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Vol. XXVI.

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1898.

No. 10

## GENERAL DIRECTORY.

**STATE OFFICERS.**  
Governor.....Wm. F. Lord  
Secretary of State.....Harrison E. Kincaid  
Treasurer.....Chas. E. Metcalf  
Supt. Public Instruction.....G. M. Irwin  
State Printer.....W. H. Lewis  
Supreme Court.....J. A. Lurie  
Justice Fifth District.....T. A. McBride  
Attorney Fifth District.....T. J. Clenton

**COUNTY OFFICERS.**  
Judge.....R. P. Cornelius  
Clerk.....D. R. Renner  
Treasurer.....T. G. Todd  
County Auditor.....W. D. Bradford  
Recorder.....E. L. McCormick  
Treasurer.....A. R. Tady  
Assessor.....George H. Wilson  
School Superintendent.....Austin Craig  
Surveyor.....E. Wilson  
Coroner.....G. L. Large

**OREGON CITY LAND OFFICE.**  
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Wm. G. Gowan.....Receiver

**CITY OFFICERS.**  
Mayor.....W. N. Barrett  
City Clerk.....Thos. Tucker  
Board of Trustees.....J. M. Greer  
.....W. H. Wehrung  
.....H. Wagner  
.....J. Carstens  
.....D. H. Wilson  
.....W. B. Bowman  
Recorder.....F. Q. Mitchell  
Treasurer.....Thos. Olsen  
Marshal.....J. P. Hicks  
Justice of Peace.....J. P. Hicks

**POST OFFICE INFORMATION.**  
The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:  
Close, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Hill, 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, 7 p. m. R. O. E. Sunday at 8:30 p. m. All services will be short, bright, interesting and helpful. Everyone cordially welcome.  
EVAN P. HUGHES, Pastor.

**EVANGELICAL CHURCH.**—Corner Fifth and Fifth. Preaching every Sunday evening at 8 p. m.; second Sunday at 11 a. m.; Monday school at 10 a. m.; prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, 7 p. m.; general prayer meeting every Thursday evening, 7 p. m.; prayer meeting, Tuesday, 8:30 p. m. Y. P. S. O. E. Sunday, 7:30 p. m.

**FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH,** R. L. Shelley pastor, Baseline and Third. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, 7 p. m. Y. P. S. O. E. Sunday, 7:30 p. m.

**M. E. CHURCH,** R. A. Atkins, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Sunday at 8 p. m. General prayer meeting every Thursday evening, 7 p. m. Prayer meeting, Tuesday, 8:30 p. m. Y. P. S. O. E. Sunday, 7:30 p. m.

**HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W.** Meets every first and third Friday evening in the month.  
P. H. BAUGHMAN, Secord.

**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 CHANCE, No. 78, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month. H. S. SCHOFIELD, Master.

**M. O. T. F.**  
MONTICELLO LODGE NO. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock in I. O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome.  
RICHARD BEMISE, N. G.  
D. M. C. GALEY, Sec'y.

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

**Degree of Honor.**  
THE DEGREE OF HONOR, A. O. U. W., is given in Odd Fellows' Hall every first and third Friday evening of each month.  
M. M. Pittenger, C. of H.  
Mrs. H. B. Brown, Recorder.

**Bathhouse Sisters.**  
MONTICELLO TEMPLE NO. 10, R. S., meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in each month at 7:30 o'clock in I. O. F. Hall.  
Mrs. M. C. GALEY, Sec'y.

**K. of P.**  
SHERMAN LODGE, No. 34, K. of P., meets in Masonic Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcome to lodge meetings.  
F. Kelo, O. G. W. of R. & C.

**A. F. and A. M.**  
VALLEY LODGE NO. 6, F. & A. M., meets every Saturday night on or after 1st of each month.  
W. D. WOOD, W. M.  
R. CHANDEL, Secretary.

**O. E. S.**  
MOUNTAIN CHAPTER, NO. 10, O. E. S., meets at Masonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month.  
Mrs. W. D. HARE, W. M.  
CHAS. CHANDEL, 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.**  
VALLEY TENT, NO. 18, K. O. T. M., meets at Masonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings of each month.  
L. A. LONG, W. M.  
BENJAMIN BOWMAN, Sec'y.

**WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT NO. 24, I. O. O. F.** Meets on first and third Tuesdays of each month.  
D. M. C. GALEY, Sec'y.

**GEN. RAMSON POST, NO. 69, G. A. R.** MEETS in ODD FELLOWS HALL on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.  
J. P. Hicks, Sec'y.

**GEN. RAMSON CORPS NO. 47, W. R. C.** MEETS in ODD FELLOWS HALL on the 1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays of each month at 2:30 p. m.  
Mrs. H. V. Gates, Sec'y.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOS. H. TONGUE, E. R. TONGUE, Notary Public.  
**THOS. H. & E. R. TONGUE,**  
**ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,**  
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Office: Rooms 3, 4, & 5, Morgan Block.

**W. N. BARRETT,**  
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J. S. BROWN, GEO. E. BAILEY.  
**BAILEY & BROWN,**  
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HILLSBORO, OREGON.  
Resident agent for Royal Insurance Co. Rooms: 1, 2, and 3, Shute building.

**H. T. BAGLEY,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,**  
HILLSBORO, OREGON.  
Deputy District Attorney for Washington County.  
Office: Over Delta Drug Store.

**S. T. LANKFATER, M. B. C. M.**  
**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON**  
HILLSBORO, OREGON.  
Office: at residence, east of court house, where he will be found at all times when not visiting patients.

**J. P. TANIENIE, M. D.**  
**S. P. R. SURGEON,**  
HILLSBORO, OREGON.  
Office and Residence: corner Third and Main Streets. Office hours, 9:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone to residence from Block & Bell Drugstore at all hours. All calls promptly attended, night or day.

**W. D. WOOD, M. D.**  
**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,**  
HILLSBORO, OREGON.  
Office: in Chenette Row. Residence: corner First and Main streets.

**F. A. BAILEY, M. D.**  
**PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.**  
HILLSBORO, OREGON.  
Office: in Pharmacy, Union Block. Calls attended to, night or day. Residence, S. W. Cor. Base Line and Second streets.

**A. B. BAILEY, D. D. S.**  
**DENTIST,**  
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Rooms 1 and 2, Morgan & Bailey Block.

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Special attention paid to Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women and Children and all chronic diseases.  
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Legal papers drawn and Loans on Real Estate negotiated. Business attended to with promptness and dispatch.  
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First artificial teeth \$5.00 per set. Cement and Amalgam fillings \$1.00 each. Gold fillings from \$1.00 up. Vitalized air for painless extraction.  
Office: three doors north of brick store. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of  
J. C. Watson

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war, and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Delta Drug Store.

Don't Take Too Much and Smoke Your Life Away.  
To quit tobacco easily and forever, see my little, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, see it. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

They stop work, cost money, give pain.  
**Sprains and Bruises**  
It costs little to cure St. Jacobs Oil. It saves time, them right away with St. Jacobs Oil. money, misery.

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



THE TWINS IN THE TURRET.

1st Rifle.  
Can you see her, oh my brother?  
Can you see through the rack?  
Is that streak across the smother  
Coal trailing from a stack?  
Do you hear how louder, clearer  
Sounds the thrashing of our screws?  
When we come a little nearer,  
Which of us shall hall her? Choose.

2d Rifle.  
Let me send a brief opinion  
Of the murders on the Maine;  
Of the Eagle's new dominion,  
When we've closed accounts with Spain.  
There, they've passed the word to crowd her.  
Here's our squad, too, on the run,  
Glad we've got this smokeless powder,  
Now, look out—you'll see the fun.

3d Rifle.  
Are you ready, brother, ready  
With your thunderbolt of steel?  
Have they got your bearings steady?  
God's, you made the whole world reel!  
Now it's my turn; what you hit her  
In her vital? Oh, what bliss!  
There is naught in life as bitter  
For a rifle as to miss.

