THE MILK CONDENSING INDUSTRY

"Crasy Uncle Gail's" Idea and What Came of It.

About forty years ago Gail Borden, a civil engineer of New England ancestry, conceived the idea that milk could be boiled down in a vacuum till from the figuid condition it became substantially solid, and in that state, preserved by means of another Yankee invention-the sealed tin can-it could be kept for any length of time. Mr. Borden had lived much in the south, particularly in Texas, and he had seen the great need of such an article as his invention would produce if his idea was practicable. began experimenting on this and other ideas that teemed in his overflowing

Eighteen years he experimented with the milk condensing. He made a success of the condensation, but he could not make it a financial success. He spent all the money he got on his new ideas, for there were so many of them. People who knew him, especially the neighbors, made merry over the milk condensing notion. They would have believed a man could take wings and fly to heaven bodily as easily as he could condense milk and ship it all over the world. The man who would think of such a thing was nothing less than off his head. So they called him "crazy Uncle Gail," these kind neighbors.

But Uncle Gail had a son, John G. No man except perhaps Edison is at once inventor and financier. Gail Borden had to wait till his son John was grown before the milk condensing became a financial success. Gail was an inventor. and Providence kindly sent him a son who was a financier, the only trouble being that Uncle Gail had to wait eighteen years till the son was old enough to take hold of the financial end of the business. Then it became one of the greatest successes on record.

The elder Borden waited patiently and hopefully. At last, when it began to look as if the enterprise would be a go, Uncle Gail said one day, "If I thought the condensery would ever consume as much as 5,000 quarts of milk a day, I should be satisfied and happy."

Well, there are now six great Borden milk condensing plants in various parts of the country. Two of them are in Illinois. Not long since I visited one of the New York factories. It was not one of the largest, yet it alone consumes 33,000 quarts of milk a day, manufacturing daily 10,000 pounds of the finished product. What the whole six factories consume may be calculated from this, The condensed milk goes all over the earth. Peary took it to the north pole with him. Explorers flavor their coffee with it under the equator in Africa. Best of all, "Crazy Uncle Gail" lived to see the enterprise he had set his heart on assume almost its present colossal proportions: then he rested from his labors with the sweet consciousness that he had helped mankind.

Visitors are allowed in every part of the Borden condenseries. The tall and good looking superintendent of the one I visited in Wallkill valley, Mr. Smith. himself conducted me through the departments of the factory and gave me every facility for obtaining information. The milk, with granulated sugar stirred into it, is boiled down in vacuum in great shining copper tanks. I am proud that the invention belongs to America.

The first thought of one visiting the condensery is that no one need ever be afraid to use condensed milk. The factory is absolutely the cleanest place I ever saw. The floor of the machine shop where the cans are made is scrubbed every Saturday; ditto the engine room. Gail Borden, of blessed memory, had a sort of craze for cleanliness, a beneficent craze which his son held after him. The firm make their own tin cans at the factory, and you will be surprised to know that girl machinists do the work. They are cleaner and more deft with their fingers than boys would be, and making the little cans requires neatness and precision. They make excellent wages, I was told.

At various conspicuous places this sign in big letters meets your eye: "No Smok-Spitting on Floor Is Prohibited. Read the Other Side." When you turn it over the other side says exactly the same thing. It requires nearly five pounds of milk in the natural state to make one pound of the condensed prod-

The condensery has its own set of milk farmers, who deliver the year round. They must obey strictly certain rules laid down by the firm. One of these is that no ensilage shall be used. They say they cannot use ensilage milk for making the condensed product. They declare further that feeding cows on ensilage through the season is much the same as feeding people on sauerkraut all the year. The superintendent of the factory said he had put his hand into some of what was called prime ensilage. He found it hot and fermenting. If his statement will add any new fury to the ensilage war I shall be glad. I have no cows and no opinion, and am not in the

The farmers furnish their own cans. The exquisite cleanliness that pervades the factory must extend also to the farms that supply milk to it. The farmers are expected to keep the outside of the cans clean, but the inside is cleansed at the factory itself. That is a task the condensers require to be performed under their own eyes. The milk is strained a second time after it comes to the factory, and is likewise passed through an aerating machine. Every can of milk that comes in is inspected separately. The inspector from the condensery visits constantly the cow stables on the farms to see that they are kept free from fifth and odors. The farmers aver-

must be kept clean.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

HOW TO CARVE

An Art Which Every Man Will Be Proficient in if the Rules Are Followed. Carving should be considered a necesary part not only of every man's but of very woman's education.

