanillo was not to tow it back that night. While fooling about on the barge Gould fell overboard. The others made an attempt to rescue him but were not in condition for very heroic exertion and Gould went to the bottom and stayed there. About 5 o'clock next morning Coroner Holman was aroused and notified of the occurrence and he set men at work with grappling hooks to recover the body.

The corpse was brought to the surface. The coroner impaneled a jury composed of W. A. Hodges, J. K. Bingham, Joseph Hodges, T. M. Long, E. W. Midlam and John Lindsay. After hearing the testimony of Dr. Yeargin, who examined the body, and four witnesses of the accident, the jury found a verdict of accidental drowning. The body was taken to Dundee for burial.

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

Thomas Rodman, aged about thirty years, became mentally deranged because of unrequited love and resolved to commit suicide last Wednesday. He drank a good deal and then repaired to his room where he slashed his left wrist with a razor. He was discovered before he had fatally injured himself. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon he walked down to the Altona wharf, deposited his coat and vest on the shore, got into a small boat and pushed out a few yards and jumped overboard. The few spectators did not realize what the man was doing till he had disappeared in the water. All attempts to save him were unavailing and grappling hooks were brought into use. The body was recovered about an hour after the drowning. The coroner's jury found a verdict of suicidal drowning.

The young man had formerly been a telegraph operator. Later he had worked on the steamer Wilmington on the Sound and served as steward on the Lurline on the Columbia river. He was of medium size and light complexion. He drank considerable and was said to be addicted to the use of opium. Wednesday morning he filed a telegram in the Postal Co's office addressed to F. G. Rodman, Springfield, Mass. It read, "I am dead. Will you bury me beside my dear mother. It is my last request. Your son Tom"

Chief of Police Purdon was notified of Rodman's condition and had a talk with him. But no measures were taken to restrain him. Officer Kelly was on his way to arrest Rodman when he learned that he had drowned himself. He was doubtless insane.

The father of the deceased could not be found at the address given and the remains were buried in the city cemetery.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McIntosh, who live in a small house at the rear of the Cliff house, had a family jar last Friday and Saturday night a great commotion was raised in that locality by the children who alleged that their mother was killing herself. A doctor and a policeman and a lot of other people came. Mrs. McIntosh was on the bed and had a partly filled laudanum bottle and she averred he had taken a dose of the drug. No ill effects appeared to follow and since then she says she did not swallow any of the poison.

Clackamas Notes.

CLACKAMAS, July 5.—[The] Fourth of July brought a good crowd to the celebration at Clackamas. Mr. Robb of Damascus read the Declaration of Independence and W. S. U'ren of Milwaukie delivered the oration. He discussed the financial question and indicated the needed reforms. Mr. Inskip favored the assemblage with some spirited songs. In the afternoon a very interesting game of base ball was played for a prize of \$10 between the republicans and democrats, resulting in a victory for the latter.

W. A. Holmes tasted of some plain mixed candy having a stamp upon one end and strawberry with green stain. The coloring proved to be Paris green and Dr. Hickman had hard work to save his life. We believe the candy makers of Portland who thus use a deadly poison for coloring should be dealt with by the law, or that failing, by the health to a tree.

To say that our citizens are indignant at the carelessness of the officers in allowing Wilson's escape is putting it mild.

TERRENCE.

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay street, Sharpburg Pa. says he would not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe" when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good, Robert Barber, of Cookport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at Geo. A. Harding's Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cts. and \$1.

The blood must be pure if the body would be in perfect condition. Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier makes pure blood, and imparts the rich bloom of health and vigor to the whole body.

OUR CANDIDATES.



The City of Free Trade. A pilgrim strolled at the early dawn. Where a river flowed by the sea. To watch the ships when the tide came in. And see what their freight might be. A noble ship that had braved the storms. Was anchored outside the bar. While an unknown stream from her mast. Untouched by the trace of a star.

Near by the bluff was the ruin old. Where a bustling city had stood. Where wealth was mined from under her hills. And was wrought from the waste wood; But the soil was gone from the block— And the wheel of the mill was still— The tennant rows were tenantless. In the city under the hill.

There were signs of better days gone by— A church with a toppling tower. That stood a sentinel of the dead. In the gleam of that morning hour; And blackened timbers of years ago. Were casting their shadows of gloom. The fall of death—on forsaken streets. That were hushed as the voiceless tomb.

And fields untilled on the hillside stood. With their waste of briar and thorn. With their beautiful wealth of corn. The roadway to the city was lost. And the fall of the foot unheard. The only soul on the misty air. Was the pine that the sea breeze stirred.

The tide came in, and the ship rode in. Well freighted from over the sea. With the wares that paper labor wrought. In a land where her ports are free; Her hold was filled with iron and steel. To an inland city besieged. That stood in the shades of towering hills. That were teeming with wealth unmined.

The pilgrim asked of the mate on board. As he passed by a ruined mill. "What plague has smitten the people here. In this city under the hill?" And the mate replied, with haughty pride. To the question the pilgrim made. That the plague that laid the city low. Was the pestilence of free trade. —Pittsburg Times.

