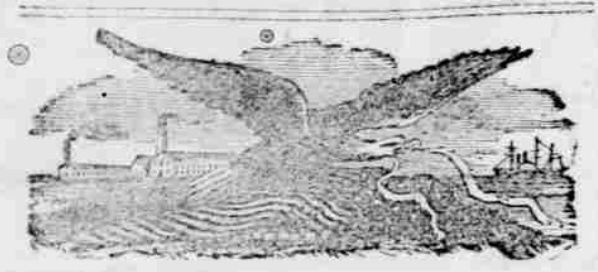


The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon,

D. M. MCKENNEY, Editor.

JOHN MYERS, FINANCIAL AGENT.



Saturday : October 9, 1899.

LARGE REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.

The public debt statement shows the total debt, principal and interest to date, including coupons due and not presented for payment, of \$2,634,609,856.09. The amount in the treasury is, coin \$108,198,453.81; currency, \$65,689,051.30. Total amount of the debt, less amount in the Treasury, \$2,460,741,752.98. The decrease in the past month was \$7,467,442.39. Decrease since March 1st, \$56,868,187.90.

We find the above telegram in the Daily Oregonian of last Monday. And that paper also contains the following editorial flourish or trumpets on this great decrease of the National debt:

Last month took seven and a half millions off of our national debt. Will the country who have been predicting that the debt never could be paid mark that? Such unprincipled demagogues as McEnidion will, of course, endeavor to meet such a stunning fact as this by daily denying it.

To both of which we invite particular attention. It will be remembered that, for more than a year past, there have been monthly statements published, showing a great monthly reduction of the National Debt. Now, let us examine into this matter a little and ascertain, if possible, whether or not, such statements are facts, or only fraudulent misrepresentations for political effect.

The present statement shows that there has been made, a payment of seven millions, four hundred and sixty-seven thousand, four hundred and forty-two dollars, and thirty-nine cents, on the National Debt for the past month. That since the 1st of March, the debt has been decreased to the amount of fifty six millions, eight hundred and eighty eight thousand, one hundred and eighty seven dollars and ninety cents. This will be very gratifying if it will only bear inspection, but we fear it will not. On the 30th of June, 1897, two years and three months since, the National Debt, according to the Message of President Johnson, was two billion, six hundred and ninety two million, one hundred and ninety two thousand, three hundred and fifteen dollars, (\$2,692,192,315.00). According to the present statement, it is two billion, six hundred and thirty four million, six hundred and nine thousand, eight hundred and fifty six dollars and nine cents, (\$2,634,609,856.09; only fifty seven million, five hundred and fifty eight dollars, and ninety cents, (\$57,582,458.91) less than it was on the 30th of June 1897; or a decrease at the rate of four million, seven hundred and ninety eight thousand, five hundred and thirty eight dollars, and twenty four cents, (\$4,798,538.24) per month. It will also be observed, that the reductions claimed since the 1st of last March, (\$6,868,187.90) lacks only seven hundred and fourteen thousand, two hundred and seventy one dollars, and one cent, of being the full amount of all the reductions claimed.

But the report shows that the present national debt is \$2,634,609,856.09, less \$108,198,453.81, in coin; and \$65,689,051.30 in currency, now in the Treasury. And by deducting this amount of money in the Treasury, from the amount of the indebtedness, the announcement is recklessly and boldly made, that our present national debt is only \$2,460,741,752.98, instead of \$2,634,609,856.09; being just one hundred and sixty six million, one hundred and fourteen thousand, seven hundred and eighty four dollars, and eight cents less than it actually is, according to Republican statements and figures.

But to count the gold and the currency reported to be in the Treasury of the United States as so much paid on the national debt, and a corresponding reduction thereof, is a very curious method of proving that the debt has been paid and refused to that amount.

