

TRANSPORTATION.
EAST AND SOUTH
—VIA—
THE SHASTA ROUTE
—OF THE—
Southern Pacific Co.
EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY.
7:15 p.m. Leave Portland Arrive 8:50 a.m.
10:20 p.m. Leave Albany Leave 4:25 a.m.
10:41 a.m. Arrive San Francisco Leave 7:30 p.m.
Above trains stop at all stations from Portland to Albany, also at Tangent, Shedd, Halley, Hartsville, Junction City, Irving, Eugene, Comstock, Drain and all stations from Roseburg to Ashland, inclusive.
ROSEBURG MAIL, DAILY.
8:30 a.m. Leave Portland Arrive 4:30 p.m.
12:45 p.m. Leave Albany Leave 12:35 p.m.
5:50 p.m. Arrive Roseburg Leave 7:10 a.m.
Pullman Buffet sleepers and second-class sleeping cars attached to all through trains.
WEST SIDE DIVISION.
Between Portland and Corvallis. Mail train daily (except Sunday).
7:30 a.m. Leave Portland Arrive 5:30 p.m.
12:15 p.m. Arrive Corvallis Leave 1:30 p.m.
At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.
EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY (Except Sunday).
4:40 p.m. Leave Portland Arrive 8:25 a.m.
7:25 p.m. Arrive McMinnville Leave 5:50 a.m.
Through tickets to all points in the Eastern states, Canada and Europe can be obtained at lowest rate from A. K. Miller, agent, Corvallis.
R. KOEHLER, E. P. ROGERS,
Manager. A. G. F. & P. A.
Portland, Oregon.

O. R. & N. Co.
E. McNEILL, Receiver.
TO THE
EAST
GIVING THE CHOICE OF
TWO TRANSCONTINENTAL.
ROUTES
—VIA—
SPOKANE, DENVER,
MINNEAPOLIS, OMAHA
AND AND
ST. PAUL KANSAS CITY
LOW RATES TO ALL
EASTERN CITIES.
OCEAN STEAMERS
LEAVE PORTLAND EVERY 5 DAYS
--FOR--
SAN FRANCISCO.
For full details call on Geo. F. Elgin, Corvallis, Or., or address
W. H. HURLBURT,
General Passenger Agent,
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OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
Chas. Clark - Receiver.
Connecting with Str. "HOMER" between Yacoma and San Francisco. Str. leaves San Francisco July 18th and about every 10 days later. Leaves Yacoma July 23rd. About every 10 days later. Rights reserved to change sailing dates without notice. For freight and passenger rates apply to any agent.
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San Francisco, Calif.
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Physicians, Surgeons and
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Office upstairs in Farra and Allen's building. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. and from 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 P. M. Calls promptly attended to at all hours, either day or night.
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Diseases of women and children and general practice.
Office over Allen & Woodward's drug store.
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Office upstairs over First National Bank.
Strictly First-class Work Guaranteed.
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Does a general practice in all the courts. Also agent for all the first-class insurance companies.
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Court reporting and referee sittings made specialties, as well as typewriting and other reporting.
Office, opposite postoffice, Corvallis, Or.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION
The Congress at the Mound City.

Bryan Is the Chairman on Resolutions.

The Principal Business of the Convention Seems to Be to Make Silver More Valuable.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—It was nearly three-quarters of an hour after the appointed time when President White more called the trans-Mississippi congress to order today. The adoption of the report of the committee on credentials last night, which enrolled all the appointed delegates properly accredited, without regard to their presence, gave an especial point to the report of the committee on rules and order of business, which provided for a voting power for each state delegation of not to exceed 30 votes, if so many delegates are present; all the states to have a voting power of not less than 10, no matter what the smallness of the attending delegation. The report was adopted.

