

A factitious exchange remark... that Andre should have taken a cat...

What is free speech? The utterances of Debs and Sovereign at St. Louis probably cannot be said to be reasonable...

Debs declared in his St. Louis speech: "This movement has attained tremendous impetus, and will go ahead with a rush."

Hamilton then Secretary of Treasury reported to the house of representatives April 28th 1891, his views relative to the establishment of a mint.

The tendency of the times is to use machinery of greater capacity. Thus in farming big threshers driven by larger power is what has been sought.

Government by injunction. No one here seems to know just what it means as used by agitator Debs.

It was asserted last fall when it suited Mr. Bryan's purpose that he had severed his connection with the Omaha World-Herald newspaper.

In reply to this letter William H. Mills, of the Southern Pacific, sent to Mr. Bryan this letter:

BEEF SUGAR AND THE FARM.

The Scientific American discussing the relation of the beet sugar farm to the factory says "It is well to sound a note of warning with reference to one or two elementary facts, the neglect of which may bring much loss and disappointment to the well meaning but misguided husbandman in view of the widespread attention which is now certain to be given to the cultivation of the sugar beet."

"In the first place it must be remembered that there are many localities which are quite unsuited to sugar beet culture that there may be in our districts which are well adapted to sugar beet, and are, generally speaking, well adapted to best crops. It is therefore desirable that the farmer should make several tests within different parts of his farm before he commits himself to the hazard of a full crop. It will not be necessary to plant any considerable areas; small, detached patches will give him sufficient specimens to determine the value and quality of the crop. When it has been proved that his land is suitable, the next step is to ascertain the cost of delivering the beets to the nearest factory, and whether it is as much as to allow beet farming to be carried on at a profit.

"As there are only a few localities in the United States where beet sugar factories exist, it will be necessary to erect factories to receive and work up the crops, and is in making the selection of sites that the greatest forethought and care must be exercised. The factory must be centrally located with regard to the best growing district, and at the same time it must, if possible, be situated upon a railroad or have connection through its own private side tracks. If the enterprise is to compete successfully with others, it should have the various materials, such as limestone, fuel and water, within reach, and, of course, the nearer the factory is to the markets, the larger the net profits which will accrue to the farmer from the crop. It will be evident, from his recent description of manufacture, that it requires a plentiful supply of water, fuel and limestone. If any or all of these have to be brought from a considerable distance it can be seen that the profits of the undertaking will be seriously reduced. The necessity of rail connection is further evident when we bear in mind the large amount of residue in the shape of filtered cossettes. This is a valuable feed for cattle, and with reasonable transportation afforded it could be disposed of at profitable prices in the outlying country.

"When it has been proved that the soil is suitable, that the materials of manufacture are near at hand, and that a market can be depended upon any agricultural district may lay out its beet farms and build its own factory with a certain assurance that it will prove a profitable and, what is better, a permanently profitable, investment both for capital and labor."

Studying the above it will be noticed that as Hillsboro we are all the conditions necessary to the successful building of a sugar beet industry except the one item of time. Wood, water, beets, market both for sugar and byproducts are so convenient that it is thought the one thing of time can be imported so as to make industry a success.

W. J. BRYAN AND THE PRESS.

It was asserted last fall when it suited Mr. Bryan's purpose that he had severed his connection with the Omaha World-Herald newspaper but the following correspondence, hardly two months old, is without doubt a true statement of the fact that the late presidential candidate was, has been, and is as much responsible for the utterances of the World-Herald as though he sat in the editorial offices of his paper. The following paragraph is taken from the news report of the New York World:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—William Jennings Bryan not only used a pass from Sacramento to Portland during his recent visit to this coast, but he received from the Southern Pacific a pass from Ogden to San Francisco. This is shown by the following letter from Mr. Bryan to W. W. Foote, who obtain for him the Sacramento pass:

"Please get me transportation from Sacramento to Portland; with stop over privileges, and give it to Pullman conductor on to-night's train for Portland. I will call for it at Sacramento."

COAL STRIKE IS ENDED

The Miners Agree to go to Work at 64 Cents

LABOR CONVENTION ADJOURNED

Bomb was thrown as President Faure Entered the grounds of the Palace of Madinet.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 31.—The coal strike is considered settled here. The plan is to resume work at 61 cents and work pending arbitration. The direct parties in the conference adjustment are President Hatchford, of the miners, and the executive committee of the operators. A number of the latter were in the city today, and the result is that a decision may be looked for at any moment.

On the 30th of August the labor convention that has been in session for two days adjourned to meet again in Chicago three weeks hence. The closing hour of the convention was marked by windy talk bordering on insurrectionary utterances. One paragraph of Sovereign's harangue read: "It is time to bring the miners and courts face to face in this matter, and force an issue. Fill up the jails with violators of injunctions and when the men who started this movement are incarcerated, thousands of others will be found to take their place. The laboring people can vote for year but nothing can be accomplished. Let us reorganize this government. Let us stand up and assert ourselves. Behind these injunctions stand gatling guns and winchesters but we fear them not. Let us hold up the flag and tear down the courts. We stand on our dignity and will have our liberty from this time on."

Japan and the Sealing Question. VICTORIA, B. C. Sept. 1.—Japanese papers state that a commissioner is to be sent by the Japanese government to the Washington sealing conference this fall, and that he will be instructed to side with the United States as to remedial measures for the preservation of seals and sea otters.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—Eugene V. Debs spoke for an hour tonight to 500 people assembled at National hall, under the auspices of the social democracy. It was a red-hot, revolutionary talk, in which the newspapers, corporations, capitalists, courts and the whole system of government was arraigned, condemned and ridiculed.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 1.—The coal miners' strike seems on the eve of settling. The miners go back at a stipulated price which is to be finally adjusted by arbitration.

