

THAT EXPLANATION.

After reading the legal dissertation by "One of the Committee," the general public will wonder what under heaven that committee was appointed for any way.

Let us see. The committee supposed that said petition had been presented to all the voters in the district. Upon what grounds did they make this supposition. Simply because it accorded with their personal feelings? Was it beneath the dignity of the committee to learn the facts in relation to said petition from the presenter thereof? No more, did not certain of the committee know that but six to whom the petition was presented refused to sign?

Since when has it become necessary for petitioners to go in person and implore the petitioned to believe that they meant just what they signed their names to. For instance if petitioners to Grover Cleveland want the rail route extended from Goose Flat to Duck Hollow, they must sign a petition, then go to Washington and swear that they do really want what they asked for in the petition and "implore" him to grant it.

To hear the report of that committee the board of directors had only to insert in the call for the special meeting the words, "and to hear the report of the committee on school house site." They did not do it, and the story is briefest told by the words, "They are not do it."

Only by springing an irrelevant issue was the additional tax asked for secured. The sang froid with which the committee assert that "public confidence is fully deserved" is perfectly in accord with the rest of the communication. It would be sounded as well for the public to say it, but if they wouldn't—why the committee are not at all backward in applying laudatory epithets to their own acts.

What section of the school law requires school house sites to be donated? Did it occur to said committee that it would be within its jurisdiction to recommend the purchase of a site, and submit the same to the district for consideration? Just how long does the public suppose the committee waited expecting donations?

It is extremely doubtful if the public thinks the committee took even ordinary pains to let the district know what they did and why they did it, and they certainly had a right to know, hence ignorance is no crime, and the doctrine promulgated at the close of the defense is a most pernicious and undemocratic one. No more fit subject of criticism can be presented than the person who accepts a public trust, with or without emoluments, and be the number petitioning for rights or privileges ever so insignificant or few in numbers, they are entitled to know, not only what is done, but why it is done, and to enter a protest against whatever is wrong or counter to their interest or belief.

It appears that some of the dull and stupid land owners along the route of the proposed new road from here to Oswego and the White house refuse to give the right of way, thinking to bulldoze or blackmail somebody into giving them money for such right of way. Such stupidity is astonishing. The W. T. & L. Co. has never done more than propose to help get the ball rolling. These are the very people to be most benefited by the building of a road and bridge. Do they think other people are likely to crowd benefits on them? These gentlemen may yet have ample time to learn that nobody needs road or bridge half so much as themselves. No man or company of men could be foolish enough to commence the building of a bridge here until the road is assured and the road would not be assured even if the right of way were freely offered. This country needs funds as badly as it needs mills and population.

The Bulletin referring to the existing political conditions, says: Politics in New York are in a very mixed condition just now. The various movements on foot are calculated to weaken the democrats rather than the republicans. The former cannot afford to lose many votes, for their power to pass, as above stated, on the slim plurality of 1,947 over Blaine. The disorganization that is now perceptible is not likely to disappear after the election in November next. On the contrary, it is quite sure to be projected into the presidential election in the following year. If the administration of President Cleveland were the most dazzling and attractive which was ever inaugurated in the country, not excluding that of George Washington himself, the former might hope to overcome the objection to New York's policy and especially its financial methods, which are becoming so pronounced throughout the country; he might also, by his own innate force, arrest the democratic disorganization observable in his own state. But it would hardly be said that assumptions of this nature are wholly outside of the facts.

At the special election November 8th the judges and clerks of election who served, as such, at the last general election, (in June, 1886,) will act as judges and clerks. Judges and clerks hold for two years. In case one or more judges of election shall not be present at the time of opening the poles, the by-standers may elect one or more from their number to fill such vacancy. If one or both clerks are absent, the judges shall appoint to fill such vacancy. These judges and clerks must be qualified voters.

It has been decided that St. John is not to come to Oregon to speak. This state does not wish to honor a man, himself so lost to honor that he could betray the party that brought him into prominence. Perhaps the treasury lacked the necessary cash though.

—[E] Letter rigas the best.

THE LATEST MINNAPOLIS GRIP.

The call thus plainly states the case of the Standard Oil Co. vs. us, the people. If it were announced in the papers citizens and men of wealth and character, and agreed on a given day to steal \$2,000,000 of the public money in broad daylight and without any attempt at concealment, even the most callous and selfish community would probably be startled by this precisely what the managers of the Standard Oil Co. and their confederates, the smaller oil producers, have agreed upon doing.

