IGNORANCE OR INSOLENCE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald relates an incident connected with the adjournment of congress and President Cleveland, which it characterizes as a "good story." The anecdote may possibly be amusing to some people but we are inclined to think that it will impress serious-minded and loyal Americans very unpleasantly.

There is a parliamentary custom observed in all modern legislative bodies which requires that before an adjournment sine die a joint committee of the two houses shall be appointed to wait upon the chief executive to inform him of their proposed action and to inquire whether he has any further communication to make. This has always been done in congress with suitable formality and dignity. Accordingly on the day that the recent special session adjourned, a resolution was adopted in each house providing for the appointment of a committee for that purpose to consist of two senators and three representatives. Senators Ransom and Cullom and Representatives Holman, Turner and Dingley were named.

The hour fixed for adjournment was rapidly approaching. The committee met and ascertained that the president was not at the capitol, but at the white house. This was a surprise and a shock to them. It has been the invariable custom heretofore for the president to be in his apartments in the south wing of the capitol building at the hour of final adjournment.

They had nothing to do but to drive to the white house. Arrived there they were informed, so the Herald says, that the president was at luncheon, and they were invited to sit down and wait until he should finish. The account of the Herald correspondent continues:

With less than thirty minutes at their disposal in which to make their obeisance to the chief executive and report the success of their mission to congress, the members of the committee winced under the president's request and sent word back that they had not time to wait.

The president came into the cabinet-room in a few minutes, and it was plain from his countenance that he was not at all pleased at having his luncheon interrupted by the call from the Congressional committee.

The chairman of the committee informed the president with much dignity of the committee's mission, and asked him if there was any communication he cared to transmit to congress before it adjourned.

According to one member of the committee, the president's reply was very informal.

"Congress has completed the work for which I convened it," said he, "and I have nothing more to say to congress."

For the credit and honor of the presidential office it is to be hoped that this story is not true. And yet we are bound to say that it bears only too unmistakably the appearance of truth. It is in harmony with Mr. Cleveland's constant attitude toward congress. And then the account appears in a paper which has constantly supported the president in his struggle to overmaster congress.

It is difficult to decide whether to ascribe Mr. Cleveland's conduct to ignorance of the ordinary amenities of public life, to the insolence of a self-willed officer filled with the conceit of his own importance or to a studied purpose to show his contempt for the national legislature.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

There is a state law in force in New York requiring candidates, after each election, to file with the county clerk sworn statements of the amount of money spent in the campaign. Here are some items from the late expense sheets:

Samuel Wilber, delegate to the constitutional convention, ninth senatorial district, avers that his total campaign expenses amounted to only $16.50. James King Duffy, civil justice of the eighth judicial district, spent $23.76. Charles L. Guy, senator, thirteenth district, spent $1072, of which Tammany Hall got $510. Lawrence Delmore got $200, Maurice Featherson got $280, John B. Shea got $91, Jacob Seibold got $196, Martin B. Bacon got $72.50 and Reagan & Clark got $222. The balance went for postage and cab hire.

Albert W. Ballile, assembly, fifth district spent nothing, he says: John B. McKean, civil justice, seventh district, spent $863.40 for printing and advertising. Abraham Gruber, senator, thirteenth district, $66 for printing. Stephen S. Blake, district delegate to constitutional convention, fourteenth senate district, spent $100 for printing. Joseph F. Beglan, district delegate to the constitutional convention, spent nothing, while Samuel Oppenheimer, who ran for assembly in the twenty-ninth district, paid $77.75, all for printing. Michael J. Mulqueen, who was a district delegate to the constitutional convention of the fourteenth senatorial district, paid Tammany Hall $100 and Charles W. Dayton, who was a district delegate to the constitutional convention, paid Tammany Hall $100.

Conceding this to be true, as Comptroller Eckles says, that the industries most favored by the tariff are reviving most rapidly from the recent depression, then it would surely not be a good idea to take away the prop which enables them to make such a showing.

GOLD PRODUCTION AND COINAGE.

The substance of the appeal which the populist members of congress have just made to the country may be outlined thus: The gold production of the world is decreasing. Almost all the gold that is produced in the world is used in the industries, leaving practically none at all for coinage. Let us test these assertions by comparing them with the facts. The latest report of the director of the mint shows that the world's production of gold in 1890 was $113,149,600, while it amounted to $120,518,800 in 1891 and $130,816,600 in 1892. The world's production, that is to say, is not decreasing, but it is steadily and rapidly increasing. There was a gain of more than $10,000,000 in the output in 1892 as compared with 1891 $7,800,000 of this gain coming from the mines of South Africa, and over $2,000,000 from those of Australia.

