WHOSE FRIEND IS IT

Has the Republican Party Robbed the Soldier

AND FATTENED THE BONDHOLDER

A Few Facts for Demo-Pop Calamity Howlers to Consider—Its Record Reviewed.

OREGON CITY, Aug. 28, 1900.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE:

The correspondent of a local journal in its issue of last week gives utterance to the following remarkable sentiments:

"We read in an article in Monday's Oregonian about a man who loaned our government $5,000,000 during the civil war without any security whatever. Afterward the government made him accept $10,000,000 in U. S. bonds, which were afterwards made payable in gold, principal and interest."

The correspondent contrasts this with the payment in greenbacks made to soldiers when they were worth 40 cents on the dollar, and says: "The first issue was always above par, but corruption crept in and put an exception clause in the next issue." The soldiers, he says, "took their 40-cent dollars and never whimpered, but the man that loaned the government $5,000,000 was compelled to accept $10,000,000 in gold at 5 and 6 per cent interest non-taxable bonds. * * * If that was not putting the dollar above the man, in the name of God what was it, and who did it and by whom. A republican congress at the behest of the money power."

The grammar of this is bad enough, but its utter absurdity completely overshadows its bad grammar. With such a correspondent the question as to whether or not the Oregonian ever said what is charged, or the fact that what is charged never happened, makes no difference. He is not responsible. The populist pamphlets reek, on every page, with forgeries and distortion of fact and the baldest misstatements, and tens of thousands of absolutely honest men have been deceived and misled by them, until the habit of suspicion has become chronic with their victims and they are constantly tortured by the imaginary conspiracies of a "bogy man" that they call "the money power."

While such things are a sore tax upon one's patience, yet they deserve attention, because, unless dissected, they mislead many honest men who have not the means of ascertaining what are the facts.

Now what has been the relative treatment of the bondholder and the soldier at the hands of the republican party? We all know where the democratic pro-slavery administration of James Buchanan had landed us in 1860, and we all know that the credit of the govern ment was then so poor that her 12 per cent obligaitons were selling at a discount. Abraham Lincoln and the republican party assumed such burdens as had never before been placee upon the shoulders of any man or any political party. In facing their responsibilities and meeting the necessities forced upon them by the impending civil war they had to resort to extraordinary measures to raise and equip a great army and to prepare for its support and to conduct all of the gigantic military operations which followed. We were compelled to go abroad for a great part of our munitions of war, and the free trade policy of the democratic party had so crippled our manufacturing industries that there was not then being manufactured within the United States a single yard of bunting out of which to make a flag to float over our soldiers as they marched down to Southern battle fields. To buy all these equipments and munitions of war we had to pay something which the world recognized as money, and were unable to secure everything we wanted simply by issuing our promissory notes in the shape of greenbacks. A promissory note, whether given by a man or a government, which does not fix a definite time when it will be paid, is good in the market or bad in the market just so far as the public has confidence in both the capacity and the disposition of the maker to pay. A large proportion of the debt of the United States growing out of the revolutionary war evidenced in continental shinplasters was repudiated because the government was not able to pay it. The Confederate States money was worthless long before the confederacy collapsed, because its collapse was foreseen. Our greenbacks rose or fell in the civil war just as faith in the nation rose or fell, and the "exception clause" had not a solitary thing to do with it. Up to June, 1861, gold never was at a premium of more than 4 per cent, because there was universal faith in the capacity of the North to conquer the rebellion, and that would make the nation's promissory notes good. As the war progressed that faith alternately grew strong and weak according to circumstances. The "first issue" referred to in the correspondance we are discussing were the "demand notes." These notes circulated at par for two years. They were limited in amount to $60,000,000 and were payable in coin on pemand. Their amount was so small that everybody knew the government could pay them, and the government said on the face of them that she would pay them on demand. On the greenbacks she said she would pay, but she did not say when or how. When she did say in the resumption act that she would pay Jan. 1, 1879, greenbacks immediately began to rise, and reached par when the act took effect. Secretary Chase, in his report of Dec. 4, 1862, says in reference to the coin redemption of these "demand notes" that up to Dec. 30, 1861, "every one of them presented for payment had been promptly redeemed in coin." On that date less than $34,000,000 of them remained in circulation, and on July 1, 1863, less than $4,000,000 of them remained. They never were "a full legal tender for all debts, public and private," as the populist pamphlets assert, as any one can learn by reading the acts of July 17, 1861, Aug. 5, 1861, and March 17, 1862, and yet they remained at par, because they were payable in coin on demand. Lincoln approved the excessive issue of greenbacks only with the greatest reluctance, saying: "The currency has already become so redundant as to increase prices beyond real values, thereby augmenting the cost of living to the injury of labor, and the cost of supplies to the injury of the whole people." The absurdity of the idea that greenbacks went below par because they could not be used to pay customs duties or the interest on the public debt never strikes a populist, although probably not one in ten thousand of them ever saw a custom house or ever saw a cent of interest paid on a government bond. The paying of customs duties and of interest on the public debt is but an infinitesimal fraction of the total business of the country, but they imagine the greenback was paralized because it couldn't be used for this purpose. As already stated, it was probably the solvency and good faith of our nation that determined the value of the greenback. Just before the battle of Gettysburg greenbacks stood at 40 cents. Just after that battle they stood at 60 cents. On June 4, 1864, the day after Grant lost 10,000 men at Cold Harbor, they went to 35 cents, the lowest point they ever reached. For the four months just before the close of the war gold stood on an average at $2.06; for the four months just after its close it stood on an average at $1.42. From the very day that congress announced, through the resumption act, that on Jan. 1, 1879, every greenback presented would be redeemed, they began to rise in value. They touched par in December, 1878, and have stood there ever since, and the "exception clause" has been in the greenback through all these fluctuations.

