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Vol. XXV. HILLSBORO WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1898. No. 35.

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Secretary of State ..... Harrison R. Kincaid
Treasurer ..... Philip Metschan
Supt. Public Instruction ..... G. M. Irwin
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Recorder ..... E. L. McCormick
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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 of 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, R. A. Adkins, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. League meeting every Sunday at 6:30 p. m. General prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Leaders' and Steward's meeting the third 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
ESQ. SCHOFIELD, Master,
ANNIE IMBRIE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

MONTEZUMA LODGE, NO. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, in I.O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome.
RICHARD BEMISH, N. G.
D. M. C. GAULT, Sec'y.

Y. P. S. C.

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

Degree of Honor.

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

Rathbone Sisters.

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,
MRS. M. A. HOUSE, M. E. C.
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 welcomed to lodge meetings.
J. M. WALL, C. C.
L. A. LONG, K. of R. & S.

A. F. and A. M.

TUALITY LODGE NO. 6, A. F. & A. M., meets every Saturday night on or after full moon of each month.
W. D. WOOD, W. M.
R. CRANDALL, Secretary.

O. E. S.

TUALATIN CHAPTER, NO. 31, O. E. S., meets at Masonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.
MRS. W. D. HARE, W. M.
GRACE CRONKITE, Secretary.

W. C. T. U.

HILLSBORO, W. C. T. U. MEETS IN the Congregational Church on the 3rd 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 second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month.
L. A. LONG, Com.
BENTON BOWMAN, R. K.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT No. 24, I. O. O. F., meets on first and third Tuesdays of each month.
D. M. C GAULT, Scribe.

GEN. RANSOM POST, NO. 69, G. A. R.

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

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

MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL Hillsboro, on the 1st, 3rd 5th Fridays of each month at 2:30 p. m.
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H. T. BAGLEY,
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Deputy District Attorney for Washington County.
OFFICE: Room No. 13, Morgan and Bailey Block.

JOHN T. WHALLEY. LORING B. STEWART.

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PORTLAND 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.
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The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The verdict of the New York jury, in awarding Antony Comstock 6 cents damages for an alleged libel suit against him, is perhaps the worse setting down any man in this country ever had. Comstocks campaign, against the circulation of immoral books, while it has a foundation object which all good people applaud, has been carried on by such methods that the approval of the public has not only been with held but as this verdict implies a decidedly adverse sentiment exists against both him and his works. This leads to the thought that there must be as much attention paid to methods of reform as to the reform itself. Reformers by their offensive methods defeat their work be it never so meritorious and then indulge in ill-timed railings touching the wickedness of man.

The Klondike rush has commenced for the season, as is evinced by the crowd of passengers and the vast quantity of freight which the Elder took from Portland on the trip just started upon. She will be followed by the steamer Oregon loaded to her fullest capacity.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course with the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olagah, Ind Ter. Chief. This is the only remedy known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia should keep the remedy at hand The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlin's Pain Balm costs no more and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following from L. G. Bagley, Hueneme, Cal. are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years." It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by the Delta Drug Store

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.

After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. The 25 and 40 cent sizes for sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money

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

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

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

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

A RUBBER.
ST. JACOBS OIL
FOR
SORENESS AND STIFFNESS.
It cures in two or three vigorous rubs.

FOR CURRENCY REFORM

Abstract of Report of the Monetary Commission.

NEW BANKING SYSTEM PROPOSED.

To Substitute Bank Notes For Treasury Certificates and Do Away With the Deposit of Bonds With the Government. The Whole Scheme In Detail.

The report of the monetary commission, containing the plan of currency reform proposed by it, together with a full discussion of the subject and a mass of valuable statistics and other information, has been sent out by the executive committee of the Indianapolis convention. Following are the main points of the argument and the plan in detail:

The Standard.

The most serious evil of our present situation is the threatened degradation of our monetary standard.

