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Vol. XXV. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1897. No. 7.

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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.

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.

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

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

M. E. CHURCH, C. E. Cline 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.
JOS. KLINEMAN, M. W.
P. H. BAUGHMAN, Recorder.

Daughters of Rebekah.

HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO. 54, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Saturday evening.
SARAH WILLIAMS, N. G.

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.
RICHARD BEMISH, N. G.
D. M. C. GAULT, Sec'y.

Y. P. S. C.

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

Degree of Honor.

THE DEGREE OF HONOR, A. O. U. W., meets in Odd Fellows' hall every first and third Friday evening of each month.
M. M. Pittenger, C. of H.
Mrs. Belle Brown, Recorder.

Rathbone Sisters.

PHENICIA 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,
MRS. M. A. HOUSE, M. E. C.
M. of R. and C.

K. of P.

PHENIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. OF P., meets in Masonic 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.

W. C. T. U.

HILLSBORO, W. C. T. U. MEETS IN the Congregational Church on the 4th Friday in each month at 3 o'clock P. M.

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 ODD FELLOWS HALL ON the first and third Saturdays of each month, at 1:30 o'clock, P. M.
J. P. HICKS, H. L. LOCKE, P. C.
Adjutant.

GEN. RANSOM CORPS NO. 47, W. R. C.

MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL Hillsboro, on the 1st, 2nd 3d, Fridays of each month at 2:30 p. m.
MRS. CRANDALL, Pres.
Mrs. Orpha Carlile, Sec.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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OFFICE: Central Block, Rooms 6 and 7.

BENTON BOWMAN Notary Public W. D. SMITH.
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.

J. S. BROWN. GEO. R. BAGLEY.
BAGLEY & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Resident agent for Royal Insurance Co.
ROOMS: 1, 2, and 3, State Building.

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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HILLSBORO, OREGON.
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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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Dr. CHAS. E. GEIGER,
....WILL BE IN FOREST GROVE after August 3d to practice his profession and will be found at the residence of Dr. Wm. Geiger. Special attention paid to Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women and Children and all Chronic Diseases.

Ask your physician, your druggist and your friends about Shiloh's Cure for Consumption They will recommend it. For sale by the Delta Drug

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.
Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

Reasons Why Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy is the Best.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in stomach colic and cholera morbus.
2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhœa.
3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhœa.
4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.
6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
8. Because it produces no bad results.
9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world. The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by the Delta Drug store

Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble, says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Frederickstown, Mo., "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and diarrhœa Remedy, for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Are you made miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, yellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

I was nervous, tired, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tea has made me well and happy Mrs. E. B. Worden. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

The best Cough Cure is Shiloh's Cure. A neglected cough is dangerous. Stop it at once with Shiloh's Cure. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

An Eastern exchange says "the indications are that the control of Greater New York is going to be a circus, with the Tammany tiger a leading performer."

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer It never fails to cure For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a sure cure for headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Diseased blood, constipation, and kidney, liver and bowel troubles are cured by Karl's Clover Root Tea. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Senator Morgan has introduced a bill in the senate to carry out the provisions of the Hawaiian treaty of annexation.

Ask your Druggist for the Kindergarten Novelty, "The house that Jack Built." He will give it to you Shilelh's Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Constipation causes more than half the ills of women. Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant cure for constipation. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

THERE ARE NO EXCUSES NOT TO USE
ST. JACOBS OIL for BRUISES
A PROMPT AND CERTAIN CURE NO ONE REFUSES.

THE SILVER BRICK BUNKO GAME.

Uncle Sam prefers to buy what silver he needs in the world's markets and at the prices which are paid for it by other nations. He is held up on his way to market by the silver mine and silver bullion owner, who insists that Uncle Sam shall agree to buy and sell silver at twice its actual value. He tells Uncle Sam that in 1873 he committed a great crime against silver and for that reason is responsible for the fall in price from $1.29 to 62 cents per ounce. He flatters Uncle Sam by telling him that he is great enough and wealthy enough to double the price of silver the world over if he will begin to coin it in unlimited quantities and to treat it in every way as if it were worth its old price. Will Uncle Sam be taken in by this bunko steerer?

PER CAPITA MONEY.

DO PRICES DEPEND UPON AMOUNT OR UPON KIND OF MONEY?

Facts Which Will Help to Dispel the "More Money" Delusion — Some Posers For the Silverite Professors Who Are Conducting the "National Financial School"—Why Are Prices High and Per Capita Money Low In Silver Standard Countries? — Should Deposits In Banks Be Included In Estimating Amount of Money Which Affects Prices?