For only about three months during the war was the greenback as low as 40 cents. It is shown by the treasury reports that the average value of the greenback in 1862 was over 88 cents, in 1863 was over 68 cents, in 1864 was over 49 cents and in 1865 was over 63 cents. The average for the four years was over 67 cents. If the year 1861 were included, the average would be higher still. At a fair estimate, the average number of soldiers in active service during the four years was not more than 1,000,000. Estimating the greenbacks in which the soldier was paid during the four years at the average discount of 30 per cent, which is liberal, he was losing $3.90 on his pay each month, or $46.80 each year. This would mean a loss of $46,800,000 each year for an army of 1,000,000 men, or $187,200,000 for the whole four years. While in the aggregate the amount was large, the government, surrounded, as it was, by almoust unsurmountable obstacles, was doing the best it could by its defenders, and since the close of that war it has paid them in pensions fifteen times over the total loss they sustained during the entire four years of the war. In the year 1865 the government was paying less than $16,000,000 in pensions annually. Now she is paying $140,000,000 annually, almost as much every year as the total four years' loss of the soldier in his pay because of the depreciation of the greenback. Since 1865 these veterans have been paid in pensions over $2,500,0000,000. At this time, 35 years after the close of the war, we are paying each year, under the legislation of the republican party, more than any of the nations of Europe, except Russia, pay to their great standing armies. In the face of this, how pitiful is the populist wail that the republican party has discriminated against the soldier.

In the meantime, what has the republican party been doing with the bondholders? When the democratic party delivered the reins of government in 1860 it was paying the bondholder 12 per cent. The republican party never paid him over 7 3-10 per cent interest. In 1865, at the close of the democratic rebellion, the nation was confronted with a debt of $2,800,000,000. Having throttled the rebellion, the republican party addressed itself to the task of paying that debt. In a single decade it cut it down over a billion dollars. During the 27 years ending with Harrison's administration in 1892, it cut down the principal of that debt $1,796,493,195. It cut it down at the rate of nearly sixty-five millions annually—at the rate of over five and one-half millions every month, at the rate of over one and one-quarter of a million every week, at the rate of one hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars every day. In 1866 we were paying on the national debt over one hundred and forty-three million dollars in interest annually. In 1892 we were paying less than twenty-four million dollars in interest per year. Today there is not a single leading nation in Europe whose debt is not at least theree times the interest-bearing debt of the United States. And during all these years we have been constantly cutting down the rate of interest on the obligations held by the bondholders. We no longer pay the democratic rate of 12 per cent, but the republican rate of 2 per cent, and government bonds, under the administration of President McKinley, which bear only 2 per cent interest are selling at a premium in the market of the world.