The Tribute of a Rival.

As long ago as the middle of February, when reviewing the Republican situation, we took occasion to refer to Mr. Whitelaw Reid as the strongest candidate for second place on the party's ticket.

He had performed the onerous duties of minister to France with such diplomatic tact and skill, had made for himself so enviable a record by diligence and executive ability that we felt justified in urging his claims to recognition as a leader in the approaching contest.

In doing this The Herald accentuated its political independence and its interest in the people rather than in this or that organization, its desire being to have the highest offices filled by the best men, whether they are Democrats or Republicans. Mr. Reid had done good service and we therefore asked for his nomination.

The Minneapolis convention accepted our suggestion, and the ticket will be Harrison and Reid.—New York Herald.

United Banks and Stout Hearts.

The Republican hosts called, "Give us back our old commander," and the convention obeyed. Factional differences disappear, personal rivalries vanish and minor discords are lost in the general rejoicing over the promise of victory which the work of the convention bears to the people. United ranks, stout hearts and ready hands press forward to the enemy, and the battle is more than half won already.—New York Press.

Texas Will Reduce It.

Texas had the honor of completing the vote which made possible the renomination of Benjamin Harrison. And we believe the people of that state in 1892 will reduce the fraudulent Democratic plurality of 146,461 votes reported in 1888, as a result of negro suppression.—New York Mail and Express.

He Knows How It Is.

Unless all the signs are misleading Grover Cleveland has got a lead pipe cinch on the Democratic nomination. "Tis well, Grover knows what it is to be defeated, and a little more experience of the same sort won't break his heart.—Brooklyn Times.

The Country Wanted Him.

The deliberate judgment of the country, duly expressed, favored the nomination of Mr. Harrison, and that settled it.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Victory of the Ballots.

'Twas a good day's work, and well done, at Minneapolis, and there's victory for the party of the people awaiting the battle of the ballots in November.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

A Winning Ticket.

The Minneapolis convention has nominated a winning ticket, just as every patriotic Republican was sure that it would.—New York Tribune.

They'll Elect Him Too.

No American that desires to see his country prosperous can object to another four years of Benjamin Harrison.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

A Very Good Team.

Harrison and Reid make a very good team.—Brooklyn Citizen (Dem.)

The First Pun.

You can Reid the answer in the stars.—Philadelphia Press.

The Right of Way.

"The man from Indiana" is painted on our banner. We're going to win the day. Protection, reciprocity. As 'galt's stuffed adiposity. Has got the right of way. —Philadelphia Press.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Convention at Minneapolis June 10.

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States, assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi river, the everlasting bond of an indestructible republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1860, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

First—We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country will largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican congress. We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming in competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home. We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890. We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the house of representatives to destroy our tariff laws piecemeal, as is manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ores, the chief products of a number of states, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

Second—We join in the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that, executed by a Republican administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

Third—The American people from tradition and interest favor bimetallicism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parity of value of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country—its farmers and workmen—demand that every dollar, paper or coin issued by the government shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international coinage to meet such a demand, and will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

Fourth—We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right, guaranteed by the constitution, the free and honest popular ballot; the just and equal representation of all the people as well as their just and equal protection under the laws are the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party will never relax its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every state. We denounce the corrupt and human outrages perpetrated on American citizens for political reasons in certain southern states of the Union.

Fifth—We favor the extension of our foreign commerce; the restoration of our mercantile marine by home built ships and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers, entangling alliances with none, and the protection of the rights of our seamen.

Sixth—We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine, and believe it the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic in its broadest sense.

Seventh—We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

Eighth—We favor efficient legislation by congress to protect the life and limbs of employees of transportation companies engaged in carrying on interstate commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective states that will protect employes engaged in state commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

Ninth—The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognizes the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color or nationality; it sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

Tenth—The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among men. We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies engaged in moralities which contribute to the education of the children of the land; but while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty we are opposed to any union of church and state.

Eleventh—We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the Republican platform of 1860, to all combinations of capital or interests, or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily endorse the action already taken upon this issue and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws, and approve their enforcement more complete and effective.

Twelfth—We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888 pledging the reduction of letter postage to one cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the postoffice department and the highest class of postal service.

Thirteenth—We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and constant enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

Fourteenth—The construction of the Nicaragua canal is of the highest importance to the American people, but as a measure of national defense and to build up and maintain American commerce it should be controlled by the United States government.

Fifteenth—We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories and of the United States. All the federal offices appointed for the territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self government should be accorded as far as practicable.

Sixteenth—We favor cession, subject to the homestead laws, of the arid public lands to the states and territories in which they lie, under such congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

Seventeenth—The World's Columbian exposition is a great national undertaking, and congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharging of the expense and obligations incident thereto and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the nation.

Eighteenth—In temperance we sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Nineteenth—Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

Twentieth—We commend able, patriotic and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity, and the dignity and honor of the nation at home and abroad have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

Low Prices and Honest Dealing Always wins.

