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Hillsboro Independent.

Vol. XXVI. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1898. No. 21

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS. Governor, Wm. P. Lord; Secretary of State, Harrison B. Kincaid; Treasurer, Philip Melrose; Auditor, G. M. Irwin; State Printer, W. H. Leeds; Superior Court, Chas. E. Wolpert; Judge Fifth District, T. A. Mellie; Attorney Fifth District, F. J. Covert.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge, B. F. Cornelius; Commissioners, D. B. Rosemer, T. G. Todd, J. W. Barrett, W. A. Loring; Sheriff, J. B. Bradford; Recorder, E. L. McDermott; Treasurer, A. B. Ledy; Assessor, George H. Wilcox; School Superintendent, A. C. Smith; Surveyor, L. E. Will; Coroner, G. L. Lee.

OREGON CITY LAND OFFICE.

Chas. H. Moore, Register; Wm. Taylor, Receiver.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor, W. N. Barrett; Board of Trustees, W. H. Wehrung, J. W. Barrett, J. G. Carsten, G. H. Wilcox, J. T. Goshen, J. P. Hicks; Recorder, J. G. Carsten; Treasurer, F. G. Mitchell; Marshal, J. T. Goshen; Justice of Peace, J. P. Hicks.

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily. (Hillsboro, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 11:20 a. m.; Going to Portland and way-offices, 6:55 a. m. and 4 p. m.; For Farmington and Laurel, Wednesday and Saturday at 10:30 a. m.)

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Main and Fifth streets. Preaching every Sunday evening at 8 p. m.; second Sunday at 10 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, 7:30 p. m.; all services will be short, light, interesting and helpful. Everyone cordially welcome. EVAN P. HUGHES, Pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Corner Fifth and First. Preaching every Sunday evening at 8 p. m.; second Sunday at 10 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, 7:30 p. m.; all services will be short, light, interesting and helpful. Everyone cordially welcome. EVAN P. HUGHES, Pastor.

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 7:30 p. m.; general prayer meeting every Thursday evening, 7:30 p. m.; and a special 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. J. O. KILBURN, M. W. P. H. BAUGHM, N. Recorder.

Daughters of Rebekah.

HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO. 25, A. O. U. W. meets every Saturday evening. Mrs. Belle Brown, Recorder.

F. of H.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month. J. O. KILBURN, Master.

MONTZIE MA LODGE, NO. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. I. O. F. Hall. Sisters made welcome. RICHARD BEMISH, N. G. D. M. G. GARDNER, Sec'y.

M. E. S. C. C.

MEETS every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. You are cordially invited to our 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. PATTERSON, C. of H. Mrs. Belle Brown, Recorder.

Bathone Sisters.

PHOENIX LODGE NO. 30, R. S. R. S. meets every 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month at 7:30 o'clock in I. O. F. Hall. Sisters made welcome. Josie Schulermeister, 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 welcome to lodge meetings. F. Kelson, O. B. Gates, K. of R. & C.

A. F. and A. M.

UNITY LODGE NO. 6, A. F. & A. M. meets every Saturday night on or after the first of each month at 8 o'clock. W. D. WOOD, W. M. R. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

O. E. S.

VALATIN CHAPTER NO. 31, O. E. S. meets at Masonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Mrs. W. D. HARR, W. M. GEORGE CRONKITE, Secretary.

W. C. T. U.

HILLSBORO W. C. T. U. MEETS in the Congregational Church on the 1st Friday in each month at 3 o'clock P. M.

K. O. T. M.

VIOLA TENT NO. 18, K. O. T. M. meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, on second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. BERTON BOWMAN, Com. B. K.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT NO. 24.

W. C. T. U. meets on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. C. E. D. THOMSON

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

MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M. J. P. Hicks, Adjutant. R. Chamberlain, P. C.

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

MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL on the 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month at 8:30 p. m. Mrs. H. V. Gates, Elizabeth O. Crandall, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOS. H. & E. B. TONGUE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, HILLSBORO, OREGON. OFFICE: Rooms 3, 4, 5, Morgan Block.

