INSULT BY TURKEY

Refusal to Grant Exequatur to American Consul.

VIOLATION OF TREATY RIGHTS

Request Rejected on the Grounds That Harpoot Is Not a Commercial Point.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. M .- The Porte has definitely rejected the request for an exequator for a United States Consul at Harpoot. This refusal is regarded by the United States Legation as a direct violation of the treaty rights, and, consequently, despite the refusal, Thomas H. Norton, who was appointed by President McKinley some time ago to establish a Consulate at Harpoot, has been directed to proceed to his post. The ex-pected visit of the battle-ship Kentucky to Smyrna is believed to relate quite as much to this matter as to the indemnity

NOT REPORTED IN WASHINGTON. Peculiar Claim of the Turkish Goverament.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-The refusal of the Turkish Government to grant an ex-equatur to the American Consul at Har-poot has not yet been notified to the State Department. It was scarcely expected that such notice would be made as the Turkish way generally is procras-tination, rather than direct refusal, which serves the same end, without giving tangible ground for reprisals. Dr. Norton, who was appointed Consul at Harpoot, has been in Constantinople awaiting his exequatur about three months. The claim of the United States in this case was based upon article 2 of the treaty of May 1, 1830, which reads; "And the United States may appoint their citizens to be Consuls and Vice-Consuls at the commercial places in the dominions of the Sublime Porte, where it shall be found needful to superintend the affairs of com-

The Turkish objection to the establish ment of a Consulate at Harpoot and Er-zera has been based on the rather novel reason that there was no commerce at these two points, and it has been rather difficult for our officials to establish the contrary proposition. But some time ago the Turkish Government accorded to the British Government the right to establish a Consulate at Harpoot, and the State Department immediately based an addi-tional claim on the "favored nation" clause of its general treaty, which would appear to warrant it in demanding the same privilege of establishing a Consulate at a given point in Turkey as was granted to Great Britain,

The Kentucky at Naples.

NAPLES, Nov. 22.—The United States battle-snip Kentucky, which arrived here November 19, sails tomorrow for Smyrns.

SONGS OF THE CENTURY. List of Some of the Treasures That

Heve Enriched the World. PORTLAND, Nov. EL-(To the Editor.)

-In these closing days of the century we naturally look back over the years to find what has come to us to entich and benefit our lives. Not among the least of the treasures that will be carried over are the songs. Let me call attention to

Spangled Banner, by Francis Scott Key, written in 1814. So long as "Old Glory" waves this song will be sung. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" was written by a theological student at Andover, Mass., in 1833-Bey. Samuel F. Smith, who became a

Rev. Samuel F. Smith, who became a noted preacher in the Baptist denomination. Not a child in the land but sings it. "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." beginning "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord," was written by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in 1881, and no song did so much to thrill the army of freedom as this. It has a permanent place in the National hymns.

sweet melody by Stephen Collins Foster,
"The Old Folks at Home." or, as it is
better known, "Way Down Upon the
Suwanee River." This will hold its place
with "Annie Laurie" as a sweet home

In sucred songs the century has pro-In sacred songs the century has produced no writer as prollife as Charles Wesley or Isaac Watte, but there are servation that while this fact does not many hymns that have the breath of immortality. In 1841 Sarah F. Adams wrote "Nearer, My God, to Thee," a hymn that for broad grasp of truth and felicitous expression has no superior. In 1850 Rev. Hay Failmer gave the world "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," a hymn that will not be lost, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." hy Phoche Cary, is a gem of first water.

adaptation to modern music. "Abide With Me," by H. F. Lyte, writ-ten in 1887, is a hymn for the ages. The same may be said of the stannas. "O Worship the King, All Glorious Above." by Sir Robert Grant, written in 1850 "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty," has a grandeur of thought and expression that insures it a permanent place. It is from the pen of Blabop Reginald Heber, from the pen of Blahop Reginald Heber, 1877. Of missionary hymna, the two greatest are "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," by Bishop Heber, 1819, and "The Morning Light is Breaking," by S. F. Smith, 1862, "Sun of My Soul, My Savior Dear," by John Kebie, 1877, is entitled to rank as a great hymn. "In the Cross of Christ I Glory," by Bir John Bowring, 1875 has a large place in Christian song. "I Love to Steal Awhile Away from Every Cumbering Care," or iginally written "From Little Ones and Care," is one of the world's sweetest evening hymns, written by Phoebe H. evening hymns, written by Phoebe H.

