Scio Weekly Press.

VOL. VIII. SCIO, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1897. NO. 51.

Scio Press.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
T. L. DUGGER,
IN THE CITY OF
SCIO, LINN CO., OREGON.

TERMS:

Per annum, invariably in advance........$1 50
Six months, " " " 1 00
Per annum if not paid in advance, 2 00

Advertising rates at fair, living rates, to be paid monthly.
Transient advertisements must be paid for when the order is given for their insertion.

"THAT WAVE OF PROSPERITY."

While it is true that prosperity now exists in a few isolated instances in nearly every community throughout the nation, not a single community, city town village or hamlet can be named, wherein prosperity may be said to be general. Republicans ardently desire their anti election promises to materialize, aided by Dunns and Bradstreet's commercial agencies by the most possible favorable reports, fondly point out these individual instances as forerunners of a general prosperity that is soon to envelop every community in the entire land. Gladly will we, one and all, witness these predictions verified.

But is there any evidences going to show that the promised wave of prosperity is about to turn in our favor?

A prominent business man of our city stated to us a few days ago, that times were much better today than at this time one year ago. Is this statement correct? Are times easier with you business man or farmer? Let every one answer this question, frankly for himself. With us business is no better than it was one year ago. In fact it is hardly as good. We get no more new subscribers than we did then dilinquent subscribers and advertisers do not pay their bills any better, while general advertising is not so good. Owing to the fact that this prominent business man has made money by buying a large amount of wheat last year at from 45 to 55 cents per bushel, times are better with him. We are glad that this is true. There are two or three others—stockmen, who have done well in speculating in cattle. With these exceptions, we do not believe any other of our business men or farmers have made but bare expenses during the past year; while there are others who have and are doing business at an actual financial loss.

We cannot help but note that business failures are reported through out the business world with about the same frequency as was the case one, two and three years ago. Some weeks more; some weeks less. The average being about the same. Now and then a manufactury is started up, but as a rule with fewer hands at a lower wage, than formerly; while full as many concerns are shutting down. No new enterprises are being introduced, nor are any of the businesses that have been abandoned, been revived. Business men generall are barely making expenses profit being out of the question. While our prominet business man has been fortunate in his investments and we are glad of it, producers and business men in general are merely existing. They are studying and practicing economy as they never did before.

Nor is it possible as we see it, for these conditions to change materially until the volume of final redemption money is enlarged. There must be a general advance in prices—a generel increase in property valuation before a margin of profit is restored. This can be done only by making money cheaper and more plentiful. The farmer must have a margin of profit on what he produces before he can employ labor or buy manufactured goods. Just so long as he is compelled to raise wheat and oats at the bare cost of production, will he use his old binder, his old wagon, harness, etc.

Our bank in Scio has no money to loan and is just "doing business for the accomodation of its customers." The reason for this is quite evident, farmers and business men have no margin of profit; therefore have no money to deposit. Hence the bank has no money to loan—as the theory of banking is the loaning of depositors money.

It is a historical fact that whenever the volume of money is contracting, investments in property are curtailed. Men endeavor to convert property into money, causing property to depreciate in value and money to increase in value and congest at the money centers, leaving the outlying, producing districts with but little money with which to do business. On the contrary, when the volume of money is expanding, men are eager to invest in property and productive industries, causing increased values in property and a corresponding decrease in money and a condition the reverse of money congestion at the money centers.

It is very evident that we can never have an era of general prosperity till the volume of final redemption money is enlarged. But an increase in currency redeemable in silver or gold would be but a temporary relief and insure a future financial crash or collapse. Whatever increase in money circulation we have, to be of lasting benefit, must be of a primary or basic nature. If we have a currency let it stand entirely upon its functions of legal tender and receivableness for all debts public or private. It matters but little of what material money is composed, so that there is a sufficient quantity to facilitate exchanges and maintain stability in property values. It should be sufficiently plentiful that it would be more profitable if employed in the channels of trade than if it was loaned. For this reason gold alone is an insufficient money metal. Neither is there enough of both gold and silver in the world for money purposes; for every nation finds it necessary to suppliment its stock of metallic money with currency issues.