For some time oil has been selling at from 50 cents to 62 cents a barrel, and the price has been at its natural market value. The well-owner could afford to produce it for that money, and the consumer could afford to pay that for it. But Standard Oil declares that 62 cents is not enough. Oil costs to be produced at 40 cents, and the small competitors of the great monopoly are induced to hold out for 2 1/2 barrels. It has devised a plan. Quietly, without attracting attention, the company has picked up 6,000,000 barrels of oil at 62 cents a barrel. With these on hand it goes to the small well-owners and offers to place these 6,000,000 barrels in trust to be sold at not less than \$1, for their benefit, and provided they will not compete, and provided they will agree to restrict production hereafter, so that all shall not fall below \$1. In other words, it proposes to take \$2,280,000 out of the pockets of the public, and with the money to bribe its rivals in business to join it in making a necessary life artificially dearer to the consumer.

It is transactions of this kind which should be remembered when we deplore the extremes which are found in labor platforms. When we see the richest and wisest and the most respectable men in the community combine together to secure an extra cent or two out of the whole who mend their children's clothing by lamp-light while they sleep, can we wonder that men who have not had the advantage of studying political economy in schools should propose here and there such remedies for such real wrongs? Sitting in his luxurious armchair, the capitalist warns the proletariat that he must be careful; that he must not unsettle the framework of society; that in the beneficent regime under which we live there is no wrong without a remedy, no injustice which cannot be redressed under the forms of law. But is it so? What law can we invoke to prevent the price of illuminating oil being artificially advanced forty percent above its natural value, and the pocket of a few millionaires into the pocket of a few hundred millionaires?

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ABOUT BOOMS.

The San Francisco Call is preparing to publish a book at its own expense descriptive of that state. Not only is the object most commendable, but the spirit in which it is prepared most commendable to every thinking person. The Call says: No article in this series will be in any way an advertisement. We shall accept no money from any locality or from any enterprise or from any individual who can be benefited by our publication. The public can rely on the articles being honest expressions of opinion and candid statements of fact. Paid puff in favor of counties deserves no one, and art to injure the localities they boom, California can afford to dispense with puffery. All she needs to command settlers is that the truth be told. We propose to tell it, at our own proper cost and expense.

The cause of California's boom may be read in this. They have advertised,—they are advertising. We believe that a thousand dollars are spent in that state for advertising purposes where one is spent here. No wonder they have a boom!

And here we hang, expecting that the fall of that comet boom will hit us a side with its tail and knock our property into value. It may, but there is a surer way of accomplishing the matter. We will make a startling statement, but we do not trust the trial would more than bear us out in it: If every man who owns a farm, a home or a business in this county could and would arrange to expend, through a competent committee, \$100 the coming year in advertising this county, we would make a gain in real valuation that would ten times pay for the outlay.

The editor who discharges his duties faithfully need not expect that all his readers will applaud his work—some will censure him and some who only do not will censure him next. His only course is to go ahead and say what he believes.

Once in a while we know of some of our citizens sending away to San Francisco or to some of the Eastern cities for articles which they would very readily get as good, and many times better, of our merchants and tradesmen at home. Every dollar sent away from the community limits by that much the circulating medium and assists in making things hard and business less profitable. This should not be done. The idea of our ladies sending to Portland or San Francisco for the simplest articles of apparel is all wrong, and should be discontinued. The only way for any community to permanently prosper is for its citizens to stand together patronizing home enterprise, and in making home investments profitable. The best way in the world to induce a merchant to keep everything you desire is to make your purchases through him instead of giving orders to tramping drummers who must have heavier profits than your home merchants would be satisfied. Of course it is just as you please with it, but you can better serve yourselves and do the community a real service by spending it at home rather than sending it away.—Ex.

As usual the circus gamblers offered to give away money. The fools bit and now mourn their loss. Served you right. Ashame it for men of family, men ought men who work for money, to throw away their hard earned money thus. We pity their families, but them not a bit.

Life becomes almost a burden when the body is racked with the suffering which arises from scrofula. If any latent of this disease lurks in your blood, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will expel it. The entire system may be thoroughly renovated by taking this medicine.

A Railroad Needed.