Brown, in 185.
Of the triumphant hymns, three may be named—'On the Mountain Top Appearing," by Thomas Kelley, 1894; "Hall to the Lord's Anointed," by James Montgomery, 1822, and "Watchman, Tell Us of the Night," by Sir John Bowring, 1823.

Perhaps the most prolific hymn-writer of the Night," by Sir John Bowring, 1838. Perhaps the most prolific hymn-writer of the century has been Mrs. Frances J. (Van Alstine) Crosby, but while her somes are full of sweetness and have filled a large place, it is not sure that any of them may be called great. "I Am Thine, O Lord, I Have Heard Thy Voice," is as Thale to live as any.

"I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord," by Tim-othy Dwight, is a great hymn. These are only a few of the rich treasures of song that the old century will bequeath to the new. Let me close by calling attention to two hymns that have led more souls to personal faith than any others. "Just As I Am Without One Pies." by Char. As I Am, Without One Plea," by Char-lotte Elllet, 1836, and "Almost Persuaded,"

by P. P. Bliss, 1852.

Some one has said: "Let me make the songs of a nation and I care not who makes their laws." If these songs are to shape the character of our Nation in the St. Louis, Mo.

new century, we have little cause for per Rudyard Kipling's Recessional, "Lest We Forget," has many of the elements of a great hymn, but while several at-tempts have been made to set it to music, nothing has been produced suited to the popular ear.

ALEXANDER BLACKBURN. MAHAN ON NATIONAL POLICY

Physical Force Must Back Up Any Effective Diplomacy.

New York Journal of Commerce.

In the October number of the North American Review, Mr. Josiah Quincy, writing about the position of Russia in China, undertook to show that the rela-tions of the United States toward the far Eastern problem are fundamentally different from those of the allied powers. He went on to say that in spite of our large Army in the Philippines and our troops now in China, no same American thinks that we will fight any other mem-ber of the concert, whatever may be our policy or our interests, either to prevent the dismemberment of China or to secure any share in the partition for our-selves, or to reform the Chinese Govern-ment, or even to maintain the open door for our trade. This was urged as affording a cogent consideration in favor of keeping out of any complications that may lead to war between the powers; "for if we do not mean to fight, neither do we want to suffer any loss of dignity prestige." North American Review Captain the North American Review Captain Mahan defines the nature of the relations of the United States toward China in a way that Mr. Quincy thinks impossible for any sane American. Captain Mahan labors under no Biuslens about maintain-tik our "dignity and prestige" by the skillful use of phrases, in China or elsewhere. He sees very clearly that we cannot be sure of the commercial advantages. not be sure of the commercial advantages known as the "open door" unless we are prepared to do our share in holding it open. More explicitly, he makes this lu-minous and statesmanlike declaration in regard to the obvious demands of our position in the for East: "We cannot count upon respect for the territory of China unless we are ready to throw not only our moral influence, but, if necessity arise, our physical weight into the con arise, our physical weight into the con-flict, to resist an expropriation, the result of which might be to exclude our com-merce and neutralize our influence. Our influence, we believe—and we have a right to believe—is for good: it is the in-fluence of a Nation which respects the right of peoples to shape their own desti-nies, pushing even to exaggeration its be-lief in their addition. tlef in their ability to do so. But it is vain to hope for national influence in China unless representative Chinese rec-ognize not only our integrity of pur-pose toward themselves, but our evident pose toward themserves, but our evident ability and intention to support them against demands which overpass reason-able limits, having regard not to our own immediate interests only but to the gen-eral interest of the world, from which we

cannot dissociate ourselves in this mat-ter without ultimate National injury."