We are in full sympathy with any efforts that President McKinley may make towards international bimetallism; but have little hope that he will accomplish anything. We would gladly welcome a congressional provision for a commission to reform our currency, if we felt satisfied that the new currency laws would be upon a broader national basis than the laws we now have. We fear the reverse would be true. We fear that the whole business would be turned over to the mercies of the national banks which we know by past experiences are but the mercies of Shylock.

Therefore we fail to see that prosperity has as yet made its appearance. With failure in securing international bimetallism and a threat of currency reform to suit the notions of Wall street, we very much fear that the present administration will fail signally to restore anything near that degree of prosperity that was promised so copiously by the campaign orators last year. While we would gladly welcome the materialization of those promises, we fear that we are only to have that hope which maketh the heart sick.

There is a whole lot of difference between the Populist and Democratic friends of silver. The Democratic silver leaders in some free silver states have, since the 1896 election, killed bills to prohibit gold contrcts. Now let us see what free coinage would do under the Democratic policy: As soon as we opened our mints, foreign silver might be brought here and gold taken away in its place by nations which are shelving silver and struggling for gold, Then with hundreds of millions of dollars in gold contracts, what would the gold debtor do for the money of the contract? Democrats refuse to prohibit these contracts even in silver states. On the other hand, Populists would prohibit gold contracts—they have voted to do so in every legislature where they had a chance. With no gold contracts, it would make no difference if silver was brought here and gold taken away. For every dollars worth of silver that they brought could be coined into a debt paying dollar, and would offset the gold dollar they took away. It the Democrats keep on permitting the states they control to be plastered with gold contracts, they will build up rather than lessen the opposition to free coinage.—Missouri World.

Marion county is going after its county judge, Judge Terrell. There seems to be positive evidence that he has changed the public record to suit his own individual notions. He is also accused of allowing extravagant appropriations and of having let contracts without subjecting them to competition.

Queen Victoria is preparing to abdicate her throne in favor of the Prince of Wales, in the near future.

Subscribe for the PRESS.

"O, YE OF LITTLE FAITH."

For years the silver men of this country have been denouncing the cowardice of those of their countrymen who have insisted that the remonetization of silver by our country alone would be an impossibility; that we should at once go on a silver basis; that there would be a wholesale repudiation of debts; that our country would be disgraced or dishonored before the world, and our National credit would be destroyed forever. Silver men have pointed out how little all the silver in the world would be to us; how easily we could carry and assimilate it, if necessary; what 70,000,000 of free men making a money means, and dare to doubt the result would be to discount in advance the majesty and the power of our great Republic. But now that the President of the United states declares his intention to fully restore silver during his term, while he is setting in motion the machinery to try to compass the result, these same silver men, erst so valiant, sneer from afar off and say that it is either a cheat or a delusion; that it can never be unless Great Britain consents, and she never will; that all that can be done is to whine and sneer and doubt and swear for four years more. Do they think that an earnest demand on the part of the United States goes for nothing beyond the sea? Do the power and majesty of this country really count for nothing? Have they forgotten that a resolution insisting that bimetallism must be restored passed the Commons of Great Britain unanimously only fifteen months ago? Do they reflect that the same resolution was introduced into the House of Commons of Great Britain, in the Reichstag of Germany and in the French Chamber on the same day? Do they reflect that the Premier of France is an earnest bimetallist; that the very strongest men of Germany are the same way; that the last member of the present Cabinet of Great Britain has surrendered, or at least ceased to oppose the measure? Do they reflect that the depression is as sore in England and Europe as it is here; that the English agriculturists are ruined; that England is smarting under the fact that closing the mints in India took from the poor wretches there the purchasing power of $570,000,000 to stand off the famine? Do they realize that the capitalists of England are right now reflecting that as events are crystallizing in America, the $5,000,000,000 which this country owes to them will be liable to be paid them in depreciated silver unless they accept this honest request for an adjustment of the silver question? That with every fall in silver their trade and securities in India suffers. Our friends delight in explaining, in their own confident way that in the event of a war, we could whip Great Britain, but there is not one of them but believes that if Great Britain were to ask to have bimetallism restored it would be done within a month. Still, when our own country, which fills all the space between the seas, and holds within her grasp more developed and undeveloped wealth than a dozen Englands, prefers a request, before any reply comes the all shout in chorous: "We tell them it gives them a look as though they did not want it to be until it can come in the name of the party which they cling to, as though their chief anxiety was for their party's success, and as though they felt that silver at 16 to 1 was the only shibboleth they dare rely upon.—Salt Lake Tribune.

