

JUDGE RYAN HOME

Talks Interestingly of His Extended Eastern Trip.

Says There Is Urgent Need for Advertising Oregon.—Discusses Business Conditions.

"There is urgent need for advertising Oregon and our resources," said County Judge Thos. F. Ryan, who returned last Friday from an extended tour of the Eastern States.

Judge Ryan was a delegate from this state to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, which was convened the latter part of August at Baltimore. Subsequently he visited his old home at Lowell, Massachusetts, and other points of interest in that section of the United States and Canada.

Returning home by the Southern route, Judge Ryan attended the General Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, held at Little Rock, Arkansas, and to which he was also a delegate from this state. In his extended trip, which included points from Mexico to Canada and as far east as Boston, Judge Ryan covered 11,000 miles and reports that he did not experience rain for more than an hour altogether in all that time.

"The different commercial organizations of the state, through their local boards of trade, should see to it that provision is made for exhibiting the products and other resources of the state on occasions such as the conventions I attended. With \$100 worth of our matchless fruit with me I am sure I could have accomplished \$10,000 worth of benefit in the way of advertising this state. Delegates from a great number of other states represented in the two conventions brought with them sample exhibits of the fruits, grains, and different leading industries of their respective states that at once excited the interest and educated the delegates as to the possibilities of those localities so represented.

"From my visit to Atlanta, I learned that the exposition of Oregon's resources that was made at that point a few years ago did more for this state than did its more extended displays at either Chicago or Buffalo. Particular benefit resulted from the fruit exhibit in which the people of the Southern states became greatly interested. They did not consider it possible that this state, which they had always before classed with Montana and the Dakotas with respect to the winter season, is capable of producing such remarkable fruits. For this reason the exhibit was a valuable thing for the state.

"While Oregon as a state is better known throughout the eastern states now than it was a year ago when I visited practically the same sections, still there is abundant room for missionary work in behalf of this section of the Northwest." Judge Ryan lost no opportunity to advertise the Lewis and Clark fair in his travels. He was frequently interviewed on the subject and the published interviews were in many instances followed by helpful editorials endorsing the project. The exposition grounds at St. Louis were visited and there Judge Ryan found 11,000 men at work on the buildings in course of construction. He says the buildings at the St. Louis World's Fair will be fully 35 per cent larger and more costly than were the structures at the Chicago fair. Business conditions were everywhere found to be prosperous although money was found to be more scarce and less available than is the case in the West. Judge Ryan is of the opinion that the present and growing lack of confidence as between the individuals who are depositing largely in the Savings banks and the Wall street manipulators will eventuate within a few years in a serious panic that will prove more or less destructive to the business and manufacturing interests of the East, although he does not think the harmful consequences will seriously affect conditions on the Pacific Coast other than possibly the transportation companies.

Being the County Judge for Clackamas county, it is natural that the various court houses at the various points visited should come under the inspection of Judge Ryan, who says the people of Baltimore have the grandest structure of the kind he ever saw. It was built of six kinds of marble at an expense of \$2,000,000.

"You may add," concluded the judge, "I am glad to be back in Oregon again."

LIEU LAND RING STEAL.

Oregonian Makes Startling Exposure Concerning Government Lands.

Uncle Sam is digging up a stupendous lieu land graft on the Pacific Coast. The deeper he goes the deeper he gets, but he has already delved far enough to convince him that a lieu land ring has been carrying on a flagrant business, without conscience and without stint, in every well-timbered area on the Pacific slope, says Wednesday's Oregonian.

This ring has not only acquired "base" lands by "dummies" and other fraudulent means; it has debauched state land officials, making them hirelings or partners in the business; it has maintained in the General Land Office at Washington agents whose duty was to "leak" information about proposed reserves and other profitable matters; it has cast its spell over field officers of the General Land Office, who mapped out boundaries of proposed reserves; and it has "worked" those officers by the glitter of gold to conform those boundaries to its own interests.