It begins to be seen that the Dingley bill will do for sugar just what republicans claim will result from adopting the protective tariff system. The sugar trust is not nearly as well satisfied with the schedule as the enemies of the bill would have us believe, but there is such a protection to the sugar beet industry that there is every prospect that capital will take hold of the matter and making its profit, will sign the death warrant of the sugar trust. The sugar beet industry is one that cannot exist except as small, comparatively, enterprises but there will be many of them and quite widely scattered so that it will be as difficult to combine them into a trust as it is to organize farmers.

The rain that has already fallen has not damaged anything, but danger lies in that which we fear may come. Should this showery weather continue for ten days, much grain would be ruined. This year the crop was spring sown and hence it is late. The cutting has been completed but the bundles yet stand in the field, and there is where farmers make a mistake. There was time for stacking most of the grain that is now out, and in stacks it would stand much rain. Of course this stacking would increase the cost of harvesting yet it is better to do that than to risk losing by rain.

The state supreme court in the celebrated Johnston Tax case from Multnomah county decides that no orders of a court made on Sunday are legal. Ties had been tried in the circuit court and the matter submitted to a jury. The jury could not agree on a verdict and was discharged on a Sunday. The Supreme court holds that such an order cannot be made on that day. This ruling practically acquiesces Day.

The Hawaiian legi-lature has been called in extra session as report states for the purpose of considering the annexation treaty.

The prospect for suffering there this winter is sickening. Men and men and men six hundred mile from their base of supplies and no transportation lines established except the backs of men. These two or three paragraphs are lines in the picture.

"Dawson is merely a collection of log huts, saloons and a mass of tents, about 600 in number. When the long nights come and the glass goes down to 65 degrees below zero, there will be intense suffering here, and I shudder to think of the result."

"Provisioners are going to be very scarce, and there is little reason to doubt that the entire town will have to go on short rations during the winter, and that scurvy will be rampant."

"The gold that will go down the river for San Francisco and Seattle will amount to about \$2,000,000. There is a lot of gold that will remain in camp, for it is used as an equivalent of money and is legal tender at 17 per cent. Of the 3000 or 4000 inhabitants, only a couple of hundred are engaged in the mining strikes. There is plenty of work a man can do for \$20 per day, and many men have paid \$250 per day or less for living, and saved the balance."

"Reports of other strikes are constantly received here, and many are authentic, so far as Stewart and Polley rivers are concerned, but nothing like so rich as the Klondyke has been reported."

Paris, Aug. 31.—On the entrance of Pres. Faure to the grounds of the palace Macteleon on his return from St. Petersburg, Russia, a bomb was exploded. Fortunately no one was injured. The police regard the explosion as the act of anarchists, and an attempt on the life of the president.

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A Wait Search.

SEVERAL YEARS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS EXPENDED. An Expert Accountant and Bookkeeper of Detroit Troubled with Hereditary Scrofula in its Worst Form—Spends a Small Fortune Seeking to Find a Cure.

James H. Wallace, the well known expert accountant and bookkeeper, of Detroit, Mich., lately had a remarkable experience, and a reporter called at his pretty home, 246 Sixth Street, to interview him regarding it. He found Mrs. Wallace in the midst of house cleaning, and after the reporter related the object of an visit Mrs. Wallace said: "You had better see Mr. Wallace at the office of C. H. Halsey & Co., 2341 Broadway, New York, on Orchard Street, and he will tell you of this experience much better than I. A visit was made to the office of the above concern where Mr. Wallace was seen. 'I am,' said Mr. Wallace, 'yet a young man, still I have suffered untold agonies and tortures. I was born with that awful hereditary disease known as scrofula, and what I suffered cannot be well described."

The first physician that treated me said it was a constitutional blood disorder and by constant treatment and diet, it might be cured. The blood purifiers and spring remedies I used only made the eruptions more numerous and more violent. I was in a fearful looking sight and in fact, in fact, which were very painful, and from which there was a constant discharge. In three years I spent over \$1000 in medicine and medical services and grew worse instead of better. I tried the medical bath, and in 1887 went to Washington, D. C., and tried the water there. I then tried some proprietary medicine, but did not receive any benefit."

One day in the fall of 1885 while reading the paper I noticed an article about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but did not give it much attention. That afternoon while moving some books I broke an ulcer on my leg. The pain was so severe that I was sick and I had to stop work. While sitting in the chair I again noticed the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills article in the newspaper which was lying on the floor. I read it carefully and immediately decided to give the pills a trial, as the account which I read had been of a case similar to mine. I went to the office of Dr. J. C. Clark, a druggist, and bought a box and took some that afternoon. I continued their use until before I had used ten boxes I noticed an improvement. I grew better rapidly and all my friends noticed the improvement, and after taking eight boxes I was not a sore on my person. I am covered with scars from the ulcers but since that time I have not seen a single indication of the old trouble. I continued the use of the pills long after I was cured as I wanted to get my system rid of that awful disease. "I had only had bought Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People at the start. I would be thousands of dollars ahead and had five years of health and happiness instead of tortures. Today I feel like a new man. I am an entirely rid of that awful disease."

DETOIT, MICH., May 7, 1897. Before me a Notary Public in and for the County of Michigan, personally appeared James H. Wallace, being duly sworn, deposed and said that he had read the foregoing statement of him and that the same was true. ROBERT E. HULL, JR., Notary Public.

WAYNE COUNTY, MICH. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are not sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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