The concurring habits of individual mankind fix the standard by which to measure the value of labor and property.

Governments cannot try to change this standard without making mischief.

The standard thus fixed is now gold. This is a fact of civilization.

Government, if it serves the people well, accepts this fact and records it in law.

As an immediate means toward this end we recommend that it shall be provided by law that all obligations of the United States, existing and future, shall be payable in gold except when otherwise expressly provided. By the wise and courageous action of its executive officers the government has upheld that standard by paying its obligations in gold, but until such payment is required by law and the door thus closed to all question as to the meaning of the word "coin" in the obligations of the government we shall not have an established gold standard in the full sense of those words.

Demand Obligations of the Government.

At the present time the government has no fund for the payment of its demand obligations except the general balance in the treasury applicable alike to the payment of all dues. Our revenues are uncertain in amount, and our expenditures are large and growing and liable to vary. It is therefore uncertain whether we shall have at any particular time an adequate fund for the redemption of the demand obligations without recourse to borrowing. Borrowing is an ineffectual resource, because under the law as it stands the notes which have been paid must be returned to circulation, and so may be used over and over to draw out the borrowed gold. The issue of bonds, moreover, rests with the executive department, and whether it will be resorted to or not will depend upon the personal views and discretion of the officials at the head of that department. More serious still is the fact that it is in the power of the executive department as the law now stands to decide whether the government notes shall be paid in gold or in silver. An end should be put to this anomalous and hazardous situation by making specific and adequate provision for the payment of the demand obligations and directing in the law that such payment shall be in gold at the demand of the holder.

A paper currency issued by the government and circulating year after year without redemption educates the people in false notions concerning money. It appears to those who do not look at it critically to derive its value from the "government stamp." It ceases to be regarded as a promise to pay money and seems to possess the virtue of money in and of itself, and it is so easy to create it that when times grow hard the call for more is perfectly natural. There can be no doubt that the aberration of judgment on the money question by so many of our people in recent years has been largely due to the miseducating influences of the greenback currency.

Such a currency also lacks the important quality of automatic adaptability to the varying demands of business. A paper currency created by legislation is fixed in volume by the law of its creation and can neither contract nor expand in response to those varying conditions which are bound to occur in the affairs of men.

More important than this is the fact that such a currency puts upon the government a burden in the maintenance of the credit of all the financial institutions of the country. If the government should fail to redeem its notes, all bank notes, bank deposits, insurance losses and debts and dues of every kind not specifically payable in gold would be payable in the depreciated paper or in silver. Every passing incident, therefore, which raises an apprehension, however slight, of a possibility, however remote, that the government may be unable or unwilling to maintain gold payment of its obligations sends a nervous tremor through the whole business system of the country. Sovereign government cannot be compelled to pay its debts. It pays them only when it wills so to do, and the existence of doubt in the public mind as to the continuance of the will of our government to pay its demand obligations in money satisfactory to the holders thereof is a serious drag on business enterprise.

The existence of a large outstanding debt payable on demand is also a source of weakness to the government in its international relations. Modern warfare is so expensive that it is almost as much a matter of money as men. A nation suddenly confronted by the alternative of war or dishonor would be greatly handicapped by a large demand debt which it must provide for at once.

Great additional force is given to this consideration by the fact that it would be scarcely possible for this nation to engage in war in its present situation—counting as part of the situation the imperfect development of clear conceptions on the subject of money in the minds of the people—without a suspension of specie payments and a resort to further issues of government notes. There is no doubt that if our government were relieved of its existing demand obligations and our currency system put in working order upon a gold basis it would be entirely possible for us to go through a war without suspension of specie payment or any derangement of our monetary system. If war should come, the value to the country of the ability to thus avoid the indirect losses following from depreciated currency, inflated prices and financial demoralization would be so great that the burden of paying off now our demand obligations would be as nothing in comparison.

