

PHYSICIANS—DENTISTRY—

L. KETCHUM, M. D. OFFICE and residence, corner Railroad and Independence, Or.

R. J. JOHNSON, RESIDENT Dentist. All work warranted to the best of satisfaction, Independence, Or.

R. E. J. THOMAS, PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Calls attended to day or night. Office at Thomas' Pharmacy, on Main St., Monmouth, Ore.

ATTORNEYS.

W. A. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice in all state and federal courts. Abstracts of title furnished. Office over Independence National Bank.

SASH AND DOORS.

MITCHELL & BOHANNON, MANUFACTURERS of sash and doors, scroll sawing. Main street, Independence, Or.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

O. U. W.—INDEPENDENCE Lodge, No. 32, meets every Monday night in I. O. O. F. hall. All sojourners are invited to attend. E. Ketchum, M. W.; W. O. Cook, Secy.

VALLEY LODGE, NO. 42, I. O. O. F.—Meets in Vanduy's hall every Monday evening. All Odd Fellows cordially invited to meet with us. James Roberts, N. G.; A. J. Goodman, Secy.

TOMER LODGE, NO. 45 K. of P.—Meets every Wednesday evening. Knights are cordially invited. O. Kramer, C. C.; J. B. Motin, K. E. & S.



American and European Plan.

The Imperial Hotel.

THOS. GUINEAN, Proprietor.

Seventh and Washington Sts., PORTLAND, OREGON.

RAILROADS.

TIME TABLE.

Independence and Monmouth Motor Line

Table with columns for Leaves and Arrives, listing times for various routes.

East and South

via The SHASTA Route

Southern Pacific

California express trains run daily stopping at all stations between Portland and Albany.

Reeseburg Mail (Daily).

Table showing mail routes between Portland, Albany, and Reeseburg.

Driving Cars on Ogden Route.

PULLMAN BUFFETT SLEEPERS

Second-Class Sleeping Cars attached to all through trains.

West Side Division.

Between Portland and Corvallis. Mail train daily (except Sunday).

Oregon Railway Division and

Portland and Yamhill Ry. Airline mail tri-weekly.

Through tickets and fares

through tickets and fares, can be obtained from H. M. STITZEL, Agent, Independence.

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SECRETARY CARLISLE

Makes a Sound Money Speech.

He Explains the Act of 1873.

He Gives a Concise, Reasonable Definition of What He Means by "Sound Money."

COVINGTON, Ky., May 20.—Secretary Carlisle of the treasury department spoke here tonight in behalf of sound money.

Mr. Carlisle prefaced his remarks with a brief introduction in which he assured his audience that he is not and does not expect to become a candidate for any office in the gift of the people or their representatives, and that he does not appear in the state in the interest of any candidate.

"There never has been a time," continued the secretary, "since the close of the civil war and the settlement of the questions growing out of it when passion and prejudice exerted such powerful influence in controlling the action of the people upon political and economic questions as they have during the last two years. A great wave of depression has swept over the whole industrial, commercial and financial world, more injurious in its effects in some places than in others, but entailing great loss and distress nearly everywhere. It did not begin twenty years ago as some of your friends are in the habit of asserting, but less than five years ago. Its first serious effects were felt in Argentina, where the people and the government, notwithstanding the aid of American experience in all ages, determined to try again the experiment of cheap and inflated currency.

"The allegation, even if it were true, that a great crime was surreptitiously committed in 1873, or at any other time does not prove, or even conduce to prove, that the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 would be beneficial to the country under conditions now existing. But, gentlemen, it is not true that the act of February 12, 1873, which made the gold dollar the unit of value and dropped the standard silver dollar from coinage, was effected by stealth or that its purpose or effect was to deprive people of the use of any coin then in use or then in existence in this country."

"The plain truth is, that the act of 1873 which has been the subject of so much apprehension and denunciation, was simply a legal recognition of the monetary condition which had existed in fact in this country for about thirty-five years, or ever since a short time after the passage of the coinage act of 1844.

