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Vol. XXIII. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1896. No. 40.

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POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:

Glencoe, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 11:20 a. m.

Going South, 8:30 a. m.

Going to Portland and way-offices, 6:55 a. m. and 4 p. m.

For Farmington and Laurel, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10:30 a. m.

OREGON CITY LAND OFFICE.

Robert A. Miller ..... Register
Peter Paquet ..... Receiver

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Main and Fifth streets. Preaching every Sabbath, morning and evening. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday at 6:30 p. m. All services will be short, bright, interesting and helpful. Everyone cordially welcome.
EVAN P. HUGHES, Pastor.

CORNELIUS CHURCH.—Services first and third Sunday at 7 P. M.; second and fourth Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Preaching at Glencoe on first and third Sunday of each month at 11 A. M.
D. S. WIGSTEAD, Pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Corner Fifth and Fir. Preaching every Sunday evening at 8 p. m.; second and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; prayer meeting every Wednesday evening; teachers meeting every Sunday evening. H. L. Pratt, pastor.

FIRST Christian Church, R. L. Shelley pastor, Baseline and Third. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. SundaySchool, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8:00 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E., Sunday, 7:00 p. m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HILLSboro, corner Third and Fir. Preaching second and fourth Sabbath, morning and evening; Sunday school every Sunday at 10 A. M. Rev. SCHOFIELD, Pastor.

M. E CHURCH, J. M. McDonald, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 A. M. League meeting every Sunday at 6:30 P. M. General prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Leaders' and Steward's meeting the second Tuesday evening of each month.

A. O. U. W.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W., meets every first and third Friday evening in the month.
P. H. BAUGHMAN, M. W.
J. I. KNIGHT, Recorder.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 17, I. O. G. T. meets in Grange Hall every Saturday evening. All sojourning members in good standing are invited to visit with the lodge.
JAMES ADAMS, C. T.
W. H. GAULT, Secretary.

Daughters of Rebekah.

HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO 54, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Saturday evening.
MRS. MAY GREER, N. G.
MRS. JANE WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

P. of H.

HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month.
BENJ. SCHOFIELD, Master,
ANNIE IMBRIE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

MONTEZUMA LODGE, NO. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, in I. O. O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome.
S. B. HUSTON, N. G.
D. M. C. GAULT, Sec'y.

Y. P. S. C. E.

MEETS very Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. You are cordially invited to attend its meetings.
EDA ADAMS, Pres't.

Rathbone Sisters.

PHŒNICIA TEMPLE NO. 10, R. S., meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in each month at 7:30 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall.
MRS. SUSIE STANLEY, M. E. C.
MRS. M. A. HOUSE, M. of R. and C.

K. of P.

PHŒNIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. OF P., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcomed to lodge meetings.
J. M. WALL, C. C.
L. A. LONG, K. of R. & S.

A. F. and A. M.

TUALITY LODGE NO. 6, A. F. & A. M., meets every Saturday night on or after full moon of each month.
W. D. WOOD, W. M.
R. CRANDALL, Secretary.

O. E. S.

TUALATIN CHAPTER, NO. 31, O. E. S., meets at Masonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.
MRS. W. D. HARE, W. M.
GRACE CRONKITE, Secretary.

TUALATIN PLAINS PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Regular preaching, Sundays 11 o'clock A. M; Sunday school, 10 o'clock A. M.
W. H. DIERDORFF, Pastor.

K. O. T. M.

VIOLA TENT, NO. 18, K. O. T. M., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, on second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month.
L. A. LONG, Com.
BENTON BOWMAN, R. K.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT No. 24, I. O. O. F., meets on first and third Tuesdays of each month.
D. M. C. GAULT, Scribe.

GEN. RANSOM POST, NO. 60, G. A. R. MEETS IN GRANGE HALL ON THE first and third Saturdays of each month, at 1:30 o'clock, P. M.
A. M. CULLINS, P. C.
R. CRANDALL, A. M., Adjutant.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOMAS H. TONGUE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE: Morgan Block.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE: Room No. 8, Union Block.

W. N. BARRETT, L. E. ADAMS
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SMITH & BOWMAN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE: Rooms 6 and 7, Morgan block.

