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HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1898.

STATE OFFICERS. E. Wolverton R. S. Rean F. A. Moore A. McBride Judge Fifth District Attorney Fifth District COUNTY OFFICERS. Commissioners.

A. B. Carly George H. Wilcox Austin Crasp L. E. Wilkes C. L. Large Assessor.... Surpoil Superintendent OREGON CITY LAND OFFICE. "A word to the wise is sufficient' Chas. B. Moores and a word from the wise should be Wm. Garloway .. sufficient, but you esk, who are the wise? Those who know. The off CITY OFFICERS repeated experience of trustworthy W. N. Barrest, Mayor Thos. Tucker J. M. Greear W. H. Wehrung R. Wazgener persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's doard of Treatee Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market G. H. Wilcon

remedy and nearly all other cough

medicines manufactured, which

shows conclusively that Chamber-

lain's is the most satisfactory to the

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

THOS H. & E. B. TONGUE,

HILLSBORO, OREGON.

BARRETT & ADAMS,

HILLSBORO, OF SGON

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SMITH & BOWMAN, A TTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

HILLSBORO, OREGON. OFFICE: Rooms 6 and 7, Morgan block.

BAGLEY & BROWN,

Rooms: 1, 2, and 3, Shute Bulling.

H. T. BAGLEY.

HILLSBORO OREGON.

Deputy District Attorney for Washingson County,
Office: Room No. 13, Morgan and
Saties Book.

OHN T. WHALLEY. LOBING B. STEWART.

WHALLEY & STEWART.

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OFFICE: 415 Chamber of Commerce

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HILLSBORO, OREGON.

J. P. TAMIESIE, M. D.,

HILLSBORO, OREGON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: corner Third and Main Streets. Office hours, 8:30 to 12 a.m., I to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone to residence from Brock & Seis' Drugstore at all hours. All calls promptly attended,

W. D. WOOD, M. D.,

DHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

HILLSBORO, OREGON.

OFFICE: in Chenette Row. REFIDENCE

F. A. BAILEY, M. D.

ACCOUCHEUR.

HILLSBORO, OREGON.

A. B. BAILEY, D. D. S.

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C. E. GEIGER.

FOREST GROVE OREGON.

PHYSICAN AND SURGEON.

DENTIST,

DHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND

DHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

COUNCELOR-AT-LAW.

A TTORNEYS-AT-LAW. HILLSBORO, OREGON. Resident agent for Royal Insurance Co.

ATTORNEY AND

Overce: Rooms 3, 4, a 5, Morgan Block

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Notary Public.

the Delta Drug Store.

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

Secorder

Justice of Pence

The natis close at the Hillsboro Post liftee, daily: Glencoe, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Glencoe, West Union, Bethany and Ceda Mdi, at 11:20 s. ie. Going South, 8:30 a. in. Going to Fortland and way-offices, 6:55 s.

m. and 4 p. m. For Farmington and Laurei. 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. Sab, bath school at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Y. P. S. C. E. Sanday at 6:30 p. m. All services will be short, bright, interesting and helpful, Everyone cordially wet ome. EVAN P. HUGHEE, Pastor.

L'VANGELICAL CHURCH.—Corner Verning 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. Dech, pastor.

F 188T Christian Church, R. L. Shelley pastor, Baseline and Third. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 730 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.
Presching every Sabbath morning and
Evening Sabbath achool every Sabbath at
10 A. A. I cague investing every Sunday at
20 P. General prayer meeting every
Thursday evening. Leaders' and Steward's
meeting the third Tuesday evening of each

A. O. U. W. HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W., meets every first and furd Friday evening in the month.
DOS. KLINEMAN, M.JW.
P. H. BAUGHMAN, Recorder.

Daughters of Rebekah. 11.1.SBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO. 54, L. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' SARAH WILLIAMS, N. G.

P. of H. ILLISBORO GRANGE, NO. 78, meets and 4th Saturdays of each month. Bass, Schopfeld, Master,

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

Y. P. S. C. M EETS very Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. You are

rdially invited to attendits 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 menth. M. M. Pittenger, C. of H. Mrs. Belle Brown, Recorder.

Rathbone Sisters. DECENICIA TEMPLE NO. 10, R. S. S. P. R. R. SURGEON.

