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POST OFFICE INFORMATION.
The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:
Going South, 8:30 a. m.
Going North, 8:30 a. 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, 7 p. m. C. E. R. C. E. Sunday at 10:30 a. m. All are welcome. Everyone cordially invited. EVAN P. HUGHES, Pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH. Corner Fifth and Fir. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. Second Sunday at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sabbath school every Sunday at 10 a. m. H. A. DASH, Pastor.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH. R. L. Shelley pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sabbath school every Sunday at 10 a. m. H. A. DASH, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH. C. E. Cline pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sabbath school every Sunday at 10 a. m. H. A. DASH, Pastor.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W. Meets every first and third Friday evening in the month. H. A. DASH, 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. H. A. DASH, Master.

M. O. F. MONTEZUMA LODGE, No. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock in I. O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome. RICHARD BEMIS, N. G.

V. P. S. C. U. MEETS every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. You are cordially invited to attend meetings. EDA ADAMS, Pres.

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. H. A. DASH, Recorder.

Rathbone Sisters. PHOENIX LODGE 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. C. E. STANLEY, Sec.

K. of P. PHOENIX LODGE, No. 34, K. of P. Meets in Masonic Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sejourning brethren welcome to lodge meetings. J. M. WALL, C. O.

A. F. and A. M. TUALATIN LODGE NO. 6, A. F. and A. M. Meets every Saturday night on or after 1st moon of each month. W. D. WOOD, W. M.

O. E. S. TUALATIN CHAPTER, No. 31, O. E. S. Meets at Masonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month. GRACE CHURCH, Secretary.

W. C. T. U. HILLSBORO, W. C. T. U. MEETS IN the Congregational Church on the 1st 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 1st, 3rd, 5th and 7th Thursday evenings of each month. L. A. LONG, Com.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT No. 24. I. O. O. F. Meets on first and third Tuesdays of each month. D. M. C. GALT, Sec.

GEN. RANSOM POST, No. 69, G. A. R. MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL ON the 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month at 3:30 o'clock P. M. J. P. HICKS, Sec.

GEN. RANSOM CORPS NO. 47, W. R. C. MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL, Hillsboro, on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th of each month at 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Orpha Carlisle, Sec.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOMAS H. TONGUE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

W. N. BARRETT, E. N. ADAMS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

BENTON BOWMAN, W. D. SMITH,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

SMITH & BOWMAN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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C. E. KINDT,
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PORTLAND, OREGON.

BAGLEY & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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H. T. BAGLEY,
ATTORNEY AND
COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

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S. P. R. R. SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

W. D. WOOD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

F. A. BAILEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND
ACCOCHEUR,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

R. NIXON,
DENTIST,
FOREST GROVE, OREGON.

A. B. BAILEY, D. D. S.,
DENTIST,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

WILKES BROS.,
ABSTRACTORS AND
SURVEYORS,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

THOS. D. HUMPHREYS,
CONVEYANCING AND
ABSTRACTING OF TITLES,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

WM. BENSON,
PRACTICAL MACHINIST,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

DR. CHAS. E. GEIGER,
WILL BE IN FOREST GROVE



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 influenza and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain'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 Chamberlain's 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 Gears Mills, Ia., 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 has always been 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.
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.

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-Bae For Fifty Cents. Guaranteed to cure catarrh, cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. 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.
Disordered 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. Shiloh'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.

CASTORIA.
To Cure Constipation forever. Take Castoria Candy Cathartic. The only safe, reliable, pure, and pleasant remedy. 50c. All druggists.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Send for free booklet. Address: Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL CIVILIZATION.