To illustrate it, if John owes James one hundred dollars, and has the money in his pocket with which he might pay it, is the fact that he has the money a payment of his debt, or any evidence tending to show that it has been paid? If the fact that John has the money in his pocket is not a payment to James of the hundred dollars that he owes him, neither is the fact that this money is in the United States Treasury any evidence that it has been, or ever will be, applied in paying the national debt. John might spend his money for pea nuts instead of paying it to James; and Congress might, and judging from recent demonstrations would, squander this money in the Treasury, in Congressional committee excursions, in "contingent expenses" or in miscellaneous items, and never a dollar of it reach the creditors of the United States. But notwithstanding this, the radicals claim that the money in the United States Treasury is so much of a payment on the debt, and by reason thereof, claim that the debt has been reduced from \$2,634,609,856.09 to \$2,460,741,752.98.

This making a false showing, in this one instance, that \$166,114,784.08 of the debt has been paid by the mere fact of this money being in the Treasury instead of having been expended in the redemption of bonds and other obligations of the United

States. It is by such false showings that Republican demagogues have sought to deceive the people and make them believe that the national debt is being rapidly reduced. That the debt should appear to be reduced below what it was on the 30th of June, 1897, at all, is effected by some ledgerman operation, similar to counting the money in the Treasury as so much paid on the debt, and claiming a corresponding reduction thereof. The reduction of the debt consists of the actual payment of the amount that it is reduced. For instance, if we pay seven and a half millions on our debt, it is reduced just that amount, and no more.

But here is another thing to be taken into the account, it is this: It is a well known fact that the national debt bears interest at the rate of from 5 to 7 per cent per annum, and that the interest will average over 6 per cent, but we will call it 6 per cent per annum, and notice the result. It is also a well known fact that, in making payments on interest bearing instruments, the money is applied first in liquidation of the interest, and then, the balance of the payment is applied on the principal. Now let us see what the interest on the debt amounts to.

The interest on the national debt that existed on the 30th of June, 1897, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, is one hundred and sixty one million, five hundred and thirty eight dollars, and ninety cents, (\$161,537,990) for one year; being thirteen million, four hundred and sixty thousand, nine hundred and sixty one dollars, and fifty seven cents, (\$13,460,961.57) per month. We have seen that the payments since the 30th of June, 1897, would average \$4,798,538.24 per month, and we now see that the interest that would accumulate on the national debt for the same period, would be \$13,460,961.57. Hence, the payment of \$7,467,442.39, claimed as a reduction for September, would leave unpaid of the interest of that month alone, the sum of \$8,961,423.33, and leave the principal untouched altogether; and yet, this is claimed as a reduction of the national debt. What an absurdity! These are calculations which any person, understanding common arithmetic, can make, and we do not ask any one to take our calculations on this subject, but we do request each one who has a common interest in the welfare of the country, to compute the interest on the national debt for himself, and then deduct from it the payments reported to have been made on this debt, and satisfy himself of the fraudulent misrepresentations of the Republican Press and Leaders, in regard to the reductions of this debt. The radical papers, aided by a telegraph manipulated by equally corrupt Republican partisans, have heretofore forth each partial payment of interest, as a payment on, and a reduction of, the National debt; and by such announcements the deluded, tax paying citizens have been falsely and wilfully led to believe, that such partial payments of interest, were payments upon the principal of the debt.

Take the present reported amount of the debt, viz: \$2,463,495,072, and the interest on it for one year, at 6 per cent per annum, would be \$148,108,704.35; or \$12,340,733.69 per month; upon which a payment of \$7,467,442.39 has been made during September, and it leaves \$4,873,032.94 of the interest of that month unpaid.

But notwithstanding this, we are told with a great flourish of trumpets that, "last month took \$7,467,442.39 off of our national debt," and the question is asked, "will the soreheads who have been predicting that the debt never could be paid mark that?"

The radicals are very prompt in announcing every reported payment on the national debt, but they never say a word about the increase of that debt, by means of accruing interest; it is not to their interest to do so.

County Court of Clackamas County, October Term, 1899.