W. N. BARRETT, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, HILLSBORO, OREGON. OFFICE: Central Block, Rooms 6 and 7.

J. S. BROWN, G. B. BAILEY, BAGLEY & BROWN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, HILLSBORO, OREGON. Resident attorney for Royal Insurance Co. Rooms: 1, 2, and 3, Shure Building.

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

S. T. LINKLATER, 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. TAMMIE, M. D., S. P. R. SURGEON, HILLSBORO, OREGON. Office and residence: corner Third and Main Streets. Office hours, 9:20 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone to residence from Brook & Seid's Drugstore at all hours. All calls promptly attended.

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

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

C. E. GEIGER, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, FOREST GROVE, OREGON. Special attention paid to Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women and Children and all chronic diseases. Office and residence, Bowly house, Pacific ave., west of Forest Grove hotel.

R. NIXON, DENTIST, FOREST GROVE, OREGON. Best artificial teeth \$5.00 per set. Cement and Amalgam fillings to suit each case. Gold fillings from \$1 up. Vitrified air for painless extraction. Office: three doors north of brick store. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

H. WILLIAMS, D. D. S., M. D. S., DENTIST, HILLSBORO, OREGON. Sixteen years experience. (Successor to Dr. A. B. Bailey) D. D. S. HILLSBORO, OREGON. Rooms 1 and 2, Morgan & Bailey Block.

S. H. HUMPHREYS, CONVEYANCING AND ABSTRACTING OF TITLES, HILLSBORO, OREGON. Legal papers drawn and Loans on Real Estate negotiated. Business attended to with promptness and dispatch. Main Street, opposite Court Ho.

JAS. W. THOMPSON, NOTARY PUBLIC, THOMPSON & SON. 30 years experience in Office. Legal Business. General Trusts executed. Property of Estates and Individuals cared for. Office at the Bazaar, Forest Grove, Oregon.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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BOUNTEOUS PORTO RICO

A Land Which Produces Many Things We Need. THE ISLAND AS A NAVAL BASE. Our New Possession Also Seems to Be of Value From a Strategic Standpoint—Possibilities of Development Under the Rule of the United States.

A noteworthy event in our history as a nation is the almost simultaneous acquisition or practical control of the tropical islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii. It is notable not only as indicating a departure from ancestral traditions, but because these islands naturally produce just those articles which we need but do not produce ourselves.

Although we have a restricted stretch of territory capable of producing sugar, yet we expend abroad for it about \$100,000,000 annually. We have no soil and climate capable of producing coffee within the confines of the continental United States, and for it we send out to foreign parts annually \$100,000,000. Without going into detail it may be stated that we expend annually at least \$250,000,000 for purely tropical products, which we cannot raise ourselves.

In a word, from the expansionist point of view the acquisition of these islands gives us all we have hitherto lacked in the way of tropical productions and fills a long-felt want. And, what is more, while they produce the things we lack and need the people of those islands manufacture almost nothing and will look to us for all their machinery, flour, cotton and woolen goods—in fact, for everything necessary to civilized communities.

Of these newly acquired tropical possessions of Porto Rico is the southernmost and also the easternmost. In fact, it lies farther to the east than any portion of Maine even and about in the latitude of St. John, N. H., and while the Hawaiian group lies between latitude 19 and 23 degrees north and Cuba just south of the tropic of Cancer, Porto Rico lies between 17 and 18 north, and its northern coast line is 100 miles to the south of Cuba's southern shores. Within a little more than a thousand miles of the equator, its southern coast facing the Caribbean sea, its northern toward the Atlantic, it forms the key

stone of this arch of islands, the Antillean archipelago, extending from near the mouth of the Orinoco on the north coast of South America, northward and then westward, toward the eastern coast of Honduras, including that vast body of water known as the Caribbean sea. It is about 1,000 miles distant from Havana and Key West, 1,300 from the isthmus of Panama, 1,400 from Nicaragua, 1,500 from New York and 3,000 from Cadiz in Spain.