Since the Turk has turned and rent at least one of his many enemies, the small one, his friends in Europe leave a greater opportunity to make themselves heard. Bismarck, in conversation with some Austrians, declared that the Turks are really the only gentlemanly people of the Orient. The Christian nations there, the Bulgarians, Servians, Armenians, etc., he regards as thoroughly degenerate from a moral point of view, and altogether unreliable politically. As to the Greeks, their behavior during the war, and after it when asked to pay, should open the eyes of their champions. The Hellenes, Amsterdam, one of the most violently anti-Turkish papers, which can not believe that the Armenians did anything to arouse the wrath of their masters, nevertheless finds room for a lengthy article in which the advantageous position of woman in Turkey, from a legal point of view, is set forth. We take from it the following:

"The position of Turkish women in all respects better than with us. The climate is mild, the soil good, and material want is therefore unknown to the women. Young girls are as free with them as with us. The work in factories which ruins the health of many women with us, has so far, been spared their Turkish sisters. What they need is education and greater knowledge of the law. For the Koran, the only recognized law-book, favors them. According to the Koran the husband must pay for his wife—but to herself, and she is to retain free use of her money. Uneducated as the women are, they do not know how to get their rights if their fathers pocket the dowry. The same is often the case when a woman is entitled to an inheritance. It is true that a man can easily obtain a divorce; but he must recompense the wife, and pay for the education of the children until they are nine years old, during which time the mother has them under her care. Even after that she may retain them, at her own expense. Education is now progressing in Turkey, and the women will gradually learn of their rights. How they think of their position there, nobody knows, as strangers rarely meet them."

Dr. Mehemmed Enin Effendi thinks Europeans make a serious mistake in judging the needs of Eastern nations by their own wants. Orientals, he says, have much the same faults and virtues as other peoples, and they claim the right to be governed according to their own ideas, like other peoples. But the Westerner, whose greatest fault is intolerance, can not believe that other races may hold just opinions, the different from their own. In the following he endeavors to prove how biased we are in our ideas:

"In European papers one may often read a note like this: 'A terrible act of popular justice recently took place in the little American town X. A negro, who had assaulted a white girl, was in jail awaiting trial. The exasperated people stormed the jail, and took the prisoner to a public square, where he was tied to a pole, and saturated with oil, etc.'"

"The European reader then thinks as follows: 'Splendid people, these Americans; they take care that justice overtakes the evil-doer swiftly, and do not wait for their slow bureaucracy. A little rough they are, perhaps, but a young nation must be forgiven for that; at any rate, they know what's right.'"

"Now, if such things were possible among the Mohammedans, in Turkey or Morocco, the newspaper paragraph would read like this: 'An act of characteristically Asiatic (African) bestiality has recently taken place in the Turkish (Moroccan) town X. A young Christian (Jew) had been thrown into jail in consequence of the lying accusations of his enemies. A fanatical mob stormed the jail, took him to the public square, ill-treating him in the most brutal manner on the way. Arrived at their destination, the rabble tortured the unfortunate man to death in the most barbarous manner, etc.'"

"Here the reader would argue as follows, or rather the papers will do it for him: 'It is very characteristic that the authorities did not interfere. But nobody would wonder at this; Turkey has long since shown that she is neither willing nor able to defend her Christian subjects. We must interfere.'"

"That such interference encourages the dangerous elements to commit their depredations under the protection of the foreigner, your wise Westerner can not see."

Enin Effendi acknowledges that, if the European nations are really strong enough to exterminate his race as they have exterminated the American and Australian aborigines, then argument is useless. But he believes that the Oriental has greater powers of resistance, and he wishes to do his share in preventing a life-and-death struggle between races who are too equally matched to insure the speedy victory of either.

Even Cesare Lombroso thinks we Americans and Europeans have all too much to learn, to throw stones at others. Lombroso loves the English speaking peoples most, but, like the lion in Hans Andersen's 'Ugly Duckling,' he tells us disagreeable things and by that one may always know one's true friends." He says in the Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart:

"It is a mistake, tho' a very common one, to suppose that we are steadily progressing. Highly developed nations often sink to a low level, and nations advanced to an extraordinary degree in some things are strangely conservative in others. England has realized the most liberal monarchy in Europe, yet she preserves the privileges of her lords and goes too far in her religious intolerance. And practical, positive England holds to her own weights and measures, in defiance to all Europe, and to the detriment of science and trade."

"The people of the United States, the most progressive in the world, remain far behind in all arts and sciences which can not be made to return immediate results; they know of no better cure for anarchy than the gallows, and persecute the yellow and black races."—Translations made for the Literary Digest.