In 1892 we see from the report of the same official, the gold coinage of the United States amounted to $34,787,220. The gold coinage of the world for that year was not ascertained by the director at the time when he issued his report, but for 1891 it was $119,210,015. This sum includes recoinages, but from the figures presented for recent years it is evident that we will not need to reduce the total below the $100,000,000 mark on this account. Gold coinage has not been suspended either in the United States or in the other great nations. It is being kept up, and, so far as can be foreseen, can be kept up as long as it is required, and to any figure that is required. The coinage outside the United States in the past two years was not so heavy as it was formerly, but there can be no doubt that it was as heavy as was needed. Gold coinage in the United States, at any rate, reaches unusually high figures.

Nor is the outlook for gold production at all unpromising. The output in South Africa and Australia this year is expected to be nearly twice as great as it was in 1892. In the former locality especially the increase will undoubtedly be marked. That region, it is believed by experts, will soon be as productive as California was in its greatest days of mining activity. In the United States also a large increase in output is looked for in 1893. A dearth of gold is about the last thing that the world need apprehend. It must be borne in mind that a large part of the new coinage of each year is an addition to the aggregate, while the actual necessity for coin of any sort, owing to the expansion in the use of the various money-economizing devices, is growing very slowly, despite the increase in the world's population and business. The work which $1 does now would have required $2 for its accomplishment twenty-five years ago, while 75c or 50c will be able to do the same work twenty or twenty-five years hence. The assertion that a gold famine is in sight or threatening will not disturbe the minds of sensible persons.—Globe-Democrat.

MIDWINTER FAIR CIRCULAR.

Special rates to San Francisco and return, during the holding of the midwinter exposition, from Portland, Oregon, including intermediate stations and stations on local lines Southern Pacific Company, Pacific system, will be made as follows:

Class "A" half fare, or one-way rate for round trip, with $2.50 added. From all stations located over 300 miles from San Francisco.

Class "B" one and one-fifth fare for round trip, with $2 added from all stations located over 150 miles (not to exceed 300) miles from San Francisco.

Class "C," one and one-third fare for round trip, with $1.50 added, from all stations located within 150 miles from San Francisco. The minimum special rate will be $1.

Entrance ticket coupons to the fair grounds will be sold with the railroad special tickets as follows: for class "A," five gate coupons; for class "B," four gate coupons; for class "C," three gate coupons. The return portions of these special tickets will be limited to a stay in San Francisco as follows: Class "A" (over 300 miles)—10 days, class "B" (over 150 miles)—7 days, class "C" (less than 150 miles)—5 days.

These special tickets will be limited to continuous trip (i. e., without stop-over privileges) both going to and returning from San Francisco. The return passage coupon will be an order for a return limited ticket, and must be presented and surrendered for exchange to the agent, at the Southern Pacific Company's office, in the midwinter fair grounds.

In addition to above individual special rates, chartered cars can be secured under company's rules and regulations.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a cough, cold, or any lung, throat or chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at Hillsboro Pharmacy. Large size 50c and $1.

The people's party, so-called, is becoming a putrid reminiscence at a more rapid rate than has ever before been known in the history of political organizations.

HOW DO YOU STAND?

The Times is squarly in favor of, and hopes to see the mortgage tax law re-enacted by the next legislature. The law was constructed on just and equitable principles. A mortgage is an evidence that a lender, either foreign or domestic, has money invested in the county where the mortgage is of record. Noney, no matter who owns it, is as much an element of taxable property as is land, house or cattle. Before land can be assessed, it is resolved into imaginary money, and the amount of money that it stands for is the measure of its value, and its value is what is taxed. A cow is assessed not simply because she is a cow, or the assessor would write on the assessment roll "one cow" and stop. She is assessed because she stands for value, and it is that value that is taxed. The same is true of every other sort of property. A silver dollar stands for a dollar of value and why it should not be taxed as well as a dollar of cow is inexplicable. What difference should it make to an assessor hunting up things of value to be assessed whether that value be represented by a mortgage on the county records or a Long Tom farm?

The mortgage stands as the sign of the value of the investment that has been made by its owner. The farm stands in exactly the same light and if one is assessed the other should be.