The central figures of this colossal conspiracy are alleged to be F. A. Hyde & Co., of San Francisco, brokers and dealers in real estate and lieu land scrip. The company consists of F. A. Hyde, reputed to be the author of the lieu land law, and John A. Benson, who was involved many years ago in the notoriously fraudulent "Benson surveys" of California.

And where is Schneider? Down in Arizona somewhere, seeking health, so the report runs. According to one rumor he is in the real estate business at Tucson, and according to another he is in the livery business somewhere else. Be that as it may, he is a much changed man since eight or nine years ago, when he was buying school land certificates in Oregon, paying \$5 and \$10 for each half section and receiving \$50 therefor from

Hyde & Co. All over the coast Schneider ranged in those good old days.

Those transactions were legitimate enough in a court of law, though of course they can hardly be defended in a severe court of ethics. When a man applies for 320 acres of school land, in order that he may sell out to a syndicate for \$5, he is perhaps within the law even if public sentiment clamors otherwise.

But Schneider, by his own admissions went still further. Not content with paying applicants for the use of their names, he turned out fictitious names, and when his think factory could not keep up with orders, he used names of actual individuals but altered them just enough to avoid trouble. These "dummies," as they are called, were affixed to the applications and to the affidavits and attested by notaries public, who certified that the applicants had duly appeared and been sworn, and so on and so forth.

Yet even such conduct as this probably could not be prosecuted by the Federal Government inasmuch as the offenses came under state jurisdiction. Uncle Sam can, however, get after members of the ring for bribery of his own officers and for conspiracy. And will he? That's what he's been trying to do for many months. But he'll have to hustle. The offenders can take refuge behind the statute of limitations for defense against suits more than three years old.

And now Schneider is a valetudinarian. He is attended by his faithful spouse, a "brilliant helpmeet" by the way. This lady used to be invaluable for her aptitude at inventing names and signatures and at affixing the same to the proper documents. She got up early and sat up late with her unflinching pen. Years wore on and the couple increased in worldly treasures; more years, and still their riches grew.

Thousands upon thousands of acres of school land were thus acquired by Hyde & Co. How did Hyde & Co. get their money out? What became of the lands? Where did they go?

Into forest reserves. The lands were bought for that purpose. The reserves were created for that purpose. The conspirators knew where they wanted reserves. They knew in advance whether the President was going to proclaim a reserve.

Reserves in Oregon and California were proposed at their instigation, laid off according to their desires, amended to their convenience and created to their satisfaction.

Then they trooped into the local land offices with their "dummies" and their hirelings. They took what lands they wanted and persons outside the ring came "too late." So close was the ring that it became practically impossible for an "outsider" to get state land of any value, nor could he get worthless land unless it was to be outside of a reserve.

Arid land, alkali land, rocky land, towering crags, high cliffs, mountain tops, became "base" and Uncle Sam exchanged it for the most fertile and the best timbered areas in the realm.

So much for the lieu land law, written largely, it is said, by Hyde himself, and enacted in 1897. If there are any slick gentlemen on earth, they are no slicker than Messrs. Hyde and Benson.

This is how the system worked with state school lands as revealed by Schneider in his confessions: Hyde & Co. at first paid applicants through Schneider, and perhaps two or three sub-agents, for the use of their names. The signatures in this case were genuine. But another method remained, more convenient and more economical. It was forgery.

By that method fictitious names were signed on applications. Notaries public, in the service of the ring, certified that the persons whose names appeared on the applications had appeared before them. Thus titles were secured in the state land offices, the land became "base" and scrip in lieu thereof was placed on the market. All the papers were signed at one time in order to avoid future discrepancies in the signatures.

But the growth of the business required speedier methods and more script. The invention of names was too slow. The firm advertised for clerks and stenographers. The signatures in the responses were used, slightly altered.

Still, more improvement was needed, so, according to the story of Schneider, Hyde & Co. undertook to have more reserves created. They encouraged the public to demand more reserves, for the protection of forests and the water supply. In the setting aside of the proposed reserves in Oregon they were moving spirits. The Rogue River reserve and several reserves in Northern California were largely of their making.

