Hillsboro Independent.

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ONE YEAR FOR
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Vol. YXV. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1897. 19.

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POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:
Glencoe, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 11:30 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. Deck, 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.

M. E. CHURCH, C. E. Cline pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. Class meeting every Sunday at 12:30 p. m. General prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Leaders' and Stewards' 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 Thursdays of each month. M. M. Pittenger, C. of H. Mrs. Belle Brown, Recorder.

Rathbone Sisters.

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

K. of P.

PHOENIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. OF P., meets in Masonic Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcome 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 second Friday in each month at 3 o'clock P. M.

K. O. T. M.

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

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT No. 24, I. O. O. F., meets on the 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 2 o'clock P. M. J. P. Hicks, [illegible] H. Locke, P. C.

GEN. RANSOM CORPS, NO. 47, W R C. MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL Hillsboro, on the 1st and 3d Fridays of each month at 2 p. m. Mrs. Crandall, Pres. Mrs. Orpha Carlile, Sec.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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HILLSBORO, OREGON.
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BARRETT & ADAMS,
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Deputy District Attorney for Washington County. Office: Room No. 13, Morgan and Bailey Block.

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HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: at residence, east of court House, where he will be found at all hours when not visiting patients.

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S. P. R. R. SURGEON,
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HILLSBORO, OREGON.
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Is now making teeth for $5.00 and $7.50 per set; best of material and workmanship. Will compare with sets costing $25. Teeth extracted without pain. Fillings at the lowest prices. All work warranted. Office: three doors north of Brick store. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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after August 3d to practice his profession at the residence of Dr. Wm. Geiger. Special attention paid to Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women and all Chronic Diseases.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

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 ..

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlin's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form. —The Banner of Liberty' Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Croup Quickly Cured.

Mountain Glen, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief—F. A. Thornton. This celebrated remedy is for sale by the Delta drug store.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject, viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes 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.

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

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.

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.

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

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

Ask your Druggist for the Kindergarten Novelty, "The house that Jack Built." He will give it to you Shileh'ls 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.

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

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.
Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

A BANK FOR FARMERS.

Eastern financiers claim that there is a sufficiency of money per capita in the United States for the use of its people. Western men, on the contrary, claim that the volume of currency has not expanded in proportion to the increase of the population of their states. To this feeling of discontent is due in a great measure the general demand of voters of all parties in that section for the free and unlimited coinage of silver into money of full redemption powers and privileges. These diverse views are the result of conditions peculiar to the respective sections.

During a residence of a number of years in St. Paul, Minn., and in the capacity of counsel for the United States Savings & Loan company of that city, I had unusual facilities for acquainting myself with the actual condition of the farmers of the twenty different states and territories it covered. I found that even in the times of greatest prosperity there was a stringency of money in farming sections, due to the lack of credit facilities for farm loans. That condition was intensified when the general crash of credit in 1893 ruined thousands of people all over the country.

With the return of a very moderate amount of business the dearth of money among the farmers continues, while in the east the surplus continues. If in the east money is a burden to its holders, the cry in agricultural sections is "more." Politico-financiers may learnedly discuss the merits or demerits of a gold standard, free silver, or a paper currency, in much the same way that a philanthropic society ofttimes debate whether it is better to feed white bread or brown bread to a starving man. One dying of thirst will not criticise the brand of wine held to his lips by a good samaritan.

It is an undeniable fact that with plenty of money in some sections, the farmer has suffered for a lack of it. Land is the basis of all values, whether for railroad purposes or the production of cereals. Without its road bed the New York Central railroad company would cease to exist, and without its great feeders in the farming section of the country it would lose its earning power. Without land the farmer could raise no crops. Without the great crops of the west and south the present boom in both stocks and produce could not have revived the energies of the nation and started the mills to running again on full time.

What will solve the problem? Our present banking system is probably as good as devised, or as the exigencies under which it was created demanded. But the national bank is not the farmer's friend. It is above him and beyond him, for, under the laws, national banks are prohibited from loaning on real estate. They are for the use of the trader, not the farmer.

The savings banks are little better, for they are hedged about with state statutory restrictions and corporate regulations. The local bank, often a a state bank but more frequently an individual banker, is the farmer's only aid and generaly his greatest enemy. Many individual bankers in agricultural sections are cormorants. It has been asserted, and probably with some truth, that the private banker with a capital of $10,000 will turn it over twice, thrice—nay, many times a year—at his 3 per cent a month, and, at last, own the collateral on which he took his mortgage.

Many loan companies, usually individual enterprises, have been organized, and have done more or less business throughout the west and south. Some have succeeded and others, in failing, have discredited western investments in the eyes of eastern men. Yet these very companies have, as a rule, been liberal with the farmers, and to the extent of accomodation have been of material aid in developing the great resources of the land. The failures of such companies have not arisen from any defect in the business as such, but in most cases from mismanagement and from that bane of all loaning companies, over-valuation. The rock on which many companies have foundered had been "breaking up"—that is, in the granting of a loan on alleged improved farms.