"The value of the United States note or greenback was always measured by gold and not by silver, and commodities had a gold price and a paper price, but never a silver price, because silver, except half dollars, quarters and dimes coined under the act of 1853 had been out of use here for more than thirty years before the commencement of the war, and even these subsidiary coins had not been in use for eleven years prior to 1873. Our monetary system was, therefore, ready furnished two most striking illustrations of the operation of natural law under which coins which are overvalued by statute always drive out of circulation the coins which are undervalued. Our own experience had again demonstrated what the history of the world already showed—that whenever the coinage laws of any country permit the free coinage of both gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand, as can be maintained without impairing or endangering the credit of the government or diminishing the purchasing or debt-paying power of money in the hands of the holders.

"This is what I mean by the term 'sound money.' It is neither gold nor silver nor silver monetary, but it means that one standard measure of value shall be maintained, and that all forms of standard coins in use shall be kept equal to that standard in the purchase of commodities and in the payment of debts."

SOME RAILROAD TALK.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Among the passengers of the steamer New York today was president J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railway. He has been talked of very much of late in reference to the proposed control of the Northern Pacific. He said:

"The reorganization committee of the Northern Pacific has the majority of each class of bonds and are ready to push the reorganization of the road quite vigorously."

"Are the Great Northern people interested in the matter?" "I am not prepared to say. I am one of a number of gentlemen who are interested in the Northern Pacific organization, and our company will be ready to do anything it can to facilitate the matter. We are glad to see the Northern Pacific reorganized on a basis which can carry its financial burden. Three failures of the Northern Pacific, commencing with Jay Cooke, have marked three financial crises or panics in America, and I think the placing of the company on a sound financial basis as at present proposed will do as much to restore the credit of security holders here and abroad as anything that could be done anywhere."

"Will the Great Northern take part in the reorganization?" "I am not prepared to say what the Great Northern will do, further than to state that you may depend on the Great Northern looking out to the best of its ability for its own interest. It will be most glad to cooperate with the security holders here and abroad as anything that could be done anywhere."

"What are your relations with the Vandermils, present and prospective?" "We have very pleasant relations with them," answered Mr. Hill, "but our relations are also pleasant with other lines and we have no desire to make any close alliances than are at present existing."

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Berlin, May 18.—For the past four days meetings of the United German Northern Pacific committee have been considering the reports of Mr. Ed. Adams, representative of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, for the organization of the Northern Pacific, and they have finally authorized him to carry out his plan, which would give holders will be recommended to accept.

The first point of Adams' reorganization plan is the foreclosure of the old company and the formation of a new company under special arrangements for this purpose.

Secondly, the new company is to issue shares to the amount of \$100,000,000 and the maximum of \$200,000,000 bonds, free of taxation. A sufficient amount of these bonds is to be reserved in order to replace the present first mortgage bonds later and \$3,000,000 bonds are to be issued in order to acquire independent branch roads, and for new construction at a maximum charge of \$20,000 per mile.

The new bonds will be secured by mortgage lien on the entire line, including St. Paul & Northern Pacific line, and will bear interest partly at 4 and partly at 3 per cent, all under the same coupon.

Thirdly, the capital and interest of the new bonds are to be guaranteed unconditionally by the Great Northern by ordering each bond, the Great Northern receiving in return the full value of the stock of the new company. The board of directors of the new company is to consist of nine directors, four of whom are to be nominated by the Northern Pacific reorganization committee.

Fifthly, in accordance with the scheme, there should be given for each \$1,000 of Northern Pacific mortgage bonds: A—\$125 in new 4 per cent guaranteed bonds; B—For a \$100,000 third mortgage bond a \$10,000 new 3 per cent guaranteed bond and at least \$250 in shares; C—For each \$10,000 per cent bond at least \$250 in 3 per cent new guaranteed bonds and \$500 in shares.

PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

PITTSBURG, May 18.—Assembly control of seminaries has possession of the Presbyterian general assembly, even if the assembly has not possession of the seminaries, which is the case at the close of the morning session and adjournment was taken until Monday morning and debate on the proposed plan of gathering in the seminaries to the close and quieting of the mind. The net result thus far attained has been to divide the assembly into two clearly marked parties, and it is judged that the line of cleavage is near the structural center of the body. It seems probable the vote of four to one that was recorded last year will be wiped out and the proportion greatly reduced. The committee have now made a plan providing for closer relations between the assembly and the seminaries, and it is felt that the strength of the opposition which developed to import the McGowan of Cincinnati, member of the committee, to present the legal side of the case.