Schneider told that Hyde & Co. "fixed" Government officers in the field; that they subsidized a clerk in the General Land Office who "leaked tips" through cipher telegrams; that reserve boundaries were so established that every possible acre of unlocated school land was included; that when "advance knowledge" was obtained, Hyde & Co. secured as much land as they could within those limits by means of "dummies" and by private purchase; that state land officers "stood in," and that maps of proposed reserves were actually changed by Government field officers in the interest of Hyde & Co.

Surveyors of the General Land Office in the several states gave out "advance information" to State Land Boards about field notes of deputy surveyors. By that means, interested persons were enabled to secure "base" in advance of the general public. Lists of the desirable lands were in the hands of the ring before the general public knew about reserve boundaries. "Dummy" entries were filed ahead of bona fide applications.

When persons outside the ring filed applications for land they were told that the office was very busy that day; that the land had perhaps been filed on already but that the information would be forthcoming in a day or two; meanwhile his application would be given its regular order.

However, the ring was notified in time and saved the land by a "dummy" or some other means, and when the bona fide applicant returned he was informed "too late."

These operations have been carried on throughout the West. But prosecution of many of the offenders is delayed by the statute of limitations. Officers of the General Land Office and of State Land Offices are involved and may be drawn into the vortex.

The excitement incident to traveling and change of food and water often brings on diarrhoea, and for this reason no one should leave home without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by G. A. Harding.

IN CITY POLITICS

Mayor G. B. Dimick May Be Re-Elected For Another Term.

Great Scarcity of Candidates and Little Interest Taken in the Municipal Election.

Little interest attaches to the annual municipal election to be held in Oregon City Monday, December 7, when a mayor, city treasurer and five members of the common council are to be elected. Hon. Grant B. Dimick may be re-elected to succeed himself for the third time. To fill the various offices there is a great deficiency of candidates.

Politics have for years been eliminated from municipal affairs in Oregon City and this year political issues and strife is even more removed than ever. The present indications are that Mayor Dimick, who was elected for a third term a year ago as the Independent Citizens' choice, will be re-elected. Such tickets as may be placed in the field will be strictly non-partisan in their complexion and the contest, if any takes place, will resolve into a choice as between the respective candidates as men and their fitness for the office to which they aspire.

THERE MAY BE A CONTEST. The fact that it has been many years since Oregon City has held a city election that was not attended by a lively contest leads many to believe that the approaching event will not go by default. Candidates for the different positions will likely all be placed on the ticket by petition and since nearly a month intervenes until the expiration of the time in which nominations may be made by petition, there may yet be something doing. An effort is being made to induce Wm. Sheahan, a present member of the council, to make the race for the mayoralty. Mr. Sheahan is one of the main superintendents at the paper mills and has at all times taken a keen interest in the affairs of the city. He is being strongly urged by his many friends to become a candidate. Should Mr. Sheahan or some other equally prominent citizen become a candidate for mayor, it is not likely that Mr. Dimick will enter the race for a fourth term, although the latter declines to define his intentions at this time. However, Mayor Dimick's friends are especially industrious in striving to induce him to accept the office for another term.

Mayor Dimick's administration of city affairs for the last three years, while perhaps not beyond criticism, has been generally satisfactory. While the unpopularity of the religious organizations of the city has been aroused at times by the present mayor, still these societies have never figured as an element in municipal elections since they have never been able to marshal their forces to the extent that anything has been accomplished. For this reason, coupled with the scarcity of candidates desiring to enter the contest, no opposition from this source is expected. The general government of city affairs has been satisfactorily administered, practically within the revenues of the city.

The election of city officers in this city this year will be conducted in December, as for years before, under the provisions of the Australian ballot law, the only additional requirement with which the candidates will have to comply being the filing with the city recorder of the certificates of nomination. If the nominations are made by convention, these certificates must be filed thirty days prior to the election, and if made by petition then the filing must be had at least fifteen days before election day. During the week petitions have been circulated among the business men of the city asking Mayor Dimick to stand for re-nomination and re-election and serve his fourth term as mayor. The petitions have been signed by representative citizens of the city and will be filed with the city recorder soon.