4th Rifle.  
All hell's loose; there's no use talking,  
That's the time you ripped her wide!  
Look, there's Davey Jones a-walking,  
Picking Spaniards from the tide.  
Hi! But it's a howling racket,  
For a great, long silent gun!  
Easy, now, don't burst your jacket!  
(His death-dealing work is done.)

## OUR ARMY BOYS.

Our boys of Co. G did an act the other day that shows they have true American hearts. Out on the parade grounds is seen a little group of sticks, and if you notice when the 3,000 soldiers are on the field drilling they never approach those little sticks stuck up in the ground. If you go to the spot you will find a lar's nest, built before war's alarm had been sounded. Here in the armed camp the bird, her nest and six eggs are safe. Members of Co. G found the nest as they swept across the field in company formation. The boys opened ranks and passed on. Succeeding companies of soldiers opened ranks as they passed the spot. Then our boys set up sticks around it and now the mother-bird sits on her eggs, an emblem of peace while all around are the trappings of war.—Daily Herald, Austin, Minnesota.

We have heard a good deal lately about our proposed departure from the Monroe doctrine. There is a Monroe doctrine which we have been enforcing pretty vigorously for the past two months. "Spain's territory," wrote President Monroe of Spanish misgovernment in this hemisphere, "ought not to be made instrumental, through her inability to defend it, to purposes so injurious to the United States. To a country over which she fails to maintain her authority, and which she permits to be converted to the annoyance of her neighbors, her jurisdiction for the time necessarily ceases to exist."

Persons troubled with diarrhoea will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been afflicted with a constant sufferer from diarrhoea, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a traveling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effect was immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Don't Take Too Much and Smoke Your Life Away.  
To quit tobacco easily and forever, see my little, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, see it. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Who will rule in Manila after the war?

### NATIVE DREAM OF INDEPENDENCE.

European Nations look to the Americans for a Stable Government.

Of much greater interest than the future of Cuba seems to be to the world at large the fate of the Philippines. The general impression seems to be that the war will not end until the group, or at least the largest portion of it, has passed into the possession of the United States, and the question most frequently asked is, what will we do with them? In England most people think the Philippines are as good as American already. It may, however, be worth while noticing an article in The Westminster Gazette, in which a former resident of Manila expresses himself to the following effect:

"There are 15,000 Spanish regulars at Manila and 10,000 more in the interior. They are not inferior in fighting abilities to any troops in the world. The natives are not as a rule opposed to Spanish rule. They object chiefly to the religious societies, a kind of monkish chartered companies, who rob them right and left. But the natives do not confound the monks with the Spaniards, and they are rather attached to the latter. The native is aware that the government was unwilling rather than unable to curtail the power of the monks. The Europeans settled in the Philippines would, of course prefer to see the islands in American hands."

The special correspondent of the Hongkong Telegraph, at Manila, who is very pro-American and hopes for the speedy downfall of Spanish rule in the Philippines, nevertheless says:

"Judging by the reports current in Manila one would imagine that if the Americans are looking to the insurgents for support they are leaning on a very rotten reed for it is admitted that there has been a split in the rebel camp, that they are under three separate and distinct leaders, two of whom are in favor of assisting the Spaniards to defeat the Americans. I was told that they preferred absolute independence to a foreign yoke. They are tired of being governed, and want to have a chance to govern themselves. It will therefore suit their book better to keep the Americans out and then when they are disposed of, turn round on the Spaniards and expel them."

In the Spanish Parliament a member related the following:

"Aguinado the leader of the rebels in the Philippines, has made an agreement with the United States consul at Hongkong to the effect that the Philippine Islands shall be independent, though under United States protectorate. The ports are to be free and open for immigration as well as trade, the Chinese are to be excluded. The judiciary system is to be reformed and the judges will at first be Europeans. Freedom of the press and freedom of religion are included in the program, and last, but not least, the abolition of the monkish orders, which have hitherto controlled everything."

The Amsterdam Aandelsblad relates that a small vessel bearing the colors of the new republic is in Manila but doubts that the Americans will in the end retire from the island.