Hamilton & Washburn of Park Place

Are rolling out the goods in spite of the hot weather and hard times.

Dry goods Reduced

—The following can't be beat:—

- Challies.....5c. per yard
- Bedford Cord.....12 1/2c. per yard
- Chapman fine bleached muslin.....15 yards, \$1.00
- Glooucester print.....5c. per yard
- White goods.....8c. per yard
- Indigo print (warranted).....14 yards, \$1.00
- Fine Zephyr Gingham.....8 yards, \$1.00
- Fast Black Hose.....2 pr. 25c
- Lisle Mitts.....15c. pair
- Clarke's O. N. T. thread.....7 for 25c

MILLINERY GOODS AT COST.

ANDERSON WALKER, Painter and House Decorator

PAPER-HANGING AND KALSOMINING.

I carry the largest and best assorted stock of wall paper ever brought to Oregon City, and will sell at Portland prices. Let me give you figures on your work. Shop on Seventh street, near Center.

J. JONES & SON, DEALER IN

Doors, Windows, Mouldings, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES.

Cabinet Work, Fitting up Stores and Repairing of all kinds.

Jobbing Orders Promptly Executed.

PRICES THE LOWEST.

Shop corner Fourth and Water streets, back of Pope & Co's, Oregon City



BURNETT'S Standard PURE Flavoring EXTRACTS

—For sale by— E. E. Williams, The Grocer F. F. WHITE. W. A. WHITE.

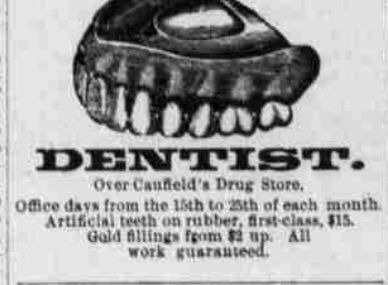
Moore's Revealed Remedy.

Astounding in its Effects in the cure of Rheumatism, Asthma, Malaria, Biliousness or any other disease arising from deranged Liver, Stomach or Kidneys—It drives all impurities from the Blood Mrs. Chas. A. Russel, who is favorably known throughout the Northwest says:

"For fifteen years I was a constant sufferer with asthma without any relief, except that obtained by constant change of locality. Two years ago I tried MOORE'S REVEALED KIDNEY and the benefit received from it were the most gratifying. It gave me relief from the first and prevented the terrible distress peculiar to the disease that made life almost unbearable. Any one who has ever had asthma can understand the gratitude I feel toward this remedy. Believing it has added pleasant years to my life I have not hesitated to recommend it to all like sufferers, and always with the same happy results."

To be had of all druggists, or sent to STEWART-HOLMES DRUG CO., Seattle, Wash.

DR. L. WHITE,



DENTIST.

Office days from the 15th to 25th of each month. Artificial teeth on rubber, first-class, \$15. Gold fillings from \$2 up. All work guaranteed.

Beautiful Fruit Farm!

Forty acres, level as a floor, all cleared, well fenced into five fields, good house—26x26 feet, splendid well of good water and force pump, good barn and out houses, several hundred fruit trees—prunes, apple, cherries, etc., small fruit in abundance, several sheep, hogs, cows, two young horses. Everything in first-class condition. For particulars, apply to owner, Milton Stingby, near Currinsville, or see L. R. Janney, with W. Carey Johnson, Oregon City, Oregon.

Practical Architects & Builders.

Will prepare plans, elevations, working details, and specifications for all kinds of buildings. Special attention given to modern cottages. Estimates furnished on application. Call on or address Oregon City, Oga

FOR ABSOLUTELY PURE DRUGS

G. A. HARDING.

NONE BUT COMPETENT PHARMACISTS EMPLOYED

Fine Perfumeries and Toilet Articles.

Also a full stock of PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Clackamas county. C. F. Vonderhahe, plaintiff,

vs. Thomas Jones, Mary Jones, Ann Jarman, Elizabeth Samuel, Evan Samuel, Mary Lewis, David Lewis and Jennette Jones, defendants.

To said defendants:—You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to be and appear in the above entitled suit and court on or before the first Monday in November, A. D. 1892, being the seventh day of said month, and answer the complaint filed against you or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said suit is brought to obtain a decree of this court for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage, described in the complaint and executed by the said Thomas Jones and Mary Jones his wife, now living, and Annie Jones, mother of said Thomas Jones, deceased, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note made by them to plaintiff on the same day for the sum of two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$257.50) in United States gold coin, described in the complaint herein, and which has become due and owing, with interest thereon since the 24 day of October, A. D. 1887, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum; that the premises conveyed by said mortgage may be sold and the proceeds thereof applied to the payment of said note, moneys expended by plaintiff as aforesaid, and costs of suit. For further particulars reference to the complaint on file is hereby made; and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same then to obtain an execution against the said Thomas Jones and Mary Jones his wife for the balance remaining due, and also that the said defendants, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief as prayed for and claimed. And if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required the plaintiff will take default against you and apply to the court for relief demanded in the copy hereof. W. CAREY JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.