CANDIDATES FOR COUNCILMEN. Material for the aldermanic places is practically a minus quantity. As in previous elections, these candidates will likely be determined upon at the last moment, since no names have as yet been suggested at this time for the various vacancies that will exist in the membership of the council. Three members of the council retire by virtue of the expiration of the terms for which they were elected. They are: First ward, Dr. J. W. Powell; second ward, C. G. Huntley; third ward, E. W. Scott. In addition to these three, two other vacancies must be supplied to complete the membership of the council, members of that body having removed from the ward in which they were elected. A successor will be chosen for E. L. Story, who has left the third ward, while Mr. H. L. Kelly, who was recently elected by the council to fill the unexpired term of S. E. Pfeister from the second ward, will be asked to accept the office for a term of three years. There are no prospective candidates for any of the other vacancies.

THE SALARIED OFFICERS. With the exception of city treasurer, the salaried officers of the city, under the city charter, are elective by the council or appointive by the mayor. For treasurer, it is known that F. J. Myers, the present incumbent, will be a candidate for re-election and it is not believed that he will be opposed. Bruce C. Curry, from whom Oregon City never had a more efficient city recorder, will be a candidate before the new council to succeed himself. Mr. Curry is now serving his fifth term and has proven a faithful and painstaking officer. The other salaried positions, viz: Chief of Police, Night-watch, Street Commissioner, City Attorney and City Engineer, are appointive by the Mayor and no prediction can be made as to the probable appointees. Those at present serving in these capacities are respectively: Chas. E. Burns, E. L. Shaw, John Green, Geo. L. Story and E. P. Rands. The office of Chief of the Fire Department, now held by L. Ruconich, is supplied annually at an election held by the members of the volunteer fire department.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE CITY. To participate in the administration of city affairs in Oregon City is a thankless office since with an indebtedness of approximately \$80,000 it is only with the strictest economy that the current expenses and interest charges are met. On January 1, last, the total bonded indebtedness of the city aggregated \$62,607.01 and of that amount \$12,607.01 will

be paid directly by individual taxpayers who have taken advantage of the bonding act in the payment of certain street and sewer improvements. The bonded indebtedness of the city consists of the following items: \$20,000 5 per cent bonds, due May 1, 1913; \$30,000 5 per cent bonds due May 1, 1921; \$11,896.73 6 per cent sewer bonds, due January 1, 1911; \$353.28 6 per cent street improvement bonds, due January 1, 1911; \$507 6 per cent sewer improvement bonds, due February 1, 1912. The total floating indebtedness of the city January 1, last, was \$21,438.83.

During the year 1900 the floating indebtedness of the city increased from \$20,391.85 to \$23,543.69 and was reduced in 1901 to \$20,501.53. Last year the expenses of the city exceeded the receipts to the extent that the floating debt reached \$21,438.83. For the year 1903, the expenses of the city, it is believed, will be within the receipts which for last year aggregated \$11,533.85 of which amount \$4800 was received from saloon licenses.

IMPORTANT CHARTER AMENDMENT.

In connection with the election of officers this year, the electors of Oregon City will be called upon to vote on an important amendment to the city charter. Under the old charter, the total cost of the improvement of a street was assessed to the property immediately adjacent to the street improved but at the last session of the state legislature, the charter was so amended as to provide for a new fund to be known as the permanent street improvement fund, the said fund to be raised by a special 3-mill tax and the fund so raised to be used only in the improvement of streets as follows: Whenever the improvement of a street is authorized, one-third of the cost is to be assessed to the special fund and the balance is to be assessed to the individual property owners. It requires a majority vote of the electors at the coming municipal election to ratify this amendment to the charter and make the same operative.

OREGON CITY'S FUTURE.