Recently a gentleman applied to me for a mortgage on a quarter section in North Dakota. He claimed it was improved, and that an eighty had been "broken up," that it had a house, etc. Investigation developed that a "shack" had been built, but it had disappeared. The farmer had in truth, "broken up" about eighty acres, but had abandoned it two or three years ago to the mortgage holder.

It must be admitted that farm loans are not without risk to the lender. The settler puts in every dollar he can raise, lives in a dugout, has a wife and several small children, and, after all, is only human. The temptation to raise money by mortgage to the full value of a farm in the event of a failure to make a living on the farm is natural. Once the money is loaned, the farmer can abandon his place to take up another quarter section where he can secure better returns.

Within the last ten years has sprung up a unique institutions known as national building and loan association. These companies are even now largely experimental, and it is a question if the plan would succeed when applied to farm properties. As a fact, they confine their business almost exclusively to village and suburban real estate.

Hence, after a consideration of the present credit facilities, I do not believe that the American "Credit Foncier" has yet been organized. Such a financial institution is needed for the American farmer, to protect him from the usurious toils of the local money lenders. It should be ready to advance money at moderate valuation of the land so pledged as collateral. It should be more liberal than the savings banks in terms, and with less greed for gain than the average individual banker; and also more thoroughly equipped than the ordinary loaning companies. The farmer cannot afford to borrow on the terms exacted by building loan associations. All loans should be made pro rata upon the value of the land, whether that be $1 or $100 per acre. The agricultural area is gradually but steadily increasing in value. Land which 10 years ago sold for $5 per acre now brings $25.

Taking the land solely as a basis of loan, a properly managed company could do a safe and successful business. The farmer has the land, which only needs capital or credit to make productive. The capitalist has the money to loan, and will in these times be glad to make 6 per cent upon good security, guaranteed by a responsible concern. Unite the two interests in a company properly managed and the farmer can obtain accomodation on ordinary terms, while the investor would be certain of his annual interest and of the principal at maturity.

An American land loan company should be interstate in its character, unrestricted by state lines or excluding state laws. Hence it ought to be the spring of congressional enactment with power to loan on land only, and on the basis of actual valuation by expert estimate. The principal features should be a long time loan, payable at maturity, or by installments; a fixed low rate of interest; ordinary salaries; appraisers and other safeguards of valuations; a system of debentures, etc. Such a company would afford a safe and happy monetary medium between capitalist and agriculturist.—C. B. Palmer in "Money."

SECURITY AND CHANCE.

The instinct to lay by stores for "a rainy day" is the instinct of self-preservation and of civilization. It has led to the development of life insurance companies and banks and savings institutions of all sorts. It leads the will to do to forego high rates of interest in order that the income from the wealth may be as certain and secure as possible. It is this same instinct that leads careful persons of limited means to turn to the government as the only absolutely safe custodian for their small savings.

In establishing postal savings banks a nation carries its people forward a step in civilization, inasmuch as it is giving to them an additional security against misfortune. A person who puts his savings into the post office bank will know that when hardship and want overtake him, whether because of misfortune or declining years, his money will be forthcoming. The fact that there is such a safe place of deposit provided will induce many to make provision against future want who otherwise would permit themselves to become charges upon society when misfortune overtakes them or when old age finds them unprepared to earn a support by their labor.

To the persons for whom the postal savings bank is intended the rate of interest paid on deposits is of minor importance. They want to eliminate from life the danger that in their declining years they may find themselves without the means of sustaining existence.

Congress should establish a system of postal savings banks for the people of the United States without further unnecessary delay.—Chicago Record.

The number of pupils entering the public schools during the second week of the term in Portland, which ended last Friday, was 568, which is a much larger total than was expected. This brings the number of pupils in the schools up to 8959.

Her Question.

Miss Browning—Just think! Brother Will has won a prize of $50 for a poem!

Miss Lee—You don't tell me? Soap or beef extract?—Cleveland Leader.

SETH LOW FOR MAYOR.

Municipal politics in New York are hot. Interest in the City Campaign is aroused among outsiders because of the large extent of greater New York, the number of voters who will deposit ballots, and the influence that that city has on the politics of the Nation. Free Silver Tamany has a candidate for Mayor. An independent organization styled the "Citizens' Union" has nominated Seth Low, and before this issue is before the public, the republicans will have held their convention which either endorses Low's candidacy or names a third candidate. The primaries have been held and from many wards Tracy delegates have been returned.

