

THE EUGENE WEEKLY GUARD

AN INDEPENDENT PAPER

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Agents for The Guard.

The following are authorized to take and receipt for subscriptions or to transact other business for The Daily and Weekly Guard:
Cottage Grove—W. C. Conner.
Creswell—J. L. Clark.
Coburg—Geo. A. Drury.

THURSDAY, MAY 30

OUR PREMIUM OFFERS

Notwithstanding that the Guard has been enlarged and the cost of publication materially increased the Guard Printing Co. makes a special offer to every new or old subscriber. All who will pay one year in advance for the Weekly Guard at only \$1.50 a year will be given their choice of the Twice-a-week St. Louis Republic or the "Oregon Agriculturalist," absolutely free for one year.

The Republic is one of the largest and best family papers in America and the "Oregon Agriculturalist" is one of the best and most practical farm, fruit and stock papers in the West.

Subscribers, old or new, may take their choice of either paper as a premium.

Those who failed to get the promised premium magazines will be given their choice of either of these papers in place of the magazines without further cost by sending their names and addresses to this office. So far we have been unable to compel the Eastern publishers to keep their agreement in regard to the magazines, and feel the disappointment as keenly as our subscribers.

The Weekly Guard is still clubbed with the Semi-Weekly Oregon Journal, at \$2.25 a year for both papers.

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GUARD PRINTING CO.,
Eugene, Oregon.

PETITIONS ARE DEFECTIVE

There is no doubt but the referendum petitions filed against the state university appropriation are defective in the most vital point. While the title of the bill affected, as stated in the petition, is erroneous, it might be argued that this is not material because the intent is evident, and a liberal construction of the law might be made by the attorney-general and the courts. Such construction, however, would not be generally endorsed, since the referendum is an expensive matter, tying up for two years acts of legislation that will in all probability be endorsed by popular vote, works a hardship upon the taxpayers and great inconvenience to the institutions or individuals directly interested in it, be it invoked against the educational system of the state or for any other purpose, and those who put it into effect should be held to the strict letter of the law, which of itself has been made as liberal as a wholesome regard for the public good will permit.

The omission, however, of the warning clause to which the referendum act gives particular stress, is an inexcusable oversight to place the most charitable construction upon it. In the case of the movement against the university it seems to have been done with a purpose in order to fill up the petitions with names of those who could easily be persuaded to sign any paper to which no responsibility attaches. These petitions contain long lists of names after which post-office addresses have been filled in by another person and not by the signer himself. It is impossible, under the amended referendum act, to check up these names, since not registered voters, as formerly, but "legal" voters may now sign petitions.

Even if fraud was not the process of many people to sign any paper presented to them is such that many names would be obtained from thoughtless persons who, should their act have the possibility of penal consequences, would have been more careful to learn whether they had a lawful right to sign.

This looseness in signing referendum petitions was illustrated in the movement against Sheriff Stevens' bill relating to the boarding of prisoners in the Multnomah county jail. When these petitions were canvassed by the secretary of state it was discovered that one well-known Portland man, connected with the city government, had signed his name three times on as many different sheets, although he was probably innocent of any attempt at fraud. So many petitions were in circulation and signing was done so carelessly and thoughtlessly that he was not aware of his act until it was

afterward called to his attention. The warning clause was incorporated in the referendum law to check just such carelessness, as well as to prevent deliberate fraud in the padding of lists by over-zealous workers.

With the warning clause omitted the present referendum measure becomes a mere farce, and makes easy of accomplishment any movement of this nature that is conceived in petty spite or jealousy, as the petitioners may represent only the "floating" element and those who sign anything presented to them without giving it a thought, instead of reflecting a popular conviction of right and duty. With no authority to check them up with the registration lists it will be impossible for the secretary of state to determine the character of the signatures affixed to the referendum petitions.

If it is true that Attorney-General Crawford has expressed the opinion that the warning clause is not a fatal omission, we trust that he will more carefully consider the question, feeling convinced that he will discover it to be the most essential provision of the law. Its flagrant disregard, as in the university instance, opens a loophole for endless trouble in the future by placing in the hands of irresponsible and mischievous persons the means of defeating or suspending the most important acts of legislation, to the detriment of the welfare of the people in general.

The point that should not be lost sight of is that if the petitions against the university, with all their disregard for the provisions of law are allowed to stand, future movements of similar nature will be absolutely without restriction, and the referendum act, so far as it is intended to protect the taxpayer and shield worthy objects of legislation from vindictive attacks, will be practically a dead letter.