In a financial way Oregon City never had a brighter future since the municipality contracted so much indebtedness. Its streets and other public improvements were never before in better condition and the occasion for great expenditure in the next few succeeding years was never further removed. If the supreme court of the state sustains the validity of the new assessment law, the city will within the ensuing twelve months receive practically four times the amount of tax money that was received during this year. The advantage of the city in this respect appears the greater when it is known that the taxes to be levied will be placed on an assessment roll nearly three times the aggregate of the roll of a year ago. During the year 1902 Oregon City received from taxes the sum of \$4610 while its receipts from other sources amounted to about \$7000. The expenses of the city per annum, including interest on the floating and bonded indebtedness of the municipality, is about \$12,000. With the tax revenues that the city will get, it should be possible with proper management to meet all legitimate expenses of the city and also cancel a considerable amount of the existing indebtedness within the year.

THEODORE WYGANT FOUTS DEAD.

A Pioneer Citizen of Oregon City Was Buried Thursday.

Theodore Wygant Fouts, a pioneer resident of this city, died Tuesday night of a nervous disease and was buried in Mountain View cemetery Thursday afternoon, funeral services being conducted at his late home in this city by Rev. P. K. Hammond, of the Episcopal church. The deceased, who was in his 49th year, was born at Canemah and spent his entire life in the immediate vicinity of his birth. For many years he was engaged at steamboating on the upper Willamette river and subsequently he held many official positions in Oregon City and Clackamas county, including deputy sheriff, deputy county clerk, justice of the peace, city recorder and bailiff of the state circuit court.

Mr. Fouts is survived by a wife, Mrs. Rosa Fouts, of this city, and a daughter, Mrs. A. B. Lamont, of Portland, who have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends in their bereavement.

Stricken With Paralysis.

Henderson Grimet, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an eminent physician for quite a while without relief, his wife recommended Pain Balm, and after using two or three bottles of it he is almost completely cured.—George R. McDonald, Man, Logan county, W. Va. Several other very remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by G. A. Harding.

WHAT A DIFFERENCE IT MAKES

To Oregon City Residents Who Testify.

It is pretty hard to prove the statement of some stranger residing in far-away parts of the country, but the testimony that follows should convince the most skeptical.

D. D. Coffey, of Portland, whose place of residence is at 488 East Thirteenth St., says: "I have been a great sufferer from carbuncles or tumors for years. Every once in a while they appeared not only one at a time but broke out in different places, mostly on my arsus or about my neck. Three years ago I suffered from a number of them which broke out almost at the same time. I was treated by a physician and he stated that I would never get entirely rid of them unless I had them lanced and the core taken out. He operated on them and I was not bothered with any more until last fall when one made its appearance. I came to the conclusion that my blood was out of order and that the kidneys were not performing their functions properly. The first thing I thought of was to get the kidneys right and I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, taking them as directed, and they did all that was claimed for them. On previous occasions when one appeared it was followed by others but Doan's Kidney Pills checked them. About two weeks ago one broke out on my arm and I again resorted to Doan's Kidney Pills and they prevented others from appearing. I can cheerfully recommend Doan's Kidney Pills for I also know others who have used them with very satisfactory results."

Plenty more proof like this from Oregon City people. Call at C. G. Huntley's drug store and ask what his customers report. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

Wine of Cardui is a regulator of the menstrual functions and is a most astonishing tonic for women. It cures scanty, suppressed, too frequent, irregular and painful menstruation, falling of the womb, whites and flooding. It is helpful when approaching womanhood, during pregnancy, after childbirth and in change of life. It frequently brings a dear baby to homes that have been barren for years. All druggists have \$1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

WINE OF CARDUI

CAN YOU GUESS?

Then Take a Chance in the Prize Money Guessing Contest.

On January 1, Next, The Enterprise Will Make Substantial New Year's Presents to Its Subscribers.

Are you a good guesser? If so and you can tell how much money a jar contains you should not fail to participate in the prize money guessing contest that the Enterprise has provided for its present and prospective readers.

The Enterprise has decided to make some substantial New Year's presents to some of its subscribers. We have filled a glass jar with coins and currency of different denominations. The total amount contained therein will be given away on the afternoon of January 1, 1904, to the persons making the closest guess as to the amount. The jar, filled with the coin, is in the window of the Lamb & Sawyer's Gun and Bicycle store on Main street, where it may be viewed by persons desiring to make an estimate. There will be more than a "penny for your thoughts," that is, of course, if you closely approximate the amount the jar contains.