Again, a farm under mortgage, is, in the light of reason, the joint property of the mortgagee and the mortgagor. That is to say if A owns a $1,500 farm and B holds a mortgage on it for $1,000, B's interest in the farm is greater than A's. Although not so regarded by the Oregon code, the mortgage by its verbiage is an actual transfer of the property to B, subject to certain conditions. A bargains, sells and conveys the farm to B, and if the former fails to satisfy B's claim the court sells the property and pays B's claim, whether A gets a cent or not. Thus, regarded from the standpoint of sense rather than a legal technicality, the man who holds a mortgage on the farm has a better title to it than the quasi owner and why he shoud not pay taxes on the amount of his mortgage is a mystery. To hold, in the illustration above, that A should pay taxes on the full $1,500 and B pay nothing, is unjust and wrong, but that is what A is called upon to do under the present law. Therefore a law that, for purposes of taxation designates mortgages as real property and taxes them as real or any other property is exactly the thing needed to right manifold wrongs in the tax system, and until such a law is enacted, we shall enjoy none of that blessed privilege said to be granted by the constitution, which provides that "all taxes shall be equal and uniform."

The Times is also in favor of deducting indebtedness. Not a wholesale and indiscriminate deduction of whatever a taxpayer may claim to owe, but a law so arranged that a deduction shall be made for a debt only when the corresponding credit is assessed. That is to say if A owes B $100, A shall be permitted to deduct that $100 from his assessment if it is assessed to B, and not otherwise. The plan is simple and would be just as effectual in bringing property to light as the present law and would prevent double taxation. The man who owes in order to escape being taxed for his indebtedness would be compelled to give the names of his creditors and the amount he owed them. The present law taxes a man, not only on what he owns, but on what he owes. It favors the rich and crushes the poor. It releases the money lender who is dishonest and all foreign money lenders from tax and grinds the farmer who is in debt. It increased the total taxable property of Benton county about $40,000 this year but by double taxation wrenched it from debt-burdened men who were helpless and defenceless, whose property was in sight and debts not exempt. Modified so that it would exempt a debit when a corresponding credit was taxed, it would be equitable; otherwise it is infamous.—Corvallis Times.

A Deadlock.

"What is this?"

"A young man of the period. Is he not a work of art?"

"He is indeed."

"Is he engaged?"

"Yes."

"To whom?"

"To a young woman of the period who loves him deeply."

"And when are they to be married?"

"Never."

"Never! And why not?"

"She will not marry him until he has paid his debts, and he cannot pay his debts until she marries him."

"Oh!"—Harper's Bazaar.

Keene, N. H., July, 24, 1891.

NORMAN LICHTY, Des Moines, Iowa.

DEAR SIR:—I enclosed 50 cents in stamps for two boxes of Krause's Headache Capsules, same as last. Work like magic. Send at once if possible, as I am out. Respectfully,

A. A. BRONDSON.

For sale by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

A First Principle.

It makes no difference how much a young man knows, he will still fail to be entertaining unless he knows enough to go home early when making a call.

An eastern exchange thinks that if Cleveland were a bachelor, he might marry Queen Lil, and become a brevet king on the expiration of his presidential term.

MAIL CLERKS ASSIST MEMORY.

The railway postal clerks have a unique method, says a contemporary, for learning the routes on which postoffices are located. Take, for example, the state of Pennsylvania, in which there are over 5,000 postoffices. The prospective mail distributor buys a quantity of blank cards—about the size of the ordinary visiting card—and on each of these he writes the name of an office. On the back of the card he writes the name of the route by which the office is served with its mail. Taking in hand a package of these cards—say from 50 to 100—he goes over them one after another studiously, looking at the back each time and getting the name and route clearly associated in his mind. The second time he goes through the pack he finds that he knows the half of the route by reading the name of the office. It is a dull student who upon going over a pack of cards a dozen times does not know them thoroughly. The method is so simple and such an aid to memorizing that it is adopted by all railway mail clerks. By it clerks have been known to memorize a state like Pennsylvania inside of two months.

On all large routes clerks work about half time, the other half being devoted to rest and study. The mail clerk at home, continually reminded of coming examinations, carries his cards wherever he goes, conning them over at every opportunity. One demonstrative clerk on the New York and Pittsburg R. P. O. is famed for having learned the state of Ohio in four days. As he shuffled over his cards he walked from garret to cellar, and vice versa, from dawn until the shades of twilight fell. On the fourth day he went to the examiner's office and separated Ohio without an error.