While the ability of the United States to conquer the Philippines is scarcely doubted, and the right of the Americans to keep what they take is not denied, the wisdom of such a course is somewhat questioned in the Review of Reviews, London. W. T. Stead expresses the opinion that the Philippines have the Americans rather than the Americans the Philippines. In the Contemporary Review the climate and the inhabitants of the Philippines are described as "murderous both" by Mr. Clares Ericsson, and the Kolnische Zeitung, Cologne, gives the following parties, last:

"The climate is very dangerous to white men. Anemia attacks them all, and the swamp fever will often swoop down upon persons who have lived there fifteen years and more and who consider themselves safe, not to speak of the ravages of dysentery and gastric fevers. In 1839 a regiment of the full complement of 1000 officers and men landed in Manila. During the following years, 500 men were sent to reinforce it. In 1838 it had to be newly created out of native troops, as not one of the white soldiers had survived. Out of 176 Spanish officers 44 died between 1840 and 1845. The artillery, 240 strong, in January 1845 numbered the same 8 years later, but it had been reinforced with 500 men in the meantime. Even in our time the death-rate is much higher than in Cuba. The monkish orders suffer

equally much and it is very characteristic that not a single descendant of the Spaniards who emigrated to the archipelago a hundred years ago is alive today. In the third generation the whites invariably die out.

With such unfavorable reports in the German papers it will not occasion surprise that the idea of combating for the possession of the Philippines with the United States has not even been mentioned in the German press.

It is however considered that as a matter of state policy the government would not permit its intentions to be published. The paragraph given below is almost evidence that something more is intended than "protection of interests." One German paper scouts the announcement of a German naval officer at Manila that the Philippines would never be American if Emperor William could prevent it, and declares that the officer would speedily be taught to mind his own business. That is probably true, not because it is not the policy of the government to interfere with American plans, but because that officer was so indiscreet as to say so.

It seems that the Germans would have us believe that their intentions go no further than protecting their interests and securing a coaling station. On that point the German "Correspondent" modestly suggests, for a policy, decisive action in case a Philippine republic is established.

"The presence of four German ships and 3,000 men under Vice-Admiral Diederichs in the Philippines is very satisfactory. It proves that the foreign office is ready to take care of the German interests in that region, and the fact that the same officer who took possession of Kiaochow is in command of the squadron guarantees energetic action at the right moment. We have the hope, or at least the wish, that the presence of these forces in the Philippines will not be without result. Germany has a greater right than other nations to claim a position for the defense of her interests in the Philippines and it seems that the attitude of the natives will render it necessary to obtain such a position especially as we have, beside Kiaochow, no other port. The same reasons which warranted the acquisition of the Chinese port are sufficient here, for it seems very much as if a Philippine republic is about to be established, and we cannot trust its government any more than the Chinese empire. We hope, therefore, that the presence of a respectable German squadron will bring it about that Germany as well as other nations obtains appreciable results."

Seeing that our interests, trade interests, are four or five times more important than those of Germany it will be our very urgent duty to see that in proceeding here, ours shall not be jeopardized.

## BIRDS IN THE HOUSE.

Do not hang your bird merely where his cage looks pretty. Nor must you fly to the other extreme and place him in a glare of sunlight, even in winter. Birds suffer and die from this cause. The best way is to give him his choice; put him in the sun, and shade a part of his cage, so that he may do as he likes. You will notice that he often sits in the shade.

Remember and take care about placing him in a draught, or too close to even a closed window, except on warm summer days. It is as great a mistake to put him where he will be subject to the dry, burning heat of a furnace or stove. Do not hang his cage too high nor too low, but let him breathe the pure air which you breathe yourself.

From November till June wrap his cage nightly in a warm shawl, or draw over it a thick flannel cover, and never place the cage on the floor, as I was advised not long ago.