REAL TAINTED MONEY

"Tainted money" is no joke to the two Pittsburg bank clerks who are laid up with septic infection of the thumbs from handling the "rags." Just how far our ragged and disreputable paper money is responsible for the spread of disease even the doctors are unable to tell us, but that there is some danger in it is undeniable. These bank clerks each had a small, unnoticed abrasion on the thumb that became contaminated. According to the Pittsburg Dispatch large bundles of mutilated paper currency are daily shipped by the banks of that city to Washington to be redeemed by the treasury department, but the "rags" continue to pile up from depositors. In our domestic commerce banknotes and United States Treasury notes are the most convenient form of funds, but there should be some way of overcoming the objection of filthiness so inextricably attached to paper bills, especially of small denomination. Even if all the banks agreed to issue none but new notes, the evil would be overcome only to a certain extent, as tens of thousands of these bills pass from hand to hand and never get to a bank at all. Therefore it is quite likely that, notwithstanding the recognized danger and the repugnance with which we handle the ragged and maddening bills, we shall continue to circulate and possess the tainted money, trusting our safety to the charm of its unassailable power to overcome many of the prosaic ills of life.

EUGENE SHOULD ACT

Albany has, through its city council, filed a formal protest against its present Southern Pacific depot as badly situated and inadequate to the needs of the city. This action seems sensible and should prove effective since it is certainly within the powers of the railroad commission, if it is possessed of any power at all, to compel the railroad and other transportation companies to furnish proper facilities, conveniences and accommodations for the traveling public.

Some definite action of this kind should be taken by Eugene, since talking in a scattering way, with no actual program mapped out and adhered to, has not proved at all effective. With Willamette street about to be paved and made a modern business thoroughfare, the Southern Pacific Company should be compelled to make the needed improvements to their property that have been promised for years past, if it is possible to do so. Almost any other corporation would go ahead and do this in order to keep abreast of the march of improvement, but such voluntary action must not be expected of the railroad management. Dividends on watered stock wrung from the public by extortionate freight rates, to be expended in buying control of competing lines, instead of making improvements and building needed new lines to serve a rapidly developing field, is the official charge made against Harriman by the interstate commerce commission. And in no place is this situation better typified than in the Willamette valley. That is why Eugene will not have a new depot and yard improvements suited to the business of the station in 20 years.

unless the railroad is compelled to move by a power that it cannot resist.

The Guard has in the past suggested several methods by which influence might be brought to bear that would compel action on the part of the Southern Pacific. It has called attention to the fact that Eastern shipments of Lane county business men might be routed over other than Harriman lines for the long haul; that the assessment of railroad trackage and lands might be increased, thus compelling the S. P. Co. to pay into the public treasury a larger proportion of the money it robs the people of by its unjust freight tariffs, thereby reducing the burden of government to the individual taxpayer; that an appeal for justice might be made, as Albany has done, to the state railroad commission.

There is no doubt that it is the duty of the commercial organizations of Eugene to do something more than whine about existing conditions—they must get up the courage to act, just as Roseburg and other live Western towns are doing.

STRAIGHT TALK FROM JUNCTION

The following from the Junction City Times is one of the plainest, most pointed editorial comments we have yet read regarding the university referendum movement:

"We regret that the Linn county kickers secured some sixty signatures to the U. O. referendum petition here. However, the names of our heaviest taxpayers do not appear. The petition was presented to Hon. C. W. Washburne, the second heaviest taxpayer in the county, and he promptly replied: 'No, sir; I will cheerfully pay my portion of the tax, as I am and always have been in favor of the school.' If some of these busybodies of Linn county would pay some attention to affairs at home it would be much better for the county. Numerous bridges are condemned in different sections, and one man residing 13 miles from Albany had to travel 30 to reach the 'railroad centre.' The hundreds of newcomers headed for Oregon will not be likely to stop in a county opposed to education."

We cannot but endorse the views of the city superintendent of Oregon City's schools, Professor McKee, regarding the Peary assessment on all school children. Superintendent McKee has notified the pupils that they need not give toward this fund. This scheme was started some time ago, but in many parts of the state it met the same fate that met it at Oregon City. It is spoken of by many as the "penny graft," and there was little consideration for the measure, generally speaking.