To be a good carver is to possess a very desirable accomplishment. Of course if the head of the family is one of the sterner sex it is his duty to preside at the head of the table where the joint is placed. But in case of an emergency the lady of the house may be called upon to do the carving, and if unskilled in the art how awkward the situation becomes!

To carve with ease and dispatch it is essential that one should be provided with sharp carving knives, which vary in size and shape according to the purpose for which they are intended.

For carving a big joint like roast beef, either rib or sirloin, or a piece of corned beef, like the round or rump, a long, slim blade somewhat pointed toward the end is required. The knife known in the hardware shops as the French beef carver is the best for this purpose. For poultry, game or birds of any sort a short, sharp pointed and somewhat curved blade is necessary.

There is a capital carving knife for poultry in the market called a bird carver. It differs from the game carver in having a sort of scissors attachment, with which the ends of the wings and other small bones and tendons may be anapped off.

Always have your knife strong, and yet as light as compatible with the strength required, the edge very sharp and a good steel and knife sharpener at hand.

In selecting your large pieces of meat see that the butcher properly divides the joints of the necks and loins, as this materially facilitates the work of carving. The seat should be sufficiently high to

command the table, thus rendering rising unnecessary. For serving fish a broad silver knife or

trowel is to be preferred, as it preserves the flakes of flesh entire. A sirloin roast should first be freed

from the bone at the big end; then cut in derloin is left in, it should be carved across and down to the dividing bone. A rib roast should be cut from the

with the ribs. Roast or boiled ham may be carved by passing the knife to the line about midway across the ham, cutting in very delicate slices, as an appetizer, or thicker, cotton cloth, one piece to rub it on, and according to taste. For this a very sharp and thin blade is indispensable.

A turkey roasted or boiled should be carved by placing the head end toward you. Take off the wing first, then the first joint of the leg, then the thigh. Leave the breast whole, to be sliced, commencing at the wing and cutting straight into the bone and up to the point of the breastbone, a little diagonally, till all is served. This is a much better way than is commonly done by carving the breast lengthways. The side bone is to be removed by placing the fork firmly in the breastbone and working the knife up

Don't Forget Curried Chicken.

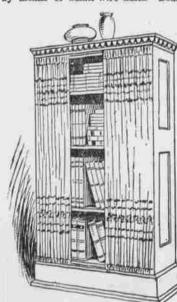
Don't, when chickens are tender and yet too old for boiling, forget that finest of dishes, curried chicken. After toe chicken is stewed disjoint it. Boil some spoon of Indian curry in a little water and stir thoroughly. Garnish the dish with the rice and pour gravy and curry over all. Don't go in grooves in regard to your cuisine. Consult your cook and the cookbook. Your family should have a change of dishes which is healthy and beneficial.

High Art in Collars. Beautiful capes for dressy wear are made of dark green corded silk, with immense empire bretellelike revers spreading over the shoulders and back capes are of dark green velvet, edged with a roll of otter, seal or other rich fur. The high directoire collar is likewise edged, and capes of this kind are lined variously with pale green and brown shot surah, red or pink silk or pale yellow ottoman reps.

A Homemade Bookcase. The illustration shows how an artistic bookcase can be made out of a shoe box. Get a box having the dimensions 87

Now purchase a few feet of chean molding and neatly fasten it to the box. letting the lower molding come below the edge so as to hide the castors. This done, fasten the cleats to hold the shelves by means of small wire nails. Boards

inches high, 19 inches broad and 9 inches



NEAT AND CHEAP.

upon which dress goods are rolled make excellent shelving. Fasten a brass rod age about twenty-five cows apiece. No stagnant water, no dead animals must be allowed on the place. The barnyards all holes with putty when finished it will be an ornament as well as very useCARE OF THE PIANO.

fome Practical Suggestions Which Should He Remembered.