WAGES WILL RISE IN TIME.
Mr. Bryan, in a desperate attempt to distract attention from the return of prosperity, is calling upon laborers to demand an increase of wages. Doubtless this will come in good time. At present there is scarcely a manufacturing concern anywhere that has not unfulfilled contracts taken at a lower rate than the market for raw material now justifies. A few months ago they were willing to sell goods at any price in order to keep their works going and afford employment for the operatives dependent upon them for bread. It is always a little harder to force up the price of finished products than to advance the raw material, but this must come in due time. Meanwhile, there is a far greater abundance of work now than there was a year ago, and this is a material improvement in the condition of the laborer. According to one of the great commercial agencies the number of men at work last week even before the settlement of the bituminous coal strike, was \$40,000 in excess of those employed at the same time last year. This is a wonderful gain in itself. Then as the price of iron, steel and coal rises the wages of men engaged in mining and metal working must automatically increase in accordance with the pay-scales under which they are engaged. The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company announced last week that another twenty-five-cent rise in pig iron would mean a 10 per cent increase in the wages of its 10,000 operatives, and, of course, other furnaces must follow its example.

The good times may be a little slow in getting around, but they are bound to come to the wage earner as well as to other classes.—Courier Journal.

UNITED STATES' CLAIMS WELL FOUNDED.

A New York special of the 19th ult. says: Two British reviews for September, the Contemporary and the Fortnightly contain descriptive articles on 'The Klondyke Gold Fields.' The Contemporary article is by Harry De Windt, and the Fortnightly article by Dr. Mark S. Wade, both Englishmen. Both articles are written from actual observation at the gold fields, and both are illustrated by maps recently drawn by Englishmen, one in London, from a recent Canadian map, and the other at Fort Selkirk, on the Yukon, by Mr. Stewart Menzies, who is an attaché of the British Commission which has been examining into the question of the true boundary line between Alaska and the British northwest territory from Mt. St. Elias south to the parallel of 'Fifty-four forty.' Great Britain has for the last twenty years been claiming that the boundary line always theretofore recognized by the Governments concerned and every other is incorrect and that the true line lies from twenty to thirty miles farther west. Such an encroachment if assented to by the United States would not only give Great Britain a strip of land nearly six hundred miles long, which by every canon of treaty interpretation rightfully belongs to the United States but what is much more important just now, would give Great Britain control of that great inlet, the Lynn canal at the head of which is Dyea and probably a future seaport of great importance.

The possession of the head of this great estuary would make Dyea a British port, and relieve all future British shipping at that point from American control. But these maps just published knock the British contention to smithereens. The Fortnightly map represents the boundary as starting north from parallel 54.40 through the 'Portland Channel,' not the Behm canal as the Canadians claim, and extending around all the estuaries, including the Lynn canal to the snowy peak of Mount St. Elias. The Contemporary map gives only the northerly end of the boundary line, but it runs miles north of Dyea and the Lynn canal, and far east of Juneau, which under the British contention, is upon their side of the line.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
On Saturday morning last the Oregonian published detailed statements of the evidences of the revival of the times, from the several counties. The Hillsboro correspondent gives the following very conservative yet just resume of the conditions prevailing in this fall:

This county, being almost wholly dependent on the products of the farm, the benefits of a large crop and higher prices received this fall by the farmers for all farm products cannot be over estimated. The yield of wheat, estimated at 500,000 bushels, is one-third greater this year than last. The two warehouses here the largest in the county, have in storage 90,000 bushels as against 65,000 bushels in 1896 when none was refused. The Climax Milling Company has been refusing wheat since September 24, and the Hillsboro Warehouse Company has given notice that no more wheat will be received after today. Mr. J. Milne proprietor of the Hillsboro warehouse, estimates that not more than 16 2/3 per cent of the 1897 crop has been sold thus far, at an average of 80 cents, against an average last year of 65 cents.

The oat crop is much larger than usual and the price much more satisfactory. The oat meal plant of Mr. Milne's will run night and day during the year, and will manufacture into oatmeal over 100,000 bushels of oats, crops of which at present are being bought at 32 cents per bushel clear to the farmer. Last year this plant was idle nearly all the year.

The hay crop is under the average but is selling for increased prices. Hops were damaged about 1/3 per cent by the rain but the increased price will more than offset the damage.