THE OREGON G. A. R.

INDEPENDENCE, June 17.—The annual encampement of the G. A. R. of Oregon closed this evening. The following officers were elected and installed today, there being a joint installation of the G. A. R., W. R. C. and the Sons of veterns:

G. A. R.—Commander, Frank Reisner, of Eugene; S. V. C., H. V. Gates, Hillsboro; J. V. C., J. S. Voss Portland; medical director, Dr. Bradshaw, Salem; chaplain, Rev. N. F. Parsons, Milton.

Council of Administration, D. W. Mathews, Salem; G. W. Cruson, Lebanon; J. A. Burlingame Eugene J. E. Butler, Eugene; E. W. Dillon, Union.

Delegates to National Encampment, M. L. Pratt, Portland; T. C. Smith, Salem, W. J. Goodrock, Milton.

Sons of Veterns—Colonel, L. W. Oren; S. V. C., Wm. F. Eisandice; J. V. C., A. Q. Desart.

Womans Relief Corps—President, Mrs. Susan Gwitt of Portland; S. V. P. Mrs. J. L. Stockton, of Independence; J. V. P., Mrs. Alice Verney, of The Dalles; Treasurer, Mrs. Oldon of Portland.

THE SCIO COLONY.

A. W. Lang, the business manager of the Scio colony, was in the city Saturday last. In an interview we gleaned some interesting particulars in relation to the proposed methods of this colony. There will be about 200 families, or about 1,000 people in all, who will come from the eastern states and settle on a large tract of land two and one-half miles from Scio, in Linn county. It is a company in which all are owners.

Mr. Lang has just completed the survey of the land. They own sixteen and one-half miles square of level farming land, most all in cultivation. The manager has been interested in a scheme of this kind for some time, and has traveled extensively through almost every state in the Union looking for a suitable location. He is pleased with Oregon, and considers it the best state in the Union for his colony.

Mr. Lang has a topographical chart of every part of the land of the large tract. It has been thoroughly examined and analyzed by experts from the Oregon experiment station; that is, the different soils in the tract are mapped out, showing the kind of fertilizers to use on the different soils, and the most suitable places to plant the different crops.

To start the county properly it will require the expenditure of $250,000. Mr. Lang estimates that the land and improvements that will be put on within three years will be worth $1,000,000.

Each family will be allotted a certain portion of the land to cultivate. The company will operate two large sawmills of their own to furnish lumber for building purposes. Everything will be carried on on strictly business principles. They will plant one thousands acres in hops. They will set out 800 acres in prunes all of one variety. They will have 100 acres in strawberries, 100 acres in raspberries, besides a large amount of other small fruits and vegetables. They intend to purchase 500 choice cows for a dairy, and expect by extra care and proper feeding to make an article of cheese that will command the top price in the markets.

The members of this colony are all steady, hard working people, and whatever they start into will push with all energy. When the hops, prunes, etc., are planted, they will be put there to stay. They figure that the only way to be successful with hops, fruit, etc., is to stay with it. If they get a fair price every fifth year they will be satisfied, figuring to make an avarage crop every year by careful and economical management.

Mr. Lang is well acquainted with dealers in New York and Chicago, and will sell direct to dealers in the large Eastern cities in lots large enough to command attention. He informs us that in conversation with a large fruit dealer in New York, the dealer said that the reason Oregon fruit was not in greater demand was that Oregon people did not try to put their fruit on the market. He said that to get Oregon fruit he would have to send a representative from Portland to Ashland and pick up fruit all along the line to get a few carloads of any one variety. The dealer's language to Mr. Lang was as follows: "You plant 800 acres of prunes, all of one variety, put up a choice article, and it will not be necessary for you to come to me, I will go and see you."

Mr. Lang starts for Minneapolis Monday to bring out a part of the colony in order to commence work immediately.