In the face of all this, pitiful is the populist wail that we have discriminated in favor of the bondholder. The facts are that no other nation on this or any other continent, in ancient or in modern times, ever did as much for its soldiers or ever got rid of its bondholders so fast as has the United States during the last 40 years under the control of the republican party. Today its bonds bear a lower rate of interest and its credit is better than that of any other nation on the face of the globe.

In the face of the foregoing facts, no one can be deceived by the populist pretense that the republican party has legislated in the interest of the bondholders, and it is an easy matter to understand why the great majority of the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic are loyal and devoted adherents to the republican party. JUNIUS.

Tardy Celebration.

The citizens of Viola, Springwater, Highland, Currinsville and Logan and are making elaborate preparations for a big neighborhood rally, and have set the date for Saturday, September 8, at Union Park. It is simply a tardy celebration of the Fourth of July, their exercises on Independence day being postponed on account of rain.

It will be a regular old-fashioned after-harvest reunion and the day will be interspersed with base ball, races and other sports, besides a splendid literary and musical program.

Governor T. T. Geer, Senator Brownell, G. B. Dimick and Willis Duniway are billed for addresses and a large crowd is assured. The committee on arrangements comprises Samuel Raney, J. A. Reid, A. Lacey, A. M. Shibley, J. F. Lovelace and John Lewellen, all of Springwater.

Suit for Divorce.

Wiebke Krohn has filed suit for divorce against her husband, Clause Krohn. Plaintiff alleges that she and defendant were married in Boone county, Ia., in September, 1889; and that there are now living of the issue of plaintiff's and defendant's said marriage, five children, Wilhelmina Krohn, aged 10; Agnes Krohn, aged 8; Claudina Krohn, aged 6; Henry Krohn, aged 4 years, and Conrad Krohn, of the age of 8 months.

That since said marriage defendant has wifully treated plaintiff in a cruel and inhuman manner, making her life burdensome and unbearable.

Plaintiff demands judgment, asking that the bonds of matrimony between plaintiff and defendant be dissolved, and for the care and custody of said minor children. C. Schuebel is attorney for plaintiff.

Apple Social.

The young people of the Presbyterian church secured Shively's hall Wednesday night, where they tendered to the public a most enjoyable apple social.

During the evening the following program was well rendered:

Selection	Choir
Prayer	Rev. A. J. Montgomery
Duett	Evan and Maggie Williams
Recitation	Bert Beattie
Solo	Frank Alldredge
Dialogue	C. Muir and Miss Holden
Instrumental Music	
Recitation	Lulu Albee
Duett	Frank Alldredge, A. Frost
Dialogue	Dissecting a cadaver

Delinquent Tax List.

The delinquent taxes this year will amount to $13,386.21. The tax list has been completed and shows the following taxes delinquent:

County tax	$4,730 30
State	2,547 45
School	2021 55
Road	2021 69
Dist School	1383 00
City (Oregon City)	363 38
105 State polls at $1.00 each	105 00
105 Road " " $2.00	210 00
384 Street tax " 1 cent	3 84
Total	$13,386.21

The New Clackamas Hatchery.

Fish Commissioner Carter looks forward to a bright future for the new Clackamas hatchery. He claims the new site has many points or vantage over the old one. At the present location a flowing spring, walled in by cement, furnishes about 300 gallons of water per minute, with an average temperature of 50 degrees. At the old hatchery the water supply was about exhausted. The hatchery is now only four miles from town, and Mr. Carter believes that some day the Southern Pacific Railroad will run a spur line to that place and offer another resort to Clackamas county. The buildings now on the grounds consist of the main hatchery, 40x82 feet, stable 24x30 feet and a bunkhouse 24x40 feet. A new office building will be erected next week. There are three men employed regularly besides Mr. Carter. G. H. Oldenburg has received the contract to furnish eyed eggs to the hatchery this season, and eggtaking will begin the first of next month.

A DIRTH OF WHEAT.

Small Quantity Received by the Mills in Town.

