

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1897.

Weyler, of Cuba, is displeased because the instructions to our minister Woodford, have been made public. Well, let the Don take action.

The U. S. battleship Oregon has been ordered to Honolulu, Hawaii. When she gets there Japanese junks will hesitate about inciting their 25000 coolies to a revolt.

The monthly pay-roll of the employees of the insane asylum appears in the Oregonian of yesterday for the first time. For the month of June the number of employees was 136 and their salary aggregated \$5290.

A little mining excitement of our own develops at Baker city. The owners of Elk Creek placer mines took to Baker city this week a partial clean-up that weighed \$3000. Nuggets as large as hen's eggs were in the sack.

W. J. Bryan in that part of his circle between The Dalles and Salt Lake City, stated as an axiomatic truth that the "dollars of a high purchasing power are good only in the hands of those who have got the dollars." It seems to the INDEPENDENT that something like that has been heard before. Hon. T. T. Geer having heard the statement from the lips of the "statesman" himself is led to remark that just what value is to attach to a dollar of a low purchasing power when a man hasn't got it has not been explained.

The work done in the House last Monday shows where the obstructionists are. The tariff bill was reported from the conference committee when Congressman Dingley explained the changes made to the original House bill. A second republican summed up the arguments made by the opposition. Then the vote was taken. But before this was done, 10 democrats and one populist spoke against the bill. But the minds of congressmen were fixed and the final vote stood, ayes 185 and nays 118. Of the 185 ayes, 180 were republicans and 5 democrats. Of the 118 nays, 106 were democrats and 12 populists. The prompt action shows how valuable is a good working majority of republicans.

As heretofore stated the Clondyke mining district is on the boundary line between United States and Dominion of Canada. The two nations have not heretofore been able to fix the line and now that the gold fields have been found, the task will be more vexatious than ever. The U. S. Senate has instructed its foreign relations committee to report at once a treaty for determining the boundary line between Alaska and Canada. Some even go so far as to assert that complications will arise precipitating hostilities. The good sense of the two nations will not however allow so sordid an element as gold to precipitate war. The silencing of one to the other of the peoples a strip of frozen gold bearing gravel is not an insult that requires a blood cleansing.

The Clondyke mines was the topic in a street conversation this week between a sound money man and a silverite. Sound money called attention to the reports and asked if he had heard of the strike. "No," A paragraph was read to him. "Well, I should like to go there, but it takes so much money to get started. I fear I could not raise it." "Why don't you go to the silver mines of Montana? They are not so far away and expenses will be so great." "Oh, silver is not worth so much as gold. Gold is better." "Well it has taken you an everlasting long time to find that out. How do you reconcile that with your statements of a few minutes ago?" "I admit that it does not fit in but then that was politics." "Yes, free silver politics."

They held a commercial congress out at Salt Lake last week that was composed of delegates from Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon. Hon. T. T. Geer of Marion county was one representative. All who heard Geer last fall know him as a sound money man. Well, this Salt Lake congress was to be non-partisan but was to consider commercial questions as business men, but the delegates with the president, W. J. Bryan, at their head switched off on free silver coinage. The convention went wild, and the handful of sound money men were notable to hold silverites to the advertised purpose of the convention. Geer tells of his experience in these characteristic words: "The vote was reached and when Oregon was called the writer of these lines announced that he had never been a member of a populist convention in his own state, and had not traveled 1000 miles to cast a vote in one here, and was proceeding to make another remark when the convention howled him down, and his excellency, the presiding officer, sided in with the mob, and the vote proceeded. This did not at all make the Oregon delegate popular with the majority of the convention but contributed greatly to his peace of mind and tranquility of conscience."

OUR SEAL HERD.