The people living out in the Eagle Creek and Springwater settlements in central Clackamas county, southeast of Portland, enjoy many advantages of situation which are practically valueless for want of transportation. It is idle for them to raise grain or any other bulky crop, or to turn their fine timber into lumber, because there is no way of getting such produce to market. Portland is the depot of their trade, but the city is distant 20 miles by wagon road. In this situation, the people realize the fact that the future of their section depends upon the construction of a railroad to Portland, and they are making an effort to secure it. The scheme suggested at a recent meeting of farmers to consider the future of their section depends upon the construction of a railroad to Portland, and they are making an effort to secure it. The scheme suggested at a recent meeting of farmers to consider the future of their section depends upon the construction of a railroad to Portland, and they are making an effort to secure it.

So much explanation has been given simply for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that public, unpaid servants, being well chosen, usually perform their duties honestly and faithfully; that criticism of them generally proceeds from misapprehension on the part of those who engage in it, and that the latter can commonly be removed by direct inquiries made in the proper quarters. It is extremely strange and extremely reprehensible whenever willful or ignorant criticism attacks the official acts of school directors or others of the people's servants selected by themselves from among themselves as being the best exponents of their wishes in regard to the conduct of the public schools.

Let it never be said of us that those whom we set apart for such arduous labor are not only unremunerated, but unhonored in the discharge of their onerous public duty.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

No Need of Catching Colds. Speaking of colds, I have a theory that no one need ever have one unless he chooses; in other words, that it is quite possible so to train the skin, that by labor in making grades. For nearly the whole distance the route is level, and but one considerable bridge would be required. Here is a rare chance for an investment of capital, with the certainty of a good return. The Oregonian has many times spoken of this opportunity, and it renews the suggestion heretofore made. There is, in its judgment, no better chance in Oregon for profitable investment on a considerable scale.

The people are not rich, having only their farms, but they will do their utmost to help build a road by granting rights of way, donations of land, and by labor in making grades. For nearly the whole distance the route is level, and but one considerable bridge would be required. Here is a rare chance for an investment of capital, with the certainty of a good return. The Oregonian has many times spoken of this opportunity, and it renews the suggestion heretofore made. There is, in its judgment, no better chance in Oregon for profitable investment on a considerable scale.

And as this is exactly the season to commence such a system of peller education, as it has proved effective in many instances within my own knowledge, and as it is within easy reach of every one to try, I write it here. The theory is that no skin that has been exposed freely for half an hour at the beginning of a day, will note small changes or be affected thereby.

A cold is simply a nervous shock, received by the myriads of minute nerve terminals that bristle over the surface of the human body, transmitted to the center, and so back again to mucus membrane, peculiar seat of this special irritation. Let us then so train these sensitive filers that they will pass by, unnoticed, changes of atmospheric condition, and the matter is accomplished.—From The American Magazine for September.

A valuable paper upon the hygiene of water will be one of the features of Harper's Magazine for October. Dr. Titus Munson Coan, whose special studies in connection with balneology rank him as an authority, writes of "The Curative Uses of Water" in all its medicinal guises. It is peculiarly refreshing to read from a physician that "of all curative agencies water is the readiest, and the least effective," and that thermal waters as baths "among the most valuable cures which the physician has at hand; they represent indeed, with the adjunct influences of climate, exercise, etc., the highest potency of the curative uses of water." The tardy appreciation of these baths, especially for nerve diseases, has permitted Europe to greatly surpass this country in facilities for the water-cure resorts, although we have unequalled natural aptnesses for their use. Dr. Coan explains the workings of these baths and gives practical counsel as to the best way of deriving the full benefit of nature's favorite medicine from the internal and external uses of water in hot, temperate, and cold baths, and thermal springs.

The comical trials of pleasure-hunting are capably told by Kate Field in Harper's Magazine for October, in an autobiographical story, called "Our Summer's Outing." The entertaining adventures of this vacation party in an obscure New York village form a diverting history for the after-summer period, and Frost's characteristic illustrations render its humorous scenes all the more vivid.

Grant Allen promises to describe in the forthcoming number of The American Magazine some of his household treasures, which he hesitates to display before a cold-hearted English noble.

Sportsmen who want to fill game-bags with the least possible expenditure of powder, will be interested in Charles Ladgar Norton's illustrated description of "A Pot-Hunter's Paradise," to appear in The American Magazine for October.

Baldness may be prevented and a thick growth of hair stimulated, by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation also restores the natural color to gray hair and renders it soft, pliant and glossy.