The Portland Flouring Mills are again running, after shutting down for some weeks. Thus far scarcely any wheat at all has been received from Clackamas county. Henry Hansen, of Beaver Creek, was in the city Friday and stated that his wheat averaged but 9½ bushels to the acre, and poor quality at that. This may account for the small quantity thus far received at the mills. Many farmers realize that the grain is unfit for market, and therefore prefer feeding it to stock rather than attempt to place it on the market. Mr. Hansen further states that his oats averaged 25 bushels, where in ordinary years 50 and 60 bushels had grown, but since he has fortunately sufficient stock to which to feed his cereals, he may finally realize a fair price.

Many farmers are doing likewise with their short crops, and therefore mill and warehouse men will necessarily find enormous shortage in the amount of grain stored and marketed this season. The flouring mill has already received considerable grain from up the valley, but no amount to compare with like season of former years. There are, however, hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain stored away, the product of former years, still held by farmers, which will go far toward supplying the demand caused by the shortage of this year.

A Sad Accident.

J. W. Wilson is now lying in St. Vincent hospital, the result of a train accident. Wilson was stealing a ride on the blind baggage of the Albany local train and claims that one of the trainmen opened the door and threw him off while the cars were in motion. The accident happened just as the train was pulling out from the station in this city Tuesday morning. His injuries consist of a compound fracture of the ankle, which may result in the loss of his right foot. Wilson was not struck by the cars and just how the injury occurred is not known. County Physician Norris and Dr. Carll dressed his wounds and he is now a county charge. He claims his home in Indianapolis.

Oregon City Market Report.

(Corrected weekly.)

Wheat—No. 1, 51c.

Flour—Portland, $3.20; Howard's Best, $3.05; Fisher's Best, $2.90.

Oats—in sacks, white, 35 to 36 cents per bushel, gray, 30.

Millstuffs—Bran, $14.50 per ton shorts, $16.00 per ton.

Potatoes—40 to 65 cts per sack.

Eggs, 17½ cts per dozen.

Butter—Ranch, 35 to 45 cents per roll

Onions, $1.25 to $1.50 per sack.

Green apples, 35 to 50 cents per box dried 8½ cts per pound.

Livestock and Dressed Meats—Beef, live, 3½ to 3¾c; hogs, live, 4½c; hogs, dressed, 6 to 6½ cents; sheep, $3.50 to $4 per head; veal, dressed 8 to 8½c.

A Few Pointers.

The recent statistics of the number of deaths show that a large majority die with consumption. This disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough which can be cured instantly by Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is guaranteed to cure and relieve all cases. Price 25c and 50c. For sale by all druggists.

The Appetite of a Goat

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose Stomach and Liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c at Geo. A. Harding's drug store.

New hats for children at Mrs Goldsmith's.

NOTICE.

Bids will be received by the board of commissioners of Clackamas county for the building of a bridge where now stands what is known as the Michael Banchert bridge, about one mile east of Aurora, said bridge to be 24 feet high in the center from the bottom of the mudsills to the top of the joists and running on a level each way therefrom; length of bridge, 200 feet; bents to be 16 feet apart; mudsills to be 12 by 14, of cedar; bent timber, 12 by 12; stringers, four to be 4 by 12 and four to be 3 by 12, with good, substantial railing.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids to be opened at the September session of the board, to-wit: September 6th, 1900, at 2 o'clock p. m.

E. H. COOPER,
Clerk.

WHAT IS SHILOH.

A grand old remedy for Cough, Colds and Consumption; used through the world for half a century, has cured innumerable cases of incipient consumption and relieved many inadvanced stages. If you are not satisfied with the results we will refund your money. Price 25 cts., and 50 cts. and $1.00. C. G. Huntley the Druggist.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Benjamin Hendrickson, deceased, and all persons having claims against the said estate must present them to my attorneys, in Oregon City, Oregon, duly verified, within six months from the date of this notice.

ALBINA HENDRICKSON,
Administratrix of said estate.

DIMICK & EASTHAM,
Attorneys for administratrix.
Dated Aug. 15, 1900.

Sheriff's Sale on Execution.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas.

W. G. Randall, Plaintiff,
vs.
Allen Simmons, C. H. Sarver and Geo. A. Hamilton, Defendants.

State of Oregon, County of Clackamas, ss.