One of the numerous fallacies upon which the free silver delusion is founded is the assumption by all silverites and cheap money advocates that prices are regulated by the amount of money in circulation and that there is any necessary relation between prices and amount of money. When driven from one position, the bimetallists take refuge in another just as insecure and illogical, but perhaps a little more hidden by sophistry. The more enlightened among them do not now assert that to double the amount of money is to double prices. They generally admit that the rapidity of circulation and the use of credits affects the efficiency of money and prevents an exact statement of the relation between amount of money and goods, but that more money undoubtedly means higher prices, and vice versa.

The per capita idea of money so prevalent with silverites is disproved in many ways. Statistics of prices and amount of money per capita in use in different countries at the same or at different times fail to show any certain relation between prices and money. Thus, while prices have declined in the world and in this country very greatly since 1800 or 1852 or 1872, the amount of money in use has increased enormously. From a per capita circulation of $4.99 in 1800, $14.63 in 1852 and $18.19 in 1872 we now have one of $23, and this notwithstanding the greater rapidity of circulation of modern dollars and the vastly improved and extended use of credits. Will some "more money" advocate please explain this great fall of prices in connection with the great increase in per capita money?

Again, the per capita circulation of the gold standard countries of the world is about $18; that of the silver standard countries only about $4.30. Will some of the silverite professors who are conducting "financial schools" in western and southwestern states explain to their classes why prices in silver standard countries are about twice as high as in gold standard countries, although the per capita circulation is less than one-third as great? Will they explain that the value of the material from which money is made has much more to do with prices than the amount of money in use? Will they tell their classes that gold has always been more valuable, weight for weight, than silver, and that it has recently become 33 times as valuable while most of the coining ratios of the world were established when gold was only 15 or 16 times as valuable as silver? Will they then explain that the value of both gold and silver bullion is fixed in the long run by the cost of production and that therefore the value of bullion does not depend upon the quantity of money in circulation?

Will they try to make it clear that if it takes five hours of labor to produce a bushel of wheat and five hours of labor to produce 23.22 grains of gold one product will exchange for the other—that is, the price of wheat will be $1 per bushel under our present standard? Will they then add that if it requires only 2½ hours' work to produce enough silver (371¼ grains) to make a dollar that the bushel of wheat will not exchange for less than two silver dollars, and that this is the reason why prices are higher in silver standard countries? Will they explain the original "American financial policy," which was to keep the coinage ratio as close as possible to the market ratio? Will they ask the members of their classes to vote to restore this "thoroughly American financial policy?"

If the corps of silver professors and cheap money statesmen who are conducting the "national financial school" fail to answer the preceding questions, perhaps they are willing to explain what kinds of money are included in making up the amount of money which affects prices. Does it include all kinds of government or state paper money, as well as gold, silver and copper coins? Does it include bank notes, which form a considerable proportion of our present circulating medium? If you include government and bank notes, why not include bank credits? Are not more exchanges and greater exchanges effected by means of checks than by means of either paper money or coins? Is it not as easy for one who has "credit" (deposits) in a bank to buy and sell as if he had money in his pocket? Do these credits or deposits necessarily consist of money at all? If a man has that amount of property, can he not have $1,000,000 credit with his bank on which to draw checks at any time? Cannot such a man buy and sell on a large scale without the use of ordinary money? Why, then, should bank deposits not be included in making up the per capita circulation of a country?

When the classes of the "national financial school" can pass an examination on these "per capita" questions, we will prepare a set of questions on other subjects, as, for instance, the cause of high and low interest rates, the advantages of high prices, the blessings of cheap money, etc.—Byron W. Holt.

One of Grant's Victories.

One of General Grant's greatest victories was not won in war, but in times of profound peace. On April 28, 1874, he vetoed an inflation bill which had passed both houses of congress, by decided majorities, and back of which were many eminent Republican politicians who imagined that they saw sure defeat ahead for their party unless they made concessions to those clamoring for "more money." The pressure for the bill was not all political. Many timid business men urged the president to sign the bill in order to "stop agitation." In this trying situation President Grant showed patriotism wholly above partisanship and a clear conception of sound financial principles, unobscured by shortsighted notions of immediate business expediency.