And now they are wondering if the tobacco trust had anything to do with Professor Woodrow's saying "chewing tobacco makes one think." It may be that he was only making a bid for the Democratic presidential nomination, for which he has been slightly—very slightly—"mentioned."

Trust-busting is rather hard on Uncle Sam. Within four years the department of justice has paid out for special counsel alone the tidy sum of \$270,000, and the fines collected have aggregated only \$30,000. Meanwhile the consumer continues to get squeezed from both ends and in the middle.

That Vassar girl who has pulled off—perhaps it should be over—a fence jump of four feet ten inches need not expect to be sought by young men as a companion in cross-country walks. She will need no help to get over fences.

"Paving and electric road construction begins next week." But will next week ever come?

That Governor Hughes is regarded by some as presidential size was shown by his election to be president of the Northern Baptists, at their recent convention in Washington, but there are presidents and presidents.

General Kuroki, according to his own statement, is a lover of the peace of the Roosevelt rather than the Carnegie brand—he loved it so well that he fought for it, and will again if the occasion requires it.

Those who are suggesting various reasons for the confession of Abe Ruef, the San Francisco ex-boss and grafter, seem to overlook the little fact that he was "caught with the goods on him."

Because no man ever laughed himself into the presidency is no reason that the stunt cannot be pulled off, and if it can be done "Big Bill's" laughter ought to have the necessary horsepower.

If "Gas" Addicks cannot pay his room rent, how can he pay the \$1,000,000 the United States supreme court has ordered him to pay to the receiver of the Bay State Gas Company?

Illinois is going to have the highest salaried governor in the country,

but the salary proposed—\$12,000—would only be regarded as pocket money by many corporation officials.

Of course money figured in the election of the new Wisconsin senator. How could it be otherwise when all the leading candidates were millionaires?

Dollar wheat among the grain gamblers doesn't necessarily mean that the wheat-growers will market this year's crop at that price—not by a jugful.

As yet no Napoleon of organization has capitalized hope and put a price upon it, but it would be reckless to say some of them are not figuring upon it.

The champion low-down cuss lives in New York City. He swiped the coat and shoes of a hero who dived from a wharf to save a drowning girl.

That big sawmill of the Storey-Bracher Company will of itself increase the population of Eugene a thousand or more.

And now the railroad officials are taking advantage of Andy Carnegie's absence to charge the steel trust with selling tainted rails.

Illegible signatures may be at times more or less aggravating, but never when they are at the bottom of checks.

When it comes to quick-action somersaults, the preacher who married Corey to the actress is a top-notch.

HOW DID YOU DIE?

Did you tackle the trouble that came your way?

With a resolute heart and cheerful?

Or hide your face from the light of day?

With a craven soul and fearful?

Oh, a trouble's a ton or a trouble's an ounce.

Or a trouble is what you make it.

And isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts?

But only how you take it.

You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that?

Come up with a smiling face.

It's nothing against you to fall down flat.

But to lie there—that's disgrace.

The harder you are thrown why the higher you bounce.

Be proud of your blackened eye!

Isn't the fact that you're licked that counts?

It's how did you fight—and why?

And, though you be done to the death what then?

If you played the best you could.

If you played your part in the world of men.

Why, the Critic will call it good.

Death comes with a crawl or comes with a pounce.

And, whether he's slow or spry, it isn't the fact that you're dead that counts.

But only how did you die?

—Edmund Vance Cook.

FISHING WEATHER

There's no use talking.
Cannot do a thing;
Find myself a balking
When the robins sing.

Few refuse to travel,
Hands refuse to go;
Want to walk on gravel
Where the waters flow.

Never saw such weather—
Where's my rod and line?
Here they are together,
Gee, the day is fine!

To the winds with wishing
The desire would pass.
Have to go a-fishing
For a mess of bass.

View of Timberman.

(Oregon Timberman.)
The Timberman is in receipt of several letters from parties asking information regarding the present status of the Southern Pacific land grant, and the effort now being made to compel the company to sell its remaining 3,000,000 acres at \$2.50 an acre in accordance with the provisions of the grant. Senator Bourne of Oregon has exhibited considerable interest in the matter and as a result Attorney-General Bonaparte has directed District Attorney Bristol to make a thorough investigation into the Southern Pacific grant, more properly known as the Oregon Central and Oregon & California grant.