The fruit crop, which is very large will not be all saved because of a lack of driers. A number of driers were built temporarily for the crop, but not enough. Already there is talk of a number of large evaporators being built during the present year to be in readiness for the next crop.

Throughout the county permanent improvements have been made in the way of new buildings and clearing up new fields, and already considerable fall wheat has been sown, although it can hardly be said that fall plowing has commenced yet. Two substantial brick buildings have been erected in Hillsboro during the summer and at present the county court is constructing a new county jail of brick, which when completed, will cost over \$5000. Substantial improvements have been made in other cities of the county. On every hand business enterprise and thrift are beginning to be manifest, a bet-

OVER THE STATE ITEMS.

Items of Interest From All Parts of the State.

THRESHED 1700 ACRES IN 46 DAYS.
Dutchman accidentally goes over a Waterwheel—Potato drying in Eugene.

The first evaporating plant in the cannery building in Eugene will be used to dry potatoes, as soon as the fruit crop is disposed of.

About 22,000 tons of rock has been dumped on the Coquille jetty this season, and a few thousand more will be necessary to complete the work for the year.

Considerable coal is being shipped from the Newport mine in Lincoln county. Last week the steamers took 1800 tons, and the same amount will be shipped this week.

Nolan & Callahan have been awarded the contract for furnishing the uniforms for the cadets of the Oregon agricultural college. This is the fifth year this enterprising firm furnished the cadets.

Fall fish are beginning to run better and the gillnetters, at Astoria, report fairly good catches. At the co-operative cannery Tuesday, one boat brought in 2700 pounds. The high boat Wednesday morning had just a ton.

W. Vidito of Alsea in Benton county, has been investing in hogs lately. Last week he rented a large pasture on the T. P. Waggoner place near Monroe, which he estimates contains an acre crop of 4000 bushels. Mr. Vidito started last Monday to drive about 80 hogs from Alsea to this pasture.

Mrs. L. H. Scott who lives near Wapinitia, in Wasco county while gathering mackinaclops one day last week was bitten on the hand by a snake supposed to be a rattler. She at once went to the house and applied bluing or indigo to the wound. Whether it was the efficacy of the bluing or that the snake was of a non-poisonous variety, the bite had but little effect upon her.

This Eastern Oregon paper finds that a frog can show gratitude. It has one that has made its home in The Observer building two years. Blinky was having some fun with it one day last week which the frog did not enjoy. It was rescued and set free after which it returned to its protector's hands and nibbled flies as usual but with a greater sparkle in its eyes and much improved notes in its croaking.

Asa Alexander and T. Burnett have returned to Corvallis from a hunting trip on Gates creek 31 miles beyond Eugene. They captured two of the 60 deer killed in the vicinity during the week they were camped there. A buck, two does and three fawns were killed with two shots by one man during their stay. The shooter used a shot-gun and fired while the deer were drinking in the creek says the Corvallis Times.

Chris Simpson a Holix farmer, who is among those that 'struck it rich' in Umatilla county grainfields this year, just closed the purchase of the W. O. Warren place near Warren station. Mr. Simpson is exchanging \$9000 in cash for this fine wheat farm which consists of 360 acres. He had a large crop this year and feels that Umatilla county land is the best possible investment to make with the proceeds. He has 20,000 bushels yet to sell.

W. P. Temple and William Hawn finished threshing in Umatilla county lately, with their side hill combine. They harvested 1700 acres, all told in 46 actual working days. They took care of their own crops only, Mr. Temple having about 900 acres and Mr. Hawn 700 acres. The land, which is located north and northwest of Pendleton, ranged from 12 to 27 bushels per acre and averaged about 20 bushels of fairly good wheat. Some of it had been damaged by hail which cut down the yield.

Last week a prospector was floating down Snake river on a rudely constructed raft, which served the purpose of a boat, en route to the Seven Devils, and some of the numerous bars below Huntington, he had to pass the place where Mr. Ruckman, at the mouth of Powder river, says the Baker City Democrat. Mr. Ruckman has a large wheel that holds the water out of the Snake river to a bar he is mining. In some unaccountable manner the prospector, who is a Dutchman, allowed his raft to get into the current, which drew the raft and the Dutchman into the wheel. In a few seconds the whole outfit was drawn through blankets, rocker, grub, Dutchman and all. Strange as it may seem the man escaped with about enough clothes on him to wad a shot gun, a wetter but wiser man. The balance of the outfit was swept down the stream. The only explanation the Dutchman gave was, 'Mine Gott! Dat wheel!'

THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

It will be remembered that the bill providing a monetary commission failed to become a law at the special session of congress at which the tariff bill was passed. At the recent meeting of financiers held at Indianapolis an unofficial committee was appointed composed of prominent financiers and publicists, to wit:

George F. Edmunds.....Vermont
J. C. Laughlin.....Illinois
C. S. Fairchild.....New York
Stuyvesant Fish.....New York
C. Stuart P. Hutton.....Pennsylvania
T. G. Bush.....Louisiana
J. W. Fries.....North Carolina
George E. Leighton.....Missouri
Robert S. Taylor.....Indiana
Louis A. Garrett.....California
W. B. Dean.....Minnesota

It will be the duty of this commission to investigate the needs of financial reform, and report thereon, together with the best method of reaching such reform. Of course its work will be entirely voluntary and will settle nothing. But it will certainly tend to enlightenment on a subject regarding which legislators sadly lack enlightenment, and no congress sincerely desirous of repairing the defects of our currency system could afford to ignore the labors of such a commission.

It is composed of men of character and ability. Every one is a 'sound-money man,' that is, opposed to fiat money in every form, and all have made a study of monetary science.

Ex-Senator Edmunds, one of the purest and most scholarly public men who ever served the country, will probably head the commission.

Mr. Laughlin, in the Courier-Journal's opinion, is better equipped to be on such a commission than any other man in the United States. Formerly occupying the chair of Political Economy at Harvard, later engaged in active business and now a member of the faculty of the Chicago University, there is no man in the country with sounder ideas of finance, with more thorough knowledge of the subject or whose writings thereon are accepted as of higher authority. The commission would have certainly been incomplete without him.

Mr. Fish is the well-known President of the Illinois Central Railway, a close student of banking and understands the question of national finance in both its theoretical and practical aspects.

Mr. Patterson is highly regarded as a financier in Philadelphia, and was the president of the Indianapolis conference under whose authority the commission was created.

Of the other members the Chicago Times-Herald says: 'Messrs. Bush and Fries are representative Southern financiers and business men, particularly acquainted with the financial and banking necessities of the South, upon which both have written in a way to command attention.'

'Col. George E. Leighton is a well-known lawyer and public spirited citizen of St. Louis. He is President of the Board of Trustees of Washington University, and also President of the Missouri Historical Society. He is used to dealing with large affairs, and will bring to the labor of the commission great practical knowledge of finance.'

'Robert S. Taylor is of the same broad type as Col. Leighton, well informed and highly competent. Ex-President Harrison recommended his appointment to this commission in the strongest terms.'

'Mr. Garnett was long connected with the San Francisco mint, and has made a study of financial and economic questions. He will speak with authority on the needs of the Pacific coast.'

'Mr. W. B. Dean, of Minnesota, will be a representative of the Northwest. He is at the head of the Dean Hardware Company, of St. Paul, and is a thoroughgoing business man.'

While Congress has not been heretofore much influenced by outside commissions, this one has the hearty sympathy of the National Administration and its report may likely be approved and recommended by President McKinley. At all events, it is safe to expect only good results from its work.

President Diaz in his message to congress does not seem to agree with those knowledgeable silverites in this country who are proclaiming that her debased silver standard is making Mexico more prosperous than ever. He speaks of the 'difficult period confronting the nation,' due to the decline of silver and says: 'Unfortunately the present fiscal year does not begin under as good auspices as the previous one for the excessive weakness and fluctuations of silver, often sudden and violent in its character, have so influenced economic situations of the country that it is demanding the serious attention of the government and has caused the adoption of measures of prudence, all expenses not absolutely necessary being postponed or reduced.'

Perhaps after all our silverites' idea of prosperity in Mexico is that of the calamity, based on the knowledge that its government is having trouble in making both ends meet.