

The attention, of the register and receiver at this land office, regarding the notice published in last issue, is called to the act of congress of July 26th 1894, entitled "An act prescribing limitations of time for completion of title to certain lands disposed of under the act of congress approved September 27th 1850 and acts amendatory, etc."

On condition of the publication of the notice, it will be seen that it restores to the public domain all lands so claimed unless the claimants shall make and file such proofs at the proper land office before the 1st day of January 1896.

Persons who claim such donations by descent, devise, judicial sale, or conveyance, in good faith from the original claimant, provided such are the said lands of July 26th 1894, and had been 20 years prior to that time in the quiet adverse possession of such persons, the issuing of patents for such lands is authorized upon their making proof of such claim and possession within the time prescribed.

The object of this provision is, in addition to the recognition of such claims, to obviate the necessity of proving the four years continuous residence on and cultivation of such claims by the original settlers as required by the act.

And further the original claimant his heirs, devisees, and grantees, shall fail to make final proof as prescribed, then any person living on said lands who having exhausted his homestead right and who made settlement prior to January 1st 1894, and since that used the same as a bona fide residence, will be permitted to purchase at one dollar and twenty five cents per acre not exceeding 160 acres of the land settled upon and occupied by him, provided, he shall have filed within ninety days, from January 1st 1896, with the register and receiver of the land office of the district in which the land is situated, his own affidavit, together with the affidavits of two disinterested witnesses, establishing the fact of his bona fide residence and settlement of such land. Also the Commissioner of the General Land Office has the right to allow contests, to cancel the same when shown to be invalid and to dispose of the land as a part of the public domain.

Our town council at a meeting last Friday evening, our mayor agreeing with them, refused to remit a fine in a case where a party guilty of assault plead guilty before the justice of the peace and got off with the usual fine in such cases when the plea of guilty is entered, that is, \$5. The justices brought the matter before that honorable body and argued that the council had no right to arrest an offender and fine him for an offense already satisfied in the office of the justice of the peace.

The town board unanimously differed with the justice and without a dissenting voice refused to remit the fine, the mayor and council declaring the fines imposed by both courts to be less than they should be, and that offenders in every instance, unless the provocation is great, should be made feel that to offend means to suffer the penalty to a degree of reality.

Further stating their right and power under our charter to arrest and punish an offender even after being drawn over the coals before the justice.

This ruling of the board may be right and the justice was so far convinced that he ceased to protest and from force of circumstances, and illustrations produced by the board compelled to acknowledge the wisdom of the council, at any rate in many cases.

The council did not argue that the justice had no right to take the fine but emphatically had the justice to understand it had the right and would certainly exercise it to arrest whomsoever it pleased without regarding any previous fine or punishment. The board in declaring that fines imposed, as a general thing, were not sufficient to intimidate would be bad men, is we think correct for many are willing to pay \$5.00 fine for the notoriety of being termed "a bad man" and such individuals should be made pay dearly for their fun.

The Mayor, backed, at least, by a majority of the council were vehement in protesting the looseness with which prisoners were generally handled by our officers declaring the punishment in nearly every case to be no punishment, but a picnic for the offender, running at large with an officer at his heels seeing he is well cared for and gets his drinks regular, and if sentenced to pay a fine or go to jail generally prefers the latter knowing he will be well cared for and hardly, or only occasionally, and the occasional times are when he gets tired running around, see the inside of the jail.

Good thing for a man with nothing particular to do, a friend to look after his wants take him to his meals and see that the bill of fare is such as to suit the fastidious taste of the prisoner and his drinks mixed "just so." This friend is called a guard, and this liberty is called confinement and punishment for an offense against the wholesome laws of our state and the good breeding and safety of its citizens.

The Portland Sun of the 12th just finishes an editorial on the Oregonian as follows:

The Sun has no desire to gloat over the misfortunes of its adversary, but it feels perfectly justified in exposing the contemptible hypocrisy manifested by the Oregonian in its personal attacks upon individuals who dare thwart its wishes and accuse them of methods entirely foreign to their public or private life, but in the usage of which its friends and itself are proficient and adepts, judging from the answer filed by its attorneys in the pending libel suit of Cole versus the Oregonian. It is safe to predict that whenever a popular verdict can be given, Mr. Kincaid and Mr. Cole, together with his associates in the grand fight made by the "thirty," will be commended and rewarded, while the Oregonian, Mr. Dolph and the rest of the "machine" will be again as justly rebuked as they were in the last legislature.

A lady at Tooleys La., was very sick with bilious colic when M. C. Tisler, a prominent merchant of the town gave her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says she was well in forty minutes after taking the first dose. For sale by druggists.

For whooping cough Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is excellent. By using it freely the disease is deprived of all dangerous consequences. There is no danger in giving the remedy to babies, as it contains nothing injurious. 50 cent bottles for sale by druggists.

Persons who sympathize with the afflicted will rejoice with D. E. Carr of 1235 Harrison street, Kansas City. He is an old sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, but has not heretofore been troubled in this climate. Last winter he went up into Wisconsin, and in consequence has had another attack. "It came upon me again very acute and severe," he said. "My joints swelled and became inflamed; sore to touch or almost to look at. Upon the urgent request of my mother-in-law I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm to reduce the swelling and ease the pain, and to my agreeable surprise, it did both. I have used three fifty cent bottles and believe it to be the finest thing for rheumatism, pains and swellings extant. For sale by druggists.

If King Solomon was alive he would now say: "Go to the traveling man, learn his ways, and be wise." Mr. C. W. Battell, a Cincinnati traveling man representing the Queen City Printing Ink Co., after suffering intensely for two or three days with lameness of the shoulder, resulting from rheumatism, completely cured it with two applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This remedy is gaining a wide reputation for its prompt cures of rheumatism, lame back, sprains, swellings, and lameness. 50 cent bottles are for sale by druggists.



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