The government will first determine whether the law under which the grants were made can be enforced without further action on the part of congress. If it is concluded that there is ample law, the government will then determine what is the most practicable method of enforcing its provisions unless it shall be found that the grant was forfeited.

The attorney-general is fully aware of the difficulties of the position he has undertaken to solve, and has directed District Attorney Nathan V. Harlan, of the third division of Alaska, to report to Mr. Bristol and aid him in every way in his investigations.

In his instructions to Mr. Harlan the attorney-general says:
"You are instructed to investigate the matter and prepare a bill in equity for submission to the department for approval. The relief asked in the bill shall be: First, a decree that the land grant involved was valid; or, second, that it was forfeited by the failure of the company to comply with the terms of the grant; or, third, that the railroad shall be decreed to comply with the terms of the grant by offering the land for sale to bona fide settlers at \$2.50

per acre, and in tracts not exceeding 160 acres to each purchaser."
This is all the information The Timberman has on the subject, so far as the government is concerned. It is generally understood that local parties have hired attorneys, who will attempt to compel the railroad company, upon tender of \$400 for a quarter section of land, to issue a deed in accordance with the terms of the grant. In this connection a word of warning may not be out of place to parties who are being asked to advance money on a contingency at the suggestion of attorneys and land locators, who have everything to gain and nothing to lose on the final outcome of the case.

The litigation which will ensue will necessarily be expensive and long drawn out, and litigants cannot possibly expect a final decision for several years at least. The Southern Pacific Company should certainly be compelled to dispose of its remaining lands, but no effort should be made to attempt the enactment of any legislation which would in any manner invalidate the title of lands which have already been conveyed by the railroad company.

It would not be out of place if Senator Bourne should suggest to the attorney-general or land commissioner to issue a statement to the public advising them of the steps that the government is now taking, so that innocent parties may not be prevailed upon by cunning and designing schemers to part with their money under a plausible but nevertheless often utterly worthless presentation of facts.

Another View of It.

(Oregonian.)
The many applicants for railroad land throughout Western Oregon are pursuing a course they should have taken years ago. The question will go to the courts for adjudication. It may go there in various ways. In suit of the railroad to oust trespassers; in action of would-be purchasers to compel the railroad company to sell at \$2.50 per acre; in action by the government to compel the observance of the terms of the grants or to wrest the unsold lands from the grasp of the government, under an act of congress yet to be passed, to restrain the railroad from selling on any other terms than those prescribed by the terms of the original acts and reiterated by the new law.

The Oregonian thinks the would-be purchasers have a formidable case. It suggests that they continue to act in groups, as they are now doing, so as to bring test suits before the courts in the strongest manner, and divide the expense of litigation.

The purpose of congress and of the people of Oregon, who besought congress to pass the granting acts, has been thwarted many years, by flagrant breach of railroad faith. The reign of broken pledges and greed grab of non-resident landlords should end. Oregon aspires for a nobler destiny than striving for the pleasure and profit of those barons. Congress and the people mapped out a brighter future. The blight has lain too long.

University Referendum.

(Falls City News.)
Certain Linn county grangers, aided by an element of misguided voters in different parts of the state, are endeavoring to call a referendum on the University of Oregon appropriation bill. We believe this movement is unwise and hope to see it fall for lack of signatures. The grade of college work done by the University of Oregon is the highest in the state, and any attempt to withhold its appropriation is a serious reflection on the intelligence of our people.

All of our neighboring states are maintaining first-class universities, and if Oregon is to keep pace with her neighbors in educational work she should do likewise. The foundation have been laid at Eugene for a fine university, but there can be no growth or development so long as the institution is maintained on the present appropriation of \$17,000 a year. There is an urgent demand for more land, buildings, books, apparatus and additional instructors. The attendance has doubled since 1901, yet the income if the school has not increased. If the appropriation made by the last legislature is withheld the university will be in a deplorable condition before additional funds can be secured.

The University of Oregon has made an excellent record considering the niggardly policy of the state toward it in the past, and, if given the liberal support that is accorded to other institutions of higher learning, it will become of great use to the people. The university has come to stay, and although it may receive occasional blows from cranks and demagogues, it will win out in the end. If this bill is submitted to the people we venture the prediction that it will be approved by a very large majority.

If these self-appointed reformers in Linn county were sincere in their desire to save money for the taxpayers they would call for a referendum upon some of the grafts that are enjoyed in certain localities, instead of trying to destroy the finest institution of higher learning in the state.