Members of the committee on resolutions were announced as follows: Arizona—P. B. Comstock, W. J. Chaney; California—D. Lubin, G. W. Parsons; Colorado—J. S. Shafroth; Idaho—William Budge, B. E. Rich; Indian Territory—D. G. Denison, Fielding Lewis; Iowa—S. F. Smith, Bart E. Lineman; Kansas—W. H. Tothage, Stephen Crane; Minnesota—Thomas Sharp; Missouri—E. O. Stannard, C. E. Yenter; Nebraska—W. J. Bryan, R. W. Richardson; New Mexico—G. R. Gabel, L. B. Prince; Oklahoma—Snyder Clark, J. A. McQuinn; Oregon—B. Lodge, South Dakota—S. E. Wilson, J. R. Drennan; Texas—Lewis Hancock, E. A. Marshall; Utah—F. J. Cannon, C. C. Goodwin; Washington—A. L. Black, D. F. Devine; Montana—Thomas G. Merrill, W. H. Wheeler; Alaska—J. C. Greene; Wyoming, Louisiana, Nevada and North Dakota are not represented in the convention.

Among the resolutions submitted were: Indorsing Secretary Herbert's tests and use of American coal, and urging legislation to enjoin upon naval officials the use always of American products where it can be done without financial loss; favoring governmental investigation of forest fires on public lands; urging the admission as states of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona; favoring federal encouragement of a cable from the Farrallone islands to Hawaii; favoring the improvement of Oakland (Cal.) harbor; opposing legislation to engraft the

Baltimore plan or any other form of national bank issues upon the national currency favoring legislation to increase the price of cotton; favoring further and greater governmental aid to Texas harbor and river improvements.

Delegate W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, introduced a resolution favoring the restoration of the free coinage of gold and silver at the rate of 16 to 1, without the aid of any other nation. Delegate Cahill, of Missouri, introduced a resolution favoring efforts by the government toward inducing other governments to recognize silver metallic as a money metal. The committee on permanent organization presented its report, naming George Q. Cannon, of Utah, for permanent presiding officer, with one vice president from each state, to be named by its delegation. The present secretary, M. G. Butterfield, of Oregon, was requested to continue through this congress, the executive committee being instructed to name his successor when the next place shall be chosen, he to reside thereon. The report was adopted, and President Cannon was elected to the chair. After brief speeches of congratulation and thanks to the retiring officer, Mr. Whitmore, the congress adjourned for dinner.

The developments of the second day's session of the trans-Mississippi congress have not been without interest to the advocates of free coinage of silver, who have been anxious to secure definite expressions from the congress in favor of the white metal. The organization of the committee on resolutions, with Congressman W. J. Bryan of Nebraska as chairman, and E. A. Marshall of Texas as secretary, has been highly delightful. Nevertheless, there is as yet no certainty that the matters will go beyond this. In the convention of the committee on resolutions, favoring international free coinage only, and opposed to any expression whatever upon the subject by congress. Whether the bi-metallic will be strong enough to overcome both these elements cannot be known. There is a certainty that the main struggle will be on this portion of the resolutions committee report and the battle will not be a brief one.

BIG JOB MAPPED OUT.
St. Louis, Nov. 27.—Gen. A. G. Warner of Ohio, presiding officer of the executive committee of the bi-metallic league, held behind closed doors today. According to one of the members, this committee is expected to outline the policy of the silver party, to replace and democratic parties, and the silver policy of a people's party of the next two years. This is thought to be a preliminary meeting called to outline the work of the convention that will be held some time later in the winter to form a silver party, absorbing entirely the populist party and forming into a new party of two old parties and their free silver advocates.

WILL NOT BE CALLED
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND CAN'T BE SUBPOENAED
To Testify in the Strike Conspiracy Cases—He Resides Outside the Judicial District.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Neither President Cleveland nor any of the eastern railroad men comprising the general managers' association will be called to testify in the strike conspiracy cases now on trial here before United States District Judge Morrow. The deposed sought to prove that the mails were not stopped by the A. R. U. but through a conspiracy by a man named Cleveland and the general managers' association figured that the calling out of troops was an outcome of the alleged conspiracy. Judge Morrow ruled that he had no authority to subpoena any witnesses from any point outside of the judicial district in which he presides.