There is a plan on foot to secure the adoption of an alternative report replacing that of the committee. It is proposed to recommend that in view of the answers made by the directors of existing seminaries, setting forth their unwillingness to make any changes, these seminaries be let alone and that the restrictions that have been devised by the committee will be applied only to institutions that may hereafter be chartered. This plan will have a strong backing and will meet with support.

Thus far nothing has been heard of the plans of the deposing of Briggs, which was said to be under serious consideration. But the assembly is young yet and those who were active in his condemnation two years ago are now absent from the scene. It may be these plans are now simply in the air, to be sprung upon the assembly at a later date.

ONE WAS ACQUITTED.

Marshfield, Or., May 18.—The jury in the case of the state vs. C. B. Owen today returned a verdict of not guilty. Owen was on trial for robbing the Summer store, which was burned after it had been robbed, and who was arrested with John C. Manning, convicted of the crime of arson for burning the store and who was sentenced to the penitentiary. An indictment for arson stands against Owen, but it will not be tried this term of court.

SLEIGHING IN MICHIGAN.

Novagame, Mich., May 18.—Show began falling at 5 o'clock tonight and 8 o'clock the indications are that there will be enough for sleighing in the morning.

DECISION NEXT MONDAY

Relating to the Tax on Incomes.

The Fate of the Law Is Uncertain.

Some of the Supreme Judges Are Flopping Around and There Is Much Anxiety Manifest.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The annual shad bake of the district fair association proved so much more attractive to some of the justices of the supreme court today than the consultation room that the usual Saturday conference of the supreme court was postponed until next Monday morning. In consequence of this postponement the final conclusion on the income tax cases has been deferred until then. A session conference on the question was made necessary, according to the best information obtainable, by the fact that the position of at least one of the members of the court, believed to be Justice Shiras, was not fixed and absolutely announced last Saturday.

Justices Harlan, White and Jackson had a separate consultation under the auspices of Justice Shiras, which was quite certain that Justice Shiras would take a position with those who uphold the constitutionality of the law, and there were known to have been four members of the court who had cast their votes in favor of the law, hence the inference was generally drawn that with the accession of Justice Jackson a majority would be in favor of the law. It is known that the members of the court who opposed the law from the beginning are Harlan, Shiras and Jackson. There is a possibility that the opinion of one of the justices who had formerly voted for the law asked for further time to consider the case as presented with the second hearing. It is also possible that the opinion of one of the justices who had formerly voted for the law asked for further time to consider the case as presented with the second hearing. It is also possible that the opinion of one of the justices who had formerly voted for the law asked for further time to consider the case as presented with the second hearing.

THE INCOME-TAX LAW

Declared Unconstitutional in Toto.

Five Against and Four Favored It.

A Synopsis of Chief Justice Fuller's Opinion—The Whole System Knocked Out.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The supreme court today declared the income tax law unconstitutional in toto. The justices against the law were Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Gray, Field, Brewer and Shiras. For the law were Justices Harlan, White, Brown and Jackson.

At the outset of his opinion Justice Fuller said:

"Our previous decision was confined to the consideration of the validity of the tax on income from real estate and on income from municipal bonds. The question thus limited was whether such taxation was direct or not, in the meaning of the constitution, and the court was not further as to the tax on incomes from real estate than to hold it fell within the same class as a source when the income was derived; that is, that the tax upon realty and tax upon receipts therefrom were alike direct, while as to the income from municipal bonds, that could not be taxed because of a want of power to tax the source and no reference was made to the nature of the tax as being direct or indirect."

"We are now permitted to broaden the field of inquiry and determine to which of the two great classes the tax on incomes from salaries, whether derived from rents or products or otherwise from real estate, or from bonds, stocks or other forms of personal property, belongs, and we are now to determine whether an enforced subtraction from the field of all owners of real or personal property in the manner prescribed, is so different from the tax upon the property itself that it is not a direct but an indirect tax in the meaning of the constitution. The words of the constitution are to be taken in their obvious sense and have a reasonable construction. We know no reason for holding otherwise than that the words 'direct taxes' on one hand, and 'duties, imports and excises' on the other were used in the constitution in their natural and obvious senses, not in arriving at what close fitting around the hinges of any ground for enlarging them beyond or narrowing them within the natural and obvious import at the time the constitution was framed and ratified, and that the words 'direct taxes' as used in the constitution are to be construed in their natural and obvious import at the time the constitution was framed and ratified, and that the words 'direct taxes' as used in the constitution are to be construed in their natural and obvious import at the time the constitution was framed and ratified."