It is related that the wife of a postal clerk adopted the card method for increasing her vocabulary in French. On one side of the cards she wrote the French word and on the other the English equivalent to be learned. Another lady, hearing of this, used the same system successfully for learning mythology, placing the word "Mars," for instance, on one side of the card and "war" on the other. The method has so many advantages over the old and tedious way of learning from the pages of a book that it might be utilized with advantage by teachers in search of new methods of imparting instruction.

OUR CIVIL WAR.

Just across the dusty country road, opposite the station, was a china tree. It stood in the corner of the zigzag fence; its brown limbs were bare save for the great clusters of pale gold berries which they held aloof against the blue sky. There robins were feasting on the berries. The tree, as if by some caprice, had tossed down all its yellow leaves; the brown earth welcomed them, and there they lay shining in the sunlight, says the "Blue and the Gray."

There stood beneath the tree, gowned in coarse gray, home spun, home dyed, the large hat shading her face. Soft hair, black as the eyes so full of splendour, a complexion like the petals of a magnolia, a face whose every feature told of birth or blood, she stood in this rough garb caused by the war.

Down the railroad she strained her eager eyes, shading them with one small, white hand, while the other, tight-clasped, held the letter with the precious words: "I shall be with you Monday." On the other side of the low fence, amid the sassafras bushes Mammy Dilly, black, fat and jolly, rested her arms on the top rail. "Dey be here pres'ney, honey. I naighty anxious to see my boy and Marse Hugh. I know Isham come of Marse Hugh come; dey'll git 'em furlough togedder, dey's so constan'. Dar de train now!"

It came nearer; it stopped. Isham stepped out of the baggage car, wearing an old army cap and a gray jacket with red trimmings.

"Howdy, Isham! Howdy! Whar Marse Hugh?"

"My Gord, mammy, is dat you? Is dat Miss Marg'et yander? O, mammy, teck Miss Marg'et back to de house."

"You fool, boy! How I gwine teck Miss Marg'et back to de house when Marse Hugh comin' home?"

Men were lowering something from the baggage car; Isham saw it through a rain of sudden tears, and taking off his cap, said with bowed head; "Marse Hugh — done — done come home—to stay, mammy—wid a bullet in his breas'."

A gray heap lay under the china tree; a face still and pallid amid the yellow leaves shining in the sunlight.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 14, 1891.

MR. NORMAN LICHTY, Des Moines, Iowa.

DEAR SIR:—Will you please be kind enough to let me know who is your agent in Baltimore, Maryland, for the sale of Krause's Headache Capsules? I have tried to get them at a number of drugstores but have always failed. I had several boxes of the capsules sent me from Washington, and found them to be the very best remedy I have ever had for severe headaches. Very truly yours, MRS. A. L. DAVIS,

1509 Patterson avenue.

For sale by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

The democratic Steubenville Herald sizes up the situation exactly, completely and succinctly in these words: "It beats ——."

Krause's Headache Capsules—warranted.

For sale by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

SPRINGER ON MONEY.

W. M. Springer, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, is preparing a bill to remedy what he considers the defects of the national banking system, which he will submit to the members of his committee and hopes to get before congress early in December.

Mr. Springer says that the near approach to the time when the government bonds will be payable, the limited volume of such bonds, and their high price, demonstrates that other security for circulation must be resorted to if we are to have currency for the needs of the country.

To that end he will propose that bonds of states, of counties and of certain municipalities, with proper regulation and under government supervision, shall be utilized for the purpose of securing circulation; and all banks, state as well as national, depositing such securities will be permitted to take out currency to at least 90 per cent. of their par value.

Provision will also be made for additional security in the case of the slightest depreciation in the value of these securities, and the government is to assume the sole responsibility for the redemption of such notes in coin on demand, for which purpose it should keep a coin reserve of at least 20 per cent. of the outstanding circulation. This would relieve banks of keeping bank reserves or withholding any part of the currency issued from circulation among the people.

If Mr. Springer would kindly explain how or why the government of the United States, in the capacity of indorser or guarantor, would be any more acceptable to the people of this country than it would be as the creator and issuer of original money, his scheme might be received with more favor than it otherwise will. A proposition that bonds of states, counties and cities shall be utilized for the purpose of securing circulation, such bonds being under government supervision, implies necessarily the creation of a vast force of government experts, as well as the guarantee of the government. Indeed, he proposes to make the federal government directly responsible for any depreciation in the value of the securities and for the redemption of the note issue in coin on demand.