Ordered that Secs. 28, 29, 32 and 33, in Township 3 S. R. 3 E. be added to Road District No. 17. And that Secs. 30 and 31 in Township 3 S. R. 3 E. be added to Road District No. 34.

Ordered that Road District No. 39 be extended south to the foot hills of the Cascade Mountains.

S. L. Campbell, County Surveyor, asked for further time to complete the survey of the Oregon City land claim. Further time was granted, and he was directed to procure and fix at the crossings of the streets and alleys stone monuments; but such monuments not to cost more than one dollar each.

S. L. Campbell, County Surveyor, reported survey of road leading from Maxwell Ramsby's Lane to Gribble's Prairie, completed as per former order of Court. Report ordered filed and expenses paid.

Ordered that Isaac Clauser, Supervisor of Road District No. 42, be removed (he being sick and unable to attend to his duties as such Supervisor,) and that W. O. Mack be appointed Supervisor of said District, and that he immediately repair the bridge across the Molalla and the roads leading to and from said bridge.

S. D. Pope, Superintendent of Schools, made a report of the condition of the Schools in this county, from which it appears that they are in a prosperous condition.

Upon a petition of citizens for a change of the road leading from Canemah to the Parrott Creek bridge, due notice having been given, it is ordered that W. W. Buck, Charles Walker and Joseph Parrott be appointed Viewers, who, together with the County Surveyor, shall view, and report, at the next term of the Court, upon the practicability of the change prayed for by the petitioners. The expenses of making any change to be paid for by the O. C. R. Co.

John Myers, Sheriff, applied to the Court for permission to sell a certain horse and equipments which had fallen into his hands, by reason of the escape of a prisoner.

Ordered, That he sell such horse and equipments, and that he apply the proceeds towards defraying the expenses of an effort to re-arrest the prisoner.

Mr. Patterson, County Assessor, returned his assessment of the county; which was accepted by the Court. From which it appears that the total valuation of Real and Personal Property in this county, for the year 1899, is \$1,696,453.00. No. of polls in the county, \$843.

Amount of poll-tax collected by the assessor, \$589.09.

The Court levied the following rates of tax, to wit:

For County purposes, \$1 milla.
For School purposes, 2 "
State levy being 51 "
Total, 10 mills to the dollar.

Ordered, That the Clerk cause notices to be printed and posted, and also published in the Oregon City Enterprise, notifying the public that the bridge across the Molalla, on the road leading from Oregon City to Salem, is unsafe, and that the county will not be responsible for any damage that may result to any person by reason of said bridge giving way; also, notifying that there is a good bridge across said river a short distance above the bridge named.

The following accounts were audited and ordered paid, to wit:

| GENERAL. | |
|--|---|
| Wm. Bisco, for board of pauper, J. P. Reynolds, Supervisor of Road District No. 47, for lumber, J. K. Wait, for board of Caroline Walker, J. W. Shattuck, witness on insanity of W. W. Harper, S. D. Pope, for School blanks, Cram, Willis & Broughton, for carriage for conveying an insane person to the asylum, J. A. M. Frazer, County Clerk's fees, J. M. Carver, Deputy Sheriff, September term of the Co. Court, John Myers, Sheriff, for Co. business, J. M. Drake, Co. Commissioner, Wm. McCowen, " " | \$12.00 10.00 10.00 1.50 4.50 8.00 61.50 10.00 94.02 10.40 9.20 |

J. A. Smith, J. P., fees for arresting H. L. Mott for refusing to give a list of his taxable property, 2.50

For survey of a road leading from Maxwell Ramsby's Lane to Gribble's Prairie, Maxwell Ramsby, chairman, 14.00

Wm. M. Campbell, " 4.00
Henry Kahr, marker, " 2.00
R. C. Ramsby, " 2.00
L. Campbell, Surveyor, " 9.90

For survey of a road leading from Oregon City to Sandy, G. W. Wise, chairman, 2.00
Wm. M. Campbell, " 2.00
Burton Phillips, marker, " 2.00
S. L. Campbell, Surveyor, " 3.50