K. of P. PHENIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. OF P., meets in Massinic Hall on Monday vening of each week. Sojourning brethren elcomed to lodge meetings. OBGates, Kor R&C

A. F. and A. M. PUALITY LODGE NO. 6, A. F. & A. M. meets every Saturday night on or afternil moon of each month.
W. D. WOOD, W. M.

R. CRANDALL, Secretary.

0. E. S. TUALATIN CHAPTER, NO. 31, O. E. S., meets at Massonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.

Mus. W. D. HARE, W. M.

W. C. T. U.

H IIA.SBORO, W. C. T. U. MEETS IN
the Congregational Church on the
tel Friday in each month at 3 o'clock P.

K. O. T. M. VIOLA TENT, NO. 18, K. O. T. M., meets in Old Fellows' Hail, on sec-and fourth Thursday evenings of each moath, L. A. LONG,

RESTON BOWMAN, W ASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT No. 24, I. O. D. E., meets on first and hird Tuesdays of each month. D. M. C. Gauty, Seribe.

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

M EETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL ON
The first and third Seturdays of each
month, at2:00 o'clock, P. M.
J. P. Hicks, R. Crandall P. C. Номеоратніс

GEN. RANSOM CORPS NO. 47. W R. C. Special attention paid to Medical and Sungical Diseases of Women and Children and all chromic diseases. MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL
of each month at 2:30 c, m.
Mrs. H. V. Gates.
Elizabeth O. Crandali, Secretary. Office and residence. Bowler hor Pacific ave., west of Forest Grove notel.

PEARL OF THE ANTILLES.

THE STORY OF CUBA, HER PEOPLE AND HER RESOURCES.

ries, there is concentrated a greater va-

riety of natural resources than are to be

ince or country beneath the sun.

nd in any other island, state, prov

This may sound extravagant, but the

statement is verified by all reliable sta

when those who cavil come to reckon

up its advantages-its millions of acres

States, that will grow anything from a

is grown every product of the temper-

ate zone, and its fertile valleys, from

session, will find new inlets, the natu-

conviction.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Author.] Cuba! It is a name that now is fa- striving patriot the splendid vision of a miliar to every household in all the civilized earth. The suffering of its people, the dying groans of its tortured patriots, have formed the minor key of sorrow in the world's grand song of progress. And yet, in spite of the fact that it has long held the interest and sympathy of fair minded people, no land is so little known and so greatly underestimated. The traveler who his chivalry and wrung his heart with glimpses for the first time her marvelous shores is overcome with astonishment at the panorama of immense possibility that lies shimmering before him, for even now, her richest vestments shredded, her body bleeding under the violent hands of an unnatural parent. Cuba remains the indestructible Pearl of the Antilles, with such wealth He has been in the drug business at in her soil and under it as no earthly Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has power can take away.

As everybody knows, the developsold hundreds of bottles of this ment of Cuba had been from its earliest occupancy retarded and at times practically stopped by the rule of Spain. Soon after the foot of Columbus touched her virgin soil the dark cloud of oppression began to hover over her, and it was people, and is the best. For sale by only by the sheer force of her inpute worth, coupled with the necessities of her inhabitants, that her glorious products became, even to a limited extent, available.

When in 1511 Columbus sent his son Diego, with a number of colonists, to Cuba, the big island was speedily settled, and measurements of its proportions were made by a party of official agramensores (surveyors), and these measurements were of such accuracy that they remain as standards today. The length of the island was found to be in round numbers 600 miles, its width at its narrowest point 21 miles rapher, with the best map in his posand at its widest point 111 miles. L. S. ADAMS This gives to the long, shark shaped island an area of approximately 43,900 square miles, or nearly the size of the

In view of the necessity of the extensive exploration which was incident to that a great deal of the accepted data years the soil has been given up to the