He vetoed the bill because in theory it would produce inflation. "The theory," he declared, "in my belief is a departure from the true principles of finance, national interest, national obligations to creditors, congressional promise, party pledges on the part of both political parties and of personal views and promises made by me in every annual message sent to congress and in each inaugural address."

So far from being a "settlement" the bill invited agitation. "Should it fail to create the abundance of circulation expected of it, the friends of the measure, particularly those out of congress, would clamor for such inflation as would give the expected relief." And he defined his general principle in these pregnant words, "I am not a believer in any artificial method of making paper money equal to coin when the coin is not owned or held ready to redeem the promises to pay, for paper money is nothing more than promise to pay and is valuable exactly in proportion to the amount of coin that it can be converted into."

The monetary battles of this country are not yet all fought. Grant's words and acts should inspire those engaged in the present struggle.

The coinage of the mints of the United States in the fiscal year which ends with this month will be in round numbers 100 million dollars, which is a greater sum than in any year in the history of the country except the year 1881. Three-fourths of the amount thus coined is gold. The remainder is silver, subsidiary and minor coins. The coinage of the calendar year 1896 was in round numbers 99 million dollars. Mr. Bryan, it will be remembered, in his speaches last fall triumphanly quoted Senator Sherman to the effect that 42 million dollars was necessary to be added to the currency of the country each year to keep pace with the growth of the population and business and assumed that since the repeal of the Sherman law there was nothing on the statute books to provide this addition to the currency. These official figures, which show that in the calendar year of 1896 and fiscal year of 1897 the addition to our country by coinage of gold and silver at our own mints has been two and a half times as much as he thus indicates was necessary to keep pace with the growth of population, destroy the arguments which he and his free coinage associates have made and are still making, that free coinage of silver is needed to supply the money needed for this purpose. When it is considered in this connection that the amount of money in circulation today is $138,149,612 greater than that of a year ago, it is not surprising that the advocates of free coinage recognize the fact that their cause is growing weaker with every day's developments.

The Pendleton Tribune which suspended some weeks ago is to be revived under a new corporation.

THE NORTH SANTIAM MINES.

A representative of the Salem Statesman after a trip to the mines up the North Santiam says:

Prospectors are galloping all over the mining region, from Elkhorn on the North Santian as far up the steep mountains to the headwaters of Henline, Stack, Horn, Tin Cup, Cedar, Copper and Gold creeks and other tributaries of the roaring, ripling, frantic foaming, leaping, dashing North Fork.

Wherever a ledge of mineral shows its head the mark of the prospector's pick is in evidence. The side of the tree nearest the vein of mineral bearing ore has been blazed to receive the notice of location of the mine. In many instances location notices are about three deep in every prospect hole and tunnel. Wherever unpatented claims have not been worked recently there are good evidences that some fellow in search for the glittering metal has jumped the diggings and renamed the mine. Only a very small per cent. of the locations made are on file with the county clerk, but this filing is usually done when the annual assessment work is commenced. Many of the locations made are not in earnest, but rather as a bluff in an endeavor to get a few dollars for the claim from prospectors that pass that way. Some fellows who are galloping over the mountain from day to day have as many as a dozen or twenty claims located and staked off and the probabilities are that they will not do the $100 annual assessment work on a single one of them. But this is always true of mining countries, especially in a vicinity where rich finds have been made or a boom is developing.

About a quarter of a mile up Henline creek estimating from where the Gold creek trail crosses Henline, is located the tunnel of the old Capital mine, located and worked many years ago by Salem parties. This claim is patented and nothing has been done in it for a number of years. The tunnel runs in probably 300 feet but a local cave near the entrance bars all egress. Henline creek is about a mile and a half above Pope's place and Pope's place is four miles above Elkhorn. Across Henline and farther up on the mountain is the Lily mine. And there are minor shafts and tunnels all over the hills in its vicinity. Continuing on up the trail towards Mineral Harbor, claims are staked off abundantly in anticipation of an awakening in mining interests. Prospectors are going in every few days and the trails are already well beaten down. At Mineral Harbor the Chicago mine has shown some startlingly rich assays. This mine is probably a mile up the Santiam from the point where Gold creek empties into it.

At this confluence the new trail for the Gold Bug mine for the White Reeves company crosses Gold creek and leads over the side of the hill for nearly three miles until touching the Wall Street and Gold Bug leads. The tunnel is now in about eighty feet and the ore grows richer the farther they go in. Five assays have been made of the different grades of ore, with the following results per ton.