This is vastly inferior in every way to a new greenback issue if it be conceded that there is an actual scarcity of currency in the United States. The stream cannot rise above its source, and if it be the credit of the United States which would give value to such money, why not eliminate the middlemen, and let the money be issued directly by the United States and on the faith and credit of the government? If a man be solvent in every respect his promissory note is quite as readily current as the note of somebody else with his endorsement, and in that respect a government does not differ from an individual. We see nothing in Mr. Springer's plan to commend it to public favor.—Chronicle.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure, medicinal tonics and alteratives, containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of stomach, liver or kidneys. It will cure sick headache, indigestion, constipation and drive malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

He Knew.

"Tommy," said the teacher, "do you know what the word 'foresight' means?" "Yes'm." "Can you give me an illustration?" "Yes'm." "You may do so." "Last night my mamma told the doctor he might as well call around and see me thanksgiving night."

A Sure Cure for Piles.

Itching Piles are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form as well as Blind Bleeding or Protruding, yields at once to Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on parts effected, absorbs tumors, allays itching and effects a permanent cure. 50 cts. Druggists or mail. Circulars free. Dr. Bosanko, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Brock & Sels.

-- THESE PILLS --

being gelatine-coated and oviform in shape, are easy to take, not affected by atmospheric changes, and are very soluble and easily dissolved.

RED CROSS TANSY PILLS

ARE PERFECTLY HARMLESS,

PURELY VEGETABLE.

(excepting the tonic Iron they contain) safe and sure as a monthly regulator. The most eminent physicians of this age do not hesitate to recommend these pills when they are advised of the formula. Many things might be said of their many virtues, many voluntary testimonials might be published, but this liberty will not be taken. Many grateful ladies have written us letters without even marking them "confidential." We do not solicit testimonials, nor do we care for them, as we cannot use them. 6

Sold by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

Pasturage.

I have about 800 acres of good pasture supplied with good living water, and under a good fence. Rates for pasturage, $1.00 per month. Horses salted every week. Will take all reasonable care of animals, but unavoidable accidents at owner's risk.

3m JAMES G. LEE, Gaston, Or.

French Enthusiasm.

The Young Frenchman. Ah, ha, wretched woman! You would break our engagement for a mere caprice—

The Parisienne. No George, I loved you still up to yesterday. But my hand has been asked by a Russian visi——

The Young Frenchman. Say no more, noble girl. You did exactly right.

Good Cooking is essential to Good Digestion—

in pastry you cannot have either without a good shortening. Lard has always had very objectionable features, causing indigestion and many other dietetic troubles. Science has come to the assistance of the cook, and of weak stomachs, with the new shortening,

Cottolene

It is composed of the choicest beef suet and highly refined vegetable oil, in many respects as good as the finest imported olive oil. Physicians endorse it, cooking experts recommend it, and thousands are now using it in preference to any other shortening. Refuse all substitutes.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by accomplished authorities on cooking. Cottolene is sold by all grocers.

Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,

ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

GOOD ADVICE.

Every patriotic citizen should give his personal effort and influence to increase the circulation of his home paper which teaches the American policy of Protection. It is his duty to aid in this respect in every way possible. After the home paper is taken care of, why not subscribe for the AMERICAN ECONOMIST, published by the American Protective Tariff League? One of its correspondents says: "No true American can get along without it. I consider it the greatest and truest political teacher in the United States."

Send postal card request for free sample copy. Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23d St., New York.

EAGLE MARBLE WORKS!

T. G. HARKINS,

MANUFACTURER OF

Monuments, Headstones

and all kinds of Marble Work in

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.

Importer and dealer in

American and Scotch Granite Monuments.

OFFICE AND WORKS

226 Salmon St., PORTLAND, OR.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Has wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. IF GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 1yr

GREAT SPEAR HEAD CONTEST.

CHEW

SPEAR HEAD

AND

SAVE THE TAGS.

One Hundred and Seventy-Three Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars,

$173,250.00

In valuable Presents to be Given Away in Return for

SPEAR HEAD TAGS.

1,155	STEM WINDING ELGIN GOLD WATCHES $21,690 00
5,775	FINE IMPORTED FRENCH OPERA GLASSES, MOROCCO BODY, BLACK ENAMEL TRIMMINGS, GUARANTEED ACHROMATIC 28,875 00
23,100	IMPORTED GERMAN BUCKHORN HANDLE, FOUR BLADED POCKET KNIVES 23,100 00
115,500	ROLLED GOLD WATCH CHARM ROTARY TELESCOPE TOOTH PICKS 57,750 00
115,500	LARGE PICTURES (18x28 inches) IN ELEVEN COLORS, for framing, no advertising on them 28,875 00
261,030	PRIZES, AMOUNTING TO $173,250 00

The above articles will be distributed, by counties, among parties who chew SPEAR HEAD Plug Tobacco, and return to us the TIN TAGS taken therefrom.