When we got Alaska in 1867, our enterprising merchants looked into the value of the country--soon the worth of the seal herd was realized. Our government saw the necessity of protecting the seals to prevent extermination. A monopoly was given to a company with permission to kill a restricted number at a certain place remote from the breeding grounds. This care insured the industry indefinitely. The profit of the fishery induced poaching and English sealing schooners patrolled Behring sea, killing every seal that poked his nose out of water for air. These floating hunters found that they could gather pelts quite as fast as the hunters at the rookeries. But they killed everything. No selection was made. Extermination was only a matter of a few years. A source of American wealth was threatened. Our government represented the facts to the British government and while the equity of the American position has been acknowledged with the mouth, the spirit has been denied. British cupidity uses every subterfuge to evade what they admit is their right. They admit that they have no right to land on our islands to take seal. They admit that they have no right to fish within three miles of our coasts. They admit that to kill the female seals during the breeding season tends to exterminate the herd. While they do not go on our islands or fish within the three mile limit, they will seal.

This disregard of our just rights seems to extend not only to the fishermen, but to the statesmen and even to the scientists whom every one would suppose would seek truth though the facts should be opposed to the British contention. After the terms of the treaty of Paris had been put in operation, our government notified that our herd was not fully protected at all. We suspected that seals went further than three miles from land. Some American sealers said they went fifty. To be fair the Washington authority proposed that a mixed commission of naturalists be appointed and charged with the duty of studying and reporting upon the habits of seal life. We wanted to know how far the dams go from land when feeding and if killed in ocean what becomes of the pups left on shore. Now comes the strange story not to use a harsher term. The American expert found that the dams went far out to sea, that they were killed and that their pups perished by starvation on the breeding grounds. The experts recommended that the ocean sealers be prohibited from killing the dams. One would think that English naturalists would find the same facts that Americans found, but no, they evidently did not seek truth but some excuse for permitting Canadian poaching to continue their questionable occupation. The English experts admit that the pups perish on the land but that there was no way to prevent sealers from killing female seals or punish them after the seals were killed, since all seal skins when salted look alike except the skins of the old bulls which are known by the coarse main. The English experts admit that the pups perish on the land but that there was no way to prevent sealers from killing female seals or punish them after the seals were killed, since all seal skins when salted look alike except the skins of the old bulls which are known by the coarse main. The English experts admit that the pups perish on the land but that there was no way to prevent sealers from killing female seals or punish them after the seals were killed, since all seal skins when salted look alike except the skins of the old bulls which are known by the coarse main.

The English government exhibits its selfish disregard of the rights of others. Will anything but sharp biting force, establish equity in this matter?

A GOOD BALANCE.

Our neighbor the Argus allowed several errors to appear last week touching county expenditures that are misleading. All the figures are not given in the Argus and it is not just apparent where the error occurred but comparing the Clerk's report for 1896 and 1897 it is noted that the number of warrants drawn in the former year were \$40,384.21 while those drawn in the latter were \$28,200.06 less the Stevens reimbursement \$3056.74 leaves \$25,143.22 Differences in favor of the latter year \$4830.89. Or if all reimbursements are deducted the report last year shows, exclusive of interest on county warrants, \$23,067.41 while the report this year shows \$29,839.53. A gain for economy \$6,772.12. It is true that the interest account is greater for the last year than for the previous 12 months for the reason the court did not levy a revenue sufficient for the disbursements. Hence the excess of interest paid the past year is justly charged to the previous year which was the cause of it.

MORE THAN EXPERIMENT.

Geo. Manager Lodge of the Rio Grand Western Railroad in a circular commending the faithful and efficient service of its employees during the week the Christian Endeavor excursion was transported over that road, states that the number of passengers carried was 17,000. This is a wonderful record and is a working experiment of what can be done in time of war. We have five continental roads either one of which can carry as many soldiers in the same length of time. No European or Asiatic government or the two combined could make an attack upon us

with anything like such a force. Transports will not average one a thousand men and to ship one rail-road will require 16 ships and to match our five will require 85 ships. Our cars do not have to carry commissary stores for we have bread and beef everywhere. The foreign ships would be from 15 to 25 days on the trip, our cars five days. Among such a fleet of transports our cruisers would have some amusement too. The nations of the world realize these things and they will not hastily attack us. Our preparations for such emergencies gives us peace. Napoleon sold Louisiana because he could not defend it. We can defend our territory. Our transcontinental roads were not built in vain. We need Hawaii as an outlying defense. It was a savage group reclaimed by American civilization and it is ours by right.