Nobody is barred from taking part in the contest and the only requisite condition for participating therein is payment of subscription money on the Enterprise. In order that the contest may be equally fair to both old and new subscribers, one guess will be allowed for every \$1.50 that is paid on subscription. If you are in arrears to the paper send us some money and accompany it with one guess for each year's subscription so sent. If you are not delinquent in your subscription, pay for a year in advance and make a guess. If you are paid in advance, sign for the paper for a friend; at any rate manage to get a guess and win the money.

The amount of money that is contained in the jar is not known to any one. We placed the bulk of the money in the jar and the balance, in unknown denominations and also amount, was deposited in the jar by Mr. C. Schubel, the Oregon City attorney, the amount so placed by each being entirely unknown to the other.

The seal on the jar will be broken on the afternoon of January 1, next, and the award of the money will be made as follows: 50 per cent to the person guessing closest to the amount in the jar; 25 per cent to the person guessing second closest to the amount, and 5 per cent each to the next five persons guessing next closest to the total amount in the jar.

In arranging the details it has been the endeavor of the Enterprise to make the contest absolutely fair and with the kind assistance of Mr. Schubel we think we have succeeded to the end that the best guesser is the man who will get the bulk of the amount contained in the jar.

All guesses must be delivered at the office of the Enterprise or mailed to the Enterprise, Oregon City, where they will be preserved until the contest closes, when all of the estimates will be turned over to Mr. Schubel who will break the seal, make the count and distribute the money on the afternoon of January 1.

For any further details of the contest see advertisement on page 8.

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WINE OF CARDUI

SHYLOCK

Shylock was the man who wanted a pound of human flesh. There are many Shylocks now, the convalescent, the consumptive, the sickly child, the pale young woman, all want human flesh and they can get it—take Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion is flesh and blood, bone and muscle. It feeds the nerves, strengthens the digestive organs and they feed the whole body.

For nearly thirty years Scott's Emulsion has been the great giver of human flesh.

We will send you a couple of ounces free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York. 50c and \$1.00; all druggists.

Red Front Prices

GROCERIES

- 17 lbs Dry Granulated Sugar.....\$1.00
Arm & H. Soda, bulk, 3 for 10c; 8 lbs..... 25c
Arm & H. Soda, packgs, 2 for 15c; 4 for..... 25c
Bluing, bottle..... 8c
28 ozs warranted Baking Powder ..... 20c
10 lbs Table Salt, 10c; 50 lbs..... 45c
Green Coffee, 7c; fine grade ..... 12c
Roast Coffee equal to Arbuckles ..... 11 1/2c
Best Roast Coffee..... 20c
This equals 30 to 35c coffee. Sample Free.
3 qt Tin Coffee Pot..... 13c
4 qt Dinner Pail..... 20c

DRY GOODS, ETC.

- Saxony Yarn, all colors, 5c
Waisting goods, 12 1/2c up
Specials in Towels, 5c up
Specials in Ribbons, 50 cent values, 25c; 5c values, 3c
Ladies' Liberty silk Embroidered Collars, the prettiest and only 25c and 35c
Ladies' Trimmed Hats, the most stylish and becoming, all reasonably priced.
Ready-to-wear hats, 80c up
Come and see our assortment of hats and ribbons, the prettiest in town.
Men's 50c underwear ..... 40c
Men's sample undershirts, good grades, 1/4 off price.
New stock of first class Shoes just in.
Trade for Produce.

E. C. HAMILTON

Red Front Store OREGON, CITY

PILES

"I suffered the tortures of the damned with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man." C. B. KURTZ, 1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips. 50c. CURE CONSTIPATION. See Morning Herald Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 215 NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Daily River Schedule

OREGON CITY BOATS. DAILY SCHEDULE: Steamers Altona and Pomona for Salem and way points, leave Portland daily (except Sundays) at 6:45 a. m., leave Oregon City, 8:15 a. m.; returning, leave Salem, 7 a. m.; leave Oregon City, 4:30 p. m. Oregon City Transportation Co.