The general tenor of Captain Mahan's argument is one with which our readers are sufficiently familiar. It is that in this are sufficiently familiar. It is that in this closing year of a century it has come to pass that the commerce of the world has become the prize competed for by all the great states of the world. The power to produce is only one element in the competition, and a power to exchange freely throughout a large section of the world's large population is another. But in this competition most of the states of Europe are unwilling to trust entirely to the operation of the natural forces of industry. Some of them feel themselves at a decided disadvantage if the issue is to be left to purely commercial superfority, hence their desire to secure the control of foreign markets by the extension of terriforeign markets by the extension of territorial sovereignty and the consequent establishment of preferential tariffs in the regions maxtered. This policy involves, of course, the ultimate employment of physical force, either exerted or potential and competition they be a controlled to the controlled of the controlled physical force, either exerted or poten-tial, and competition thus becomes con-flict, the instrument of which is not com-mercial emulation, but military power, on land or on sea. That is a point of view totally different from the one taken in the beginning of 1838 by Secretary Sherman and Representative Dingley, when the partition of China seemed imminent. Both argued that the dismemberment of Both argued that the dismemberment of that empire by the powers of Europe would involve no injury to our trade, be-cause the governments in possession of the conquered provinces "would only be too glad to encourage trade with the United States." Captain Mahan perceives that nations like France and Russia are permanent place in the National hymns.

It is a little remarkable that the great Civil War produced no great National song, unless "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" be so counted. There were war songs many, but they will not last of their military strength which their including the exercise "Marching Through Georgia" and "Dixie Land" are best remembered. Civil War produced no great Name Civil War produced no great Name

of our influence to arrest.

Captain Mahan is not blind to the fact that, assuming a resolution to maintain our commercial right and to exercise influence in China by sencouraging and supporting native action, we shall find ourselves one of several powers, rivals in interest, competitors, with the danger, incident to competition, of degenerating into antagonism. He makes the very the competition of the makes the very terral to the competition of be lost. "One Sweetly Solemn Thought."

by Phoebe Cary, is a gem of first water, written in 15th. In 1851 Professor J. H. Gilmore, of Rochester, gave the words of "He Leadeth Me" to the church and it is found in every hymnal. Cardinal Newman's hymn. "Lead, Kindiy Light." is deserving a more popular acceptance than been accorded it, probably because the measure of the poem is too stately for adaptation to modern music. Russia in Asia, and act on the theory that friendly relations with her are likely to be of the greatest future importance to our commerce. Captain Mahan takes the safe view that the only certain foundation for harmony of action and continuance of relations is to be found in common interests and common habits of thought. He enunciates a rule of action to the contract of the contraction in the contract of the con too often forgotten in current discussion that we need to receive and to give sup-port, and we should be ashamed to receive more than we give in proportion to our means and opportunities. Briefly, our naval command of the Caribbean Sea, as the key to the Isthmian canal, and the defense of our interests in the Pacific, as the great highway of the commerce of the future, could hardly be successfully maintained if Great Britain were to be considered as a probable enemy instead of a probable ally. As he puts the case, in words that should be carefully weighed by every American. "It becomes a matter of patriotic duty to every citizen to con-sider whether he does well to cherish old animosities: to reflect whether the period in which, historically, these prejudices have their rise is not now as wholly past as the voyages of Columbus, or whether perchance they are simply transplanted to our shores from Surope by a process-in that case most misnamed—of naturalimatten. That is no true naturalisation which grafts upon our politics sentiments drawn from abroad and for ign to our interests and duties."

The Six Days' Race.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—There was a large attendance at the Clermont Rink this evening to watch the grind for supremacy among the six contestants out of the eight original starters. At the close the score west

close the score was:

Pay Twenty-Five Cents and get a pack of highest quality playing cards, having our American heroes' faces on the court cards. Just like other cards in every giber respect-practical, and easy te read. New and novel. Mait-Nutrine Dept., Anbeuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n..

AGAIN CLEARLY STATED

HAY DEFINES TO THE POWERS AMERICA'S CHINA POLICY.