The Christian Endeavor convention has shown us several things we did not before know, and among them a phase of our military strength.

'97 C. E. CONVENTION.

The great international convention of the societies of Christian Endeavor has passed into history. From our Oregon delegates as well as from those of the east, the west, the north and the south, from those who have attended every gathering of the Endeavor class since 1881, comes one voice and one sentiment, "this is the best convention we ever held." The welcome accorded the Endeavorers was characterized by the prodigality, the lavishness and the largeness of the Californians. Everything was done that ingenuity, genuine hospitality and abundance of means could think of to render the stay of the Endeavor army pleasant and agreeable. From the governor of the state down to the street arabs consideration for the Endeavorers was shown and the deepest desire manifested to leave upon their mind an excellent impression; and they succeeded. From "Father Endeavor" Clarke down to the smallest little junior that participated in the famous junior rally comes the word, "Good bye, San Francisco. You have treated us nobly, generously, magnificently. May God bless you abundantly!"

This great gathering of about forty thousands of the followers of the conquering Nazarene, in the city of the Golden West is truly significant. I. San Francisco stands primarily for material prosperity and development. Since the magic period of '49 we associate with the city by the golden gate. The idea of gold--yellow, dull, fascinating, but earthly gold. But here this year is held an assembly that points to a power far more potent than gold--love. It was said on various sides "this is a revelation, this opens our eyes." The fact was foretold and impressively brought out that Christianity means a p-l-ive force that affects life now, making it sweeter, wholesomer and infinitely more gracious. It was a moral tonic to confront a material view of life with that conception of it which is expressed in Dr. Chalmers' magnificent words, "the explosive power of a new affection."

II. The influence of the gathering upon the demoralization of the country is bound to be deep. This influence will be radically liberalizing in its character. Here were represented at least forty sects of Christians dwelling together in peace and harmony. It is prophetic of better times coming. Followers of Christ are not going to be tragically disturbed over the question whether they are of John Calvin or of John Wesley, whether the symbol of baptism has been forty drops or a river of water, or whether it is legitimate according to the Christian law of life, to have two or only one row of button on one's coat. Those and like questions are in process of being relegated to the consideration of dogmatic fossilized, anti-deluvian, worn-out factors of civilization. The coming army will be, and is, profoundly interested in the inception of the Divine into human life, rescuing it from all forms of debasing sins, and placing it upon a shining plain of righteousness and truth. This will not make them less loyal to their local church and to their denomination, but more so and at the same time develop a wide and helpful fellowship that shall lift them forever above the pitiful prayer "O Lord, bless me and my wife, brother John and his wife, us four and no more!"

III. The Endeavor movement were doomed to certain death if it rested content with complacently contemplating its own spiritual attainment. To live it must move. Stagnation is death. If there is life there must be movement. This is a law as fixed and inexorable as that of gravitation. This convention recognized that unchangeable and eternal fact in God's universe. A society of Christian Endeavor is not always occupied in a sort of spiritual introspection. It is up and doing. The current of enthusiasm was strong and steady in the direction of greater and more systematic giving for missions--a tenth legion having been formed, composed of those who give a tenth of their income to God, greater activity in the cause of honest and unpartisan administration of municipal affairs, more intelligent, discriminating and Christian patriotism, more assiduity in the dissemination of pure and elevating literature, constantly increasing enmity and hostility to the dram shop and a determination to wipe it out of existence, and an undying energy along the whole line of work which aims to fill

the human with the Divine. As long as the Endeavor Society shall occupy its beautiful young enthusiasm and kindling energy in such work as this, vain, yes, vain indeed, will be the croakings of those prophets of ill who pretend to see in the movement signs of dissolution owing to its own enormous weight. Don't give yourselves unnecessary worry my brethren.

EVAN P. HUGHES.