We have a total volume of paper and silver in circulation amounting to $908,728,087, all resting for its value on the credit of the government, less only the bullion value of the silver. That credit is maintainable only as a whole. The paper of the United States could not be dishonored and its silver upheld. It is necessary, therefore, that the government should keep a large reserve fund in gold. Such a fund in the hands of the government is defenseless against attack. In countries where the government has no demand debt outstanding and the gold reserve is held by banks the nation's stock of gold is capable of some degree of protection through the rate of interest charged for loans. But our government has no such resource. Its great gold reserve is an open mine free to all who bring its notes. And as the entire monetary system of the country hangs upon that one reserve the situation is one of uncertainty and hazard against which no insurance is possible.

As against these serious disadvantages there is no advantage which can possibly be claimed for paper money in the form of government notes over any other form of paper money equally good except the saving of interest on so much of the public debt as is represented by the notes. But this supposed economy is more apparent than real. Indeed when we consider all the facts such notes are an extremely costly form of money.

In order to create the gold reserve required for resumption in 1879, bonds were sold to the amount of $95,000,000. During 1894-6 $262,315,400 more were sold to protect the same reserve. The situation was then complicated by a deficit in the revenue, and it may be said that the necessity for the later sales arose partly from that cause. Not to enter upon that question closely, it is clear that with interest to pay on $357,000,000 of indebtedness incurred chiefly, if not wholly, in consequence of the existence of the government notes and $100,000,000 of reserve lying idle in the treasury, the saving in interest by the United States notes is a small gain compared with the unending burden of providing for their redemption. We have already redeemed them in gold nearly twice over—$548,681,016—since 1879, and they are all outstanding yet.

Worse than this, however, is the injury which results from the element of uncertainty which is inseparable from such a currency. Such injury is none the less real because it may be unperceived. It may go long unnoticed, like friction in machinery or malaria in the air, but it has its effect nevertheless, and when it reaches an acute manifestation, such as we have experienced within the last five years, the loss occasioned is beyond computation.

The Silver Currency.

We have $354,355,031 of notes of $5 and under and $60,196,788 of silver dollars in actual circulation, making a total of $414,551,819 of current money in use, exclusive of gold, in denominations of $1, $2 and $5. Our total stock of silver dollars is $454,713,792. This is an excessive quantity to have at the existing discrepancy between their legal and actual values. But with further coinage of them discontinued and their parity assured by the exchange of gold for them on demand it is better to retain them as they are than to attempt a final solution at this time of the problem which they present. By withdrawing all silver certificates over $5 and all other notes under $10 a place will be made for nearly all the silver dollars in a way which will give the country the full benefit of them for current use without imposing upon the treasury any serious burden in their maintenance.

Banking System.

The chief difference of the proposed from the existing system of bank notes is that it gradually does away with the requirement that there shall be a deposit of bonds with the government as a condition for the issuance thereof. As now the notes are to be a first lien upon all the resources of the banks, including the stockholders' liabilities. This change is necessary because of the scarcity of United States bonds, and the attempt to substitute other bonds would lead to many evils. The change is wise because it permits the issuance of notes in the way and at the time when and for the purpose for which they would be issued under natural conditions if no law prevented. Such a system would more perfectly than any other give the country a circulating medium. It would readily and quickly adjust itself from season to season to meet the wants of the business of the country requiring bank notes for its convenient transaction.