An Appeal From the Extreme Course Suggested in the Matter of Punishment and Indemnities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 .- The Secretary situation setting out tersely and afresh the object of the United States Government as to China and pointing out how such objects as are common to the powers can be best secured. The note marks the initiation of fresh negotiations on our part for the arrangement of a new basis to tide over the impossible situation created at the last maeting of the Minsters in Pekin. Some responses already are at hand, and it is stated that generally our advances have been well recoived, and the State Department expresses satisfaction with the progress so

is believed that the note is an appeal from the extreme course suggested by some of the powers as to the treat-ment of China, especially in the matter of punishment and indemnities to which the Ministers at Pekin seem inclined. The intent is to push the negotiations on a more rational and business-like basis. The animal transport Strathgyle left Nagasaki this morning for San Francisco, and the animal transport Athenian, now at Shangbai, will make a trip to Taku and then come to the United States.

British Comment on Hay's Note. LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Times this norning comments editorially in a someencredulous tone upon Secretary Hay's fresh note to the powers, saying that it cannot imagine Secretary Hay as objecting to the execution of the gullty officials after he was understood as assenting to the French proposals. It admits that so far as outsiders can form an opinion, "the United States appears to be the leading obstacle to the working of the concert of the powers in China. With reference to Wu Ting Fang's speech With reference to Wu Ting Fang's speech in Cincinnati promising the United States better commercial chances when peace is restored, the Times says: "We would not advise Chinese Ministers in Europa to enter upon such a line of argument, as there are countries where so gross a proposal would be resented as an injury." The Daily News, evidently despondent as to the outcome of the negotiations in Pekin, says: "The concert must either dissolve or compromise. We hope that Mr. Hay will be able to suggest a compromise which all the powers will agree

romise which all the powers will agree adopt firmly and in unison." The Daily Chronicle remarks: "Even if the powers are won over to the views of the United States, we do not see how matters would be advanced unless the

se court can be induced to return to

ADVICES FROM WALDERSEE. Progress of Two Allied Columns in

the Interior. BERLIN, Nov. 23.—Field Marshal Count you Waldersee cables that Colonel York's column reached Hsueng Hiva November

12. The weak garrison immediately sur-rendered. The column, commanded by Colonel Muehllensfel, the dispatch adds, is proceeding to Amkia Chwang. The health of the troops is good.

Another dispatch from the Field Marshal says Muchilensfel's detachment, November 20, drove a stronger band of Boxers out of Amkia Chwang, after a short engagement, during which 40 Boxers were

engagement, during which 40 Boxers were killed and latter lost eight guns. A squadron belonging to Colonel York's column, it is further announced, has attacked the rear guard of the Chinese troops, retiring from Pruen Hwa Fu, on the Hwanan. The troops killed 30 Chinese and captured eight wagons loaded with money, ammunition and equipment. United States Ambassador White had an important interview vesterday with an important interview vesterday with Baron von Richtenhofen, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs. It is understood the in-terview took place as a result of in-structions cabled from Washington, and that a somewhat long discussion between the Ambassador and the Secretary had reference entirely to the ideas of the United States Government in regard to the prosecution of the war in China, and

the co-operation of the United States with Germany and other European powers, and regarding the conditions for peace, espe-cially the penalties to be exacted and the ndemnity to be secured. It is also understood that the most sat-isfactory and most friendly result was reached and that it is calculated to put at rest the disquieting rumors recently circulated regarding exhibitions of lif-feeling toward Germany in the American press, which it has been represented here, were impired from Washington.

THE KAISER'S SPEECHES. Von Bulow Defends Them in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.-In the Reichstag toiny Count von Bulow again reviewed Emperor William's speeches. The Wilhelms-haven speech, he pointed out, was deliv-ered immediately after the receipt of the news of Baron you Kettelar's murder. would be incomprehensible," the Char-cellor asserted, "If so vicious a crime did not make the Emperor's blood flow fas-te: " The Chanceller also said no case had been reported where a German sol-dier had acted in a manner unworthy the good name of Germany. General von Gossler, the Minister of War, said he could not understand how

one could contrast civilization with Christianity. It was their greatest glory that they had retained Christianity in

the army Today's debate, which ended at a late about 8 oceasts, which ended at a late hour this afternoon, was the culmination of a series of sensational attacks upon Emperor William and the government over the China bill. It was an oratorical contest between Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, and Count von Bulow, assisted by General von Gossler, who, although somewhat clumsy, is no mean antagonist somewhat clumsy, is no mean antagonist.
Last Monday. Herr Bebel had demanded
of the Imperial Chancellor and the Minister of War a formal declaration as to
whether it was true that the German
troc_is in China had neceived general orders to spare no one. Neither Count von
Bulow nor General von Gossier had responded to his demand, and Herr Bebel
today read another letter, in which the today read another letter, in which the writer, a soldier pointedly asserted that everybody, including women and children, were slaughtered in a certain engagement

Grip, Bronchitis, Consumption.