We will distribute 226 of these prizes in this county as follows:

To THE PARTY sending us the greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS from this county we will give ..... 1 GOLD WATCH

To the FIVE PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each, 1 OPERA GLASS ..... 5 OPERA GLASSES

To the TWENTY PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each 1 POCKET KNIFE ..... 20 POCKET KNIVES

To the ONE HUNDRED PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each 1 ROLLED GOLD WATCH CHARM TOOTH PICK ..... 100 TOOTH PICKS

To the ONE HUNDRED PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each 1 LARGE PICTURE IN ELEVEN COLORS ..... 100 PICTURES

Total Number of Prizes for this County, 226.

CAUTION.—No Tags will be received before January 1st, 1894, nor after February 1st 1894. Each package containing tags must be marked plainly with Name of Sender, Town County, State, and Number of Tags in each package. All charges on packages must be prepaid.

READ—SPEAR HEAD possesses more qualities of intrinsic value than any other plug tobacco produced. It is the sweetest, the toughest, the richest. SPEAR HEAD is absolutely, positively and distinctively different in flavor from any other plug tobacco A trial will convince the most skeptical of this fact. It is the largest seller of any similar shape and style on earth, which proves that it has caught the popular taste and pleases the people. Try it, and participate in the contest for prizes. See that a TIN TAG is on every 10 cent piece of SPEAR HEAD you buy. Send in the tags, no matter how small the quantity.

Very sincerely,

THE P. J. SORG COMPANY, MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

A list of the people obtaining these prizes in this county will be published in this paper immediately after February 1st, 1894.

DON'T SEND ANY TAGS BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1894.

Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules are compounded from a prescription widely used by the best medical authorities and are presented in a form that is becoming the fashion everywhere.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One tabule taken at the first symptom of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained of nearest druggist.

Ripans Tabules are easy to take, quick to act, and save many a doctor's bill.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF HILLSBORO.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

J. W. SHUTE ..... PRESIDENT

BENJ. SCHOFIELD ..... VICE-PRESIDENT

J. D. MERRYMAN ..... CASHIER

Sells sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers, and issues Letters of Credit available throughout the United States.

Draws Bills of Exchange on London, Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort on-the-Main, Stockholm, and all principal cities of Europe.

Collections made on all accessible points.

Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A SPECIAL OFFER!

The above is a correct picture of THE OREGONIAN'S NEW BUILDING, located at the corner of Sixth and Alder streets. For many years THE OREGONIAN has felt the need of a new and commodious building embracing all the modern improvements, with the latest improved machinery for turning out a metropolitan paper. It now has it, and one that the whole Pacific Coast may justly feel proud of, as it is certainly the fin at on the coast. Now that THE OREGONIAN is settled in this new home it feels like giving its many friends a benefit. It makes this special offer to those who renew their subscription, or to those who subscribe prior to September 1st, to send the

Weekly Oregonian

18 Months for $2.00

This being the dull season of the year, THE OREGONIAN believes a benefit to this kind will be greatly appreciated. Please send it your subscription as soon as possible. If in visiting Portland you are cordially invited to call and take a trip through our new home. Address

OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO.,

PORTLAND, OR.

HAWKES' CRYSTALIZED LENSES TRADE MARK

BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE

3,000 Merchants sell Hawkes' Spectacles. 2,000 of them handled other spectacles without success.

Showing the great popularity of HAWKES' Glasses over all others.

His optical plant and factory is one of the most complete in the U. S.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

These famous glasses are fitted to the eye at the store of

BROCK & SELS

NORTH PACIFIC . CLAY WORKS .

A Full stock of

DRAIN TILE

Constantly on hand.

Orders Solicited.

JAS. H. SEWELL, Hillsboro, Orego

DR. GUNN'S ONION SYRUP FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CROUP.

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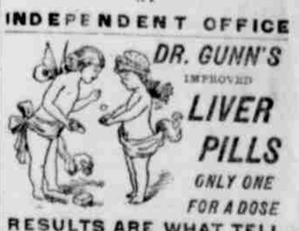

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