NEWS FROM HAWAII.
San Francisco, Nov. 27.—The steamer Oceanic arrived this morning from Yokohama via Honolulu. The Oceanic brings no later Asiatic news than was received on the Empress of China, which arrived in Victoria on November 20th. At Honolulu there was still considerable excitement over the recent revolutionary plot. Leaders of the royalist faction were still declaring trouble was sure to occur soon after the sailing of the Oceanic. Government officials here are expected to have trouble need be feared. The conspiracy, they said, though it did not at any time threaten serious trouble for the government, had been completely frustrated. As exposed in the Honolulu newspapers, the proposed uprising was planned by a man named Katzer, formerly an officer in the Austrian army, and later a sergeant in the Fifth United States Infantry. It was a plan to secretly arm several hundred royalist sympathizers, and by concerted action to capture the government executive building and the three or four small steamers plying among the islands, then to establish a temporary government at Hilo. One of the steamers was to be quickly dispatched to Victoria, B. C., for arms, ammunition and men who were to have been immediately enlisted by an agent now in the United States. Several thousand dollars had been pledged by wealthy royalists who were implicated. The plot was exposed to the government, however, long before any actual revolutionary preparations had been made. The Honolulu Standard, a newspaper man who had been admitted to the revolutionary circle, and who exposed the plot to the government, was a passenger on the same steamer. Ostensibly he was banished, but it is believed in Honolulu that the government officials sent him away as a ruse to protect him from the wrath of the royalists.

November 15th British Commissioner Hayes formally presented to President Dole an autograph letter from Queen Victoria, recognizing the Hawaiian republic. The United States gunboat Yorktown arrived at Honolulu shortly before the Oceanic sailed.

CIRCULATING MEDIUM
Quantity and Quality of Money.

"An Essential Condition of Prosperity,"

As Outlined by J. H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency—Some Sound Views.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—R. E. Preston, director of the mint, has submitted to the treasury his report of the mints and assay offices for the fiscal year 1894. The total coinage for the year is, gold \$90,474,912; silver \$6,741,817, the gold coinage for the year being the largest ever executed at the mints of the United States, in any one year. The highest price of silver during the year was \$0.7645 and the lowest \$0.5918. The estimated metallic stock of coin and bullion in the United States on July 1, 1894, was: Gold, \$627,233,201; silver, \$624,347,737; total, \$1,251,580,938. The production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year was, gold \$85,955,000; silver 60,000,000 fine ounces, the commercial value of the same being \$40,300,000 and the coined value \$77,375,000. Revised estimates of the world's production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1893 show the same to have been \$157,228,100 in gold and \$209,165,000 in silver. The director estimates the stock of gold in the world for money purposes \$3,965,500,000, and silver \$4,055,700,000.

SOME SOUND VIEWS.
New York, Nov. 27.—In an article entitled "An Essential Condition of Prosperity," contributed to the December number of the North American Review, which will be published tomorrow, Hon. J. H. Eckels, comptroller of the United States currency, says there can be no permanent and undisturbed and substantial prosperity to all classes until the whole currency and banking system of the country is formulated into one harmonious plan in the principle and enunciation of the scientific principle. There is a search for a single act upon the statute books affecting our currency system which has not placed there to meet some emergency that confronted the country at that time, in the belief that the difficulty might be bridged over. The currency system of the country resulting from a combination of such expedients has become so confused and unsound that Eckels wonders not that we have suffered much financial disaster during the years of its construction, but that we have suffered so little.