J. A. Smith, J. P., fees in case of State of Oregon vs. John Doe, Coroner's inquest on body of Thomas M. Barry, F. Barclay, corner, 2.00

Thomas Charman, Wm. Whitlock, J. A. Smith, William Smith, J. V. Smith and S. D. Richardson, Jurors, at \$1.20 each, 7.20

Charles E. Warren, witness, 1.70
A. Sommers, " 1.70
M. Brown, " 1.70
John Kelly, " 1.70
John Kelly, constable fees, 6.70

M. Patterson, County assessor, for 124 days assessing county, 472.00
For copying assessment Roll, 93.00
" per cent on poll tax collected, 17.37

Examination of H. Place, an insane person—Dr. F. Barclay, examining physician, 5.00
J. J. Dawson, guard, 3.30
C. Johnson, " 3.30
W. S. Moss, for taking to asylum, 6.49

\$703.79

The following orders were also drawn:

For rent of Clerk's office, 1 quarter, " of Court House, 1 " 75.00
J. R. Ralston, Co. Treasurer, 1 " 125.00
W. F. Mallock, Co. Judge, 1 " 150.00
S. D. Pope, Superintendent of Schools, 37.50

TOBACCO NUISANCE.

Under this head, the Methodist concludes an interesting article by saying: "The tobacco nuisance seems to be spreading. Smokers are gradually encroaching on what used to be considered forbidden ground. What reason they have for puffing their smoke in places where, if they think at all, they must know they are not welcome, is more than we can imagine. If they smoke by themselves, we quarrel not with them; but we may keep away if we desire; but we protest against their persistently puffing in our faces when we stand on common ground and have equal rights. In this protest we are sure we shall find the endorsement of all who love property and respect the rights of others, among whom we are happy to know there are some who themselves smoke."

Confirmatory of the closing remark we record the following incident which is too good to be lost: Vice President Colfax is said to be an inveterate smoker, second only to his illustrious superior in office. However that may be, while luxuriating in the rolling puffs of a valuable Havana, as he left Oregon City a few days ago, he suddenly found himself in the company of several young ladies, bright and intelligent. Upon being introduced to the distinguished visitor, one of them remarked, "Well, I suppose, Mr. Colfax, you are to be our next President?" He replied, with a cunning twinkle of his eye, "I suppose you ladies will all vote for me?" "No," answered one of them, "I think not." "Why, how so?" he inquired. "Well, we Oregon ladies are not in favor of tobacco smoke, and we shall have to leave you out." An instant after the offensive cigar was seen floating down the river, having been sent on its watery mission by the Vice President himself.

We find the above in the Pacific Christian Advocate, and are constrained to remark what a polite, courteous and refined gentleman (Vice President Colfax) is said to be in the company of ladies. But, perhaps, he thought that they were nothing but "web-foot women," who would be fascinated by his fine personal appearance, and that "cunning twinkle of his eye," as well as overrated by his high

official position; and that in such company such rudeness would not be noticed. But he was mistaken; and the delicate yet keen rebuke, which he received from the young lady, should certainly take some of the boorishness out of him, and leave an impression upon him not to be forgotten very soon.

Telegraphic Clippings.

Black Republicans ejected from a Theatre.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.

Three colored men entered the dress-circle of the National Theatre to-night, and refused to withdraw except upon expulsion. They finally got an order from the officers, no physical force being used. It is supposed the question of the rights of negroes, under the recent corporation laws relating to places of amusement, will be tested.

Nigger Policemen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

The Board of Police dismissed a white private watchman, because he refused to serve with his colored colleagues on the force.

Democratic Club Attacked by Republican Invaders.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.

A serious disturbance occurred at half past ten o'clock, last night. The Republican Invincible Club attacked the Key Stone (Dem.) while marching past the Invincible's headquarters. The affray occurred just opposite the Mayor's office. Fifteen or twenty persons were injured, including two or three policemen, who were trying to quell the disturbance.