"The care of a piano must be begun the moment the piano enters your house," a piano maker said to a New York Recorder writer, "and to be effective it calls for the employment of some good common sense. If it be an upright piano, do not stand it close to the wall unless you prefer to have the tone muffled. It will sound best across a corner of a room. Keep a piano in the winter in the coolest part of the room-not exposed, of course, to frost or dampness.

'The most serious injuries that befall pianos are usually the results of temperature; either it is too dry or too damp. From careful observation it is safe to say that 90 per cent of the pianos in cold latitudes have after the first year one or more cracks in their sounding boards. If your house is heated by a stove, put your instrument in a room without a stove-in one that is heated from an adjoining room. If you have steam or furnace heat, your piano will do better if kept in a room that is not quite warm enough for comfort.

"You know the sounding board-the life of a piano-is forced into the case when it is made so tightly that it bulges up in the center. The wood is supposed to be as dry as possible, but of course it contains some moisture and gathers a lot more on damp days and in handling. Now, when you put a piano in an overheated, dry room all this moisture is dried out, and the board gets flabby and finally cracks.

"How can you prevent it? Easily enough. Keep a growing plant in the room, and as long as your plant thrives your piano ought to, or else there is something wrong with it. Just try it and see how much more water you will have to pour on the flower in the room where your piano is than on the plants in any other room.

"Every one has observed, after purchasing a new piano, that it soon takes on a duil, smoky appearance. To remove this use a fine sponge, tepid water and castile soap Go over the case a little at thin slices toward the point. If the ten- a time. The yeater alone, with the soap, will usually be all that is needed. A chamos skin, as dry as can be rung out of water, should be used to dry the surbutt end, carving the slices lengthwise face after using the sponge. For old pianos a polish of raw linseed oil, two parts, alcohol and best venegar, one part each, may be applied with good results. Shake the polish frequently, use a soft a large clean piece to finish off with, Bruises, usually on the front, can be taken off by rubbing with powdered pumice stone and water, or with sapolio. Clean the keys with alcohol and water, equal parts.

For Your Husband.

Here are simple directions for making a cravat holder which any gentleman would appreciate: Take a piece of pale blue silk, says a New York Recorder correspondent, eighteen inches long for



rice dry and flaky. After making a rich the inside, and allow one-half inch for chicken gravy dissolve one large table. hem, and for the outside take a piece of pale gold silk twelve inches long and allow one-half inch for hem. The two own or bave an interest in a daily paper, parts are joined together at all their edges, and between them put several layers of wadding to produce a soft effect. The cotton is thickly sprinkled with sachet powder, and the edges are curv. followed with a row of thick silk cord, the latter being formed in a coil a little back of the right upper corner, which is reversed. The upper side of the case is embroidered with a word and floral design in shades of blue green and yellow The case is closed with ribbon ties. from a few inches below the neck. The Of course any other choice color may be used, and the material may be of silk, surah, velvet, plush or any other pretty figured silks.

Vetts All the Time.

The face veil is now a sine qua non of every woman's street, church, reception and theater toilet. They are worn indeed to the table at luncheons, slipped up during the actual eating process, to be lowered when the finger bowls appear The vagaries in these flimsy face coverings are legion, almost every shade known being represented, with the fabric running the gamut of plain, dotted, jetted and even jeweled. The new reddish purple is the latest caprice, and is as unbecoming as its color would suggest. Oculists have grown weary of warning women against these veils, strapped close to the eyes and worn so continuously, and now confine their efforts to repairing, so far as possible, the damage which they work

> Poetry in the Kitchen. Beneath this precrust that I roll A wild, wild nook. A shaded brook, O'ergrown with cherries wild, Whose fragrant plumes are tossed in at On wafting breezes mild.

