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Vol. XXIV. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1896. No. 5.

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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
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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, brief, 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, C. L. Kline 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.
REV. SCHOFIELD, Master,
ANNIE IMBRIE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

MONTEZUMA LODGE, NO. 80, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, in I.O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome.
S. B. HUSTON, N. G.
D. M. C. GAULT, Sec'y.

Y. P. S. C. E.

MEETS every 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. HOWE, 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. 69, G. A. R. MEETS IN GRANGE HALL ON THE first and third Saturdays of each month, at 1:30 o'clock, P. M.
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R. CRANDALL, A. M., Adjutant.

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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,
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Resident agent for Royal Insurance Co.
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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.,
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Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

THE REPUBLICANS.

M'KINLEY AND HOBART TO LEAD IN THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

First Ballot Nominations Indicate the Strength of the Leaders in Their Party—A Protection and Gold Dollar Platform, With Other Incidentals.

The Republican Convention met at St. Louis on June 16th.

The National Committee had been in session for several days, and had practically disposed of all contested seat cases in advance. The McKinley delegates being largely in the majority, controlled the organization.

The most sensational episode in the convention was the retirement of Senator Teller and other delegates from silver States, from the Republican party, on account of the adoption of a gold platform. Reed, Allison, Morton, Quay and McKinley were placed in nomination. The vote stood: McKinley 661½, Reed 84½, Morton 55, Quay 61½, Allison 83½.

McKinley was nominated by an overwhelming majority.

Hobart of New Jersey and Evans of Tennessee were voted on for Vice-President, and Hobart had 533½ votes, Evans 280½, scattering 79. Thus McKinley and Hobart were made the Republican standard-bearers, and the issue is set forth in the following

PLATFORM:

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in National Convention, appealing for the popular and historic justification of their claims to the ma chless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnest y and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and restricted Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administ ative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an increasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the Government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

THE TARIFF.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of an American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry, and it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift, and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly; to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from the degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants a rest.

RECIPROCITY.

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension upon such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both and both must be re-established. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interest which gain open markets in return for our open markets to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

SUGAR.

We condemn the present Administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use and for which they paid other countries more than $100,000,000 annually.

WOOL AND WOOLENS.

To all our products—to those of the mine and field, as well as those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry as well as to the finished woolens of the mill—we promise the most ample protection.

MERCHANT MARINE.

We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping interests in the foreign carrying trade, so

GARRETT A. HOBART.

American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

MONEY.

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payment in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold; we are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

PENSIONS.

The veterans of the Union armies deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the pension bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present Administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the Western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them. The Nicaragua canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure the proper and much needed naval station in the West Indies.

ARMEMIAN MASSACRES.

The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe the United States should exert all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

MONROE DOCTRINE

We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its fullest extent and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere and to the ultimate union of all English-speaking parts of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

CUBA.

From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The Government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe the Government of the United States should actively use its influences and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

THE NAVY.

The peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and sea coast defenses.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil service law was placed on the statute books by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

FREE BALLOT.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot be counted and returned as cast.

LYNCHINGS.

We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practice, well known as lynching, or killing of human beings suspected or charged with crime, without process of law.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION.

We favor the creation of a National Board of Arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce.

HOMESTEADS.

We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party, and urge the passage by Congress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regards to the interest of the Territories and the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

TEMPERANCE.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The Republican party is mindful of the rights of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home.

We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist mismanagement and misrule.

Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates, in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

To Make a True American Lady Laugh,

A funny story is going the rounds Lord Carrington, to the effect that at the last drawing-room held by the Queen, he, in announcing the names of the ladies present according to his duty as Lord Chamberlain, got "mixed" and announced a certain Mrs. M. as "Lady M." Thereupon the queen bent forward to greet her with the kiss on the cheek that is always given to wives and daughters of peers. As she bent, Lord Carrington found out his mistake and gasped out "Don't kiss her, Ma'am—don't kiss her. She's not a lady at all."

Eli Hill, Lumber City, Pa., writes, "I have been suffering from Piles for twenty-five years and thought my case was incurable. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me as a pile cure, so I bought a box and it performed a permanent cure." This is only one of thousands of similar cases. Eczema, sores and skin diseases yield quickly when it is used. W. E. Brock.

This silverite talk that "McKinley will sign any sort of a money bill that will be passed" doesn't mean quite what the talkers think it does. A Republican Congress will be elected with the Republican President, and that Congress is not going to pass any measure which will attack the gold standard. McKinley is a true Republican on the finance as well as on all other questions, and no anti-Republican finance bill will be sent to him by Congress.

T. A. AND P. U. COMMENCEMENT.

(Continued from Last Week.)

TUESDAY EVENING.

At the close of Mr. Scott's address, a duet rendered by Profs. Lloyd and Bates prepared the audience for informal remarks of the alumni called upon.