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PORTLAND, OREGON.
ROOM: No. 3, Portland Savings Bank Building, Second and Washington Streets.

GEO. R. BAGLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Resident agent for Royal Insurance Co.
ROOM: No. 13, Morgan Block.

S. T. LINKLATER, M. D. C. M.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE: at residence, east of Court House, where he will be found at all times when not visiting patients.

J. P. TAMIESIE, M. D.,
S. P. R. R. SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: corner Third and Main Streets. Office hours, 8:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone to residence from Brock & Sels' Drugstore at all hours. All calls promptly attended, night or day.

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Is now making teeth for $5.00 and $7.50 per set; best of material and workmanship. Will compare with sets costing $25. Teeth extracted without pain. Fillings at the lowest prices. All work warranted.
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GOLD CROWN and BRIDGE work a specialty. All work Guaranteed.
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All kinds of repairing on Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Work, Threshing Machines Mowers, Feed Cutters, Sewing Machines Washing Machines, Wringers, Pumps, Scales, Scissors ground, Gun and Locks smithing, Saws ground and filed; and have a large number of second-hand engines and boilers for sale. All work warranted.

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"As old as the hills" and never excelled. "Tried and proven" is the verdict of millions. Simmons Liver Regulator is the only Liver and Kidney medicine to which you can pin your faith for a cure. A mild laxative, and purely vegetable, acting directly on the Liver and Kidneys. Try it. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

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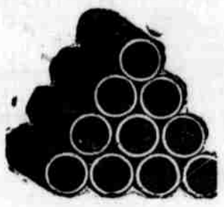

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Soothing, healing, cleansing, De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is the enemy to sores, wounds and piles, which it never fails to cure. Stops itching and burning. Cures chapped lips and cold-sores in two or three hours. W. E. Brock.

His Collar Exploded.

William Benjamin, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, caught a spark on the back of his celluloid collar as his train entered the station at Hillsdale, N. J., January 24. The collar took fire and exploded with a loud report. Benjamin seized the collar with both hands and tore it from his neck. He was burned severely on the face, neck and hands. He was taken to a drug store, where his wounds were dressed, and later was taken to his home in New York. He will be disabled for some time.

J. W. Pierce, Republic, Ia., says: "I have used One Minute Cough Cure in my family and for myself, with results so entirely satisfactory that I can hardly find words to express myself as to its merit. I will never fail to recommend it to others, on every occasion that presents itself." W. E. Brock.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the blood and gives a clear and beautiful complexion. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

CONGRESSMAN FROM THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The Oregonian has a correspondence touching the congressional situation in this district, which that paper characterizes as a thoughtful contribution to the anti-Herman movement, and which has some interest to the readers of the INDEPENDENT who are urging Mr. Tongue for nomination, wherefore it is reproduced here:

To the Editor: I have just had called to my attention a communication signed "Commercial Traveler," in The Oregonian of the 14th inst. I do not care to take any issue with the writer about Mr. Hermann's record in congress. It is true, it is before the people. Mr. Hermann has now been in congress twelve years. That he has been in the main faithful to the best of his ability, I am not disposed to deny. Whether he has been as earnest in looking after the interests of the people in some other locality, might be seriously a question. I notice one of his supporters claims that, through his instrumentality, appropriations amounting to over $420,000 have been procured for Coos bay, where it is currently reported Mr. Hermann's principal real estate interests are located; that during the same time only $30,000 has been procured for the Willamette river. People who live in the Willamette valley are very much disposed to question whether the commercial importance of Coos bay is so immensely superior to the commercial importance of the Willamette valley. However, without entering into any discussion with "Commercial Traveler" upon that point, I desire more particularly to refer to the argument that Mr. Hermann ought to be kept in congress, because he has already been there so long, and the insinuations that the other candidates are "without experience or qualification." He asks: "Do bankers turn down cashiers because of too long service?" "Do merchants discharge efficient clerks to give place to others without experience or qualification?" "Then, why not run politics as competent, honorable business men run their own business?" "Political reform will never be wrought unless on this line." If this argument proves anything, it would prove that Mr. Hermann should be elected to congress during the remainder of his life. If this argument had been in force, he never would have been there. If it is to be now in force, he will remain there as long as he lives. It is an argument that will grow and increase with years. It will be stronger two years from now and still stronger four years from now, providing Mr. Hermann should remain in congress. This argument has been used for some time in Mr. Hermann's case, and seems to be the principal one used now. It is true, Mr. Hermann last winter did not endorse the argument himself. He was willing to displace Mr. Dolph in the senate. The whole argument based on the comparison of "Commercial Traveler" is erroneous. In the first place, bankers and merchants are not interested in the training of bank clerks and clerks in mercantile business affairs. They have no interest in improving the qualifications of those outside of their employ. Whether other people have good clerks, or whether there are other good clerks, is a matter of indifference to them. But this is not true with the government and its citizens. The republic is interested in training all its citizens for public duties, in inducing bright, active and intelligent men, in fact all of its citizens, to take part in political affairs, to discuss political principles, to attend political gatherings, to take part in the nomination of men for political offices, to take part in elections, and to thoroughly acquaint themselves with public affairs, with public principles, the differences and distinction between parties, and to have a thorough understanding of the principles which underlie our government, and to equip themselves for public duties. This can be done only by opening to competition places of public honor and public trust. This is the principal argument in favor of a republican form of government. Let it be understood, that, as soon as a man gets into a public office, if he demeans himself fairly well, he must be kept there for life; that all the efforts of his political party will be to secure his constant re election, and a great deal of the interest in public questions and public affairs would die out. Certainly, the public has more interest in training all of its citizens than a bank or a merchant has for training other people to become clerks.

Again, the assumption of "Commercial Traveler" that the other applicants for Mr. Hermann's place are "without experience or qualification" is equally wrong. It is not absolutely necessary that a man should have served two terms in congress to have "experience or qualification." A man may not have held office, and yet have been as thoroughly conversant with public affairs, with principles of political parties, with the means of securing good government, with the legislation needed for the welfare of the country, as if he had been in congress. No man talked of for this position but what has given as much attention to public matters and questions that are now occupying the public mind as Mr. Hermann has. Most of them have had legislative experiences, which are valuable only to one who is thoroughly acquainted with public questions in giving a knowledge of legislative machinery.

Tongue and Miller have each served four years, and Brownell two years in the Oregon senate. Geer, Ford and Truitt have already served more or less in the house. All of these men are thoroughly conversant with the public questions that have been pressing for solution before the people of the United States for several years last past. All have taken active part in the campaigns, they have had to discuss these questions before the people, have had to treat them thoroughly and in an intelligent manner, so as not to expose themselves to the attack of political enemies. In this particular they have had more experience than has Mr. Hermann. The present financial and tariff questions were but little discussed before Mr. Hermann was elected to congress. He has contributed but little, if anything, towards the discussions of those questions in any campaign. No public speech of his has been either copied or quoted, or facts taken from it, by either newspapers or stump speakers. In his own election, men like the above-named have had to fight the battles and win the victories, the fruits of which he has enjoyed for the past twelve years. In doing this, they were naturally led to make a close study of public questions, not merely a sufficient study to inform themselves how they ought to vote, but in order to explain and convince other people and win votes and the support of the principles they espoused.

The principal questions before the American people to-day are finance and tariff. Isn't each one of these gentlemen as thoroughly acquainted with these questions as Mr. Hermann? Have they not given as much thought to them? Are not they to-day as well prepared to act upon them as Mr. Hermann? It seems to me no well-informed person will deny this, and no one but a blind partisan will charge that these gentlemen are "without experience or qualification."

Washington county herself has a candidate for Mr. Hermann's place. The republicans of this county would repel the insinuation that he is "without experience or qualification." They will resent the imputation that in ability to perform what any public duties might require he is not the peer of Mr. Hermann, or any other public man within the state of Oregon. And their opinion on this subject will be sincerely indorsed by many thousand citizens of this state who have listened to his discussions of public questions. He has contributed as much as any one man in the state of Oregon towards securing the elections of Mr. Hermann to congress, and to the swelling of his majorities. It is not a kindly remark for any friend of Mr. Hermann's to make, that he, with other candidates, is without "experience or qualification." The republicans all over this state will resent this insinuation.

Keeping Store Windows Free From Frost.