TWO WAYS OF LOOKING AT IT.

The late reports from Alaska circulate the most wonderful stories of rich gold mines that have been held in years. A ton of gold is worth that sets the fever raging in the veins of the adventurer and the transportation lines going from Seattle and Victoria are taxed to their utmost. But men who are anxious to better their fortunes should intelligently investigate all sides of the proposition. The "New York World" has these opposing views of the new gold fields that should have interest to would be miners. "Daniel Guggenheim, of the firm of Guggenheim & Sons, who has large smelting interests, when seen at his Long Branch cottage, confirmed the reported discoveries in the Yukon country, and said the new fields would yield in excess of even the present rosiest indications. "For some time my firm has had expert mining engineers at work in Alaska," he said, "and their report says the Yukon gold fields will prove the richest in the world. My opinion is that as soon as the country has been opened up and shipping facilities furnished, the output of gold will be simply enormous. As the production of gold increases, silver will be enhanced in value. This I regard as certain."

Mr. Daniel Guggenheim declined to give in full detail the reasons for his faith for higher values for silver. There are well-informed men who look upon the reported discoveries as exaggerated. One of these is F. H. Hobart, associate editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal. "Yes, I have read these stories," said he, "but to be frank I do not credit them. Our information, which is detailed and positive, makes it impossible for me to accept the repeated announcement that the Yukon river runs over a bed of virgin gold. As a matter of fact some persons have struck fairly rich placers in the Yukon district. But the large majority of goldseekers in that country have been stranded. There is only a placer yield on record for this section. No quartz has been discovered--not a fragment. Of course it is fed out and worn out during ages from the mountains, and indicates the existence of rich quartz deposits. Along the coasts conditions are different. There we have quartz mines of Douglas Island, Berner's bay and Sandman, all rich, and one--the Alaska Treadwell--ranking as the largest in the world."

DATA FROM THE YUKON RIVER. There are a great many inquiries about the Yukon river nowadays; but there is very little information to be obtained in regard to it. It is claimed that the Yukon is the fifth river in point of size in the United States, being 2044 miles in length. For its entire course through American territory it is navigable for steamboats, but as to how large boats can safely navigate the river, but little is known. The first obstruction to navigation is at Grand Canyon 1866 miles from the mouth; but it is understood that small steamers can go over these rapids. Lieutenant Fred Schwatka, the Arctic explorer, explored the Yukon in 1884, before he resigned. There are not, as far as can be learned, any charts of the river or the entrance, or rather delta, though which are several channels, but none navigable for deep-sea vessels. Some claim that there is plenty of water inside for vessels of considerable draught. If the gold mines there last for any length of time, there will be plenty of information about the Yukon in a year or two. In the mean time, but few have any thought of going to Clondyke by water. It is a long way from Juneau or Sitka around the Yukon river, some 1200 or 1500 miles and a tedious trip of about the same length up the river, which is not open until late in the spring and closes early in the fall.

This is news. The Memphis, Tenn., Scimitar states that the University of Oregon now has a faculty that has been "reformed" on free silver lines by the Bryanites in control of things. That paper states further that "the offense of the old faculty was that they taught from the standard text books, which do not show how the fiat of the government can make 100 cents out of 47 cents' worth of silver or 1 of a cent's worth of paper. It is to be presumed that the new silverite faculty will rely upon coin's financial school and campaign speeches for their authority in teaching the fiat money doctrine." Most Oregonians knew there had been trouble with the faculty at Eugene, but it was not known that the professors were white washed with silver slush. Chapman, the president was retained so was Hawthorn, so Johnson, and M. D. Troy. The only new man is Lilly, and since he worked with the Carbett people last winter at Salem he was Hawthorn, so Johnson, and M. D. Troy. The only new man is Lilly, and since he worked with the Carbett people last winter at Salem he was Hawthorn, so Johnson, and M. D. Troy. The only new man is Lilly, and since he worked with the Carbett people last winter at Salem he was Hawthorn, so Johnson, and M. D. Troy.