Rev. Myron Eells contrasted the scenes which he had witnessed that day in Portland at the golden reunion of the Pioneer Association with those witnessed 50 years before when Oregon was young. In 1846, a handful of American citizens were here to take a province from a like handful of British subjects, which was to be built into an American state. How well they wrought is evidenced by the broad, well cultivated farms, the herds of blooded cattle, the orchard, telegraph lines bordering every prominent highway, the iron bridges spanning the rivers, five continental railroads centering in a great metropolis meeting two steamship lines which sail to far away Cathay.

Hon. T. H. Tongue was called out, but not to talk long for he said that the principal address of Mr. Scott ought not to be disturbed. He had discussed questions that college men and educated people will have to solve for themselves. Mr. Tongue thinks educated people have been derelict in their duty in that they have given attention to private affairs to the neglect of public matters. If the educated citizen will not grapple with political questions, the rabble at their doors will and settle them for the school men.

John T. Whalley told of a trip through the valley which he has recently made, comparing the schools of other towns with his Alma Mater at Forest Grove. He found nothing in the garden spot of the state equal to the little city among the oaks.

The association adjourned to meet next day for the election of officers.

THE DAY.

All colleges ought to be removed to the Willamette valley, if for no other reason than the weather always had for commencement day. Wednesday, June 17th, was like so many other days that have become historical at Oregon's chief school town. Thirty-one commencements had been celebrated, and now the bell clangs its familiar stroke calling to the 32d. The chapel of Marsh hall has lost the newness which it had last year, but the loss is compensated for by a sense of comfort that seemed to rest with the assembled multitude. The hall is large enough to seat all who entered, indeed the speakers did not seem to realize the size of the room, for none of them, save Mr. Macrum, made themselves heard to those sitting in the rear. The printed programs gave information that the exercises were to be in two parts,—junior and senior. Messrs Bauer and Bradley, juniors, pronounced orations.

Ruel M. Brisbee, senior, took for his subject, "The Relation of the West to the East." Miss Ida Eells wrote on the "Influence of Custom." "Local Color in American Fiction" was the title of the essay read by Miss Emma Stewart, who is the third member of her family to graduate, having been preceded by her brothers two years before. John W. Macrum, the eloquent junior of last year, was the senior of this. His topic was, "The Gateway to the Pacific."

About four centuries ago, Columbus conceived the idea that by sailing westwaad he could discover a new route to the Indies. Since the first attempt of the great adventurer, the best energies of voyagers, explorers and scientists of all Europe, and more recently of the United States, have been directed to the search for such a passage.

It was apparently reserved for the the government of the United States to make the first systematic and thorough examination of all that portion of the American isthmus where, if anywhere, transit by waterway from ocean to ocean could be acheived. The first explorations and surveys for a suitable route, were begun as early as 1851, but little was accomplished until after the civil war. It was in 1872 that congress first made an appropriation for a commissioner to investigate the practibility of communication by canal between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. The commissioner reported the Nicaraguan locality as possessing both for the construction and maintainance, of a canal greater advantages and offering fewer difficulties than any other. As a result of this, the Nicaraguan Canal Association was chartered under the United States and was composed mainly of American citizens who initiated the work. Thus, while the Panama canal has proven futile by experience, and the ship-railroading of Tehantepec has been abandoned, the Nicaraguan canal was commenced and has proven to be not only entirely feasible, but the only practical method of accomplishing the end proposed, viz., the transit of seagoing vessels between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans across the American isthmus.

Geogaaphically the route seems to have been especially designed by nature for such interoceanic communication. From its eastern terminus at Greyton, it extends over low flats to the Cordillera mountains; then through a low pass to the San Juan river, 101 feet above the ocean, the highest level to be reached. Following the San Juan it enters the beautiful Lake Nicaragua, an enormous natural reservoir, which discharges gradually and thus renders practicable the use of the river for canal construction. Leaving the lake by an exceedingly low pass in the high mountains on the western shore, the route passes down to Brito, the Pacific terminus.

A most remarkable feature of the way is, that out of the entire distance of 160 miles, only 27 will be excavated, the remaining 142 being by the waters of the lake, rivers and basins.

The higienic and climatic conditions are modified by its topography and the mildness of tempature, which is truly notable, is due to the fact that the conntry lies entirely within the zone of trade winds.

It is generally supposed that this country teems with fatal maladies but it has been proven to be exceptionally free from any fatal endemic. As good a sanitary record can be shown for this region as for any city in the temperate zone.

Everything has been so thoroughly investigated that there remain no unsolved problems. The work has been estimated at a very wide marmargin as $10,000,000. But this immense sum is not because the obstacles add difficulties, but because of the magnitude of the work itself.

The distances, also, that would be saved by the operation of the canal, have been estimated and have prove to be one of the greatest reason for its construction. Suffice it to say that the Nicaraguan canal would shorten the distance of circumnavigation of the globe more than two and a half times that which was deemed sufficient for the construction of the Suez canal. Between New York and San Francisco it would save the great distance of 10,000 miles, more than a third the entire distance around the world. Thus it can readily be seen that no greater advantage to commerce could be obtained than by the operation of the canal.

We have only to look to Suez to answer the question "Will it pay as a financial scheme?" One hundred dollar shares of the Suez stock are quoted in Pares's at $500, or at a premium of four hundred per cent. Dividends from the stock pay eighteen per cent of the par value.