Low's platform has already been formulated and is in these words:

"That Municipal elections shall be entirely separate from state and national elections, to the end that the business affairs of the city may be managed upon their own merits, uncontrolled by national or state politics;

That the government of the city shall be administered independently of national or state polities, and that no candidate shall use his office for the benefit of any political organization;

That the civil-service laws shall be enforced without regard to political influence;

That the city shall retain the ownership of its franchises and shall grant them only for limited periods, and that holders of franchises shall be forced to give the public adequate service at reasonable rates;

That better rapid-transit facilities shall be secured without unreasonable delay;

That school accommodations shall be provided for all children of school age and that the efficiency of the schools shall be increased;

That the eight-hour labor day shall be enforced for all employees of the city and its contractors, and that union wages shall be paid;

That the system of small parks, baths, and lavatories shall be extended;

That the best pavements shall be laid in the most densely populated districts;

That the laws providing for the better sanitation of tenement houses shall be enforced;

That the streets shall be kept clean."

[illegible] Mr. Low himself made an important addition in a letter written by him to the Citizens' Union in June last; it was to the general effect that he would accept no nomination which imposed upon him any other obligations than such as are embodied in the chief magistrate's formal oath of office.

If the republicans endorse the Citizens' Union ticket Low will be elected. But if they name Tracy or any other man, it looks like Tammany will seat its candidate in the Mayor's chair.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

The papers all over the country are agitating the "savings bank" question, contending that their establishment would result in much good. The Gazette would be very remiss, as well as entirely out of fashion, if it did not fall into line and give its mite towards the good cause.

Man is largely swayed and controlled by the influence of example, and this characteristic of human nature makes the postal savings bank a benefit and a blessing. One of these banks being started in a community, the thrifty few begin at once to make deposits. Their example stimulates others to thrift and economy, and thus the benefits are soon carried into a large portion of the homes.

Eight per cent of the depositors in savings banks are in New England and New York. Some account for this preponderance by saying that the people there are more economical than the people in other parts of the country. The truth is that when the American character is reduced to its final analysis, it is found much the same in the west as in the east. But even if it were true that the people of New England were thriftier than the people of the trans-Mississippi, all the more would be all the greater reason why means should be provided for the cultivation of thrift in the newer sections of the country.

Throughout the United States there were in 1895 but 1017 savings banks. In Great Britian, where the population is only about half that of the United States, more than 10,000 postoffices receive deposits as agencies of the postal savings bank. In Belgium alone in 1895, 379,419 deposit books were issued to children.

It has been often said, and it is true, that if the people of the United States, with their superior resources and indomitable energy had the thrift of European nations, they would soon be the richest people on the globe. It is then the duty of statesmen to provide wise means for the cultivation of the virtue of thrift. To this end there is no better influence than the postal savings bank. Experience everywhere has proved it. The postal savings bank has been adopted by nearly every enlightened nation in the world. It is a splendid success. It is in no sense an experiment. Opposition to it is narrow, selfish and unpatriotic, and emanates either from ignorance or a jealous fear in the minds of capitalists that it would bring opposition to them, lower the rate of interest, and afford the government of the United States and the various states competition in the sale of their bonds.—Heppner Gazette.

ABOUT POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

In the office of the superintendent of the money-order system of the general postoffice at Washington is evidence which will convince the most skeptical that there exists, especially in the west, a demand for a government institution where the savings of the people may be deposited.

The money-order system was established for the accommodation of the people—those who do not enjoy bank accounts and cannot forward money by checks. While the object of the system was purely to facilitate the transaction of business by offering at a small cost the medium for transmitting money, experience has demonstrated that it is not infrequently used to guard the savings of those who are not within easy reach of banks, or fear to trust their hardearned dollars in the keeping of banks. Money orders are often obtained by persons who have a few dollars to lay away. This is made evident by the operation of the law, which declares a money order void when not presented for payment within one year. When a money order is retained by the payee beyond that period it can only be renewed by the superintendent of the system in Washington, and the number of cases where money orders have been retained for one, two, three and even more years is surprising. The records show that in most instances where money orders are not presented within the prescribed period the order was purchased by the payee with no other purpose than depositing his money where he knew it would be safe until wanted.

When the original money order has become void a duplicate is issued, upon application, by the superintendent of the system, and void duplicates are replaced by warrants upon a fund created by uncalled-for money which has been accumulated since the system has been in operation. Hundreds of cases could be given where farmers, miners, mechanics and other persons have used the money-order system for a savings bank, among the most striking being the case of a miner at Leadville, Col., who purchased an order for $2,200, payable to himself, and permitted the money to remain on deposit for 5 years. For the sake of the security afforded by depositing the money with the government he was not only willing to forego the interest which he would have received had the money been placed in a savings bank or otherwise invested, but he paid the commission demanded by the government for issuing the order.

The use of the money-order system as a savings bank is resorted to as frequently today as at any time in the past. The mails bring to the postoffice department daily numerous void orders to be renewed, and the officials who have the renewal of the orders in charge understand that the system is being used in the place of savings banks.—The Chicago Record, Sept. 11.