MARKET REPORT.
San Francisco, Nov. 27.—Shipping wheat, 88¢ for No. 1 quality, with 90¢ for choice product. Milling 92½¢ @ 96½¢. Walls wheat is still on the market at 81¢ @ 82½¢.
New York—Hops steady.
Liverpool—Close: Wheat—Spot firm; demand fair; No. 2, red winter, 45 10/16; No. 2, red spring, 52 2/16; No. 1, hard, Manitoba, 58 3/16; No. 1, California, 58 2/16; futures closed strong; November 30th @ 81 1/2¢; February 14th @ 81 1/2¢; April 14th @ 81 1/2¢.
THE ALABAMA TURMOIL.
Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 27.—Several hot-headed Kobbite leaders have issued secret calls for armed men in companies of from 100 to 500 to volunteer to go to Montgomery inauguration next Saturday to seat Koib as governor. The call is made to the Kobbite followers to maintain their rights and carry out the will of the people," and it is said that companies are being organized. All the troops in the state have been arranged to go to Montgomery, and it is understood will carry their guns loaded.

KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.
Oakland, Cal., Nov. 27.—A team belonging to the Oakland cream depot was instantly killed this morning by coming in contact with old telephone wires blown down during the night on the trolley line of the Alameda-Oakland road. Lester M. Haden, the driver, narrowly escaped instant death, as the horse was only a foot from him when first struck. A similar accident occurred here two years ago, when the driver was seriously injured by trying to release his team.

STILL HUNTING THE LOST.
San Francisco, Nov. 27.—The revenue cutter Rush has again left port to search for the survivors of the wrecked ship Ivanhoe. In view of the fact that recent telegraphic dispatches from Victoria, B. C., announce that from the finding of life preservers and other wreckage there is every likelihood that some one remains alive to tell the story of how the Ivanhoe went down. It is expected that the search of the Rush will continue for a full month.

A PIONEER KILLED.
Tacoma, Nov. 27.—John S. Donnelly, aged 78, a pioneer of the state of Washington, was killed by the Tacoma express on the Northern Pacific at Puyallup today. Being partly deaf and nearly blind, he did not see the approaching train, nor hear its warnings.

AGREEABLE TO ALL.
Portland, Nov. 27.—It is understood that all the railroads entering this city have signed an agreement to maintain rates, thus averting what a few days ago threatened to become a serious rate war.

THE KILLING OF SEALS.
Sir Charles Tupper Speaks Upon This Question.

New York, Nov. 27.—A special to the World, from Ottawa, Ontario, says: Sir Charles Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries, who was Canada's agent in the Paris arbitration, discredits the report that the United States government has asked Great Britain to consent to the prohibition of the killing of seals next season. "Had the United States entertained a reasonable proposal we made," says Tupper, "the seal fisheries would have suffered far less than they are likely to do under the present regulations. We saw the danger of what the close season would give us a good summer's work we would agree to prohibit sealing until the middle of the spring months, when the seals are gravid and when the great damage is done by slaughtering. The United States rejected this proposal and the danger of depletion is multiplied. The Behring sea catch of Canadian vessels this season amounts to a little over 26,000 seals, or 27 per cent of the total catch. The whole number of females taken in Behring sea was 55 per cent of the catch, a fact that contradicts the United States assertion that for every male seal killed three females are slaughtered.

COPPER ORE DISCOVERED.
A Rich Deposit Situated Southeast of Union.

Union, Or., Nov. 27.—A discovery of what is claimed to be a rich deposit of copper ore has just been made by Lon Simmons, southeast of Union, on the headwaters of the Tucker creek. There is an immense ledge of quartz rich in copper, also containing gold and silver.

A BANK CLOSED.

Grand Island, Neb., Nov. 27.—The Security National bank closed its doors today. It is held on good authority not to be so much a failure as a disagreement between the officers. It had a capital stock of \$200,000. The deposits are \$50,000, of which \$20,000 are county funds. Senator Vest of Missouri, who is largely interested, has arrived, and a directors' meeting is being held. A. S. Vest is cashier, and H. W. Palmer, county treasurer, is president.