000 pescs (deliars), and the revenue from mineral sources has been grossly estimated at 3,500,000 pesos. The amounts crived from other sources (including cotton, of which a good deal is produced) were considerable, but were the most important. And just here, as an instance of the slumbrous apathy that has resulted from years of hopeless subjugation and practical serfm, the opening up of the iron mines in the province of Santiago de Cuba, at there dawned upon the sight of the the eastern end of the island, may profitably be cited. These valuable mines, blood bought but free republic. though discovered nearly a century ago, But people know more of the strug-gles of Cuba than they do of Cuba itself never felt the blow of a pick until 1883 when a party of New York capitalists Every civilized inhabitant of the glob letermined to make an effort to parhas followed with feelings of indigna chase and develop them. Negotiations tion and pity the story of Cuba's sufferwith the Spanish government were at ing. All the "insurrections," the "Seponce commenced, and in 1885, after two aratist wars" and the other vain but years of persuasion, concessions were valiant efforts of the Cubans to throw obtained and work was comme off the Spanish voke have appealed to Stock companies were organized in New York and Philadelphia, and bonds were grief and rage; but, as a rule, he is as floated. These companies were the Juignorant of the scene of these struggles ragua, the Spanish-American, the Signe as if they had occurred in the viewless and others. From these mines the anair. And yet, in the comparatively nual exportation grew to be more than small compass of its watery bounda-500,000 tons of iron ore and 40,000 tons

mg the years just preceding the last up

rising has been on the average, 85,000,

in value at the lowest estimate. Mining Is Easy.

Mining was nominal, as the ore could be readily broken up by surface blasttistics and unprejudiced witnesses. And ing. In order to carry ore to the United States a large fleet of steamers was necessary. On the return trip from the Unitsoil, richer than any in the United ed States these steamers at first went empty or with ballast only, but it finalpotato to a pmeapple; its abundant yields of sugar and tobacco; its trely dawned upon the owners of the vessels that loads might as well be carried and the steamers began to take coal to ndous forests of mahogany and other the West Indies. And thus it came precions woods; its uplands, upon which about that the shipment of iron ore to the United States facilitated the exportation of Pennsylvania coal to the West

which luxuriantly spring the most luscious fruits of the tropies; its mines of iron and copper and manganese; its The development of this industry was beautiful and excellent one of many enterprises that have been successfully pursued in this wonderful harbors, and the soft, healthful atmosland despite the singularly unfavorable phere of perpetual summer that forms conditions that have existed. Cuta's the setting for this peerless "Pearl"their doubts will be swallowed up in greatest wealth must always come from the vegetable products of the earth. Her soil is wonderful. It is not only fertile, but inexhaustible. Three crops A study of this wonderful island is of cane grow from one planting. No complex from any standpoint. The geogfertilizers are used. The soil in places has the great depth of 27 feet. Tobacco ralist will add to his collection, and the needs no guano to make a crop and not nearly so much labor as is required in mineralogist will revel in novelties, and even the blase cosmopolitan will recover cultivation elsewhere. Anything that in Cuba the zest which had gone out of grows under the tropical sun can be his life. And all this is merely to say grown in Cuba, although during recent

known cities in the American bemisphere. Its splendid harbor, its commercial importance, its climate and the tinge of romance that ever attaches to its people have made its fame world wide. Havana has about 260,000 inhabitants. It was founded but 23 years after the discovery by Columbus and has always been the commercial emporium of the Antilles.

Few cities have such beautiful parks and driveways as has Havana. The great Plaza de Armas is the chief. It com prises four parks, in the center of which is a statue of Ferdinand VII. Then there are the Alameda de Paula, bor dering on the bay, and the Campo de Marte, used as a drill ground for the military. This is an enormous park. It has four handsome gates, named respectively Colon, Cortez, Pizarro and Tacon. in Pinar del Rio, San Fernando and The Paseo de Tacon is a magnificent drive with double rows of trees. It has rocks contain copper, and these are scatnumerous columns and statues, among tered all over the island. It is usually the latter one of Charles III, ranking among the finest works of art in Amer

The commerce of Havana is only sur passed in the new world by that of New York. Two-thirds of the products of Cuba find outlet through Havana. The of manganese, amounting to \$3,000,000 exports of sugar alone are annually about 120,000,000 pounds.

Havana was first called San Cristobal de la Habaua, in honor of Columbus but gradually the prefix was dropped. Havana has been frequently attacked from the sea. Drake tried to take it in 1585, but failed. In 1762 a British fleet under Admiral Pocock bombarded the city and compelled it to capitulate, but it was restored to the Spaniards the next year by the treaty of Paris.