We believe that the Scio colony will be successful, and we also believe that the Oregon farmers can glean some valuable information by studying the progress of the colony.—Silverton Appeal.

A treaty of annexation of the Hiwaiian Islands has been submitted by President McKinley to the senate for ratification with a fair show of success. It is quite probable that the treaty will not be considered by the senate until the regular session of next fall, when we opine these islands will become part of the territory of the United States. It is only a question of time when Cuba, as well, will become federal territory.

President McKinley it is said is going to tackle the international arbitration question. A treaty of that nature will soon be prepared and submitted to England and the U. S. senate.

The Republican party is undertaking to restore prosperity to the nation by increasing tariff taxation. If it can lift itself by pulling on its own boot straps, it will probably succeed.

THE OREGON HEN.

We read of Maude on a summer day, who raked, barefooted the new mown hay; we have read of the maid in the early morn, who milked the cow with the crumpled horn; and we've read the lays that the poets sing, of the rustling corn and the flowers of spring; but of the lays of tongue or pen, there's naught like the lay of the Oregon hen. Long, Long, before Maude raked her hay, the Oregon hen had begun to lay, and ere the milkmaid stirs a peg, the hen is up and has dropped her egg; the corn must rustle and the flowers spring if they hold their own with the barnyard ring. If Maude is needing a hat and gown, she doesn't hustle her hay to town, she goes to the store and obtains her suit with a basketful of fresh hen fruit; if the milkmaid's beau makes a Sunday call, she doesn' feed him on milk at all, but works up eggs in a custard pie and stuffs him full of chicken fry; and when the old man wants a horn, does he take the druggist a load of corn? Not much! He simply robs a nest and to town he goes—you know the rest. He lingers there and he talks, perchance, of true reform and fee nance, while his poor wife stays at home and scowls, but is saved from want by those self same fowls; for while her husband lingers there, she watches the cackling hens with care and gathers eggs, and the eggs she'll hide 'till she gets enough to stem the tide. Then hail, all hail, to the Oregon hen, the greatest blessing of all to men! Throw up your hats and make Rome howl for the persevering barnyard fowl. Fruit may be king, but it is plainly seen that the Oregon hen is the Oregon Queen.—Ex.

GOVERNMENT POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS THE SOLUTION.

Two banks, one at Logansport and one at Monticello, broke last week, robbing the people out of about half a million of dollars. After this terrible burst of rottenness the Washington Gazette seems to think the public is promised greater safety than ever before in banking circles. How? What change does this rotten exhibition effect in the system to give the people greater security? Cannot another thief do the same thing? Are there so few thieves and confidence swindlers that no man can longer be found to work the bank-robbing racket? Bah! The system is wrong. Let the government become resposible and furnish postal savings banks for the people. The government employe would draw a salary like the postmasters and give bond the same. Then you would nomore hear of a bank breaking than you now hear of a postoffice breaking up. Because the bank would be just as strong as the government.—From the Referendum.

When the county central committe meets on July 9, a thorough investigation of the conduct of the various officers will undoubtedly be made and the truth or falsity of any and all charges be established. So far as we know and we have taken some pains to ascertain, the various county offices are being conducted in an honest capable manner and we believe an investigation will show that fact.

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THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE.

Lung Troubles and Consumption Can be Cured.

An Eminent New York Chemist and Scientist Makes a Free Offer to Our Readers.

The distinguished New york chemist, T. A. Slocum, demonstrating his discovery of a reliable and absolute cure for consumption (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) and all bronchial, throat, lung and chest diseases, stubborn coughs, catahrrabal affections, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh, and all conditions of wasting away, will send THREE FREE BOTTLES (all different) of his New Discoveries to any afflicted reader of the SCIO PRESS writing for them.

His "New Scientific Treatment" has cured thousands permanently by its timely use, and he considers it a simple professional duty to suffering humanity to donate a trial of his infallible cure.

Science daily developes new Wonders, and this great chemist, patiently experimenting for years, has produced results as beneficial to humanity as can be claimed by any modern genius. His assertion that lung troubles and consumption are curable in any climate is proven by "heartfelt letters of gratitude," filed in his American and European laboratories in thousands from those cured in all parts of the world.