The Republican meeting held at the corner of Market and Twelfth streets, last night, was the scene of a riot. From the commencement an attack was made on the meeting, the stand was broken up and the speakers beaten with clubs. A message was sent to the police station, asking protection for those holding the meeting, which was flatly refused.

Ex-President Pierce Ill.

CONCORD, Oct. 2.

Ex-President Pierce has been very ill for some weeks. His physicians pronounce him very low. The disease assumes a dropsical form, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

Texas News.

GALVESTON, Oct. 2.

Provisional Governor Pease sent in his resignation yesterday. He will take the stump for Hamilton. The action of Gen. Reynolds and the Administration, regarding Texan affairs, will cause twenty more Republican speakers to take the field for the Hamilton ticket. Preparations are being made for grand Hamilton demonstration to-morrow.

A. T. Stewart on Boutwell's Policy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

The World gives a reported opinion expressed by A. T. Stewart, adverse to Boutwell's policy of selling gold and purchasing bonds with the proceeds. He says it will never lead to specie payments. The purchase of bonds gives speculators the means to carry on speculations. This policy is unquestionably of great benefit to those with no means of their own, while the solvent men will entirely oppose this policy.

Accident at the Indiana State Fair.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 1.

A terrible accident occurred at the State Fair grounds, at six o'clock this evening. A steam boiler exploded and there being an immense crowd on the ground at the time, it is difficult to get the particulars; but it is known that 12 persons were instantly killed and probably a hundred wounded. Further particulars of the accident at the Fair grounds show that nineteen persons have been killed and about one hundred wounded. The engine was attached to a saw mill and had been fired up for test with another machine. Governor Baker narrowly escaped serious injury by a fragment which passed over his head and dangerously wounded his coachman. Several corpses are defaced beyond recognition. There is great excitement and feeling in this city over the event.

Fight with Indians.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.

An Omaha dispatch says the expedition under Gen. Duncan, which left Fort McPherson for the Republican river, surprised a camp of fifty-five lodges, last Sunday, and drove the Indians away, capturing a large quantity of supplies and camp equipment. They killed one Indian and wounded two.

Hartford Municipal Election.

HARTFORD, Oct. 4.

In this city the Democrats elect their entire ticket of town officers by 600 or 700 majority.

Grant's Brother-in-law Implicated in the Late Gold Panic.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.

Tribune's New York special says the Sun publishes a letter from James Fisk, Jr., quite damaging to Corbin, the President's brother-in-law. Corbin has been entirely in the interest of the gold clique, in the recent speculation, and constantly communicated with Fisk, respecting it. Corbin organized and carried on the work before Fisk

know of its existence. Corbin's representation of influence he could bring to bear in favor of the project, enlisted other gentlemen of means and capacity in the scheme. Fisk says he had repeated interviews with Corbin, and visited Washington about the time of the great panic in Wall street.

CHEAP LABOR.

Written for the Enterprise.

Ye build—ye build—but ye enter not in, Like the tribes whom the desert devoured in their sin;

From the land of promise ye fade and die Ere its verdure gleams forth on your weary eye;

As the kings of the cloud-crowned pyramid, Their noiseless bones in oblivion hid, Ye slumber unmarked 'mid the desolate main.

While the wonder and pride of your works remain.—Mrs. Sigourney.

I ended my last article amid the starving poor of England. Let me now contemplate briefly the cause of their sufferings, seek the source of them, and then carry the whole subject home to our own doors for contemplative study.