Not a Hot Country.

average temperature of the year is high-Havana, for example, the average tem | boney and mahogany. equatorial regions and surrounded by that of \ ta Abajo. water that is warm to the hand all the year round. To a stranger from a dry

have been riding over the hills on horseback and in a month have gone home as 'good as new" and well as anybody. if these springs were in the United States, with the same air to accompany them, or if managed where they are by some sensible, wide awake Anglo-Saxon, they would become the sanitarium of the world, beside which Saratoga, Carlsbad, Las Vegas and White Sulphur would hide their diminished heads.

All Kinds of Minerals. Nearly all metals and minerals that are useful in any sort of industry are found in Cuba-gold, silver, fron, copper, quicksilver, lead, asphaltum in all its forms, antimony, arsenic, manganese, copperas, red lead, etc. In the Saramaguacan and several other rivers gold has been found, though not in paying quantities. Silver of a certain grade abounds

found in the form of pyrites and sul-In the eastern part of Cuba, about 12 good many years by an English comlast revolution. There are other mines

Yumuri. Almost all the metamorphic

The city of Santiago, by the way, is it being the chief city of the eastern de-We are accustomed to think of Cuba ceremony. It is also the terminus of of \$3,636 for salaries, rent of buildings, as a hot country, situated as it is under two railway lines, one of which is the school material, etc. Las Tums, with the tropies, and the common impression outlet of Lomas de Cobre, the famous 1,297 children, had two schools, with is correct to the extent that the mean copper mines, and the other, passing 156 children, at an annual total cost of through the richest sugar dis .ct, af- \$1,160. The children of the well to do er than in countries farther north, but fords transportation for that great families were either educated at home the climate is more equable. There are staple. The exports of the port reach or at private schools at a cost entirely not those sudden variations that in the handsome annual aggregate of \$8,- beyond the means of the lower classes. many parts of the United States are so | 000,000, three-fourths of which is in severe on the human constitution. In sugar, the rest cocoa, rum, tobacco, known. His hot blooded impetnosity

degrees; of the coldest, 72. In Santiago much cannot be said. In the western is acquainted, de Cuba, a city often mentioned in the part the celebrated Vuelta Abajo tobacis 80; of the hottest month, 84; of the world. In the eastern part, near Santi

Even Coffee Thrives.

country a feature more objectionable island and yields the largest percentage country of manana (tomorrow), for,

amples of her are almost materiess as types of glorious, dark, feminine beauty, with their slight, well rounded figures, their wealth of billowy, blue black hair and the finely chiseled features of their sweet oval faces, which seem, after all, but the fit setting of glorious eyes, dark as night, soft as velvet, yet bright as winter stars. That the Cuban lady is not lacking in mentality, in native wit, cleverness and understanding she has often proved when transplanted to more stimulating climates. She has been a leader in the brilliant intellectual salous of Paris, and if at home she is seldom distinguished by high intellectual accomplishments it may charitably be supposed to be chargeable to a climate

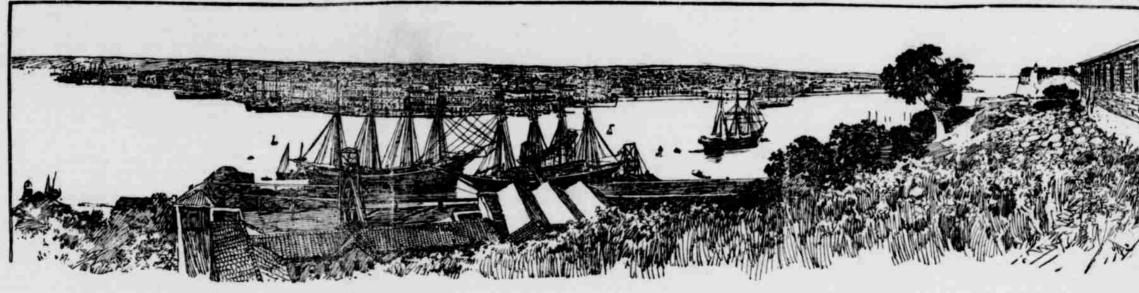
which renders protracted mental effort

a real pain even to trained minds. Under the favorable conditions of peace, when bomes have not been marred and polluted by the rough and degrading touch of the trooper, the Cuban girl of quality is reared in the strictest regardful of the proprieties than they are under the demoralizing influence of war. But the education of Cuban chilmiles from Santiago, the rich copper dren has been sadly neglected. As late mines of El Cobre were worked for a as 1855 not a primary school could be found in towns boasting 2,500 or 3,000 pany. They were abandoned during the inhabitants. In 1851, when Cuba was compelled to contribute \$9,000,000 in not yet open and some not yet exhausted. support of the army of Spain, the amount appropriated for public instrucworth more than more passing mention, tion in the island was less than \$30,000.