And in these cups I slowly work Where daisles grow. And clover, 100, With grasses everywhere, And broken fences all grown o'er With wild grapes growing there.

And while I polish bright my stove I see a mountain gorge, With bowlders gray, And o'er them lay Long briers all filled with bloom, And dainty ferns of maldenhair: I hear the wild bird's tune.

And sweeping floors and dusting chairs, I see a pasture green. A velvet floor,
That's all grown o'er
With waves, a grassy sea
Where buttered as are growing gay,
Which nod to you and me.

And so to all the work I do A lovely spot That cheers my lot And makes my daily care
All bright with biosaoms and with song
From nature's wild woods fair.

-Good Houseksenins. The Excitement in France

To understand the extreme excitement which the Panama inquiry produces in France we must recollect that it involves the whole question of the fitness of the sovereign power to exercise its functions.

The dispute among Frenchmen-the radical dispute which underlies all others-is whether universal suffrage, uncontrolled and unguided either by a monarch, a Casar or a class, is competent to create for itself a sovereign power. That it has created one in the assembly is not questioned. That body can, in practice, dismiss the presidentdid do it in M. Grevy's case; can compel any minister or cabinet to resign; can nominate their successors and can pass any law whatever that it thinks is desirable for France. Its action is not arrested by any veto, and it is not liable to penal dissolution without the consent of that half of itself which is called the senate, a consent which it might be very difficult to extort. Indeed, the chamber itself must often be consulted, for it must pass the budget before a dissolution can be safe, and the budget is often delayed to the very expiration of the legal term.

The assembly is in fact sovereign, and if the assembly-that is, the senators and deputies taken together-are proved to have been bribable, or to have tolerated bribery, the deduction is painfully obvious. Universal suffrage has failed to elect an honest sovereign power.-London Saturday Review.

Interesting Missouri Suita.

Kansas city men who did not vote in 1890 and the late election are to be sued by the city to test a peculiar law. The charter provides that voters who do not vote at the general city election every two years shall be charged with a poll tax of \$250 each. The registration books of the city show that there were several thousand voters who did not exercise their right of franchise last spring. At \$250 each these men owe the city a large amount, and as that sum or any part of it would come very handy just now the city counselor has taken the first step toward collecting it. The money so collected goes into the sanitary fund, but it benefits the city departments, as money that would otherwise be taken from the revenue fund for other purposes is appropriated for sanitary purposes.

Half of the best known business men and manufacturers, professional men and capitalists, those who have large property interests, will find their names on the list of delinquents. The men who are mostly directly interested in a financial way in the government of the city are the men who seem to take no part in politics and neglect to vote.-Cor. Chicago News-Record.

Labouchere's Share in a Journal. Since there is no longer any concealment necessary with regard to the severance of Mr. Labouchere's connection with The Daily News I may mention that the price paid for his share in the newspaper was £90,000. When he first became connected with the proprietorship of the paper, more than five and twenty years ago, he paid the representatives of the outgoing or deceased shareholder £11,000 for the holding of which he has H now received a sum more than sufficient to start a morning newspaper of his own.

Nothing is yet known as to his intentions, but it is regarded as by no means impossible that, in conjunction with Sir-Charles Dilke, who has long wished to some plan may be adopted by which the advanced or disaffected radicals, as distinguished from the ministerialists, will have an organ of their own. - Leeds Mer-

Nerves and Nerve.

After a seven years' courtship George Bailey, a well to do farmer, and Esther Bailey, his cousin, have made two attempts to get married in Norwich, Pa., within two weeks, and the wedding is off. The ceremony was to have been performed Wednesday of last week, and a large number of guests were present. Suddenly the prospective bride disappeared and was found locked in her room. To her parents' appeals to come out she only replied, "I'm too nervous! I'm too nervous! It'll have to be put off!"

Nothing would do but a postponement to Monday. Monday came and the bride was over her nervousness and ready with the guests. But now the bridegroom did not come. Instead he sent this message: "I'm not nervous. On the contrary, I've got nerve enough to postpone this wedding indefinitely." And it was postponed.—Philadelphia Record.