THE GOVERNOR'S EXPLANATION

The Kansas legislature having enacted a law already on the statute books Governor Hoch vetoed it, remarking in his message that it was up to the introducer of the bill to "set 'em up."

A member of the opposition, thinking that this was a dangerous expression for the governor of a prohibition state to use, had a resolution adopted calling upon the governor to explain. The governor sent this message in answer:

To the senate—I am in receipt of senate resolution No. 40, introduced by the senator from Atchison county, requesting me to explain what was meant by the term "set 'em up," as used in my veto message of senate bill No. 341. This expression, used playfully and without having any particular meaning, and possibly hardly comforting with the dignity of your body, seems to have had, if not a good, at least an unexpected effect, in

that it has caused the emaciated corpse of the Kansas Democracy to take on the semblance of life and sit up and take notice.

The belief in miracles is here strengthened by absolute proof, showing that the proper call will restore animation to the dead. If the Angel Gabriel, standing with one foot on land and one on sea, were to blow such a blast from his trumpet that the mountains should rock to their bases, the Democratic party would sleep on undisturbed, but if he were even to whisper the magic words, "set 'em up," the grave of this moribund organization would give up its dead, and from the entire aggregation, headed by the talented and handsome senator from Atchison, would come the answer in swelling chorus, "We will take the same."

E. W. HOCH, Governor.

HARRISBURG NEWS OF LOCAL INTEREST

Mr. and Mrs. James Willoughby visited Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Long, in Eugene.

Miss Ruth Gilbertson was down from Eugene and spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Gilbertson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Bucknum, of Coburg, were here Sunday for a short visit at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. McDaniel.

Herb Bucknum was down from Coburg Sunday shaking hands with his many friends, and visiting his mother, Mrs. McDaniel.

Mrs. Harrington, who resides in the Slough country, was brought to this city Thursday last, and is now at Dr. Dale's hospital, where she underwent an operation the latter part of last week.

Mrs. McDaniel, formerly Mrs. A. M. Bucknum, moved her household goods to Creswell this week, where Mr. McDaniel has purchased a large farm and will reside there in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kelsey were down from Pleasant Hill the latter part of last week for a visit with relatives, and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Kelsey.

Mrs. M. R. Phelps, who has been stopping with her son, the publisher of this paper, for some time, went up to Eugene Thursday last, where she will probably remain during the summer.

Prospects are very good for the organizing of a pretty strong baseball team in this city shortly, and we anticipate some good games here during the remainder of the season. Those having this matter in charge have secured ground southeast of the city, and it will be put in order this week, and it is expected that a game will be played on the new grounds Sunday next. There are a number of good players hereabouts, and we trust that they will be able to get together a good aggregation of ball tossers and get down to business without delay.—Bulletin.

DOUGLAS COUNTY CAPITALIST IS DEAD

After a year's suffering with Bright's disease of the kidneys, August Eugene Ozouf, the well-known capitalist, died Thursday morning at his home in Scottsburg. The burial will take place there Sunday.

The deceased was a native of Paris, France, and aged about 74 years. He came to Scottsburg something like 50 years ago and engaged in the tannery business, in which he amassed a nice fortune. He leaves a widow but no children.

LORANE ITEMS

(Special Correspondence.)
Lorane, May 22.—The Rebekahs gave an entertainment in farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Ward Tuesday evening. Many old friends and neighbors were present, and all greatly enjoyed themselves.

Mrs. Candis Foster went to Eugene last week to meet friends from the East.

Mr. Woodruff has sold his home and contemplates residing in Cottage Grove.

A visit to Baker City.

Messrs. John Frady and Geo. Sanderson have gone as delegates to attend the grand lodge of Odd Fellows at LaGrande.

Mr. Conant has sold his property here and it is said intends moving to Cottage Grove.

Mrs. Atkinson returned from Eugene last Sunday.

Miss Norma Doty has gone to LaGrande as a delegate to the Rebekah grand lodge.

L. E. Ward and family have gone to reside in Eugene. They will be greatly missed, having lived here for many years and were always ready to lend a helping hand toward the forces that tend toward good.