it being the chief city of the eastern de-partment. It lies 600 miles southeast of children, had no more than two public the present capital and ranks third in schools, with accommodation for 136 ercial importance—Havana first children, and costing for teachers' salaand Matanzas second. It is the archbish- ries, rent of building and other expenses op's residence, and to it people flock the yearly sum of \$780. Mauzanillo, from all parts of the island during cer- with 3,079 children, had four public tain yearly religious festivals, which are schools, with an attendance of 185, celebrated with remarkable pomp and their full capacity, at a yearly expense

The gentleman of Cuba is well perature of the hottest month is 84 Of the fertility of Cuba's soil too characteristics with which all the world

And now, when his visit is at an end war dispatches, the average of the year | co is raised. It has no equal in the | and his explorations are completed, and coolest, 73. These are high figures, but ago, there are some tracts of land which the illimitable richness of this singular he dwells in pleasant retrospect upon not very high for an island lying in yield excement tobacco, almost as fine as ly interesting isle, the stranger is forced to admit that, with all her wealth of resource, Cuba must be accepted, as it The sugar cane grows all through the has been classed by Cubans, as the than the steady heat is the tremendous known of saccharine matter. In some though partially developed, her re-



A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE HARBOR OF HAVANA

the development of the strength and value of the new colony. This dereliction, however, was probably not the fault of the really vigorous and progressive adherents of the son of the great discoverer. Indeed from a careful study of history, though exact dates are not to be obtained, it would seem that it was soon after its colonization that the cripple the enterprise and mar the des-Oypics: at residence, east of con-lonse, where he will be found at all non-hen not visiting patients. tiny of the new government that was

forming on this new soil. Cuba's Great Grievance, The grievance of Cuba, which has early period. It was in its nature and operation the garallel of the one which birth of our own independence-that is our shores was not of such smallness as to preclude all hope, whereas the mere handful of Cubans were so overwhelmingly overmatched by the armed force that Spain could muster as to be practically in her power after the first demon-

And so there have been insurrection feat, and the consequent horrible butcheries of retribution, until Cuba, the beautiful, the rich, the wonderful, has been little more than a bloody abatteir wherein the lives and hopes of a weak Ovvices in Pharmacy, Union Block, Calls attended to, night or day. Residence, S. W. Cor. Base Line and Second streets. but marvelously courageous people have been periodically sacrificed.

But the immortal longing for liberty of the sons of these patriots, and they, in turn, have made the same struggle. But the results of these heroic efforts became in time of more and more importance to the people of Cuba and less and less satisfactory to the administration at Madrid, and thus, from years of weakness, strength grew, so that insur rection came to mean revolution, and

richness was discovered and utilized for everything else that works injury to the island as to its relation to the rest of the world, is due to the autocratic and ignorant methods of the Spanish authorities, the tendency of whose "discipline" is toward handicapping every public spirited enterprise and retarding everything that is not done directly in the interest of the honor and glory and revenue of the power across the sea, for greed of the mother country began to whom this poor, downcast people have been working out what has heretofore appeared to be a life subsidy.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the enterprise of Americans and others foreign to the soil has led native induslasted all these years, dates from this try in the right direction, and its commerce has grown in the teeth of riot and insurrection. The normal population, brought about the bloody but glorious | 1,700,000, composed of something near 1,000,000 persons of Spanish descent, to say, faxation without representation. | 10,000 foreign whites, 43,000 Chinese But there was a vast difference in the situation of the Cubans. While our Revis not a busy throng. The loitering Cuolutionist fathers were vastly inferior to | ban of today can hardly be recognized as the enemy in point of numbers, their the descendant of those sturdy pioneers proportion to the whole number of fight- of the sixteenth century who fashioned ing Englishmen who could be landed on the gigantic bastions of El Castillo de la Fuerza-the Castle of Strength-but still he can be brought to bestir himself if a sufficient financial inducement is offered. To be entirely just, it should be said that enterprise is not wholly wanting, even among the laboring classes. And so capital, which was at first largely American, was put to work, and as after insurrection and defeat after de- a result cities have sprung up, large plantations have been put under cultivation, mines have been opened up, and sugar, tobacco and the hundreds of other valuable products of the island have been made to enrich it. As is well known, a large and usurious part of the annual revenues of planters, miners and manufacturers has been taken for taxes. could not be crushed out of the breast and at length it has found its way into government at Madrid. And still traffic increased until the beginning of the rev-