Medical experts concede that bronchial, chest and lung troubles lead to Consumption, which, uninterrupted, means speedy and certain death.

Simply write to T. A. Slocum, M. C., 98 Pine street, New York, giving postoffice and express address, and the free medicine will be promptly sent. Sufferers should take instant advantage of his generous proposition.

Please tell the Doctor that you saw his offer in the SCIO PRESS.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

T. S. COFFEY, Scio's enterprising dealer in everything pertaining to his line of business, makes the following

ANNOUNCEMENT.

DURABILITY is a feature
That commends itself to all,
And in public estimation!
Harness goods that lack it fall.

To insure this, stock and trimmings,
I select with greatest care,
So my goods of these constructed
I can guarantee to wear.

STYLE is also quite important
In facilitating trade,
Hence I give the best attention
To the way my goods are made.

FINISH likewise is a factor
when you have a thing to sell,
Knowing this, I do assure you,
All I make is finished well.

DURABILITY, STYLE and FINISH
Are the features I combine,
Hence my goods are rated foremost
In the Retail Saddlery line.

☞ Repairing done in a satisfactory manner while you wait. Come and see me.

T. S. COFFEY.

5 DROPS

49 YEARS OF SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATISM.

Read carefully this testimonial found below, also letters from those who have been cured of other diseases, and remember that "5 Drops" has and can never fail to quickly relieve and permanently cure.

Sept. 9, 1896.

DEAR SIR:—Your bottle of "5 Drops" received. It was for an old friend, Mr. Wm. Edwards, of Martinstown, Wis. He has had Neuralgia in his chest, suffering a great deal of pain, so much so that it affected his heart and he could not sleep on account of a smothered feeling. He has been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but found no relief until I gave him a dose of "5 Drops." The very first night he rested well, and has ever since, and is gaining daily. I myself am 67 years old and began taking your medicine last April for Rheumatism, which I have had for 49 years, also for a weak heart. Since taking "5 Drops" the Rheumatism has all disappeared, the stiffness is gone from my joints, and my heart never misses a beat. I am to-day a well, strong woman, and I owe it to "5 Drops." I only wish I could sound my bugle of praise loud enough to be heard all over the world, and could convince every one that "5 Drops" is all you claim it to be and more.

MRS. D. F. CARVER, Winslow, Stevenson Co., Ill.

34 YEARS OF SUFFERING.

DEAR SIR:— JANUARY 2, 1897.

Over 34 years ago, I had Typhoid Fever, and barely escaped with my life. It left my system so shattered that I have had, ever since, Rheumatism and Throat Trouble, which gave me a terrible Cough. I had been unable to find any relief for these diseases, until I learned of your "5 DROPS", which I commenced taking only two months ago, and my cure has been indeed wonderful. Already my cough has entirely disappeared, and the Rheumatism which for a few years past has threatened to make a cripple of me, is cured, and I am free from pain. This is the most wonderful and the cheapest remedy ever discovered. I am more thankful to you than words can tell and I want everybody to know what "5 DROPS" has done for me. Although I am over 70 years old, I am feeling better than I have in years.

I shall be glad to answer any questions regarding my case from anyone enclosing a two cent stamp. Gratefully yours,

MRS. SAMUEL RIBLEY, Litchfield, Mich.

CATARRH AND HAY FEVER.

I find the bottle of "5 DROPS" to be very good and just what you claim. My wife has been suffering with Catarrh and Hay Fever over 16 years. She has tried everything and doctored much, but no cure until she tried "5 DROPS" which completely cured her.

Yours truly REV. L. VON WALD.

March 31, 1896. Milbank, S. D.

NEURALGIA AND SCIATICA.

For twenty long years my wife suffered untold tortures from Sciatica and Neuralgia, and I thank God for the day that your heaven-sent remedy fell into my hands, for it completely cured her. I am a minister of the Gospel, and when I find any who suffer, cannot help but recommend "5 DROPS", for I know it will do more than you claim for it.

REV. F. M. COOPER, Washington Center, Mo.

PARALYSIS AND RHEUMATISM.

DEAR SIRS:— NOVEMBER 3, 1896.