In large stores a great deal of trouble is sometimes caused by frost forming on the plate-glass windows. In Chicago the electric fan has been put into service to avoid this condensation of moisture. The fans are kept going continuously and the current of air seems to carry off the moisture before it can condense and freeze on the glass. It is a new version of the old ventilation cure for the same trouble.

Gen. Gomez, the Cuban insurgent chief, seized a telephone wire a few days ago, rang up the nearest village, and gave it an hour to surrender. Before the time expired his demand was complied with. This is the latest and also the neatest thing introduced in the art of war.

It is a fixed and immutable law that to have good, sound health one must have pure, rich and abundant blood. There is no shorter nor surer route than by a course of DeWitt's Sarsaparilla.

"Freddie, why did you drop the baby on the floor?" "Well, I heard everybody say it was a bouncing baby, and I wanted to see it bounce."—Truth.

THE KING CURE OVER ALL FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA IS
SAINT JACOBS OIL
TRY IT

MINING GOLD BY THE CYANIDE PROCESS.

It is not generally known, even in California, that millions of dollars are annually taken from rude heaps of base-looking quartz by the flowing of water over huge piles of broken rocks that contain the precious metal. The process of robbing the earth of its gold has now been reduced to such a fine point that the gentle flow of water over the ore gleans it of its golden treasures, and this works well in cases where the old chloride and other methods are not so useful.

The water used by the miners in bringing gold from piles of mineral-bearing quartz is charged with a simple chemical, which has the potency to dissolve gold and hold it in solution. The sparkling liquid, which flows over hundreds of tons of quartz, trickles through the mines and seeks its level, laden with gold, is charged with a deadly poison, cyanide of potassium, a drug which ferrets out the minutest particles of the yellowish metal, and dissolves them and brings the precious burden to the vats for conversion into refined gold again.

The cyanide process is as noiseless and unerring as the laws of gravitation. The method is based on the fact that even a very weak solution of cyanide of potassium dissolves gold and silver, forming, respectively, auro-potassic cyanide and argento-potassic cyanide. The solution is separated from the solid mineral, and the gold and silver are precipitated in metallic form. During the last five years the process has been introduced into almost every gold field in California and elsewhere, and more than $20,000,000 has been recovered by the gentle flow of the waters charged with the magical chemical.

Precipitation is effected by the use of fine pieces of zinc, so arranged that when the rich waters flow over them the fine gold clusters in rich deposits over the zinc, for which it has an affinity. The gold deposits itself in the form of fine dust on the plates of zinc.

A RARE BIT OF MINTED GOLD.

Unless you are a numismatist of unusual knowledge you would probably not pay much attention to the pale gold coin which Postmaster-General Wilson frequently wears as a pin on the scarf which covers most of his shirt front. But if you are an expert and enthusiast on the subject of rare and antique coins your eyes will sparkle with pleasure at the sight of that scarf pin and possibly your fingers will tingle with vague kleptomaniac impulse to grab it and run. For the expert will recognize in the pale gold disk an example of one of the most perfect and most beautiful coins ever struck.

And if you are allowed the privilege of a close inspection you will discover that this particular specimen has had preserved in every detail the exquisite beauty of design and finish imparted to it by classic artists and artificers, whose brains and hands crumbled to dust so long ago that it makes one feel in a dream just to think of it. For that coin of the delicate yellow of the cactus bloom, perfect as when it was tossed from the stamper's hand, was minted while the matchless eloquence of Demosthenes still ravished the ears of the Athenians and fired their pulses, and bears the effigy of him against whom the Attic orator hurled his fiercest invective—Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great.

The coin is a gold stater of Philip, noted among numismatists as one of the most perfect and beautiful examples of the coiners' art the world has known in the twenty-two centuries that have elapsed since it was struck by command of the founder of the Macedonian empire. No coinage has exceeded or even equalled in fineness of design and execution that of Philip, strange as this may seem to those who regard the modern world as so vastly superior in almost every way to the ancient. The gold which Philip and most of the Greek states used in their coinage was known as electrum, consisting of about one-fifth part of silver, which imparted to it that exquisite shade of yellow which is one of its chief charms to the eye. The profile head of Philip on the gold stater, crowned with its delicate laurel wreath, is as clear in outline as if cut in cameo, while the chariot and steeds on the reverse are charming examples of classic art in design and workmanship.