NO HOPE FOR JOHN.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The court of appeals has unanimously affirmed the conviction of John Y. McKane of the crime of forgery. The crime of which McKane was convicted was the procurement and concealment of the registry lists for the general election of 1893 in Gravesend.

A GRANITE MONUMENT
OF AMERICAN PRODUCT TO MARK WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE.

The Disposition to be Made of Money Received for Indian Lands, Allotted and Otherwise.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary Greenhalgh, who has charge of the matter, has decided upon the erection of a monument of American granite as the most suitable for marking the birthplace of Washington at Wakefield, Va. The amount needed for the construction of the monument is about \$11,000.

The Puyallup commission now at Tacoma, Wash., recently submitted to Secretary Smith an inquiry as to the disposition of the money from the sale of Indian lands. The secretary today decided that the money received for the allotted lands can be paid to the Indians at any time in the discretion of the secretary. The money of the lands held in common is to be placed in the treasury at four per cent and the interest and one-fourth of the principal is to be expended yearly for their benefit.

NO CLEW WHATEVER.

Six Masked Men at Baker City Rob a Hotel.
Baker City, Nov. 27.—One of the most daring robberies ever committed in this section occurred in this city this morning at 2 o'clock. A party of six men, heavily masked, and armed with rifles, shotguns and revolvers, entered the hotel Warshauer. The employees and bystanders were placed under cover of arms, while two of the robbers relieved the saloon bar till and fare game of about \$1,100, which they placed in a sack and departed on a fire alarm which was sounded by an officer a few minutes after the robbery, which drew out a large number of people, but the robbers had made good their escape, and have not been seen. There is no clew whatever.

ADVANCE ANTICIPATED.

Portland, Nov. 27.—An advance in the commodity rates from the east to the North Pacific coast is anticipated but just what the increase will be and when it will get into effect is not known. The advance will be to intermediate points as well as to coast terminals the idea being to keep the coast on the same basis as heretofore, which will enable merchants here to do a jobbing business with the interior points.

RESULT OF THE TARIFF.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 27.—The American schooner Bulah will leave tomorrow for San Francisco with a cargo of lumber from the Brunnett mills consisting of 336,445 feet of fir and spruce and 294,800 laths, valued at \$2,934. This is the third lumber cargo shipped to the United States since the change in the tariff.

THE TUG MAKES TIME.

Tacoma, Nov. 27.—Tug Monarch arrived in port today having in tow the ship Francis, which she towed from San Francisco, 950 miles, making the distance in five days and 15 hours. The tug was engaged to save time.

THE ERIE'S REPORT.

New York, Nov. 27.—The report of the Erie Railway Co. for the year ending September 30th, shows gross earnings, \$25,204,420; decrease \$4,788,731; net earnings, \$5,000,251; decrease, \$184,497; deficit, \$1,197,407, against a surplus of \$917,438 in 1893.

RACING RESULTS.

San Francisco, Nov. 27.—The races today were as follows: Miss Frances, about six furlongs, maidens, 2-year-olds—Nelle Peyton won in 1:18 3/4. Seven furlongs, selling—Braw Scott won in 1:34. About six furlongs, 2-year-olds—Mainstay won in 1:35 1/2. Five furlongs, selling—Norlie won in 1:05 3/4. One mile, 3-year-olds—Artist won in 1:50.

PERHAPS WILLIAM HOAG

May Capture the O. P. Railroad.

And It May Be Marcus Daly.

Wallis Nash also a Possible Buyer, Presumably with the English Backing Formerly Behind Him.

PORTLAND, Nov. 27.—As the time draws near for the sale of the Oregon Pacific railroad at Corvallis there is reason to believe that several bidders will be present ready to buy the property. December 22nd is the day set by the court for the sale. A. R. Hammond, of Missoula, Mont., has been investigating the property and it is said he will put in a bid. It is surmised that Hammond is working in the interest of Marcus Daly of Anacostia, who it is reported is looking for an outlet to the coast for his Butte and Anacostia road. It is also said Wallis Nash of Corvallis has backing for the purchase of the road. W. M. Hoag, former manager of the road, has arrived from San Francisco and may be a bidder.