It is with pleasure I speak of your priceless remedy and of the good it has done me. For the last eight years I have been an incurable cripple from paralysis and rheumatism. Just think, for eight years a total cripple, not able to earn a penny nor able to walk or step on the ground without the aid of something to lean on. Heaven bless the man who discovered this remedy, for, thanks to him and to God, I am able to walk and able to work. I have only taken two-thirds of a bottle, but have not had any pain in my back since I took the first dose, and after the second I walked across the floor, which I have not done in years. I have thrown away my cane and shall never need it again. To any one sending me a two-cent stamp I will send my affidavit. I have another bottle of "5 DROPS" and value it at $1.00 per drop.

Thankfully yours, EDWARD CASTLE.

1903 Wall Street. Sioux City, Iowa.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

DEAR SIRS:— SEPTEMBER 24, 1896.

I wish to tell you and suffering humanity how much good "5 DROPS" has done me. On the beginning of this year I took down bedfast with Inflammatory Rheumatism, and I was doctored by as good physicians as this country has, but they could not cure me. On August 4, I began to take "5 DROPS," at that time every joint in my body and limbs were stiff, so that I could not be moved. Even my tongue was getting so that I could hardly speak so any one could understand me, but to-day, only seven weeks from that time, I am absolutely cured, and thank you and God for my recovery.

Gratefully yours,

HORACE F. ANDERSON, McCracken, Kans.

If you have not sufficient confidence after reading these letters to send for a large bottle, send for a sample bottle, which contains sufficient medicine to convince you of its merit. This wonderful curative gives almost instant relief, and is a permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Catarrh, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Backache, Hay Fever, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Croup, "La Grippe," Malaria, Creeping Numbness, Bronchitis and kindred diseases.

"FIVE DROPS" is the name and dose. Large bottles (300 doses), $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sample bottle, prepaid by mail, 25c. Not sold by druggists, but only by us and our agents. Agents appointed in new territory.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 167 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL. U. S. A.

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale duly issued out of the circuit court for the State of Oregon, for the county of Linn, to me duly directed, delivered and dated on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1897, in a certain suit in said court wherein Frank Keernan was Plaintiff and J. B. Stearns was defendant, in which said suit the said Frank Keernan as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said J. B. Stearns defendant, on the 9th day of March A. D. 1897, for the sum of $270.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 4th day of August 1896 and the further sum of $25.00 as costs and disbursments of this action; Ordering, adjudging and decreeing that the attached property to wit.

S. W. ¼ of Section 25, Tp. 10 S. R. 4 E., Willamette Meridian, Linn county, Oregon, containing 160 acres more or less; be sold to satisfy said judgment, decree and costs.

Therefore Notice is hereby given that I will on

Saturday the 26 day of June A. D. 1897,

at the Hour of One o'clock P. M. of said day at the front door of the court house in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the real property in said attachment, and described in said order and decree, all the right, title and interest of the said above named defendant had in or to the said above described premises to satisfy said decree and costs and accruing costs.

Dated this 24th day of May A. D. 1897

M. C. GAINES
Sheriff of Linn county Oregon

Notice For Publication.

Land Office at Oregon City, Or.
May 12th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named seller has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Oregon City, Ore., on June 28th, 1897, viz: Edwin V. Smith; H. E. 12087, for the S ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 10 and N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 15, T P 10 S. R. 5 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon the cultivation of said land, viz: James Munroe, John C. Roe and William W. Caskey of Berry, Oregon and James B. Moore, of Detroit, Oregon.

ROBERT A. MILLER,
Register.

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Monuments and Tablets from the celebrared Red Beach, Barre and Quincey Granites, at prices that will astonish you. Shop on Second St., opposite R. G. Watson's store.

F. WOOD, Jun.,
ALBANY, OREGON.

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Notice For Publication.

Land Office at Oregon City.
May 18th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named setler, has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Co. Clerk of Linn Co. at Albany, Oregon, on July 6th, 1897, viz: Frank Waln; H. E. 8565 for the S W ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 10 S R 1 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. A. Craft, C. T. Craft and John A. White of Larwood and H. F. Burmester of Jordan.

ROBERT A. MILLER,
Register.