Under the present system the problem presented to a bank when its customers call for currency is not the amount of its own assets, but its ability and desire to make an investment in something quite apart from its usual business as a bank, in order that it may be in a position to provide a man who wishes to move property or employ labor with the tools most convenient at the time for his purpose. Notes secured as herein provided cannot fail to be safe because, being based upon all the resources of all the banks issuing them, they are based upon the whole business of the country, and that business is the thing which gives life and value to all securities, government, municipal, railway and individual obligations. Should all the resources of the banks ever so shrink in value as not to be ample security for the amount of notes that could be issued under this plan, then all other securities, even government bonds, would become valueless. The banks are bound together for the security of these notes to accomplish the same purpose that the deposit of bonds is intended to accomplish—namely, to guard against loss through the misfortune or bad management of single banks—and thus save the holder of a bank note the need of ascertaining the standing of any bank The objection that is sometimes made that the larger banks in the great cities would not issue notes because of an apprehended liability for other banks, is shown by statistics to be groundless. The year of largest bank failures was 1893, but had all the banks of the country then issued notes up to 80 per cent of their capital the amount of their assessment to make good the ascertained deficiencies of that year up to the time of the comptroller's report of 1896 would have been only a small fraction of 1 per cent. Had 80 per cent of the capital of all national banks been issued

Continued on fourth Page.

HANNA.

Marcus Hanna is re-elected senator from Ohio. This is the best thing that could be done. While the senator is perhaps not the best man for place in the state, he was the candidate of the party, made so by the republican state convention. It was his fight and he won. The opposition to him was brought about by the silverites who used the jealousies of some Ohio republicans to further their own ends in the hope that the republican party might be disrupted and they failed. It will take Kurtz and Bushnell many years to recover if they ever do. When a traitor wins he is sometimes forgiven, but if he looses, never. It will have the effect of preventing chism in the party. Mr. Hanna is sound on all republican questions and will strengthen the hands of the administration. It would have been a national calamity if he had been succeeded by a silverite at this time when votes for the maintainance of the national credit and honor are so badly needed in the senate.—Plaindealer.

It is to be regretted that some of the factionists in Oregon could not see the matter in that same light instead of engaging in factional fights and consorting with populists as they have done in times past.

IN RETROSPECTION.

The way the dictatorial democratic leaders are attempting to lead the populists of Lane county to the slaughter reminds us of the comparative vote of the two parties at the last regular election.

The populists cast 1270 votes for W. S. Vanderburg, for congress, while democracy brought up the rear with 1089 for their candidate, Myers. The populist cast 1081 votes for Joseph Gaston, an attorney of no judicial standing, for supreme judge, while the democrats only had 1030 for Judge John Burnett one of the oldest and best known lawyers of the state. The populists polled 1094 votes for Elmer Yarnell, of Mohawk, after he had been betrayed by the democrats who had promised him a fusion support while Spencer, democrat, who was too honest to be dictated to by the ring only led Yarnell by 542 votes.

And so it went, populists leading he democracy; and now democracy is dictating for an other attempt at fusion. The insult heaped upon the populists by such presumption is simply appalling and the effort will over reach its mark as far as it did two years ago, and the republicans will elect their ticket assisted by all the loyal voters who put principle above spoils, and their county and state above personal spite.—Register.

SHADE OF JEFFERSON!

The Times argues for initiative and referendum, which like fiat money, are the unsubstantial fantasies of populistic dreams. Local democrats are too practical to really believe in such impracticable schemes, but they want the paying offices and will accept anything in the way of belief that the populists can invent.

But the Times argues for the initiative and referendum from the Oregon legislative fiasco, and among other things says: "organization of the session certainly meant repeal of the undesirable laws, and the organization was again prevented." To the credit of the Times, it did not uphold the holdup. But every populist elected to the legislature helped prevent the organization of the house, and yet it is those same populists and the party they represent who are behind this demand for the initiative and referendum. No wonder the plain, everyday citizen not given to ics and isms, looks upon the initiative and referendum proposition as a sly scheme of selfish politicians—pretty on the outside, but loaded.—Gazette.

THAT 1890 PLANK.

In 1890, Harvey Scott was waited upon by the committee from the state convention in his private room and to him was submitted the platform which received his hearty approval and was by the convention at that time adopted.—Portland Tribune.