the devastation which has cost Cuba so and beautiful is but to give vent to the

sugar and tobacco, and the amount annually realized from these products dur-

this comprehensive passing strange tool to have of C ba's with reference to Caba is either inexact passing strange tool to have or wholly faulty. This, of course, like had laid waste the canefields and destroyed factories and mills the busy bum of fruitful labor stirred all the air The cost of making sugar was gradually reduced by the introduction of labor saving machinery, and the business settled down to a paying basis, and by the increased power of production the demand for cane grew, planters were encouraged, and the fruitful island began to wear a prosperous air. The tobacco planters and manufacturers also improved their methods, and this rival product kept even pace with its saccharine competitor. The annual sugar crop was worth \$45,000,000, the tobacco crop \$6,000,000. Then came the revolu-Somehow, when one writes of Cuba, everything comes back to that point and strikes it as against a dead

wall after clearing the cruel hurdles of Spanish tyranny. But let us revert to the first branch of the subject-the island proper in its entirety. The coast contour of Cuba is broken with hundreds of inlets, all of them harbors in greater or less degree, each having its small fortifications, its villages and its special industries. The profile of the island, to quote the language of the railroad engineer, is varied and picturesque, here a high peak, there a valley, there a plain. Beginning at Santiago de Cuba, the most easterly of the six provinces, and proceeding westward through Puerto Principe, Santa Clara, Matanzas Habana and to the land's end of Pinar del Rio, the tourist traverses magnificent stretches of platonu and crosses innumerable valleys, skirts high mountains and follows deep and picturesque gorges, but the moun tains become hills, and these are gradually shaded down until in the extreme west a surface, generally level, is reached, although in the vicinity of the Queen City, Havana, small but rugged peaks, with precipitous sides, may be seen in many directions along the shore. Picturesque Havans.

To say that Havana is picturesque first superficial expression that comes to your lips. Spain itself cannot show a more curious or interesting city. Study

rainfall. The geographical and topo-graphical situation of Cuba provides two seasons only, the wet and the dry. During the latter rains are not frequent, being atoned for, however, by the abundance of the dew, but in the rainy seaand from 125 to 140 inches of rain is days when the rain comes down not in drops, but in sheets, in masses, in tubfuls at a time, as though the windows of the heavens were opened and the in the island and about 12 other spe-floods of the great aerial deep had broken loose. So abundant is the rainfall, in fact, that, as a recent traveler remarks. the wonder is that any island remains; that the whole is not dissolved and carried off into the sea. But in Cuba no one minds the rain.

Notwithstanding the peculiarities of its coast line, Cuba has more than 200 excellent ports. The principal of these are Havana, Bahia Hondo, Puerto de Cabanas, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, La Guanaja, Nuevitas, Malagueta, Manati, Puerto del Padre, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Canto, Santa Cruz, Cienfuegos, Cochinos and La Broa. The rivers of Cuba are not large, but numerous, there being no fewer than 260 of them, all told, and that is exclusive of small creeks and dry beds of torrents, called arroyos. The Canto, the only really navigable stream, rises in the Sierra del Cobre and has its outlet on the south coast near Manzanillo. There are a few other streams which are navigable for small boats for a distance of from 8 to 20 miles. Next in importance are the streams Guines and Ay. At one time it was the intention to cut a canal through the land intervening and bisect the island, but the idea was finally abandoned as impracticable. Cuba contains many mineral springs

which are famed for their valuable bealing properties, principal among them being those known as the baths of San

The temperature of the water is 82 degrees F., and it is very strongly im pregnated with oxygen, carbonic acid lime, nitrate of lime, iron, magnesia, silex and chloride of calcium. Four it as you approach it from the sea, with glasses of it a day and two baths are the Morro set high upon the heal- regulation cure for almost every disease land, time dyed in mostled splotches of known to materia medica, but it is yellow, gray and black, and the red and probable that the warm, pure air, simthe city is no interesting and impressive a sight as human eye ever beheld.