Theft Revealed by a Dream.

Mrs. Cornelia M. Thomas, of St. Paul, is under arrest charged with having stolen \$1,000 from her sister, Mrs. Mary D. Phillips, of Seattle, Wash. The circumstances preceding the arrest are peculiar. Mrs. Phillips was in St. Paul recently. She returned to Seattle and while en route dreamed that Cornelia Thomas had abstracted \$1,000 of \$2,400 which she had in the lining of her dress. A search revealed the amount \$1,000 short. Mrs. Phillips returned at once to St. Paul. Mrs. Thomas was searched and part of the stolen money found on her. The stolen bills were sewed into a belt worn pext to her skin by Mrs. Thomas.-Minneapolis Journal.

Watch for Commander Leary.

Governor Brown sent a request to Commander Leary to be in Annapolis, Jan. 9, and receive from the ernor the watch that was voted to Commander Leary by the Maryland legislature for his conduct at Samoa. The watch is a handsome gold chronometer. With the chain attached it cost \$600. Commander Leary is now stationed at Portsmouth, Va.-Baltimore Sun.

enced Neal Dow's peculiarly contrary luck last week. He was boring for water and struck a 4-foot vein of good coal at a depth of only seventy-five feet.

It is hoped that the Massachusetts experiment at hatching bicephalous trout will produce a fish that will be just twice as apt to bite as the ordinary trout,

The Sower Ferry's Seeds

1893. HARPER'S BAZAR. ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. It gives the follow and lacest information about Fashious, and its numerous illustrations. Paris designs, and pattern sheet supplements are to dispensable althe to the home dress maker and the professional modiste. No expanse is spared to make its attacts attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amosing consolies, and thoughful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included a bick is of interest to women. The Sectals for 1882 will be written by Waiter Besant and Edna Lyall. Christine Tertune Herrick will furnish a practical series, entitled "A the Tothet-Offree King, Olive Thorne Miller and Candace Wheeler will be frequent contributors. The work of women in the columbian Expantion will be fully represented with many Illustrations. T. W. Higginson, in "Women and Men," will pleasa a calificated sudnere.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS. HARPER'S MAGAZINE \$1.00
HARPER'S WEEKLY \$4.00
HARPER'S WAZAR \$2.00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE \$2.00
Postage Free to all solseribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

The volumes of the states begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of the re-

with the number current at the time of the sceipt of order.

Hound volumes of Harper's Beart for three fourth volumes at light hinding, will be sent be mail, postage paid, or is express, free of expresse (provided the freight does not exceed and dellar per volume. In for \$1.00 per volume. Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post, paid, on receipt of \$1.00.

sipt of \$1.00.
Resultances should be made by Peat office oney order or traft, to avoid chance of lina. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisences without the express order of Harper & HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1893. Harper's Magazine. HAUSTRATED.

Harren's Manazine for 1922 will continue to maintain the marivalled standard of excellence which has characterized it from the beginning. Among the modalle features of the year there will be now movels by A. Conan Doyle, Constance Fenimure Woolson, and William Black. Short stories will be contributed by the most popular writers of the day, including Mary E. Wilkins. Richard Harding Davis, Margaret Deisud, Brander Matthews, and unary others. The illustrated descriptive papers will embrace articles by Julian Raspin on new Southern and Western subjects by Theodore Childron india; by Pouliney Rigolow on Bussia and Germany. by Richard Barding Davis on a London season, by Colonol I A Bodge on Eastern Biders Edwin A. Abbey sillustrations of shakespeare's Comedies will be contributed by Charles Riot Norton, Mrs. James T. Fields, William Dean Rowells, Brander Mathews, and others.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS,

HARPER'S PERIODICALS, Per Years

HARPER'S MAGAZINE \$4.00
HARPER'S WEEKLY 4.00
HARPER'S RAZAR 4.00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE 2.00
Postage Free to all subscribers to the United States. Canada and Mexico. The volumes of the Magazine begin with the In the county court of Clackames cost

the volumes of the Magazine heath with the numbers for June and Becember of each year. When no time is mentioned, entherliptons will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order. Bound volumes of Harper's Magazine for three years back, in Beat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post paid, on relipt of 85 00 per volume. Goth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, post paid. Remittances should be made by post office money order or draft to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers, are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Rootners.