The cause of the calling up of the circumstances of the adoption of the state republican platform in 1890 is because it contained a declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver. The writer was a member of that convention, and secretary of the committee on resolutions. The platform was not prearrangod, but nearly every member had a plank to offer. Mr. Scott was not waited on in his private room but came to the committee room, probably by invitation. and was shown the platform. The silver plank did not meet his approval and other members objected thereto. But if the writer's memory is not at fault, J. F. Halloran, then of Clatsop county, and formerly a Nevada man, said it would do no harm and would please the mining element about Baker City. That plank, that not 20 men in that entire convention noticed or thought anything of, has been the cause of untold mischief in the party. The attention of the convention was centered on the tariff and local questions. Silver was not then an issue. What ever may have been the party's attitude on the silver question in this state then, it is squarly against the silver folly now and will so remain unless proved to be in the wrong.—Plaindealer.

Polk county's republican county court in appointing judges and clerks of election has disregarded the ballot law, and has given the democrats and populists a standing and representation on the election board. However, their action will have to be verified by petition on the official ballot at the June election. There was no such a thing as a democratic, populist or union party ballot cast at the last election. The ballot was "democrat, populist, silver-republican," representing one party. If the Polk county court intends to stand with everything that is against the republican party, they had better come out and say so, and not try to run any "sandy" on the boys.—Dallas Observer. There are some men so timid and fearful lest they be unfair that they lean to the outside and in fact are unfair to their friends. The Polk county court is probably made up of that variety.

I hope to see it (the republican party) go down in 1900, and I pledge you that I will do everything in my power to drag it down.—Senator Teller. Very few people are worrying over the fate of the republican party half so much as the distinguished senator from Colorado. No one expects him to do otherwise than to labor against its success, and, as far as we know they are doing business at the same old stand without soliciting aid from that source. Senators Mantle and Cannon who withdrew from the same convention for the same reasons find other means of consolation, or vengeance if you please, without announcing their future intentions at every opportunity afforded them.—Independence Enterprise.

The Grant's Pass Courier says that E. M. Corbus, superintendent of the Powell's Creek Hydraulic Mining Company, has returned from San Francisco, where he went to purchase the necessary hydraulic plant to equip the company's extensive property on Powell's creek. He brought up with him two No. 1 giants and 1400 feet of hydraulic pipe, varying in size from 36 inches down to 6 inches. The company now has in its employ 50 men building a ditch 1½ miles long, 6 feet wide at the top, 3 feet wide on the bottom and 3 feet deep.

Columbia county is now reaping good results from its efforts to collect delinquent tax in the past. When the county has secured a lien upon the land, it has been shown that the lien works to perfect satisfaction, so far as the county is concerned. During the recent term of county court more than $700 was collected on land redemptions, which the county held as security for taxes. Out of this amount the county made a profit of over $200, accruing from costs and interest, the latter averaging 25 per cent.

The federation of labor asks congress to "stop the indiscriminate and dangerous use of the writ of injunction." Why? Has any harm ever befallen a person or corporation because of the enforcement of the writ? It has often called a halt on lawless mobs, and angry litigants, who otherwise would have worked mischief before the ordinary machinery of the law could be brought to bear. It deprives no man of his rights. Its object is to protect. He who expects to obey the law and do equity is not complaining of the writ of injunction.

Snow balling in the vicinity of California orange groves, is an unusual pastime that is said to have been indulged in one day not long ago. No damage is reported, but they cannot have very much of that kind of business without serious results. It might be fun for the boys for a few hours, but it would be fatal to the oranges, at least Florida found it so.

If it is true the silver forces are thinking of placing Messrs. U'Ren and Barkley on their ticket for the June election, we are unable to comprehend Mr. Cooper's admonition to the convention of silver forces at Portland Friday, "Put only true and incorruptible men on guard."—Enterprise.

A brother editor describes a situation which is known in every newspaper office when it says that a man doesn't think of his mother's feelings when he gets into a disgraceful scrape, but he expects the editor to have the tenderest regard for that mother's feelings, and to omit mention of his name in telling the shameful story.