PETITION DISMISSED.

Could Not Compel the Railroad Company to Employ Them.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.—Judge Dallas filed an opinion in the United States circuit court today dismissing the petition of Levi Hicks and other members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen who desired to compel the receivers of the Philadelphia & Reading Co. to retain them in their employ and at the same time allow them to remain members of the organization. The court says Hicks promised to resign from the Brotherhood. "It is at least certain by making the promise, Hicks acquired a better position than he obtained before and without it. I am of the opinion that the receivers would have been justified in dismissing him. It results that in the petition Hicks has not made out a case entitling him to the relief which he seeks."

A MODEST TRIFLE.

The Railroad Company Wants \$6,000 for Feeding Its Protectors.

Vallejo, Cal., Nov. 27.—Representatives of the war department visited the navy yard for the purpose of ascertaining from the officers at the yard how their men were cared for and provisioned during the recent railroad strike. It was always understood that the United States soldiers, marines and sailors were ordered out on the request of the railway company. Word was passed along the line of railroad eating stations to feed the men with the best to be had. The railroad has sent a bill to army headquarters at San Francisco of \$6,000 for edibles furnished the men.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 27.—Lizzie Carey and Carrie Daye, orphans 11 and 12 years old respectively, who said they were from Poughkeepsie, arrived here yesterday and walked to Newington, where they were going to work as milkmaids. The farm owned by one Terry. They played "hide and seek" all the way to Newington, and were seen to enter a piece of woods near New Britain which in parts is very dense. Several farmers, knowing it to be a dangerous place, followed them, in order to save them from getting lost. The little girls saw their pursuers at a distance and were afraid of them, and ran screaming into the thickest parts of the woods. They were very quiet and did not speak, and disappeared entirely. Last night the male residents in the vicinity banded themselves together and instituted a search. Twelve men, each carrying a lantern, divided themselves into groups of three, and entered the woods at the four points of the compass, yelled and whistled as they made their way to the center. They found no signs of the children. Today other parties have searched for them. It is feared that if they are not found by this week, exposure to the bitter cold will lead to their death.

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KEEP IT AT HOME.

There is an immense amount of Oregon money sent out over the mountains and even across the oceans that might and ought to be kept at home, where it will get into and circulate through the various channels of trade. One item alone is a little surprising in its magnitude. Very few would think that over \$300,000 went out to foreign companies last year in the shape of insurance premiums, yet such is the fact, and the proceeds at once suggest itself, how much better it would be if this money were kept at home. And to a large extent it might be. There is no necessity for sending out a dollar for ordinary insurance so long as the people have the Oregon companies of strength and reliability to carry their risks. This they have in the State Insurance company, of Salem, composed of many of the strongest men in the state, a company whose policies are as good as a goldbearing bond and whose every interest is to do a clean, honest business with the neighbors and friends who are its patrons. The proper thing to do for an Oregonian who is seeking new insurance or renewing old policies is to find an agent of the State and leave his premiums at home.

THE GAME OF GOLF.
What the Popular Sport Is and How It Is Played.

Briefly stated, the game of golf consists in striking a small white ball with a club so that it will travel a number of holes, generally eighteen, from 100 to 500 yards apart, by means of variously shaped clubs. However tame this statement may seem, the real game is brimming over with wit and jollity and strong excitement.

The balls used in ancient days were made of leather, and stuffed with feathers until they were as hard as stone; but the golfing ball in use today is of gutta-percha, painted white so that it may be seen easily, with a corrugated surface, and its weight varies from one and three-fourths to two ounces.