CHICAGO, May 18.—The Tribune prints a Chicagoan's estimate which says that Chief Justice Fuller has completed writing a decision which upsets the income-tax law and entirely wipes it out of the statute books. The decision, which is in type, returned from the printer, and is now being considered by the majority of the justices. This result has been reached only after a series of remarkable changes in the court, the entire history of which is not likely to be given to the public.

SUNDAY IN EUGENE.

Eugene, Or., May 18.—Tomorrow will be a quiet Sunday for this city on the business thoroughfare. It is not the cigar stores, confectioneries, and almost every business house has been open more or less Sunday morning, but they will all be closed. The city marshal today lowered the 25-mile limit to the letter, and he has notified all saloon keepers that their places of business must be closed absolutely. It is not probable that any business must stop that was in any way in violation of law and gave notice that they will file complaints against any person violating the state law as expressed in section 1509 of the code. This will have several individual opinions delivered at the same time.

NEW ENGLAND'S CHOICE.

Boston, May 20.—A local paper today publishes the results of interviews with leading New England republicans on the probable nominee to be supported by the New England delegates in 1896. Many were disinclined to talk, as saying as a reason that it was rather early yet to make a presidential nomination. Some said they thought McKinley the logical candidate, but would rather not offend Mr. Reed by saying so. Boston politicians did not seem to be very enthusiastic over anybody, though they admitted that as a matter of local pride Mr. Reed would probably receive the support of the New England delegation if he desired their votes in the convention. Maine is, as a matter of course, strongly for Reed, and his leading republicans predict he will have the solid New England delegation. Connecticut and Rhode Island men are sure Reed cannot control this delegation, and say they expect it to go to a Western man, and that Vermont and New Hampshire men are as enthusiastic as Maine, or as doubtful as the two Southern states of New England, but they would, without doubt, swing into line for Reed were the delegates from Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey, which seems likely. The situation seems to show that while Reed has a strong hold on the hearts of New England, he cannot count on the delegates from Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey, which seems likely. The situation seems to show that while Reed has a strong hold on the hearts of New England, he cannot count on the delegates from Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey, which seems likely.

CHANCE FOR A HANGING.

A Southern Oregon Man Drowns His Wife.

Grants Pass, May 20.—Charles Feister, aged 68, deliberately drowned his wife near that city yesterday, in the presence of three young children, the eldest of whom was 10 years old.

The crime grew out of family troubles of long standing. The pair had been separated for some time, but Feister came to the city and persuaded his wife to go to Merlin, where he was logging, and keep house for him. She consented to go for a week, and she started to Merlin, nine miles distant with the three small children. After going about five miles they quarreled bitterly, and Mrs. Feister started back for Grants Pass, but was soon caught by Feister and dragged to a hole of water, about three feet deep near the track, and held under the water until dead. After the woman was dead the man claims to have tried to drown himself, but failed, and sitting down on the ground, he told the folks what he had done. He remained until the crowd came up from Merlin, and then came to Grants Pass and gave himself up to Sheriff Harlan.

Our previous decision was confined to the consideration of the validity of the tax on income from real estate and on income from municipal bonds. The question thus limited was whether such taxation was direct or not, in the meaning of the constitution, and the court was not further as to the tax on incomes from real estate than to hold it fell within the same class as a source when the income was derived; that is, that the tax upon realty and tax upon receipts therefrom were alike direct, while as to the income from municipal bonds, that could not be taxed because of a want of power to tax the source and no reference was made to the nature of the tax as being direct or indirect."

KELLY WILL LECTURE.

