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enough for any one. Cured meats of

all kinds. Beef, pork and mutton.

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Main St. - Forest Grove

## An Old Favorite

### TRAMP! TRAMP! TRAMP!

By George Frederick Root



"TRAMP! TRAMP! TRAMP!" "The Battle Cry of Freedom." "Just Before the Battle, Mother" and many other well known songs came from the pen of George Frederick Root (born at Sheffield, Mass., Aug. 30, 1830; died on Bailey's island, Maine, Aug. 6, 1896). All of Dr. Root's long and active life was spent in the writing, teaching and publishing of music. He accumulated much money, but the Chicago fire caused the loss of most of his fortune. He received the degree of doctor of music from the University of Chicago in 1872. Among Dr. Root's best known songs, besides those mentioned above, are "Hazel Dell," "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower," "A Hundred Years Ago" and "There's Music in the Air."

**I**n the prison cell I sit,  
Thinking, mother dear, of you,  
And the bright and happy home so far away,  
And the tears they fill my eyes  
Spite of all that I can do,  
Though I try to cheer my comrades and be gay.

#### CHORUS.

Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching,  
Cheer up, comrades, they will come;  
And beneath the starry flag  
We shall breathe the air again  
Of the free land in our own beloved home.

In the battle front we stood  
When their fiercest charge was made,  
And they swept us off, a hundred men or more,  
But before we reached their lines,  
They were beaten back dismayed,  
And we heard the cry of victory o'er and o'er.

So within the prison cell  
We are waiting for the day  
That shall come to open wide the iron door;  
And the hollow eye grows bright,  
And the poor heart almost gay,  
As we think of seeing home and friends once more.

## THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DARROW,  
Press Correspondent New York State  
Grange

### PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE.

Worthy Master W. F. Hill and Estimable Wife.

The state grange of Pennsylvania has for the past five years had at its head Mr. W. F. Hill of Crawford county, a wide awake young farmer in South Shenango township. Contrary to the usual rule, he went from college direct to a life upon the farm. Recognizing in the grange a potent factor for the farmers' welfare, he early joined grange No. 844 and has since given to the Order his best thought and energy. After serving several years in the subordinate and Pomona granges he was in 1894 elected lecturer of the Pennsylvania state grange. In 1898 he was promoted to the mastership of the state organization.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry is strong in the Keystone State and is highly prosperous at present. Farmers are joining the many granges as never before. The treasury shows an increase of nearly 100 per cent over this time one year ago. Between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 worth of farm property is in this state protected by the grange insurance companies, while



MR. AND MRS. W. F. HILL.

the admirable trade arrangements of the organization enable its members to save other thousands of dollars annually.

While the grange can very properly be used to promote and advance the home and family interests along every avenue of need, yet the crowning value of the grange to its membership is in increasing confidence in their own ability to do things and to get results. Farmers are too apt to take somebody else's offer as the best that can be realized. In Pennsylvania the granges are learning self reliance. When dissatisfied with the insurance rates offered by the existing companies, they went after something better and established their own grange companies. When dissatisfied with excessive exactions by middlemen, they established a business system of their own. Patrons are becoming more and more conscious of their mental development and of the possibilities as a united body. Their purpose using this agency to further educate and elevate the American farmer.

The accompanying portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Hill will especially interest members of the order in the Keystone State. Mrs. Hill has been worthy Worthy of the Pennsylvania state grange and is now lady assistant steward of the national grange.

#### The Grange and the Country Press.

The New York state grange organized the first grange news correspondence bureau in the United States. The press correspondent presented the advantages of such correspondence at the last meeting of the national grange, since which time Michigan, Pennsylvania and far away California have organized along similar lines to furnish grange news items for the weeklies and interior dailies of their respective states. In New York state 400 papers are using the monthly news bulletins and in Pennsylvania about 250. This shows that there is a demand for news about the granges, and what is true in respect to the press of the states above named must be equally true regarding the newspapers of other states where numerous granges exist, and the various state grange organizations will do well to see that the country newspapers are supplied systematically with such news.

#### The Oldest Patron.

Massachusetts' oldest Patron is Alonzo S. Sanderson, now over ninety-two years of age. He was a charter member of Granite Grange of South Worthington, Mass. He moved to South Worthington in 1821 and was married to Sophia Drake Nov. 25, 1834. For sixty-eight years Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson lived together. They had four children and thirteen grandchildren, of whom twelve are now living. Although ninety-two years of age, he attends the grange meetings and is thoroughly interested. Has any other state an older member of the Order?