By virtue of a judgment order, decree and an execution, duly issued out of and under the seal of the above entitled court, in the above entitled cause, to me duly directed and dated the 20th day of August, 1900, upon a judgment rendered and entered in said court on the 28th day of July, 1900, in favor of W. G. Randall, plaintiff, and against C. H. Sarver and Geo. A. Hamilton, defendants, for the sum of $167.22, with interest on $99.00 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 28th day of July, 1900, and the further sum of $25.00 as attorney's fees, and the further sum of $17 costs and disbursements, and the costs of and upon this writ, commanding me out of the personal property of said defendants, and if sufficient could not be found, then out of the real property belonging to said defendant on and after the date of said judgment to satisfy said sum and also the costs upon this said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue of said execution, judgment order and decree, and in compliance with the commands of said writ, being unable to find any personal property of said defendants, I did on the 22d day of August, 1900, duly levy upon the following described real property of said defendant C. H. Sarver, situate and being in the county of Clackamas and State of Oregon, to-wit:

Being a part of the S. M. Palmateer D. L. C., in township 3 south of range 4 east of the Willamette meridian and in Clackamas county, Oregon, and described as follows: Beginning at a point 13.50 chains south, 0°11' east of the north west corner of the said donation land claim; running thence east 28.44 chains to a stone in the east boundary line of the said donation land claim; thence south on said claim line 16.61 chains to L. M. Huffman's northeast corner; thence west 29.40 chains to a stone in the center of the county road; thence north 0° 11' west 16.61 chains to the place of beginning.

And I will, on Saturday, the

29th Day of September, 1900,

at the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m. at the front door of the County Court House in the city of Oregon City, Oregon, in said County and State, sell at public auction, subject to redemption, to the highest bidder, for U. S. gold coin, cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which the within named defendants, or either of them, had on the date of said judgment or since had in or to the above described real property or any part thereof, to satisfy said execution judgment order, decree, interest, costs and all accruing costs.

J. J. COOKE,
Sheriff of Clackamas County, Oregon.
Dated, Oregon City, Oregon, Aug. 23, 1900.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon,
August 25, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Oregon City, Oregon, on October 6, 1900, viz:

ANTON HABELT,
H. E. No. 11569, for the ne¼ of sec 26, t 4 s, r 4 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

John T. Myers, Henry Myers, Frank Geobel, Willy Niemann, all of Dodge, Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORES,
Register.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Clackamas County:

William Plympton, Plaintiff,
vs.
J. A. Logan, F. A. Logan, his wife, D. C. Latourette, trustee, and J. B. Cramer, Defendants.

To J. A. Logan, F. A. Logan and J. B. Cramer, above named defendants:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and cause on or before six weeks after the first publication of summons in this case, to-wit: the 13th day of October, 1900; and if you fail to so appear or answer, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in his complaint, to-wit: For the sum of $495.68 and $50 attorney's fee and the costs and disbursements of this suit and for a decree foreclosing a mortgage for said amount on the following described real estate situated in Clackamas county, Oregon: All of lots numbered fourteen and twenty-one in Clackamas Park, in section eight, town 2 south, range 2 east of the Willamette meridian, containing ten acres of land.

This summons is published in the Oregon City Enterprise by order of Hon. Thos. F. Ryan, county judge of Clackamas county, state of Oregon, made and entered on the 20th day of August, 1900; and it was further ordered by said judge that the first publication of this summons be had on the 31st day of August, 1900.

JOHN T. WHALLEY and
G. G. AMES,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will apply to the city council at its regular meeting in September, 1900, for a license to sell liquor for six months at my saloon in Oregon City, on Seventh street. Said license to date from expiration of present license.

PAUL HUSSOCK.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will apply to the city council at its regular meeting in September, 1900, for a license to sell liquor for six months at my saloon in Oregon City, on Main street. Said license to date from expiration of present license.