THESE THREE DREADED DIS-EASES can be avoided if DUFFY'S WHISKEY is taken, according to direc-tions, at the first symtoms of a cold. chill or cold, if neg-lected, may develop

into a fatal illness. Don't trifle with your health. Keep DUFFY'S MALT WHIS promptly at the first signs of approaching grip, pneumonia or other lung or throat trouble. It will save doctors' bills and may save your life.

It is the only Whiskey taxed by the Government as a medicine. This is a guarantee. All fouggiets and grocers, er direct. Refuse substitutes, they are injurious. Send for free medical DUFFY MALT WHIREST CO., Rochester, H. Y.

near Tien Tsin. He also referred to yes-terday's statement by the Agrarian lead-er, Baron Wangenheim, to the effect that

the Kaiser was being "systematically mis-informed," and he said that this would explain the "ill-informed speeches" of the Emperor. In conclusion, he exclaimed: "This is the system that is undermining all imperial and monarchical authority."
The Socialists have introduced a bill fixing the imperial Chancellot's responsibility, which is not fixed in the constitution. It provides that the Chancelor may be tried by a state court composed of M members, chosen by the Reichstag, and that the court may decree the Chancelor's disposition or ineligibility to any

The anti-Semites and a number of Con-

servatives have introduced a bill against the immigration of Jews. the immigration of Jews.

Replying to a question regarding the expulsion of Germans from the Transvaal, Baron von Richthofen, Secretary for Forcign Affairs, declared International law justified the British authorities in removing from the seat of war undestrable persons, but Germany had energetically intervened in favor of those expelled without cause or expelled with unneceswithout cause or expelled with unneces-sary harshness. Germany had, he said formulated demands for compensa tion and Great Britain had replied that she was prepared to compensate those who had been unjustifiably expelled.

MUCH TIME WASTED.

Negotiations Should Be Conducted in Washington or Europe. LONDON, Nov. 22 .- A dispatch to Reu

r's News Agency from Pekin, dated Nomber 22, says: Competent independent judges of the present critical stage of the negotiations opine that the consideration of all the peace preliminaries should be transferred to Washington or to a European capital and be placed in the hands of plenipo-tentiaries possessed of full power to arrange the terms to be imposed on China, Once the terms are agreed on they should be presented as a demand not requiring negotiation with the Chinese commission-

it to felt that the present discussions of the Ministers, who do not possess the powers to decide on the multiplicity of propositions without reference to their vernments, are bound to drag out ingovernments, are bound to orag out in-terminably the preliminaries and result in long delay, causing the greatest uneasi-ness in the foreign communities, who an-ticipate vastly increased difficulty in reaching a settlement, owing to the al-leged waste of time."

THE QUESTION OF PUNISHMENT. Serious Divergence Has Risen in Pekin.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—"A serious diver-gence has risen in Pekin," says the Tien Tsin correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring Wednesday. "Japan, the United States, Russia and France favor demand-ing a milder punishment than the exe-cution of Prince Tuan and the others, while Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy deem anything less than the death penalty useless. An im-portant decision has been arrived at, however, that this divergence is not to interfere with the general peace negotia-tions. Another remarkable feature of the situation is the sudden bold face of Rusein, which now declines either to with-draw her troops from the Province of Chi-Li or to hand over the railway, as prom-ised."

Happenings at Tien Tsin. TIEN TSIN, Nov. 26, via Shanghal,—A German expedition, consisting of one regiment of infantry and two regiments cavalry, left today to scour the surounding country.

The Japanese have beneaded two spies.