Oakland, Cal., May 20.—General C. E. Kelly, who led a detachment of Coxey's army to the national capital last year, has left for Washington, accompanied by his wife and two children, in a prairie schooner, on what is supposed to be a mission of some kind. He believes that a monster petition will be as likely to obtain recognition from congress as a crowd of hungry men camped on the steps of the capitol, and the purpose of his trip is to obtain signatures to his prayer for national help in times of general depression. Kelly will deliver lectures at all the places through which he will pass and after explaining the nature of his mission will submit the memorial to congress. (One of Kelly's followers, M. Cooney, is in Salem on the same mission. He has delivered several lectures here and will move on towards Portland shortly.)

A "BUCKET-SHOP."

Chicago, May 20.—Crawford & Valenciano, one of the largest stock and grain brokers in the city, were given an assignment this afternoon. They were caught short in the wheat market. Mr. Boyd, of the Chicago Title & Trust company, has been put in charge.

HIS GAME DIDN'T WORK.

San Francisco, May 20.—After hearing expert testimony regarding the question of the sanity of murderer Frederick, all witnesses pronouncing Herrick's slayer sane and shamming insanity, Judge Murphy sentenced him to be hanged July 20th.

PROFITS IN HOPS.

Contracts Made at Eight Cents a Pound.

"There has been considerable argument over in our country concerning the actual cost of raising and hauling hops for the market," said Al Katz, of Yakima, to a Tacoma News reporter, "but of course this largely depends on who is raising the hops. Take a big drone who hires men to do work that he could and should do himself and he will not bale his hops with as much profit as some other who work industriously."

"Yes, hops can be baled in Yakima for less than eight cents a considerable amount of the fact that our growers do not have to spray the vines means a saving of two cents per pound in the expense of raising them, and when prices are low this is a big item. It gives growers in the Yakima country an opportunity to raise hops with a profit, where in districts that spraying is a necessity, the same price would not cover the cost of raising and baling the output."

Warning to his subject Mr. Katz explained that he was not a hop grower himself, but took a great interest in this branch of farming, consequently he was well posted on the business. "Each year brings by experience some new idea to the farmer, that lessens the cost of production," continued the Yakima contractor, "and for this reason I am sure that the growers will handle their crops to better advantage this season than ever before, everything else being equal of course. For example, during the past seasons growers have tried their vines too thickly. Instead of trailing seven or eight vines in a bunch as in the past, experience has taught them that it is better to trail two or three vines in a bunch. So instead of the vines growing so thickly that the shut out the sun they are now trained to allow the sun to shine through and between them. You must know that when the vines are so thick as to prevent the sun from shining through them, a mold grows on the under surface, damaging the crop."

"This new order of things requires more poles, more twine, more room and more labor to commence with, but the sun keeps the vines dry and healthy, and mould will not form and accumulate. On one big ranch last year the crop was fully equal a loss, but this season will pan out a satisfactory one to them. Some few of our growers have, I understand, already contracted for their output at 8 cents a pound, and I am sure that they would not agree to sell in this way unless there is some profit at that figure. Yes, I think a man that understands his business can bale hops to advantage at 8 cents—that is where spraying can be dispensed with."

THE CHAUTAUQUA.

The joint session of the Willamette chautauqua and the State Teachers' association at Gladstone, July 20-21, has led to a great extension of plans and the marshalling of a magnificent array of talent, surpassing anything of the kind ever attempted in Oregon. More than a dozen different departments have been tabulated with several others under consideration. Miss Sarah N. Brown of Salem will have charge of the chautauqua department and Prof. W. C. Hawley of S. S. normal and current history, developing the topics "England in Egypt," "The China-Japanese War," and "The Formation of the Constitution." Prof. Wetherbee will handle the physical culture department. State Superintendent Irwin will have charge of the State Teachers' association and he will also deliver a lecture, taking for his subject "Man as a Master." The musical department will be a state convention of music, to which all singers of Oregon are invited.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. CREAM MAKING POWDER

Most Perfect Made. 40 Years the Standard.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

WALKER'S Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FASHION'S PANORAMA

Many Materials and Odd Contrasts the Rule.

Conditions of Economy Are Worked Out.

A Kaleidoscopic Variety of Hats and Textures—A Tendency in Favor of Milder Fabrics.