Gold	Silver	Copper	Total
$ 8 26	$2 88	$13 42	$24 56
12 00	3 77	24 26	40 03
4 54	6 48	15 40	26 42
3 72	9 43	47 07	60 22
55 80	8 34	14 30	78 44

In these assays silver is estimated at 60 cents per ounce gold at $20 and copper at 11 cents per pound. Generally speaking these are base ores, there being no fine milling ore and consequently no rich placer diggings. Development of this group depends, therefore, upon the advent of a smelter into the camp. The White people are figuring upon putting a small smelter, but whether or not they will be successful in concluding their negotiations remains to be seen. Should a smelter be put in anywhere up there the group would prove rich, for the ore, though base, is rich and easily to be had for the labor. There are no modes of transporting the ore to a smelter, and even if there were the freight charges would prove quite an item. With a smelter there the bullion would find its way out over the same trains that carry in the supplies at least until the railroads went in after it.

The Gold creek, country is also showing some revival. Mr. Pope is going to push the tunnel at the French mine, on Gold creek, about midway between the mouth of the creek and the Gold Bug. Above the French tunnel about a half mile and on Gold creek, is the Silver Dollar mine, the ores from which show assays as rich as those from the Gold Bug. And there are locations and tunnels all the way up this creek and the other streams almost to the very top of the mountains.

The tariff question is fast settling into an almost unanimous verdict in favor of protective measures. Accession to those who believe that way are of daily occurance. The Globe-Democrat remarks there is no necessity for Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, to attempt to prove that he has always been favorable to protection. About half of the southern democratic statesman are likely to come over to the protection side within the next few years, and to care nothing at all for the break which they will thus make with their past. It will be easy to pull the "deadly parallel on many democrats hereafter on the tariff question, but it will be very unprofitable business. Neither the old nor the new protectionists will be troubled by the charge of inconsistence, and the persons who make the that is, the free traders—will charge—be so far in the minority that what they say or think will not "count" for much.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Saturday July 3rd the Oregonian issued a 36 page mining edition. The article touching upon the mineral resources of this county is here reproduced:

"Washington county, Oregon, is an arm of the sea—bay, gulf or sound—filled up. The bottom has never been touched. At Hillsboro, the light and water company sank a well to the depth of 320 feet without striking rock or a single pebble. It was a strata of sand and then clay and again sand. An abundance of water was found before the 200-foot level was reached, though the auger was sent down 320 feet. The company was afraid to go deeper lest sulphur should be found that would spoil the good water struck in the higher levels. This was actually done at Beaverton, where the 600-foot level was tapped and a volume of sulphuretted hydrogen encountered which fouled the water supply above, so that the well had to be abandoned. This geological formation is a very paradise for the farmer, and only furnishes the miner a camping place as he passes through.

Though the Tualatin plains can entice only the agriculturist, the rim rock is like the mountain ranges of the Pacific states. It is gashed and seamed with mineral deposits, though "undeveloped" must be written over all of them. We know we have the veins and lodes, but that is all. It may be mentioned that the rich iron ore bed of Oswego, Clackamas county, crosses the county line and extends through the southeastern part of this county. The mine has not been opened, and really we do not know what we have there in quantity. Iron is known to exist across the old lake bed, 25 miles away, among the hills north and west of Glencoe. Further around in the Coast range are coal croppings, but with thousands and thousands of cords of fir, the best steam wood in the world, and no means of transportation, there are no inducements to uncover the black diamonds.

On the west branch of Clearwater creek, a tributary of Gales creek, is a well defined ledge of silver-bearing quartz, but the ore is refractory, and at the time it was assayed, three years ago, there was no method known for reducing it, hence it is all there yet.

In Scoggins valley, drained by a tributary of the Tualatin, is a large quarry of blue sandstone well adapted to building purposes. This quarry is, or was, owned by J. G. Boos, of Forest Grove. The ledge has been exposed and some stone taken out. The first story and trimmings of Marsh hall, Pacific university, are of material taken from this quarry. The stone is of a similar grade to that used in the Chamber of Commerce and the postoffice in Portland. This quarry is near the line of the Southern Pacific Company's track, and the stone can easily and economically be transported to the building centers.

There are vague rumors that a ledge of granite crops out high up on Gales Creek, but no one has explored it. Certain it is that granite boulders are frequently met with on the top of the ground in this county. Of course these have been deposited in recent ages.