As the capital, metropolis and chief ready to die, who in a week's time of white or black lace. The highest ex-

is equal to the best Maracaibo or Cen- of liberty, the advancement of educatral American. The banana and the tion and the concurrent emancipation of plantain also flourish. Large quantities thought and action that Cubans must dance of the dew, but in the rainy sea-son Jupiter Pluvius seems to turn him-self loose to excel all previous efforts, and from 125 to 140 inches of rain is not uncommon, there being about 102 tions, and several million dollars' worth title ber. are exported every year to the United States.

The orange and the pineapple abound cies of most delicious fruits, as the guava, the mango, the mamey, the S ate of Oregon:

ble hard and cabinet woods, among them loyal populist give it fair and careful the mahogany and the cedar, of which consideration. there are very large quantities.

perior quality.

the cigar boxes. The fruits of the island met together; and comprise nearly all those found in the "Whereas, Upon the assembling of tropics. The pincapple is indigenous to state the convention, it was found the soil. There were at the time of the that the convention had been packed discovery of the island six varieties of by office-holders, office-seekers-state, the sweet potato cultivated by the na- district and county-and out of the tive Indians, as well as the yucca or whole number of delegates, towit, cavassa and Indian corn. Although the 215, there were 134 office-holders, forests are dense, very nearly impene- candidates and men seeking nominatrable, they are inhabited by no wild tion in state, district and county; we, animals larger than the wild dogs. therefore, charge that it was unpopuwhich are, in fact, small wolves. These | | stic, and that it was contrary are pests to planters, as they destroy creed of our party for office-holders

smiles and laughter follow swiftly. Latin. The Cuban lady is charming. the silver-populist convention did not She moves with simple elegance, invariably having that great desideratum interest of populism; and yellow flags above, with La Junta across ple diet and faith have much to do with the narrow channel, prim and white, it. At any rate, a great many surprise ed and graceful carriage. Bounets and the narrow channel, prim and white, it. At any rate, a great many surprise and graceful carriage. Hounets and didates and men seeking nomination hats are things which, for the most sent to the convention were each and at you like venomous black eyes, and by of bronchial and scrofulous compart, she happily knows not at all, but all in favor of fusion or union, out of

parts of the island the coffee tree thrives sources are to a large extent lost to all very well, and the quality of the bean good purposes, and it is to the morrow eastern part, there are great planta- which her innate wealth and worth en-WALTER J. DAVIS.

POPULISTS' ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS

" To the People's Voters of the

"We, the people's party, in conven-As has been said, the forests of the | tion assembled, issue this, an open island contain a great number of valua- address, and ask that every true and

"Whereas, Upon call of the state There are plantations of the cocoanut contral committee of the people's tree, and millions of the nuts are ex- party of Oregon for the state converported yearly. The cocca tree also grows tion to be held in Portland, Or., very well, and the bean is of a very su- March 23, 1898, to nominate a full s ate and district ticket to be voted The cedar furnishes the material of for June 6, 1898, the representation

quantities of poultry and young cattle. sud office-seekers to control the use of The jutia, a small animal resembling a conventions and campaigns, and

muskrat, living in trees and having the muskrat, living in trees and having the habits of the raccoon, is the only other animal of importance that is found. distroying the people's party of the Birds in great number and variety here state of Oregon and of the nation durmake their homes, and many migratory | ing the past year, have employed the fewis use the island for a breeding methods of politicians of the two old parties, and in clubs and primaries and conventions, with democrats, The spirit of the people is light and silver republicans and office-seekers, gay. The Latin mind is volatile and not have resorted to arbitrary, coercive gases, chloride of sodium, sulphate of given to mourning. Grief here, like and restrictive means to suppress a hatred, is violent while it lasts, but fair expression of opinion by loyal miles and laughter follow swiftly.

The race characteristics are distinctly fusion, so that the delegates sent to represent the principles, policy or

"Whereas, The office-holders, can-

ST. JACOBS OIL SORENESS AND STIFFNESS. The or three