The narrow gauge road is to be extended beyond Dundee to the Willamette, and freight carried to San Francisco at competing rates.

Useful and Harmful Medicines. There is a great class of remedies for consumption absolutely useless. These are belladonna, opium, and other narcotics, which, when given in large doses, excite the bowels, and do other worthless things. The danger they do to the stomach of those who use them is incalculable. They excite the bowels, and besides give the stomach, better for use the stomachic and stimulant, Hunter's Stomach Bitters, the laxative effect of which is never preceded by pain or accompanied by a violent action of the bowels. On the contrary, it invigorates these organs, the stomach and the entire system. As a means of curing and preventing malarial fevers, it is more efficacious than any other medicine, and it compares with it, and it remedies nervous debility, rheumatism, kidney and bladder disease, and other inorganic ailments.

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ions sites suggested, and thus become better satisfied. No such offers were made. Upon the one hand upon the other several petitioners made the desired examination and reported in favor of the old site. Moreover, during the period of delay mentioned, with a trifling exception, the members of the committee were never individually importuned by petitioners or any other persons to decide for or procure a new site.

It is certain that the committee took the only action that it was authorized to take or that it considered would suit the majority of the voters, if they gave thorough attention to the subject.

So much explanation has been given simply for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that public, unpaid servants, being well chosen, usually perform their duties honestly and faithfully; that criticism of them generally proceeds from misapprehension on the part of those who engage in it, and that the latter can commonly be removed by direct inquiries made in the proper quarters. It is extremely strange and extremely reprehensible whenever willful or ignorant criticism attacks the official acts of school directors or others of the people's servants selected by themselves from among themselves as being the best exponents of their wishes in regard to the conduct of the public schools.

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Sore Eye. The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition. When the eyes become weak and the lids inflamed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced a painful inflammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely cured.

My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and I am as well as usual as ever. Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.—C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until with a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have used for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. Three years before entirely cured. My sight has been restored, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eye.—Kendall T. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she never saw light of any kind. Physicians of the highest standing certified their skill, but with no permanent success. On the recommendation of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which my daughter daily made use of for several weeks. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored. Her cure is complete.—W. E. Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.

THE BRINK OF THE PRECIPICE. The Migh Step that Has Proven Fatal to So Many Men and Women. Recently Senator Pike of New Hampshire while talking with a friend suddenly threw up his head, gasped, and without a word fell to the ground. General McClellan went out for a drive, came home and fell in his chair. William H. Vanderbilt is conversing with Mr. Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in his own hou and suddenly falls to the floor dead. A prominent citizen of Boston happened to catch a train at the depot, and fell before the train before the train.

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Notice of Final Settlement. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final report in the matter of the Estate of John Fraser, deceased, in the County Court of Clackamas County, State of Oregon, and that the Court has appointed Monday, the 27th day of November, 1887, for final settlement at which time all parties interested can appear and file objections to said report, if any they have. Attest: Myself, Administrator of the Estate of John Fraser, deceased.

Notice of Final Settlement. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Clackamas County. William M. Burket vs. H. P. Flahog and Theres Johnson, debtors. To said Theres Johnson: In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby summoned and required to appear in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Clackamas County, on before the first Monday in November, A. D. 1887, and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, to-wit: a decree against the defendant for the sum of Eleven hundred Dollars and interest thereon, and for an attorney's fee of one hundred Dollars, and for a decree foreclosing a mortgage given by the defendant on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1882, in F. R. E. K. of the Willamette Meridian containing 100 acres and directing sale of said land to pay said mortgage and costs and disbursements of said suit. This summons is published by order of the Court under the seal of said Court, and the signature of the Judge of the 4th Judicial District of Oregon, made September 23, 1887. J. H. BURKETT, CLERK OF COURT.

Notice of Final Settlement. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Clackamas County. You are hereby summoned and required to appear in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Clackamas County, on before the first Monday in November, A. D. 1887, and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, to-wit: a decree against the defendant for the sum of Eleven hundred Dollars and interest thereon, and for an attorney's fee of one hundred Dollars, and for a decree foreclosing a mortgage given by the defendant on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1882, in F. R. E. K. of the Willamette Meridian containing 100 acres and directing sale of said land to pay said mortgage and costs and disbursements of said suit. This summons is published by order of the Court under the seal of said Court, and the signature of the Judge of the 4th Judicial District of Oregon, made September 23, 1887. J. H. BURKETT, CLERK OF COURT.

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