Your bird needs variety as well as you, bird-store men and bird-book writers to the contrary, notwithstanding. Give him every day, beside his seed and fresh water, a bit of green food, lettuce, sorrel, chickweed, plantain (leaf or ends) or a slice of banana or apple, and fasten the delicacy so that it cannot fall to the floor. A dainty bird will not touch it if it falls. Also, now and then, perhaps three times a week, give him a sip of two of raw beef the size of a pin head—larger if he's a mockingbird. He may look askance at first, and turn his wise, black eyes upon you with curiosity, but he will soon relish it and eagerly snatch it from your fingers, and it takes the place of the insects he would add to his bill of fare if he were free.

In fact, try to keep in mind that the little fellow has likes and dislikes, pain and discomfort, happiness and pleasure, much as you have yourself, and you will be well repaid by his brightness and vivacity.

Everybody Says So.  
Cascara Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, acts gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispelling cure headache, fever, indigestion, constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. Candy, 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

## FRENCHMEN'S VIEWS.

A Frenchman talks on our line of Government.

### PILGRIMS DESERVE THE HONOR.

Paritan Spirit and Kentucky habits account for our Peculiarities.

According to M. Pierre de Coubertin in an article entitled "The Philosophy of the History of the United States," the idea is prevalent with us that we are designed by providence as an example to the Old World of what a political and social organization ought to be. It is his opinion that our national success is due in great measure to the fact that we firmly believe this to be our mission.

As he studies our past, which he thinks absolutely necessary in order to understand our present and divine our future, he finds that few people have been more actuated by ideas and sentiments, few more united by powerful traditions than we. He finds that the "grand idea" which dominates transatlantic civilization, and the one upon which we ought always to count is renovation.

The vagueness of this term is removed by an exposition of the various religious controversies which have been the nucleus of the "national idea" since the landing of the Pilgrims. In the "Dolorous Odyssey" of a handful of men driven far from their country by a rugged desire for individual regeneration, we find the seed from which has grown the belief in the predestination of the United States. Consciously or unconsciously, every American believes in it, and by it nearly all his deeds are inspired.

The Puritan spirit has vanished with the Puritan costume, but upon the old ideal has been built up a "collective sentiment" on which rests the whole American philosophy. Having found not the individual liberty they sought, they essayed a collective renovation, a "collectivity" which resembles that of the Old World only so far as its sons spill blood and sigh for gold.

To material growth in general, to the Louisiana purchase in particular, and to the Kentuckian in propria persona is attributed the new regeneration. The author says:

"This vast extent of horizon intoxicated especially the Kentuckian who was destined to become the father of the second phase of the national idea as the Puritan was of the first. I can but trace for you a hasty portrait of the Kentuckian; I can but say that he has in him a little of the Virginian civilization grafted upon the temperament of the trapper and the adventurer.

"Neglect no opportunity of studying this strange type of Kentuckian. It is he who reversed the destinies of the New World. He is found today in the Chicago man, but weakened and deformed.

The Kentuckian loved whisky, duels, and cards; he was mad on the subject of eloquence, the sense of greatness was developed in him to a surprising degree; he magnified everything. His patriotism was exalted. Napoleon was his god, the eagle his emblem. He was bellicose. He pushed the war of 1812; he wished to conquer Canada; he finally obtained the annexation of Texas, the invasion of California, and the war against Mexico. The ease of the taking of Mexico delighted him and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo fulfilled his desires.

"The United States now extended from one ocean to the other. It was had been increased five times in forty-five years; it ranked among the great nations of the world.

"The Kentuckian, obscure worker in this immense work, had as spokesman Henry Clay, with whom Webster and Calhoun held their own, all carried away with the same dream of national greatness.

"Such are, reviewed with a haste which gives me some uneasiness and needs some apologies, the principal elements of this ideal of universal renovation which has marked so deeply the American soul with a belief, lasting and widespread, that the United States are designed by providence to exercise a superior function, and leave in history an indelible line."

Continued fortune, rapidity of growth, successful settlement of civil war, anarchism, political corruption, and all economical crises threatening the government, have fostered this idea. Men have been raised up in moments of great peril capable of accomplishing a given work. Thus Washington and Lincoln were truly providential men, not with the genius of Napoleon, but of Jeanne d'Arc. Such a marvelous succession of events has not failed to leave an impression even upon the most ignorant of Americans that their country is different from others.