The intrinsic value of the gold in the coin is about $6, but the value of a piece of such vast antiquity, so perfectly preserved, to the antiquarian and coin collector it would be difficult to estimate. Another point about the Macedonian coin which greatly increases its value in the eyes of the antiquarian is the fact that Philip was the first king who had the arrogance to put his own effigy on money. Previously, so far as known, the coins of the Greeks and the Orientals had borne the effigies of their gods or mythological heroes, or rather religious devices or symbols. But Philip in Greece, as Caesar in Rome, thrust the gods aside and stamped his own proud and conquering head upon his coins. But while the temporary enemies of both Philip and Caesar included this among their counts in the indictment for boundless ambition and impiety brought against them, the Greek and Roman population made it all right by conveniently discovering that the two conquerors were really not men at all, but gods in their own right.

It is probable that another coin similar to that which Postmaster-General Wilson wears as a scarf pin does not exist in this country outside of a museum. It was presented to him by a friend, who picked it up at a sale in Paris. Of its genuineness there was no doubt, for when Mr. Wilson was in London last year he took it to the experts at the British Museum, who pronounced it authentic and tried hard to buy it, but nothing could induce Mr. Wilson to part with it, not alone because it was presented to him by a very dear friend, but because, like most classical scholars, he has a deep love for the "glory that was Greece," and this rare bit of minted gold carries him back to the most luminous era of the beautiful and wonderful Greek civilization which still glows for the student like an unfading dawn behind the mists and glooms of overlapping centuries.—Pittsburg Post.

ANECDOTES OF MACREADY.

Henry Howe, the old actor with the Irving company, and the oldest in point of service on the stage, was a classmate of John Bright. They were both Quakers. Mr. Howe was not quite so sedate a young Friend as his classmate, who went to parliament and became a great figure in English politics.

Howe was a protege of Macready. He tells many a good story of the great tragedian.

"The story is told of Macready," he said, "that once, at a rehearsal of the banquet scene in Macbeth, the "First Murderer," in spite of Macready's adjurations, persisted in walking down to the center of the stage and thereby entirely hiding "Macbeth" from the audience. The tragedian impatiently called for a carpenter, a brass-headed nail and a hammer. The carpenter came. 'Do you see that plank there? Drive a nail into that spot.' It was done. 'Now, you, sir,' (this to the "Murderer",) 'look at that nail. Come down to that spot, not an inch further, and wait there till I come.' Mr. Utility did as he was desired, and Macready's mind was easy. Night came, and with it the banquet scene. The "First Murderer" enters, walks down the stage, stops suddenly, then turns round and round, apprently looking for something he had dropped. The audience began to titter. Macready stalks to the man's side. 'In heaven's name, what are you about?' 'Sure,' exclaims the "Murderer," ain't I looking for that blessed nail of yours?'

"Harley used to tell one on Macready's trip to America. According to Harley, once when Macready was playing 'Hamlet,' the 'Guildenstern' would insist on coming too close up to him and hiding the star's face from a part of the audience. To keep him off Macready asked, 'What, sir, you would not shake hands with Hamlet would you?' "Guildenstern" replied, 'I don't know. I have shook hands with our president.' "—Atlanta Constitution.

How the New Photography was Discovered.

Roentgen's first experiment consisted in placing near a Crookes tube, which was enveloped in black paper or pasteboard, a screen whose surface was charged with a fluorescent substance. On exciting the Crookes tube, the surface of the experimental screen became luminous. A book of a thousand pages placed between the tube and the screen, but the luminosity persisted. Wood and aluminum were also tried with like result, and it was found that if the hand were interposed the image or shadow of its osseous skeleton was obtained on the fluorescing and luminous surface. To try the effect of the newly discovered rays upon a photographic plate was but natural. It was tried, a photograph through an opaque screen resulted and the discovery was complete. This account disposes of the story of the discovery having been made accidentally.

His Razor.

Husband (shaving)—Confound the razor!

Wife—What's the matter now? You're dreadfully cross tempered.

Husband—The razor is so dull.