FRANK NEHREN.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PURSUANT TO A JUDGMENT, ORder, decree and execution issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Clackamas, to me directed and dated the 7th day of August, 1900, upon a judgment recovered in said court on the 28th day of July, 1900, by Mary Mader, plaintiff, against W. D. Pickens and E. E. Pickens, defendants, requiring me to make sale of the hereinafter described real property to satisfy the judgment of plaintiff recovered in said suit, to-wit: the sum of $142.18, with interest thereon from July 28, 1900, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and the further sum of $50.00 as attorney's fees, and the further sum of $25.00 costs and disbursements, I will on Saturday,

The 8th Day of September, 1900,

at 1:30 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house of said Clackamas county, in Oregon City, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to wit:

The southeast one-quarter [¼] of the southeast one-quarter [¼] and the south half [½] of the southwest one-quarter [¼] of the southeast one-quarter [¼] and the south one-half [½] of the southeast one-quarter [¼] of the southwest one-quarter [¼] and the south one-half [½] of the southwest one-quarter [¼] of the southwest one-quarter [¼], all in section ten [10], Township 2 s, R. 3 e of W. M., in Clackamas county, Oregon, to satisfy said judgment, decree and execution and all accruing costs.

JOHN J. COOKE,
Sheriff of Clackamas county, Oregon.
First publication August 10, 1900.

Administrator's Sale.

In the matter of the estate of Isaac Capps, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of Isaac Capps, deceased, that on the 8th day of September, 1900, he will, to the highest bidder, sell at public sale, in front of the court house door in Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon, at the hour of one o'clock p. m., the following described real property belonging to the estate of Isaac Capps, deceased: The south half (½) of section thirty-five (35) in township three (3) south, range three (3) east, Willamette Meridian containing 320 acres, situate in Clackamas county, Oregon.

Terms of Sale shall be cash.

Dated this 1st day of August 1900.

TOM P. RANDALL,
Administrator of the estate of Isaac Capps, deceased.

Administratrix Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Theodore Griel, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, properly verified, to the said administratrix at the office of Hedges & Griffith, in Oregon City, within six months from the first publication of this notice.

THERESIA GRIEL,
Administratrix of the estate of Theodore Griel, deceased.

HEDGES & GRIFFITH,
Attorneys for administratrix.
First publication August 10, 1900.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has filed his final account as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Solomon Achorn deceased, in the county court of the state of Oregon for Clackamas county, and that said court has fixed Monday, Oct. 1, 1900, at 10:30 a. m., as the time, and the court room of said court, in the court house of said county, in Oregon City, as the place for hearing objections to said final report and for the settlement of said estate. All persons having any objection thereto are hereby notified to file the same in said court before that date.

L. L. PORTER,
Administrator of the estate of Solomon Achorn, deceased, with the will annexed.
Aug. 24, 1900.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, August 18, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Oregon City, Oregon, on October 2, 1900, viz:

FRANK L. STEVENS,
H. E. No. 11413, for the NE¼ of Sec. 18, T 2 S, R 7 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Joseph Wall, James A. Odell, William Stone and Thomas Stone, all of Salmon, Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORES,
Register.

Notice of Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of an order of the judge of the county court of Clackamas county, state of Oregon, made on the 7th day of August, 1900, in matter of the estate of Bernheart Quant, deceased, the undersigned, the executor of the last will and testament of said decedent, will sell at private sale on and after the 28th day of September, 1900, to the highest bidder, subject to confirmation by said county court, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Bernhart Quant at the time of his death, all the right, title and interest that the estate has by operation of law or otherwise other than or in addition to that of the said Bernhart Quant at the time of his death, in and to the following described premises, to-wit:

All of lots one [1] and two [2] in block four [4] in Hansen's Addition to East Portland, now Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon.

All of lots one [1] and two [2] in block six [6], Hanson's Addition to East Portland, now Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon.

An undivided one-half interest in a part of the Robert Caufield D. L. C. No 53, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of said claim No. 53, running thence north 26.86 chains; thence east 19.20 chains; thence south 85 degrees east 7.45 chains to the land of William Kydd; thence south 26.21 chains to the south boundary of said claim; thence west 26.69 chains to the place of beginning, containing 73 acres more or less, situate in Clackamas county, Oregon.

All of block twenty-seven [27] in the town of Milwaukie, Clackamas county, Oregon.

Terms and conditions of sale, cash in hand, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said county court.

Bids will be received by the undersigned at Milwaukie, Clackamas county, Oregon, or at the office of J. U. Campbell, Oregon City, Oregon.

RICHARD SCOTT,
Executor of last will and testament of Bernhart Quant, deceased.

HEALTH AND VITALITY
DR. MOTT'S NERVERINE PILLS
The great remedy for nervous prostration and all diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failing or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every $5 order we guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
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