Again, it has been estimated that the revenues from the canal for a year, after all expenses had been paid would meet the interest at six per cent of more than two and a half times the cost of construction. No one could predict that the Nicaragua canal would be any less profitable than the one at Suez.

The confidence of individuals can be shown in the fact that many millions have already been expended by public spirited and enterprising Americans who have prosecuted the undertaking to its present condition of advancement, and in so doing have proven the correctness of their plans and the entire feasibility of their project.

The practical control is a matter of the greatest importance. In the public mind there has always been associated with isthmian transit, an inherent and implicit, if not always definitely expressed, conviction that whenever and however the work might be accomplished, the interests of the United States should not be subordinated to those of any other nations. Her very position demands her entire control of it. Her interests are more immediately connected with its operation than those of any other nation. The benefits which the Pacific coast would derive would be more, in reality, than we would expect. The advantages to this coast can only be estimated by the individual himself, and only so far as he is familiar with the extent of the resourses and natural products of this coast can he realize the extent of the benefits.

The interest that has been publicly expressed, irrespective of political party can be shown by the numerous conventions, petitions and appeals from every portion of our land. It has been the unanimous expression of multitudes of our people to demand its immediate construction and the necessity of its remaining under American control. The present company which was incorporated in, and chartered under, the United States, composed of American citizens together with representatives from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and it was so chartered that the government of the United States has control.

The question of government aid however has been the main check upon the progress of construction. It would not only be expedient for the United States to make an appropriation to aid the construction of the canal, but it would be an evidence of the highest order of statesmanship on the part of congress to come to the rescue of the canal company, however much the promoters of that company and their promoters might profit by the operation, and through the aid proposed, break the barrier to its early completion, and thus secure one of the greatest, if not the greatest and most beneficial public improvements of the century.

How long it will be until England will control this, the great pass in the highway of nations, as she now controls Gibralter and Suez, if the United States does not take advantage of the opportunity offered does not require the foresight of a prophet to determine.

The people of the United States must not and will not let the opportunity slip. Let us rise to the importance of the occasion and bring the borders of our nation together: let our coast line be practically unbroken from the state of Maine to the state of Washington; let the east join hands with the west through the Nicaraguan canal, and may the present generation see the time when the gateway to the Pacific will be a reality.

President McClelland presented the diplomas, the benediction was pronounced and commencement proper was over.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

At the annual business meeting the officers elected were Levi Walker, president; John T. Whalley, vice-president and Mrs. T. H. Adams secretary and treasurer.

ALUMNI DINNER.

The trustees had plates laid for 90 guests at the alumni dinner. Not much was said until after the strawberries had been eaten, when jollity commenced. Short speeches were made by many of the alumni and others present. A burden seemed to rest heavily upon the shoulders of those present in the shape of "How to raise the Pearson fund." Mr. Edwin Eells and Dr. ——, Oregon City, however tipped it off from their shoulders with a 25 cent peice.

The president's reception at "Herrick Hall" heretofore known as "Ladies hall" brought all the alumni, students and friends of the university together again for the last time for the year just closing.

CHORAL CONCERT.

The very last attraction was the commencement concert of the Choral Union. The union this year sang Gaul's cantata, "The Holy City."

Mrs. Reed, of Portland, has been conductor for the past year and has accomplished a good work for the singers and lovers of music at Forest Grove. Indeed her influence has reached further, for ladies of our own town, towit, Misses Tongue, Merryman and Warren, who sang with so much credit to themselves in the Saturday evening's concert, have made marked improvement within the year. The quartet composed of Portland talent was fine, the voices being under perfect control. Mrs. Reed's contralto voice is excellent and the higher notes are executed very sweetly and as clear as a well toned bell. Her lower tones though are hardly as rich and sonorous as those of Miss Jones, who sang here a few weeks ago. The choruses of the cantata were grand and the vast auditory was filled with harmony. The union is doing good work for music and the INDETENDENT has but one suggestion to make and that is to hunt, find and bring out the tenor and bass voices that are in Washington county It is nonsense to say that in a population of a thousand or more men there are no tenors and basses. The union ought not always to go on importing.

It would be hard to convince a man suffering from bilious colic that his agony is due to a microbe with an unpronounceable name. But one dose of DeWitt's Colic & Cholera Cure will convince him of its power to afford instant relief. It kills pain. W. E. Brock.

It is a well established fact that the American people are swindled and humbugged more than any other people on earth, and it is not for want of intelligence or shrewdness, but simply because they do not stop to think. For instance a lady goes to her grocer, who rather than to miss making a sale, offers her an inferior goods instead of the kind she asks for. He boldly asserts "It's just as good," when if he told the customer the truth he would say, "I know Hoe Cake Soap and Red Seal Lye are pure goods and full weight, and for that reason cost more, but I sell the poorer qualities because there is more profit to be made." Hoe Cake Soap contains ingredients not found in any other soap. Try it.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. W. E. Brock.

Such ills as SORENESS, STIFFNESS, and the like,

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WIPES OUT
Promptly and Effectually.