News comes from London that a new arbitration treaty is under discussion with Secretary Sherman and Julian Pannecote. The Japan foreign minister has not learned the worth of the golden virtue of silence. He says: "The foreign office is not surprised at the contemplated annexation. We simply protested against it. The importance of the islands will be immensely increased by the construction of the Nicaragua or Panama canal, and it is absolutely necessary therefore, to leave the country independent. In voyaging to the far east steamers starting from Europe or America must call at Hawaii. To have them incorporated into the union would seriously involve international interests in the Pacific ocean. Another reason is this: Annexation would impair the rights and privileges which Japan is enjoying in Hawaii. The protest was therefore entered on these grounds. Leaving aside the attitude of other powers, the question is what will Japan do, if, under any circumstances, the annexation is carried into practice in spite of the protest of Japan. Japan must oppose it to the utmost. Annexation must not be recognized."

NEW YORK, JULY 21.--The executive committee of the national democratic party, goldwing, is in session. The question of an active campaign in Iowa, Ohio and Kentucky where state elections will be held this fall is under discussion. The management favors a full ticket in these states.

WHAT CAUSED THE COAL STRIKE. The coal miners' strike has brought to the public attention some interesting and important facts as to the effect of the Wilson tariff law upon this industry, and upon the miners themselves. The Wilson law reduced the rates of duty on coal from 75 per cent to 40 cents per ton. This is just about the amount of reduction in miners' wages, of which complaint is now being made and emphasized by the strike announced for July 4th. President Hatchford of the United Mine Workers' Association in a communication to the "New York Herald," indicates that the wages of miners have been reduced since 1893 an average of 30 cents per ton, which is just about the amount of the reduction in duties made by the Wilson law. Curiously this reduction in wages is thus coincident as to time and amount with the reduction in wages was a direct result of the tariff is, however, accurately shown in another and equally striking series of facts. Prior to the enactment of the Wilson law, the eastern cities and manufacturing establishment were supplied with coal largely from the Virginia and West Virginia mines. As soon as Wilson law was enacted, however, coal from Nova Scotia invaded the eastern market, driving out the Virginia and West Virginia product and compelled the mines of that section to find a market elsewhere. The result was that their coal went west instead of east as it formerly had done, and with reduced railroad rates was laid down in the markets of Cincinnati, Chicago and other western cities at such low rates that a coal war followed by a railroad rate war, was precipitated. The natural result of this and the reduction in the wages of coal miners, all of which is thus clearly traceable to the Wilson law and its reduction in duties on coal. Happily the new tariff bill now pending restores practically the McKinley-law tariff, and there is good reason to believe that the miners, as well as other labor men, and will soon see the effects of restored protection and isolated purchases--H. R. 14.

Read Letter List. The following is a list of letters received in the postoffice at Hillsboro, July 19, 1897: Mr. C. L. Albrecht, Mrs. L. O. D. S., Mrs. Alice Phillips, Mrs. G. A. Rockwood. All letters not called for by July 31 will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. One cent will be charged for each letter called for.

WASHINGTON, JULY 21.--The tariff bill has been received by the senate from the house and will be finally adopted tomorrow or Friday.

PITTSBURG, JULY 21.--Masters are at a critical stage in the coal mining regions. Bands of strikers from 1,000 to 2,000 strong are prepared to march in those mines where the men are still at work. The civil officers have bands of armed deputies from 200 to 300 strong prepared to protect the workers. It seems impossible for these large bands to maintain organization longer without casualties.

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A Woman Saved. A CASE OF INTEREST TO EVERY WOMAN.