Wife—Dull! Why, I ripped up an old skirt with it only yesterday, and it cut beautifully."—Chicago Record.

Quick in effect, heals and leaves no scar. Burning, scaly skin eruptions quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Applied to burns, scalds, old sores, it is magical in effect. Always cures piles. W. E. Brock.

OVER THE STATE.

Five carloads of hogs, bought in Umatilla county, were shipped from Pendleton to Portland last week.

Eugene horsemen are making arrangements to secure Eugene a place in the racing circuit, and to have a three days' meet there in May.

A band of Oregon horses, in transit to Kentucky, a few days ago, says the Hailey Times, was taken from the cars at Shoshone and the animals sold for 50 cents apiece.

The final figures of the state census for 1895 are now in. The population is 361,513. It has just about doubled in ten years. Will the ratio of increase be kept up for another decade?

A barn, belonging to W. F. Coulter, at McMinnville, burned last Sunday. The loss was about $650, and the insurance $450. The fire is thought to have been started by tramps, who made the barn a sleeping place.

A drive of 100,000 feet of logs has been received by McLeod & Son, at the sawmill at Dilley. The mill will start up soon and 400,000 feet of logs will be brought down before the water is too low. The logs are from Patton's valley.

The class of 1902, at Forest Grove, has organized and elected the following-named officers: President, Miss Darling; vice-president, Mr. Lancaster; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Morrison; historian, Miss Fannie Sorenson; poet, Miss Lena Parker.

A freight train killed five horses above Baker City last week. One of the horses caught under the pilot and was pushed along on the rail a distance of two miles before it was discovered. It was by the merest good fortune that the train escaped being ditched.

The board of regents of the Oregon agricultural college has appointed a committee to arrange for the addition of a school of mines to that institution. This was done to avail the state of the provision to be made by congress that such schools shall receive a per cent of the money arising from the sale of mineral lands in each state.

The grocery store of Ormond Bros., at La Grande, was broken into by a burglar some time Wednesday night. The thief managed to get into the store building through a window in the back part of the house. He broke off the cash drawer and loaded himself down with about a dollar's worth of pennies, which was all the booty secured.

A hop house, belonging to Peter Heater, of Newberg, was destroyed by fire last week, with all its contents, consisting of 12 bales of hops belonging to Rodney Jones, and 30 bales of hops and a wagon belonging to Mr. Heater. The total loss was: house, $300; contents, $400; insurance, $140, in favor of Mr. Heater. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is thought to have been incendiary.

Amos Strong, writing concerning Oregon mines, has the following concerning said mines: "Bohemia has several mills in operation, the principal property, perhaps, being the Annie, recently sold by Mr. McGee to Chicago parties, at a price not known by Mr. Strong at the time of his visit. Blue River district is being thoroughly prospected and has every appearance of being a fine district, with ore similar to the ores of Bohemia."

A two-pound cannon ball, the once discharged projectile of a mountain howitzer, may be seen in the window of a Dalles drug store. It was found in a well being dug in the rear of the feed yard back of E. J. Collins & Co's store, being discovered about fifteen feet beneath the surface, and is rust-eaten by long years of corrosive influence of water. Its early history would very likely be a part of that made when the neighborhood was under the range of the guns of Fort Dalles.

An alligator ten feet long has been seen in the swamp back of Tillamook. It lives in a hole in the ground and devours the hogs of farmers, that wander in the vicinity. The Headlight seems to question the identity of species, inclining to the theory advanced by some that it is a skookum spirit similar to those that infest Skookum lake, but the alligator on whose veracity the whole matter rests is an old hunter, and truthful as old hunters are, who has not only had experience with varmints, but knows a little about spirits also.

Deputy United States Marshal Newt Gordon and R. A. Emmitt passed through Ashland last week en route to Grant's Pass, with A. C. Whitcomb, who will have a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Wade, at that place, on the charge of committing a double robbery of the Klamath Falls-Ager stage, at Topsy grade, June 28th, last. Whitcomb was arrested yesterday in a locality known as "Hole in the Ground," not far from the scene of the robbery. Whitcomb is about 36 years old and unmarried, and has resided in the section where he was arrested for about ten years, his father also residing there, and being well respected.