Then the rapid "Americanization" of the European emigrant, which is nothing short of prodigious. Whether this is as perfect at bottom as it appears, time must prove; but the fact remains that in a generation Europe seems to have lost all influence over her sons who left her to settle in the New World. The author makes bold to say that this is due to success. There is in the air, in the very life itself, something which captures youth and inoculates him with all the passions and traditions of the native. The fact is regarded as very curious, and, to a degree, unique.

But traditions and sentiments alone have not been sufficient to determine the collective current of feeling. It was necessary that the individual should have the equalities and defects requisite for carrying out what the author calls the "national dream."

America has therefore formed the American in the proportions required for the work to be accomplished. She has given to him an unbelievable endurance and a power of activity before unheard of.

As to the role which Europe has played in the history of the United States, the author looks upon it as neither brilliant nor clever. He likens it to the surly parent who gives to his son nothing but cross looks, leaving him to meet all sorts of exigencies in life as an offset for having brought him into it.

The French, he thinks, have left the transatlantic thought to form itself outside and beyond them.

"It is a fault no longer reparable, and one that will weigh heavily on the future. It is possible to establish some commercial relations between two countries which have even been strangers to each other; some intelligent effort, a little perseverance, is sufficient for that; but when it comes to connecting intellectually two worlds of which the thought is no longer in unison, there is every chance for failure. . . . Let us not be deceived by travelers' tales, by the manner in which we have been received over there, by the thousands of nothing that constitute amiable but puerile politeness between two countries. We are for the Americans what Greece and Egypt were for Rome—a country of the past. We have committed the error of not comprehending that money and mercantile interests alone are not all that go to create a nation, and that when a people become rich and powerful, even if they never before had ambitions, then do ambitious come."

**A RAILROAD CAT.**  
Thousands of people have heard of the railroad dog, which travels so extensively over the country and really seems to know as much about trains and time-tables as a railroad conductor does, but there is a cat in Colorado which, although not as famous as the dog in question, is certainly as remarkable in its fondness of railroad riding.

It was the pet of the wife of the engineer of a freight locomotive, and now it accompanies the engineer on every trip that he makes. When the train has to make a long wait at a station, the cat goes off in search of mice, always returning when the whistle sounds, and at some of the junctions where numerous trains meet it is quite a pet.

When the engine is running, the cat sits in the cab or on the coal, and as its fur is jet black its beauty is not greatly impaired by its grimy surroundings.

Pussy must have traveled many thousands of miles, for it has been doing duty for several years, and has never been known to miss a trip.—Ohio Chronicle.

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When the engine is running, the cat sits in the cab or on the coal, and as its fur is jet black its beauty is not greatly impaired by its grimy surroundings.

Pussy must have traveled many thousands of miles, for it has been doing duty for several years, and has never been known to miss a trip.—Ohio Chronicle.

**SUFFICIENTLY STRIKING.**  
The detailed analysis of Great Britain's over-sea trade for 1897 is given in the latest issue of the Blue Book. There is a marked increase in imports, the total for the year being \$2,255,144,800, and a heavy decrease in exports, the latter aggregating \$1,171,098,540. This leaves a debit trade balance of \$1,084,046,260, while the credit trade balance of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30 is in round numbers \$600,000,000. Compared with Free-Trade England Protected America has the better of the argument to the extent of over \$1,600,000,000.

Some deductions from this mighty sum must be made on account of charges for carrying American goods in foreign ships, interest and dividends on American securities held abroad, money spent in Europe by American tourists, and some minor items besides; but even after making all these allowances the contrast between the workings of the two fiscal and economic policies is sufficiently striking.—Economist.

"Have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For use by the Delta Drug Store.

## CURRENT HAPPENINGS.

Items of Interest from all Parts of the State.

### CORVALLIS-ALBANY BICYCLE MEET.

Eight Horses Poisoned, all of which died—Bicyclist's Sad Encounter.

Ashland people invested \$5000 in the new war bonds.

Eugene people are greatly pleased at the election of Frederick S. Dunn as associate professor of Latin in the university