There is no county in the state where minerals are known to exist that has been prospected less. The land is so fertile and its cultivation so easy that agriculture has been almost the only pursuit.

About three weeks ago Matthew Bros., of Pleasant Valley, Lane county, lost a Hereford bull, says the Eugene Guard. The first of this week hunters on the north side of Pisgah mountain, opposite Goshen on the east, found the bull in a deep hole, or rather depression, on the north side of the mountain. Blocks and rope were secured and the bull was lifted out alive, though very poor and weak from his long fast. He had been missing for 18 days, during the whole of which time it is probable he was confined in the hole with no water or feed, except a few small shrubs which he had eaten to the ground. He weighed 1700 pounds when he was missed, but came out much lighter.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets. Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

OVER THE STATE ITEMS

Items of Interest From All Parts of the State.

ONLY ONE LAWYER IN HEPPNER

Improved Hop Press in McMinnville—Farmers Refuse to pay Transportation Across the Ferry.

Perry Kelsey, who was killed by lightning near Westfall, Malheur county, last week, was found dead beside his horse on Clover creek. The only sign of the fatal blow was a large hole burned in the top of the man's hat.

While the wagon bridge across the Willamette at Salem is being repaired, many farmers refuse to pay for transportation across the river on a ferry, and get their produce into Salem by means of wheelbarrows over the bridge.

A fir tree which served to mark a section and township corner in 1849, when the tree was eight inches through, was cut down last week on the western slope of the Cascade range by an Oregon City man. The stump now is 40 inches in diameter.

L. W. Melson was executed last Friday at Grant's Pass for the murper of Charles Perry in March, 1896. Melson protested his innocence until he stood on the gibbet platform when the Sheriff said, "Melson have you anything you wish to say?" He uttered three words in reply. "I killed Perry." They were his last.

A band of 6300 sheep passed over the Malheur county, last Sunday morning. They are part of the band of 63,000 purchased in Eastern Oregon by A. J. Knollin, of the firm Knollin & Booth, Kansas City sheep-buyers, who supply Swift & Co., the the packers, with mutton. The sheep will be trailed through Nebraska and Kansas this summer.

The wool clips from Diamon valley and Stein mountains, in Harney county, will, it is estimated, be as follows: Jenkins Bros., 40,000 pounds; Cummings & Buffington, 35,000; J. H. Neal, 35,000; George Stanclift, 12,000; John Hoss, 15,000; Gifford Bros., 15,000; Mr. Whitesides, 20,000; Mr. Kerchberger, 26,000. The clips will all pass through Vale to Ontario and Huntington.

Peter Anderson was repairing a mower sickle in his blacksmith shop in Albany Tuesday. He struck the sickle a sharp blow to remove the rivet, when one of the sickle's teeth flew off and struck his little son, who was standing several feet distant, on the toes. The tooth fell with the sharp-pointed end downward, with such force as to sever one toe and cut another almost off.

A monster wild cat came to the mining camp of George Fendall, on Beaver creek, Josephine county, a few evenings ago, and seeing nothing of Fendall was about to leave when he espied an old overcoat hanging on a nail, which he at once tackled. While he was trying to pull it down Fendall slipped up on the blind side of him, and with a heavy iron bolt laid him out. To finish him with an ax was easy.

A Heppner correspondent to the the East Oregonian says that now that Thomas R. Lyons has been appointed townsite commissioner for Juneau, Alaska, and will not remain in Heppner in the law prectice; and J. N. Brown has gone to Hillsboro to enter into a law partnership, and Govenor G. W. Rea has gone East for an extended stay, there is but one lawyer in Heppner and Morrow county. That one lawyer who will have such a large field all to himself is C. E. Redfield, who came from Pendleton and took J. N. Brown's practice. Probably there is not another county in Oregon of which it can be said there is only one lawyer in it.

An improved hop press, to be known as the "M. & M.," is being built in McMinnville, says the Reporter, and will be put on the market by Manning Bros. Thomas Morrison and S. A. Manning have filed their caveat in Washington, covering the improvements brought to light in the new machine. Hop men are generally familiar with the Morrison press which is considered one of the best on the market, many of them being in use in the valley. Probably it has no superior up to this time, but the "M. & M." as we understand, aims to cover certain defects common to all machines, turn out a more evenly pressed bale and do it quicker and easier than any of them. The improvement consists chiefly in having two followers, upper and lower, so that pressure is delivered to both upper and lower, sides of the bale. The superiority of the machine seems apparent at a glance.