HARPER A BROTTONE

HARPER & BROTHERS.

1893.

HARPER'S WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED.

Harrer's Werkey is aknowledged as standing first among illustrated weekly periodicals in America. It occupies a place between that of the hirried daily paper and that of the less timely mountly magazine. It includes both literature and news, and presents with equal force and felicity the rest events of current history and the imaginative themes of fiction. On account of its very complete series of illustrations of the World's Fair, it will be not only the best suide to the great Exposition but also the best suivenir. Every public event of general interest will be fully illustrated in its pages. Its contributions being from the best suivers and alloster publications of its class.

HARPERES PERICOLICALE.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS. Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE HARPER'S WEEKLY HARPER'S BAZAR HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE Postage Free to all subscribers in the United states, Canada, and Mexico.

The Volumes of the Weerly begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of the receipt of order.

Bound volumes of Harper's Weekly for three years back in neat cloth binding, will be sent by man postage paid, or by express, free of expense prayed the freight does not exceed one dollar per yolume. Good cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid on receipt of \$1.00 each.

Liconitioness, should, be yearly be 100.

However, Remitteness should be made by Post-office Money Order or Braft, to avoid change of loss. Newspapers are not to copy the advertisement without the express order of the advertisement Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Established 1865.

PIONEER A farmer at Millersburg, Ind., experi- Transfer and Express,

Freight and parcels delivered to all parts of the city.

RATES - REASONABLE. GATARACT HORE CO. No. 2

Meens second Tursday of each menth at Cataract Engine house. W. H. Howsell, Pres.
G. H. Erstow, Secty. J. W. O'Connell, Frn.

SUMMONS in the Circuit Court of the State of for the county of Clackamus, John W. Helss, plaintiff,

John W Holisa, plaintiff,

Larcinda Helisa, defendant

To Luclinda Helisa, defendant

To Luclinda Helisa, defendant

In the name of the State of Orem
hereby required to appear and anima
plaint filed against you in the absult on or before the 17th day of APS
ing the Stat day of the next term in
following the expiration of the times
to the order for publication of this
which order is dated February in inare hereby mailed that if you fail the
nonwer said complaint as aforesaid a
will apply to the don't for the relief a
manded, via for a judgment that it
matrimous existing between the pedefendant be dissolved, and both of
he released from all the obligation for
for general relief. RODELT for
2 17—3 if Alterney here. VOL

NOTICE OF PINAL SETTLEND OF BE In the County Court of Clackama State of Oregoti-

In the matter of the estate of a R p cased.

Notice is hereby given that the time excentrix of the last will and tensit deceased, has filed her final report and said report. At person at 10 or clock a, 10., for the last littlement of said report. At person files, colored to the amin must fit the must be fore said day. Ayoung Harcs, to February 25, 1892. Notice of Appointment of Frem.

Notice of Appointment of Piece,
Notice is hereby given, that the use
has been appointed by the county,
Clarkamas county, Pregon, executes o
of Matilda is their deceased. All penorure
ing claims sgalust the estate of the aping claims sgalust the estate of the aping claims sgalust the estate of the apmout to me duty verified, or at the diCarey Johnsels in Oreston City, Orega
six months from this date.

Oregon City, Ore. Feb. 11, 1882.

Notice of Appointment of Exam

Notice of Appointment of Execution is hereby given, that the unchas been appointed by the county a Ciackagnas county. Oregon, execute a of John Stipp, deceased. All percentains against the exate of the said have a notified to present the same for to me daily verified, or at the office of Johnson in Oregon City, Ore., within safe from this date.