The prevalent idea of starvation, or the mere temporary want of necessary food and clothing, in our country, is as yet connected with the circumstance of being lost in a desert; or storm-bound in mountains. Not so is it with the poor toilers of England. They may wander up and down with the pitiless storm pelting their rag-covered bodies—the pangs of deathly hunger parting their very heart-strings, with the most magnificent examples of luxurious ease, and tempting displays of fullness on every side of them. They are driven hither and thither in desperation, fleeing the haunting presence of grim-visaged famine even from their heels—the solid spectre of *wholesale law* (God save us from such) heading them off whichever way they turn, and striking down their hands if they reach forth to gather a morsel from the overflowing horn of plenty, ever within their sight; until finally, in utter despair, they lie down and die, right under the shadow of heaped up stores of every variety of food and clothing. The heavy-laden ships of their country come swarming home like bees of a bright summer-day to their hive, freighted with treasures of every description gathered from the four corners of the earth—treasures purchased with the product of their sweating toil. But those treasures are not for them—the toilers that earned them. These are all for the kings, princes, dukes and duchesses, lords and ladies, and nabobs, with their hordes and hordes in waiting—their flatterers, load-eating hangers-on—their pet poodles and pussy cats even, rather than the toil-worn men and women outside their immediate household. Why is this so? It is simply and solely because their country is *blest* (cursed) with Cheap Labor. It is because the more cunning and unscrupulous few, who would, were it possible, charge rent for the rain of heaven, and sell the air we breathe, at a fixed price by the bottle, have seized upon the natural gifts of God's plenty, and control the distribution in such manner as to reduce the great mass of the people to a condition of complete subservience, and deny them an adequate recompense for their toil.

Why is it that the producing classes of England sacrifice all the emoluments of the home-circle, disregard the natural instincts of patriotism, and just as soon as their small earnings will enable them to do so, quit their native country forever? It is for no other reason than that they have cheap labor there—cheaper than in other countries which they seek. Why is it that a large proportion of English immigrants to British America speedily shake the dust of British soil from their feet, and find a home in our country—the United States? They can have there the same kind of soil or climate—as wide an expanse of virgin territory to appropriate, and cultivate—as free a choice of occupation, as pure protection of life and property, as with us. But the virus of this cheap-labor system of government—like hereditary disease with the children of unhealthy parents—still clings to the British colonies; and remedial agents are of hopeless application, so long as a child continues to draw nourishment from the breast of a tainted mother. The English immigrant learns by some way or another that, under our system of government, and organization of society, labor is better rewarded than under the dominion of British rule; hence, for this reason alone, he gravitates directly to us. It is an undeniable fact that with no other nation of the entire world, has physical labor been uniformly so well rewarded as in the United States. It is also invariably admitted that no other nation of modern times, at least, has afforded an example of such rapid development in all that goes to make life desirable with the masses of the people. Yet, right in the face of these facts we have amongst us a school of teachers who affirm that the whole beautiful fabric of our progress and prosperity is doomed to decay without the assistance of cheaper labor.

The Republican leaders have now openly inscribed upon their banner, as a leading motto, Cheap Labor. With the aid of official patronage, and the liberal use of gilded sophistry, they hold a strong nucleus of enlisted men; but the great bulk of their army is now composed of dubious conscripts, whom they hope to drive with the lash of party discipline to do battle in their cause. Are these our true captains? Is this the banner under which laboring men should march? Is this the standard for which they should fight? I know not.

QUESTIONS DEMANDING ANSWERS.

1st. If, as alleged by the Republican press, the Chinese enjoyed the same privileges in the United States, as other foreigners, before the addition of the Republican amendments to the Chinese treaty, why were these articles added by that party, at all?

2nd. If the Republicans are opposed to Chinese suffrage, why did that party propose the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and why do the members of that party now work so zealously to secure its adoption?

3d. If the Republican party is opposed to Chinese suffrage, and intended to exclude Chinamen from the elective franchise, as stated in Senator Williams late letter to the Oregonian on this subject, why did a Radical Senate reject Senator Corbett's proposition to incorporate in the said 15th amendment the declaration, That Chinamen not born in the United States, and Indians, not taxed, should not be deemed or made citizens of the United States?

4th. Does not the expression used by Senator Corbett, "That Chinamen not born in the United States, &c," imply that Chinamen born in the United States, are citizens thereof, and of the State wherein they reside, and are entitled to the elective franchise; and do not the Radical leaders so understand it, and act accordingly? (See 11th amendment, on this subject.)