The documentary evidence upon which W. S. U'Ren was tried before the populist committee of Clackamas county has been made public, and is rich, rare and racy reading, but the committee exhonorated U'Ren just the same.—Plaindealer.

OVER THE STATE ITEMS

Items of Interest From All Parts of the State.

TWO BOATS FOR THE KLONDIKE

James Petts of Lamati, Brutally Assaults his 17-year old Sister.

The Moro Observer says that there will be a quarter more wheat produced in Sherman County this year than was grown there in 1897.

The tax levy for Clackamas county is for general fund 12 mills, school 7, road 4, and state 3½; Total 26 5. Last year the levy was for all purposes 27.2.

Fox, the newly appointed Collector of Customs has resigned his place on the state board of pilot commissions. And now Gov. Lord has to decide among a lot of anxious candidates.

Krutz of Ohio and Jonathan Bourn of Oregon, had better organize a company and go into the business of holding up State legislatures in the interests of the minority.—Sheridan Sun.

A woolen mill is projected for Portland. It is a little surprising that the metropolis has not before this had a factory of that kind seeing there are so many at other towns in the state.

It is said that ore reduction works are to be installed at Oswego or some other point near Portland of a capacity sufficient to handle 400 tons per day. Oswego is considered because of the fine water power and the fine wood supply.

The farmers' short course began at the Oregon agricultural college last Tuesday. There seems not to be the interest manifested in this feature of the college work that its benefits warrant. Up to a recent date there had been no applicants for admission to the course but it is possible that a sufficient number may yet come in to give the instructors sufficient encouragement to prepare for the work another year.

Glen Powers, of Eugene, received from the East recently two boats that he expects to use on a trip to the Klondike, The boats are 16 feet long each, and weight 80 pounds. A casing enclosing a large pneumatic tube completely encircles the upper edge of the boat thus insuring safety from sinking in case the boat should be punctured and filled with water. One of the boats was tried on the river at Eugene and was found to be satisfactory.

James Petts, of Lamati, a married man, aged 21, years last week went to his fathers place, 3 miles east of Lemati, and demanded that his sister aged about 17, years, cook his dinner at once. As she had just finished the family meal and the same thing had occurred several times prior, she refused. The Eugene Guard says that he then knocked her down and struck her a number of times with his fist, bruising her badly. In fact, the father had to pull his son off his daughter by great force He also told her that if she dared to complain he would kill her. Notwithstanding the threat, the sister went to Cottage Grove and swore out a warrant for the brute, and he was arrested.

A game of indoor baseball was played between the pink and the blue teams of the Y. M. C. A. in Salem in their gymnasium hall. The pinks won by a score of 12 to 9. The members of the association have divided themselves into teams for a contest to see which can secure the largest membership and turn the most money into the treasury during the month. The ladies' auxillary is also divided into teams to co-operate with the Y. M. C. A. The teams have chosen colors, one selected pink, the other blue, and they have taken their names from their colors. The teams comprise the entire membership of the Y. M. C. A. and the ladies auxillary and each member wears a ribbon of his or her color. The teams are soliciting members for the association and a little ribbon bow of pink or blue is pinned on every new acquisition. Pink or blue ribbon is encountered on every hand now, and enthusiasm is growing. A musicale, the proceeds of which will be given to the pinks, was given at the residence of ex-Gov. Moody, last Wednesday night. Tug-of-war, taffy-pulls and other forms of amusement are in contemplation the proceeds to go toward swelling the funds of the pinks and the blues. The contest will end January 31st when, at a public meeting, the funds of each team derived from membership fees and entertainments will be turned into the association treasury. The side turning in the largest amount will be declared the winner and all its members will be treated to a turkey dinner, while the loosing team will be given plain mush. That is the news report. Query: Will the spiritual life of the members be quickened by this spurt?