The fashions most interesting just at present are the novel combinations which appear on the streets and at places of entertainment where fashionable dress is in evidence. So many kinds of materials and contrasts of color so peculiar are permissible in our gowns that all conditions of economy in dress are worked out with numerous and marvelous results, and the panorama of fashion presents a kaleidoscopic variety of tints and textures.

Exaggerated and fanciful fashions are most useful to those who must utilize odd lengths and remodel their gowns as long as there is a shred left of them, and while the freshest Parisian models are so suggestive of the necessary use of many fabrics, the made-over dress can easily become a good representative of the prevailing style. One very encouraging tendency shown in the latest fashions is in favor of the skirt of moderate, rather than exaggerated, fulness, made without any haircloth except a narrow band at the foot, and all the latest and most elegant gowns are without the heavy interlining which is so burdensome, difficult to arrange and expensive. Some of the light summer dresses are made with silk foundation skirts, attached only at the belt, as they were a few years ago. Six yards is the widest skirt worn by the best dressed women, and it is cut very close fitting around the hips to the back, where the fulness is arranged in godet plaits without the least bit of stiffness.

Crepons and taffeta silks are still the most popular materials for dressy gowns, and as yet India silks seem to have no place in the season's fashion. Light tan is the favorite shade in crepon, but it harmonizes beautifully with shades of green, mauve, or yellow. Striped and plain crepon dresses are made into very stylish gowns trimmed elaborately with cream lace and satin or chene ribbons and white ribbons. A bodice just at present for dressy afternoon gowns. Black and white stripes are as much worn as they were last year, and the new gowns are prettier than ever with odd waists of color and wide collars of creamy lace. A bodice of creamy lace filled over white satin and trimmed with bands of gold for neck, belt and brettele straps is especially effective, with a black and white striped silk sleeve. Yellow accordion-plaited chiffon over yellow, made with a yoke collar, belt, and neck band of cream lace, is another pretty combination with black and white.

The prevailing style of bodice decoration gives a broad effect across the shoulders, and all sorts of collars, capes, and epaulettes, made of brown, velvet, and silk, are worn, while many fashions of mull, chiffon and dotted net are seen with the summer gowns. These little accessories work out the salvation of many old-fashioned bodices, as the fabric varies somewhat in length, as some of them reach only to the waist line, while others fall in points below the belt, or are crossed and carried around to the back, where the ends tie in one loose knot, but they are all broad enough to cover nearly all of the bodice except the sides.

Graduation gowns are possibly more interesting to the many just now than any other. They are made of white organdy, Swiss muslin, mull, and satin striped white taffeta silk. Habutata silk, which is very inexpensive, makes an effective gown trimmed with ribbon and lace. From elaborate dresses are made of white silk crepon with chiffon and yellow lace trimmings.

Almost everything in the way of dress decoration is done with ribbon, especially on the neck and cuffs for young ladies. Four or five inches is the width generally used for collars and belts, with bows of upstanding loops at the sides and in front. Plain ribbons are more fashionable than plaids. The daintiest of these are striped with horizontal Valenciennes lace. Plain satin ribbons are much used when the effect of bright color is needed, and Dresden ribbons are prettier than any.

Organdy, mull, and Swiss dresses are shirred around the neck below the ribbon collar, and again at the belt, made with some neck trimmings with frills of lace just low enough to dispense with a standing collar, and generally fastening at the back. The skirts are almost plain, being gored a half yard at the sides and in front, hemmed, and hung over a sheer linen lawn or taffeta silk skirt. The sleeves are made in one or two puffs to the elbow, where they end in a band of intricate edged with lace. Narrow Valenciennes trims these gowns very prettily, gathered and set on in rows around the neck to form a yoke, or put on in stripes from the neck to the belt. The ribbon belts have bows of white satin, and are fastened with square yokes for these thin gowns. When a ribbon collar is not desired a full band of soft mull or organdy material is an old-fashioned revival, and makes very pretty circular and square yokes for these thin gowns. When a ribbon collar is not desired a full band of soft mull or organdy material is an old-fashioned revival, and makes very pretty circular and square yokes for these thin gowns. When a ribbon collar is not desired a full band of soft mull or organdy material is an old-fashioned revival, and makes very pretty circular and square yokes for these thin gowns.

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