The Boxers bearing arms who were cap tured by the Germans have not yet been tried. Cold weather is causing much sickness

among the Indian troops.

A British citizen of Tong Ku was reently ordered by the Russian authorities to vacate the premises owened by him within 48 hours. A company of Madras Pinneers was sent to protect this citi-

zen and to prevent his ejectment, NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—One thousand Black Flags have returned to Canton, says a Herald dispatch from Hong Kong.

Although the rebellion has subsided in the East River district, the disturbed villag-ers are repudiating the rule of the Man-darins, refusing to pay taxes. The French are extremely active, relying on the visits of the gunboats as an effective means or settling indemnities. Three gunboats remain at Shan Tak to enforce their claim of 170,000 taels. The Mandarins offer 60 per cent, which has not been accepted. There are fears of fresh outbursts of dis-

Holds On to the Railroad. TIEN TSIN, Nov. 23.-The Russian milltary authorities announce that the order to hand over the railway has been re-scinded, but no reasons are given for this step. Until Tuesday last civilians had

the Russian language. Want Italians Withdrawn. ROME, Nov. 23.—The Radical papers are making a campaign in favor of the withmaking a campaign in favor of the with-drawal of the Italian troops from China, declaring that in the rescue of the members of the foreign Legations at Pekin they accomplished their sole task.

Censored by Waldersee. BERLIN Nov. 23 .- From a number of postal cards and letters that have just arrived from China, it is inferred that Count von Waldersee has forbidden the German soldiers to write home regarding

PAINE'S CELERY COMP



GIVES STRENGTH TO ALL WHO ARE OVERWORKED AND EXHAUSTED.

Overwork has first effect upon the nerves; wasted nerves drain the vitality of stomach, liver and kidneys. Impure, thin blood is made; the body grows weak for want of nutriment and there is indigestion, acute pain in the back and head.

I Could Not Do My Work

"I was suffering with rheumatism and was distracted with the pain when I commenced using this wonderful medicine. I had tried several different kinds of treatment to no avail, but two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound did me so much good that I am able to do my housework, sleep well all night, and wake up in the morning feeling refreshed and with new strength."

MRS. V. A. FARRON, 255 Ogden Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.



USE ONLY PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

I. E. Stevens, of Eugene, has shipped 1400 dressed turkeys to San Francisco. Meserve Brothers have shut down their mill at Upper Clatskanie for the Winter. D. P. Ketchum shipped 14 carloads of sheep at Shaniko Wednesday for Chicago, Criss Neison, of Gurdane, sold 1300 head of sheep to Andy and Oscar Rust last week for \$2.20 per head.

Warren Williams shipped a carload of onions from Hilisboro this week, for which he received \$1.30 per sack. W. P. Watson, of Hood River, present-

vine upon which were blossoms, halfformed berries and full-grown ripe ber-

J. W. Dunbar is putting in new machinery into the E. C. Paimer mill, two miles south of Drain. Mr. Dunbar formerly had a mill on Fitch Creek and moved his location. C. H. Park, on behalf of English capi-talists, has rebonded the Lone Star mine,

formerly known as the Treasure, in the Blue River district, from George Fisher and W. L. Chapman, who have a bond on the mine from John Downer. been allowed to travel free. Since that date, however, fare has been charged, and the passage tickets issued are printed in the passage tickets issued are printed in the passage tickets issued are printed in the purchase price of the Concord mine, situated in Granite district. Since Jansituated in Granite district. Since January over 1899 feet of development work has been done and \$20,000 expended. The

purchase price was \$35,000, Davenport Brothers, of Hood River, have purchased J. T. Nealeigh's homestead, and will move their mill down to the canyon west of the York place. The timber on the places of C. L. Rogers, George Williams and I. C. Nealeigh, 2,000,-609 feet or more, will be available for this new location. A force of men is em-

ployed cutting logs and building the mill and bunkhouses. McKinley Mitchell has converted the old Sam Brown warehouse into a potato pit, says the Gervals Star. The sides, top and bottom of the building have a lining of

the storm to fill orders. He expects to have 75 carloads in his several ware-

Consolidated irrigation Company, which has been in the Shaniko warehouse for some time, was loaded on wagons last week and started for its destination. The ompany already has several miles of right-of-way cleared through the timber for its ditch, and excavating will begin as soon as the machine can be set up. It is the intention of the company to rush work all Winter.