Oregon City: Ore., Feb. 17, 1881.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION LEDGS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION IN LAND OFFICE FOR PUBLICATION IN LAND OF STATE AND ASSESSED OF ASSESSED OF ASSESSED OF ASSESSED OF ASSESSED OF ASSESSED OF ASSESSE NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION MOS

Notice Folk PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Origina City for
Jany 2, to
Jany 3, to
Jany 3, to
Jany 4, to
Jany 4, to
Jany 4, to
Jany 5, to
Jany 6, to
Jany 6,

Carl Ulrich. Nomestead entry No. 7247, for the E.J. Sec. 7, T. 7 S. R. 1 W. He mames Del See 7 T 7 8 K 1 W He mans to be lig witnesses to prove his confilmation by upon and collisation of said land, via schiechee, Richard Heider, Fred Copp Cleft, all of Schiol's Ferry, Washington Oregon [2 3-5 15] J. T. APPERSON.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMEN Notice is hereby given, that Henrib executor of the last will and festament's iam Parrott deceased has rendered a sented for sestiment his final accomsented for settlement his final account executorship in said decedent's setals in the setals of the

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT of Oregon.

In the matter of the estate of S. W. Rave ceased. Notice is hereby given that the admiss of said estate has find his final report above matter and the above matter, and the court has appeared in the same and five levels a mass the E bearing and the settlem the same. All persons having objections report will file the same before said day.

L. PORTER, Adm'r of said en Feb. 11, 1892.

Society Directory.

TREGON CITY BOARD OF TRADE Meets at Court House on Second Mast ach month, Visitors welcome. F. E. DONALDSON, HARVEY E.C. Secretary.

Secretary.

CANBY BOARD OF TRADE.

Meets at Knights Hall, Cauby, on Set third Friday of each month. Visitorsee S. J. Garrison, Sec. Was, Known. MULTNOMAR LODGE, NO. 1, A. P. 43

PALLS ENCAMPMENT, No. 4, 1, 0, 9
Meets first and third Tuesdays of eachy
at Odd Fellows hall. Members and the
patriarchs, cordially invited to strend.

J.A. STEWART, W. H. 46/WEL
Scribe Chief Pars

OSWEGO LOLGE, NO 92, I, O. O. F.
Meets at odd Fellow's hall, Dawego, 6
Saturday evening. Visiting brethres;
welcome. G. W. PROSSER, 5
J. F. Eller FV. Sec. Welcome.
J. F. Ristey Sec.

MEADE POST, No. 2. G. A. R., DEPARTS, OF OREGON.

Meets first Manday of each month, at P. Hall, Oregon City. Visiting comrades J. P. SHAW, Adj.

GEN. CHOOK POST. No. 22 G. A. R , Dement of Oregon. Meets in school house at Needy on first orday in each month at 2 o'clock p. m commisses made welcome Jacon Srottu J. Kanstaden, Adit. Comman

PIG IRON LODGE NO. 185, A. O. U. W. Meets overy Thursday evening at Old Fi Ball, Oswego. Visiting brethen always come.

3. U. CANER B. STRAUSS, Recorder

R. STRACES, Recorder. MOLALLA LODGE, No. 40, A. O. U. W. Meets First and Third Saturday 18 month, at school house Visiting members welcome. T. S. Strip, 3.

J. W. THOMAS, Rec. MOLALLA GRANGE, NO. 40, P. of H.

Moets at their hall at Wright's Bridge of second Saturday of each month at 10 a Fellow members made welcome.

E. H. COOPER, Sec.

MEADE RELIEF CORPS, No. 18, DEF MENT OF OREGON.

Mrs. M. M. Charman, Press
Mrs. F. L. Cochrane, Tress
Mrs. J. B. Harding, Score
Meets on first and third Fridays of
mouth in K. of P. Hall. Members of trom abroad, cardially welcomed.

ACHILLES LODGE, NO. 38, K OF P. Meets every Friday night at the K. aff. Visiting Knights invited. Ottas Albatany, Ja., C. C. J. E. Rhodes, K. of R.