Mrs. Henry Youngmans Tells a Story of Suffering and How She Was Cured.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Henry Youngmans, of Detroit, Mich., who resides at 1008 Grand River Avenue, said: "Ever since our last case came I was an invalid. For years I have had the most painful experience and would have to be down most of the time. After the last case was born I was unable to attend to my household. I could hardly stand up and had dizzy spells. I wanted to sleep all the time and was treated by several of the best physicians. I would have the most fearful cramps, for which hot applications were used. I used these hot applications until I killed myself severely. "Before our child was born I had been a strong, healthy woman and was scarcely ever sick. After he was born I grew weak and thin, and received scarcely any help from the medicine left by the doctors. They would not properly care for me and that the baby was too strong for me. My back seemed to be breaking and I was scarcely ever without a severe headache. "Could you tell me how many different prescriptions I have taken? I had a different plan of treatment in every case. I wore supports and laid for weeks with my limbs elevated in the paper bed. One day my husband suggested that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and he said I would be helped by them. I was discouraged and thought I must always be invalid, but said I would try a box or six boxes for 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. I had taken the bottle of medicine I then using. A few days after he brought me in a box

THE MINING STRIKE

Two Pits were Opened Last Tuesday.

THE COAL MINERS ARE STILL OUT

Miners form in one body and March from Mine to Mine, Compelling Workmen to Strike.

PITTSBURG, JULY 20.--The coal miners are still out except in a few isolated districts. In Pittsburg district three mines were closed by the owners to prevent trouble, but two pits were opened Tuesday. The manner of the strikers is to form a marching body of from 1,000 to 2,000 miners who march from mine to mine and compel workmen to strike. No violence has yet resulted for the reason the strikers have not been opposed. The food supply for so great an army is running low and there are indications that force will be used to get more.

West Virginia the Key. Few men in West Virginia have quit work of their own will. Outside agitators are responsible for the walk-outs in that state. It is conceded that if the West Virginia mines cannot be closed the strike will fail. A Wheeling special of the 20th, says: "The Fairmont managers declare that if the Watson men--about 100 in number--can be kept at work, the strike will most certainly fail. Debs spoke at River-side tonight to the Watson men but he was not so successful as at Fairmont, and no union was organized. Tomorrow he speaks in Worthington and Minersville to men of the Watson men. It is reported today that Debs has been shadowed by two Pinkerton men, and that he has been threatened with death if he goes to Kanawha. He will go however, on Thursday.

Sixteen hundred cars of coal were shipped today, the biggest shipment in seven years. There have been threats of holding up trains at Kenova and over in Ohio, and more watchmen have been placed at dangerous places. Sovereign of the knights of labor was not allowed to address a public meeting of miners in Pocahontas W. Va. PORTLAND, OR., JULY 21.--Commercial circles are agitating the putting on of a line of steamers from Portland to Alaska. One plan suggests an ocean line to the mouth of the Yukon and a line of river boats on the Yukon. VICTORIA, B. C. JULY 20.--The Empress of India, just arrived from China and Japan brings files of Oriental papers. According to the Japanese paper, Kokumin, Mr. Buck, the United States minister, has brought with him instructions to maintain as pacific an attitude as possible between Japan and the United States. The paper remarks that this is as it should be, as it would be a great pity to interrupt the friendly relations which have hitherto prevailed between America and Japan, especially over such a paltry thing as Hawaii.

PORTLAND, JULY 22.--The ocean steamer Geo. W. Elder belonging to the O. R. & N. Co., is fitting for the new Portland-Alaska line. The date of sailing has not been announced, but it is near at hand.

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How Old are You? It makes no difference whether you answer or not. It is always true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age upon a woman's beauty so deeply, as gray hair. The hair loses its color generally from lack of nutrition. If you nourish the hair, the original color will come back. That is the way that the normal color of the hair is restored by Ayer's Hair Vigor. A little more than a year ago, my hair began turning gray, and falling out, and although I tried over so many things to prevent a continuance of these conditions, I obtained no satisfaction until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. After using one bottle, my hair was restored to its normal color. It makes no difference whether you answer or not. It is always true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age upon a woman's beauty so deeply, as gray hair. The hair loses its color generally from lack of nutrition. If you nourish the hair, the original color will come back. That is the way that the normal color of the hair is restored by Ayer's Hair Vigor. * This testimonial will be found in full in Ayer's "Curebook" with a hundred others. Free. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.