5th. If it is not the intention of the Republican party to ultimately enfranchise the Chinese for partisan purposes, why do the Radical Press and Party espouse the cause of the Chinamen with such warmth, and become their champions when they are assailed politically, or otherwise?

6th. If the Radical leaders do not intend to enfranchise the Chinese and use them for the benefit of that party, why does the Republican press denounce white laborers, (many of whom are Democrats) as "laboring loafers," and keep up a continual howl for more Chinamen and cheap labor?

DEATH OF THOMAS M. BARRY.

At a meeting of Cataract Hose Company No. 2, held at their House, in Oregon City, on the 5th of October, 1899, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Thomas M. Barry, a member of Cataract Hose Company No. 2, has been suddenly called from time to eternity, it is therefore—

Resolved, by said Company, That in the death of Mr. Barry, the members of said Company have lost a genial, whole-souled companion, and the Fire Department an active member.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the mother and other relatives and friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Weekly Enterprise be requested to publish these Resolutions, and that a copy thereof be forwarded to the mother of the deceased.

GEO. A. HARDING,
H. C. KATLAIR,
S. BARCLAY,
Committee.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that my wife Sarah E. Lamb, has left my house and home without any just provocation and this is to warn all persons against trusting her, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting from and after this date.
H. A. LAMB,
48.2t Saturday, October 2nd 1899.

NOTICE.

The traveling public are hereby notified that the bridge across Molalla, on the stage road leading from Oregon City, via Baker's and Barlow's Prairies to Salem, is in a very unsafe and dangerous condition, and that Clackamas County will not be responsible for accidents in crossing the same. And the public are notified that there is a good substantial bridge across Molalla about 2 1/2 miles above the present traveled stage road, and persons coming toward Oregon City, from Salem and Aurora will find the good leading to said upper bridge by turning to the right after crossing Pudding river and going from Oregon City toward Salem turn to the left a short distance above Joseph Parrott's farm house on said road done by order of the County Clackamas County, Oregon.
J. M. FRAZER, County Clerk.
48.5t, October 2th, 1899.

COURT HOUSE HALL.

S. BLEEKER.....MANAGER.

Positively one Day Only.

Four of the smallest Human Beings in the World. Perfect Ladies and Gentlemen in Miniature.

The Original and only

GEN. TOM THUMB & WIFE,

(Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stratton).

COMMODORE NUTT and

MINNIE WARREN.

In their beautiful performances consisting of Songs, Duets, Comic Acts, Burlesques, and Laughable Eccentricities.

Saturday, October 16, 1899.

Two Performances:

AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,

EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Ladies and Children are particularly recommended to attend the AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, which are especially given that they may avoid the crowd at night.

ADMISSION.....\$1.00

Children under 10 years, 50 cents.

[18-2w]

JUSTIN CHINOWETH.

A FAMILY MEDICINE.—The Pain Killer.

It is a purely vegetable compound; and while it is a most efficient remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe remedy, even in the most unskilful hands. For Summer Complaint, or any other form of bowel disease in children or adults, it is an almost certain cure, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing the various kinds of Cholera than any other known remedy, or the most skillful physician. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, the Pain Killer is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, a *sure cure*.

We have long known the high character of The Pain Killer, and that it is used with great success and satisfaction in our best families. It is the favorite medicine of our missionaries in heathen lands, where they use it more than all else together for the diseases that abound in those warm climates. It should be kept in every house, in readiness for sudden attacks of sickness.—The Press.

If you wish the very best Cabinet Photographs, you must call on BRADLEY & LUDFORDSON, 430 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

ELECTRO SILICON.—This curious and valuable substance is confidently claimed to be the best article ever discovered for cleaning and polishing Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, and all smooth metallic surfaces, of whatever description, including kitchen utensils of tin, copper, brass, steel, etc.