At the bidding of the golfer, this little ball, sometimes called the "gutter" flies over bridges and streams and sand-hills, through thickets of gorse and alms! sometimes into sand pits, or even amid gorse bushes, from which it is recovered with great difficulty, for these rules are inexorable, and the ball must be hit exactly where it lies. When a hole is "made" however, and the ball has settled into the goal of the player's ambition, it is of course, impossible to play it for the next hole until it has been removed. A tiny plug of sand, or earth, called a tee, is then made for it, just outside the hole, and within certain fixed limits called the teeing-ground, and the little ball is then ready to set out on its next long journey. The player who strikes the greatest number of holes in the entire round has the game; or, in medal play, the victor is the side or the player making the round in the least number of strokes; and as certain conditions cause the golfing stroke, one needs to be very careful how he strikes.

Holes are punched out of the ground with an iron especially made for this purpose, are four or five inches in diameter, and lined with iron. The holes on the outward journey are usually designated by "tee" flags, and those coming in with red flags. The space in the immediate vicinity of a hole is a very interesting part of the grounds, because, even if your ball lies quite near enough or far beyond, it is the position of the ball, and the putting-green, and the process of holing the ball from here is called putting.

Perhaps you may suppose that the golfing round or links has been carefully prepared for the convenience of golfers, but no such consideration is shown, and indeed the most important feature of the game, and that which adds its greatest interest and excitement, is the overcoming of the various obstacles in the way of knolls, hillocks, thickets, and sandpits to be avoided, called by one general name, hazards, which tax the player's skill to the utmost.

But you are not yet skoken of two very important matters connected with golfing—the clubs and the "caddies." Of clubs there must be a generous variety, though the tendency of later years is to discard many that were once considered the best. The ball is capable of assuming so many singular positions that the player must consider carefully what club will best suit his purpose at the time. A very important personage on the links is the "caddy," or caddy boy who carries the stout holland case or bag in which are kept the various clubs, also balls to replace those which may be lost; who hands the clubs when needed, and who usually gives advice whenever it is needed. The ground best suited to golf is a broad stretch of undulating land with sandy soil, covered with short turf and supplied with occasional sand-holes and a fair amount of growing bushes, which in the perfect footing by the sea, in Scotland, is the most famous of all golfing grounds, and the town is not better known for its ancient university than for its golfing.—St. Nicholas.

GOOD ROADS COMING.

The era of reformation in roads is upon us, says the Hon. John Henington, of Iowa. The agitation has been every where in the United States and nearly every county in the state. Let me predict that the next generation will see all important points in this county, yes, in this state, connected by a system of smooth, hard roads that will afford perfect footing throughout the entire year. The active, intelligent, aggressive energy of this people will not for another full generation tolerate a system of roads which in spring and fall with unfailing regularity become beds of bottomless mire, which bespatter your vehicle, your horse, your clothes, rob you of your time and happiness and disgrace the very face of God's footstool. No, my faith is too great in the industry, enterprise and intelligence of the people to believe that another century will pass by without seeing a very large proportion of our main highways so made that they will present to sunshine and storm, to frost and heat, a clean and unrumpled face throughout the year.

KEEP IT AT HOME.—There is an immense amount of Oregon money sent out over the mountains and even across the oceans that might and ought to be kept at home, where it will get into and circulate through the various channels of trade. One item alone is a little surprising in its magnitude. Very few would think that over \$300,000 went out to foreign companies last year in the shape of insurance premiums, yet such is the fact, and the proceeds at once suggest itself, how much better it would be if this money were kept at home. And to a large extent it might be. There is no necessity for sending out a dollar for ordinary insurance so long as the people have the Oregon companies of strength and reliability to carry their risks. This they have in the State Insurance company, of Salem, composed of many of the strongest men in the state, a company whose policies are as good as a goldbearing bond and whose every interest is to do a clean, honest business with the neighbors and friends who are its patrons. The proper thing to do for an Oregonian who is seeking new insurance or renewing old policies is to find an agent of the State and leave his premiums at home.