The stockholders of the Hood River ed the Glacier office last week a beet that weighs 15 pounds, and two potatoes, one of which weighs over four pounds.

The stockholders of the Hood River Valley Improvement Company held their annual meeting a week ago. The report of the treasurer showed that the total reweighs 15 pounds, and two potatoes, one of which weighs over four pounds.

Mrs. Anna Ries, of Mount Hood, presented the Glacier with two carrots weighing 11 pounds and 10 cunces, and one the company for water solid during the season of 1900 amounted to \$2088, weighing 11 pounds and 10 cunces, and one turnip weighing 7 pounds 9½ ounces.

B. F. Thayer, of Albany, left at the ditch, extending head gate, iumber, etc., Herald office Thursday a red raspberry were \$1337 88. Interest on bonds and payment of old claims against the company consumed the balance. Five hundred and forty-eight inches of water, including is inches of perpetual right at \$1 an inch were sold last season. Superintendent M. M. Davenport expects an increased selenext year of at least 200 inches, which will swell the receipts to \$3600. Out of

will swent the receipts to said. Out of 182% shares of stock, 150 were represented at the meeting.

Articles of incorporation were filed last week by the Hood River Electric Light, Power & Water Company. The business of the corporation is to "construct, maintain and operate electric light and power plants water place and rice libra. Suppose and pice libra. plants, water pipes and pipe lines, flumes, ditches, conduits, electric lines, railroads and electric motor roads and manufac-tures; to sell, lease or use water for domestic use, irrigation or power, water power or electric power, to buy and sell implements, machinery, electric appil-ances and building material on its own account or for others, and to such other business as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the corporation." The incorporators are: E. E. Savage, N. C. Evans, C. A. Bell and Lesile Butler. The

Natural Scenery in German Gardens.

capital stock is \$5000, in shares of \$25 each.

London Dally Matl. Berlin's new botanical gardens promis Oregon Industries.

eight to 10 inches of sawdust, and will soon to be one of the sights of Germany, contain about 15,000 bushels of potatoes. They are situated about a mile beyond the A large shipment of dried apples to San He will dump the spuds and sort at his city gates, near the village of Dahlem. soon to be one of the sights of Germany. They are situated about a mile beyond the

ground, and it is the ingenuity with which this factor has been utilized that renthis factor has been utilized that renders the grounds remarkable among their kind. For the gardens consist at morely of a collection of plants, flowers and trees. So far as possible the natural scenery amid which the specimens are to be found has been reproduced. In one part is to be found a representation of romantic European mountain andscape; in another are the Himalayas of Inda; while the mountains of North America. while the mountains of North America form a third group, Amid these natural surroundings the various trees and flow-ers are disposed in a delightfu, way, and

For a Cold in the Head,

the gardens have thus a distruct advan-

tage over less original collections.

DRUNKENNESS CURED -BY-

White Ribbon Remedy Can Be Given in Glass of Water, Tea or Coffee Without Patient's Knowledge.

White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy to diseased appealits for alcobolic atimulants, hether the patient is a confirmed instrukt, a tippier," seesal drinker or drunkard, impossible for any one to have an appetite r alcoholic liquora after using White Ribbon sendy.

Bernoy.

Portland, Oregon: Woodard, Clarke & Co.,
Fourth and Washington streets. By mail, \$1.
Trial package free by writing Mrs. T. C.
MOORE, Pres. W. C. T. U., Venture, Cal.

Cure will be sent to any desiring same, on receipt of a postal card, men tioning this paper. Address WA SAFE CURE CO., Rochester, N. Y. Address WARNER'S

Perrins

THE ORIGINAL WORGESTERSHIRE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Gives a most delicious flavor to

Hot & Cold Meats, Gravies,

Salads, Soups, Game, Fish,

Welsh Rarebits, etc.

Sauce

Cooks, Chefs & Housekeep ers everywhere pronounce it an indispensable requisite to the culinary stores.

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