The spirit of the times is towards a better condition of affairs, but the swinging of the pendulum to opposite extremes should be guarded against. Says very pertinently the New York Herald: A year ago many people needed to be cheered up and spurred on; now they need to be held in check. The country is in good form, but the millennium isn't here. We are getting good prices for our products, and compared with what they cost not very long ago we shall get our coffee this year for $50,000,000 less and our sugar for $25,000,000. If we are prudent and conservative we may fairly look forward to a protracted period of prosperity, but over speculation and extravagant expenditures would bring speedy reaction. Let us remember 1892 and 1895 and profit by their lessons.

Clarence King, formerly chief of the United States geological survey, says: "The time is not far distant when a man can start out of Denver and travel to Klondike, stopping every night at a mining camp. Already two American stamp mills are pounding away on the borders of the Straits of Magellan, and the day is approaching when a chain of mining camps will extend from Cape Horn to St. Michael's. I believe we are about to enter upon a century which will open up vast resources, and will be the grandest the earth has ever known; before the end of the twentieth century the traveler will enter a sleeping car at Chicago bound via Behring Straits for St. Petersburg, and the dream of Governor Gilpin will be realised.

OVER THE STATE ITEMS

Items of Interest From All Parts of the State.

GREAT ACTIVITY ON THE MOLALLA

Hop-Buyers Offering 10 cents for Damaged Hops—Veal Scarce in Lane County.

The Harney County Items is informed that 1060 bushels of grain were threshed this season from about 25 acres of the Charles Voegtly farm near Harney, also that the N. Brown farm, near Harney, produced 3300 bushels of oats and barley this year.

G. L. Rees, who lives four miles up the river from Albany, brought to that town Friday some fine specimens of squashes. One big fellow weighed 100 pounds, and was left at the Linn county exhibition rooms. He brought in a wagonload, and they were so big that 22 of them filled a wagonbox.

Buyers are chasing all over Lane county trying to buy calves, but it is slow, tedious work, as most of the farmers have plenty of feed and pasturage to raise them and, therefore, do not part with them very often says the Eugene Guard. Sucking calves bring from $7 to $9 per head readily.

An extension of the sloping floor on which the torpedo-boats are being built at Wolff & Zwicker's, Portland, is being built out into the river about 125 feet, to facilitate the launching of the boats. The piles for the extension have been driven and the timbers are being placed on the top of them.

Contractor Robert Wakefield says that trains will be running over the new steel bridge at John Day soon, says the Astorian. Track is laid to Blind slough, where the next steel bridge will be erected. After that bridge is finished, before people realize the fact, the line will be completed to Goble, and the iron horse can travel on into Portland.

It is supposed that the last bundle of grain in Benton county has been threshed, and that all the threshing machines are now housed for the season, says the Corvallis Times. But a very small percentage of the grain that went through the rain appears to have sustained damage that prevents it from passing through the market as first-class wheat.

Grain of all kinds is turning out splendidly in the Coquille valley. On Fishtrap, wheat is running from 40 to 60 bushels per acre, oats from 45 to 100, barley from 100 to 135 per acre. George Wimer had 4½ acres of barley that turned off 552 bushels. Robison had a little less than two acres in oats, which returned 105 bushels to the acre, says the Bandon Recorder.

The Gervais Star says some of the hop yards near Gervais were abandoned on account of the presence of mold and now it is said that buyers have gone through such yards and offered 10 cents per pound for all that were left. The pickers have gone into the yards again in full force, and are dilligently at work. This has happened in the F. Heizer yard and other yards once given up are being repicked.

Curry county farmers are receiving no direct benefit from the high price of wheat. They have no wheat to sell, are eating California flour at $6 a barrel and feeding their horses on California rolled barley. The merchants of the county keep only California dried fruit for sale, while hundreds of bushels of plums have rotted on the ground in this county. There is an immense surplus of apples and pears in the county, but no one has thought of shipping fruit to market as they do in Coos county and next winter there will be the usual demand throughout the county for California canned pears and dried apples says the Port Orford Tribune.

M. Duval, of Portland has just returned from his placer mine on the Molalla river in Clackamas county. He is engaged in developing a mine owned by the Portland Placer mining company and reports great activity in the camp and great interest being taken in that mining district. He says he meets men from Portland there every few days and a large number of claims are being located and the assessment work is being done on many while a few are being developed at considerable expense. "The great point of merit in our district, said Mr. Duval in an Oregonian interview, is that both placer and quartz claims improve at every stroke. There are some people who are satisfied to do well and let Klondike lay for the next generation. I shall go back Monday with additional supplies and help and I expect to show the people of Portland something yet before the season closes, that will open their eyes to what we have at our very doors."