#### A Rhode Island Grange Hall.

Little Compton, R. I. owns the finest grange hall in the state. The cost of building, land and furnishings was about \$5,000. It is 58 by 36 feet, two stories and finished very prettily; has a large and commodious stage, with curtain and scenery. It will seat 300 persons.

Granges meet monthly, semi-monthly or weekly, and the interest in grange work increases in about the same order.

Sometimes things we can do are neglected in our discussion of things we cannot do.

# THE NEXT POPE

Some of the Most Prominent Candidates For the Papal Throne

Nine Cardinals From Among Whom Leo's Successor May Be Chosen

Chances of James Cardinal Gibbons For the Seat of St. Peter

**T**o hundreds of millions of Roman Catholics throughout the world the question of paramount interest is the selection of a successor to Pope Leo XIII. to rule on the throne of St. Peter. More than a quarter of a century has passed since the college of cardinals has been called upon to perform the important duty of choosing one of its number to preside over the destinies of the most powerful religious organization in Christendom, and of all the cardinals who took part in the conclave which elected Pope Leo but one is alive today—Cardinal Luigi Oreglia, dean of the sacred college and camerlingo of the Catholic church, the same office that was held by Leo at the time of his elevation.

While it is generally believed that the next pope will be chosen from among the Italian cardinals, it is of especial interest to Americans that Cardinal Gibbons, the only American member of the college, is considered not to be without a chance for succeeding to the pontifical throne.

That such an event is possible is explained by the fact that many members of the sacred college are said to favor a new policy for the church and the election of a foreigner as pope. Should this plan commend itself to the conclave and a change of policy be agreed on Cardinal Gibbons might be the selection. No opposition to him could be

the rank of a prince of the church. This ceremony took place in the Baltimore cathedral on Jan. 5, 1896, Cardinal Gibbons placing the red hat on his head.

Francis Satolli, titular bishop of Lepanto and for years as close to Pope Leo XIII. as any member of the college, is a native of Perugia and even as a boy displayed gifts of oratory of a high order, and to this accomplishment he added great powers of original thought and marked facility as a writer. Satolli is about sixty-two years old.

Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto, patriarch of Venice, who is regarded as a strong candidate for the papal throne, was born at Riese, northern Italy, in 1837. He is noted for his prudence, having never meddled with politics, and for extreme independence. He is also a patron of the arts.

The cardinal is recognized as one of the most learned men in the church and is a stickler for the truth as between the church and the people. Sarto won much renown some years ago by

and was created titular archbishop of St. Heracles in 1882. He became a cardinal in 1887, taking title from the Church of St. Cecilia, and was made secretary of state in the same year. He is administrator of the property of the holy see and is one of the leading diplomats of the world.

Still another possible heir to the pontificate is Cardinal Gotti. Jerome Maria Gotti is a Genoese, the son of a dock laborer, and Pope Leo is said to have long favored him as his successor. Cardinal Gotti was born on March 29, 1834, and attended the Jesuit school, but at the age of sixteen was admitted as a novice into that most austere of Carmelite orders, the Order of Barefoot Carmelites. Upon reaching the priesthood he was assigned to the Church of St. Maria della Scala, and just before the death of Pius IX. he became head of the mother house of the Barefoot Carmelites, and in 1881 he was made superior general of that order.

Taking title from the Church of St. Maria del Scala, he was created cardinal in 1895. He is accounted the best authority on canon law in the sacred college, although his tastes are scientific. He is still a Barefoot Carmelite, but is not now superior general of the order.

Perhaps the most popular candidate in Italy for head of the church is Car-



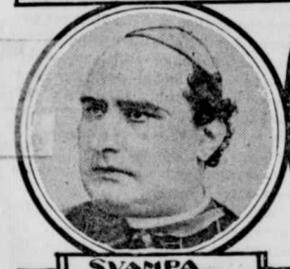
SERAFINO VANNUTELLI.



GIBBONS.



SARTO.



SVAMPA.



GOTTI.



OREGLIA.



SATOLLI.



RAMPOLLA.



VINCENZO VANNUTELLI.

feared from any of the European governments, and no political complications would arise. It is said to be a fact that many of the cardinals think that the selection of Gibbons would happily solve many difficulties. North America has had but three cardinals—McCloskey, Taschereau (who are both dead) and Gibbons.