My Best Friend

Alexander Benton, who lives on Rural Route 1, Fort Edward, N. Y., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is my best earthly friend. It cured me of asthma six years ago. It has also performed a wonderful cure of incipient consumption for my wife. The first bottle ended the terrible cough, and this accomplished the other symptoms left one by one, until she was perfectly well. Dr. King's New Discovery's power over coughs and colds is simply marvelous." No other remedy has ever equalled it. Fully guaranteed by W. L. DeLano, druggist, 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free.

Eighth Grade Examinations.

The eighth grade final examination for the public schools will be held

June 13, 14, 1907.

Teachers who have pupils ready for the examination should notify me of the number of questions wanted and the name of the person appointed to conduct the examination at least 15 days before the date for which the questions are wanted.

W. B. DILLARD,
County Superintendent.

Land cruisers' estimate books for sale at the Guard office.

LINCOLN

THE MAN OF PEACE
BY
GEN. HORACE PORTER

Abraham Lincoln was of humble birth; he early had to struggle with the trials of misfortune, and to learn the first lessons of life in the severe school of adversity. He came from that class which he always alluded to as the plain people. He always possessed their confidence, he never lost his hold on their affections. He believed that the government was made for the people, and not the people for the government, and that true Republicanism was like a torch—the more it is shaken in the hands of the people the brighter it burns. If at the height of his power any one had sneered at him on account of his humble origin, he might well have replied, like the Marshal of France, who was raised from the ranks to a dukedom, when he told the haughty nobles of Vienna, who boasted of their long lines of descent and refused to associate with him: "I am an ancestor; you are only descendants."

Abraham Lincoln possessed in a remarkable degree that most uncommon of all virtues, common sense. With him there was no practicing the arts of the demagogue, no posing for effect, no attitudinizing in public, no mawkish sentimentality. There was none of that puppyism so often bred by power. There was none of that dogmatism that Dr. Johnson said was only puppyism grown to maturity.

While his mind was one great storehouse of facts and useful information, he laid no claim to any



GENERAL HORACE PORTER

knowledge he did possess. He believed with Addison that pedantry in learning is like hypocrisy in religion, a form of knowledge without the power of it.

While he was singularly adroit and patient in smoothing down the ruffled feathers of friends who did not understand him, or even of political opponents, he wasted no time upon the absolute recalcitrants. He never attempted to massage the back of a political porcupine. And, as he once said himself, he always found it was a losing game to try to shovel fleas across a barnyard.

There are two names of presidents that will always be inseparably associated in our minds—Washington and Lincoln. But, from the manner in which modern historians magnify trivial acts, you would suppose one had spent his entire life in cutting down trees and the other in splitting them up into rails. There was one marked difference between them: Washington could not tell a story; Lincoln always could.

But he told them not for the anecdote, but to clinch a fact, to point a moral.

Ah, it was that humor of his that was his safety-valve. It lightened his mind and relieved it for the time from the great responsibilities that were weighing upon him. He could cut the sting from the keenest criticism with his wit, he could elude disappointment with a joke. He knew better than most men that in speech wit is to eloquence what in music melody is to harmony.

But his mind was not always attuned to mirth; its chords were too often set to strains of sadness. There was the slaughter in the field, the depletion of the treasury, complications which arose. All these were so appalling that sometimes even the great soul of Lincoln seemed ready to melt. But just when the gloom was blackest he never, never took counsel of his fears. He always had the courage of his convictions. He never had occasion to look to the past with regret, nor tent to the future with apprehension.

NEWS OF JUNCTION CITY AND VICINITY

The Junction second nine defeated Lancaster on the grounds of the latter Sunday by the score of 10 to 3.

While watching a game of ball last Sunday at Lancaster, Bertie Tripp, the nine-year-old son of William Tripp, was struck in the face with a ball. His nose was broken and his face was severely bruised besides. It was a pretty close call, as it might have killed him.

A surprise party was given Mr. and Mrs. S. Nielsen at the Dane church Sunday afternoon, the date being the 25th anniversary of their marriage. A large crowd was present and the event was greatly enjoyed by all. They were the recipients of quite a number of nice presents. The surprise was complete, as Mr. and Mrs. Nielsen had no knowledge of the occasion until they arrived at the church.

A train of cattle consisting of thirty-five cars was unloaded here Tuesday for feed and rest. They were loaded at Bakersfield, California, and were billed for Seattle. The cattle numbered about 800 head and were of the Mexican variety with a great spread of horns. They were driven out to Washburn's field, where they were fed several tons of hay. It was a very attractive sight and many visited the field during the two days they remained.—Times.