James Cardinal Gibbons is one of the most popular and respected dignitaries of the Roman church. He was created a cardinal by Pope Leo on June 7, 1886, at the age of fifty-two. He is a native of Baltimore, but spent his boyhood in Ireland, where he received a liberal education. Returning to America he was graduated from the St. Charles college, Maryland, and was ordained a priest in 1861. He is known in Rome as the "democratic cardinal" from his extreme modesty and retirement.

He is frail in appearance, but endowed with tremendous vitality. As a scholar with a wide and intimate knowledge of men and affairs he has few peers and no superiors in the Roman college of cardinals.

But while the election of a foreigner as head of the church has been discussed, it is not considered more than a remote possibility, and those in the best position to know are confident that an Italian will be chosen. The Italian cardinals most prominently mentioned for elevation are Gotti, Satolli, Svampa, the brothers Vannutelli, Sarto, Rampolla and Oreglia, with Capececiatto, Ferrata and Ferrari as remoter possibilities. However, when a choice is finally made it may prove that none of these has been selected and that some cardinal not considered as having a chance has been chosen.

To Americans Cardinal Satolli, next to Cardinal Gibbons, is the best known of any member of the sacred college, for it was in this country, while serving as papal delegate, that he was elevated to the cardinalate and formally vested with the scarlet which marks

destroying certain relics of doubtful authenticity.

Cardinal Sarto was not discovered until he had reached middle age. He was a parish priest in the province of Venice for the greater part of his life and finally became a bishop. His high executive qualities and unexcelled learning became known soon after his elevation and were recognized by the church. He was created a cardinal in 1893, at which time he was also named patriarch of Venice.

One of the most striking figures of the group of men whose supreme ambition is to succeed to the papal throne is Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli. He is a power in the church by lineage as well as by education and achievement. He is descended from one of those old Roman families whose histories have been linked with the Roman Catholic church for centuries. His brother Vincenzo is also a member of the college of cardinals, although of lower rank, being only a cardinal priest. He was born in 1834.

Pope Leo created Vannutelli a cardinal bishop in 1887 and gave him the see of Frascati. Since then he has lived almost continually in Rome and has been one of the closest advisers of the pope. Vincenzo Vannutelli is two years younger than his more distinguished relative. He was created cardinal in 1889.

Another likely candidate for papal honors is Cardinal Rampolla, who is a Sicilian and was born in 1843 at Polizzo. His family name is Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro, and he was educated in Rome. For some years he was attached to the nunciature at Madrid

dinal Domenico Svampa, archbishop of Bologna, and it is said that Leo himself believed at one time that Svampa would be his successor. He is one of the youngest members of the sacred college, being but fifty-two years old. Like Gotti, he is of humble parentage and has risen to high place in the church by force of personal ability. He was made archbishop of Bologna in 1892 and created cardinal two years later.

Cardinal Luigi Oreglia di Stefano, who is camerlingo or chamberlain of the Roman Catholic church, was born in 1828 and created cardinal by Pius IX. in 1873. He is dean of the college of cardinals, archchancellor of the Roman university, prefect of the congregation of ceremonies and a member of the curia.

It is remarked that according to the prophecies of St. Malachy the symbol of Pope Leo's successor will correspond to the words ignis ardens (glowing fire). The escutcheons of Cardinal Oreglia and Gotti, which bear a burning star, and the escutcheon of Cardinal Svampa, which bears lighted torches, are indicated by the words.

St. Malachy was an Irish prelate who lived in the twelfth century. He wrote a book which was discovered after his death and which contained a motto for every pontiff from the year 1143 until the end of the papacy. It is declared that these prophecies have been fulfilled in a remarkable manner. He foretold that the successor of Pius IX. would have the symbol of a light in heaven (lumen in celo), and as a matter of fact the escutcheon which fell to Cardinal Pecci, who afterward became Pope Leo XIII., had as its chief feature a very luminous star in the sky. Whether the prophecies of St. Malachy will again be verified can be known only when the sacred college of cardinals has elected a successor to Pope Leo.

#### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,  
Oregon City, Ore., July 23, 1903.  
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Columbus W. Cowan, of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement; No. 6223, for the purchase of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 12, T. 2 N., R. 6 W., and lots 1, 2 and 3 in Township No. 2 N., Range No. 5 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is

more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Ore., on Thursday, the 22 day of October, 1903. He names as witnesses: James B. Houston, W. A. Trites, L. R. Houston, W. A. Gordon, all of Portland, Ore. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claim in this office on or before said 22nd day of October, 1903.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Receiver

Wanted—Buyers for mutton sheep. Apply News office.