The trouble with us, said Senator John T. Morgan to the writer not long ago, is that we are afraid of being great. It seems at last that we have overcome our dread of territorial expansion and are no longer afraid of trying at least an experiment along that line. It has long been foreseen by our naval strategists that if we ever possessed a navy, we must also own or control naval bases or coaling stations in various parts of the world. A glance at a map of the world reveals the fact that Great Britain has girdled the globe with such stations, for the supply and refreshment of her fleets. It was naturally envisaged in the east when our fleet was ordered out of Hongkong, in the west when the coal heaps of St. Thomas and Martinique were declared neutral property.

Fortunately brave Dewey captured a coaling station for himself, and in the West Indies we were rendered temporarily independent by coaling accompanying the fleet, and finally by the taking of Guantanamo. But if Dewey had not taken Manila, and if Cervera's fleet had been as strong as was at first reported and we believed, the coaling problem would have been an important factor in determining the success or failure of our plans. It may be a matter of surprise to many to learn that many acquisitions have been urged for many years, at least 30 past, in the halls of congress. Away back during the administration of President Lincoln Secretary Seward had in mind the acquisition of the Danish islands of St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, and later negotiated a treaty by which, for \$7,500,000 we were to acquire them. But for the unexpected opposition of certain senators when the treaty was up for ratification we should have acquired them, and notwithstanding the enormous sum we promised to pay—though St. John is a lovely island, fertile and picturesque, and Santa Cruz is covered with rich sugar plantations—the sole object in view was the single harbor of St. Thomas.

Porto Rico, an island which becomes ours merely at the cost of conquest, combines all the advantages possessed by St. Thomas in a marked degree, for it has at least six good harbors and a vast extent of fertile territory, as against the one harbor of St. Thomas and its cluster of barren rocks. Strategically, it is, as a possession, a commanding one

one really important harbor, that of San Juan, the capital and only fortified city of the island. It is an inlet of the northern coast, about one-third the distance from Cape San Juan, in the east, to Cape Pena Aguda, in the west. The width of the navigable channel at the mouth is about 400 yards, and when the water is smooth vessels drawing five fathoms can cross the bar in safety. Inside, though exposed to the north, is a deep and beautiful harbor, which can doubtless be improved by dredging and the building of breakwaters, which will make it safe even in the hurricane season.

Arcebo, 35 miles west of San Juan, is a place of importance, but has no good harbor, only an open roadstead, in which vessels lie while their cargoes are transferred by lighters to the shore. Rounding the northwest cape a magnificent bay is opened, that of Aguadilla, with water deep enough for a battleship, but with no good wharves. The same may be said of Mayaguez, to the south, on the west coast. On the south coast, going east, the first fine harbor is Guanica, where General Miles landed his forces, with water enough for large vessels; then the harbor of Ponce, with one channel carrying five fathoms; still farther east the ports of Salinas and Arroyo, and on the eastern end of the island the ports of Humacao, Naguabo and Pajaro, small but safe, with no great depth of water.

So it may be seen that there are harbors enough to suit all sorts of vessels and all kinds of weather. FREDERICK A. OUEL.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's name has never been more prominently before the public than it is this month. His military career is apparently to be followed by an equal success in politics; but public interest is still strong in the doings of the "Rough Riders." In the October Magazine Number of The Outlook, Mr. Jacob A. Riis, the author of "How the Other Half Lives" and "Children of the Poor," talks entertainingly of "Roosevelt and His Men." Mr. Riis is a warm personal friend of Colonel Roosevelt, and in this article he relates not a few incidents about the life of the "Rough Riders" which have not heretofore been made public. (By way. The Outlook Company, 377 North Avenue, New York.)

Colony of time arch of islands, the Antillean archipelago, extending from near the mouth of the Orinoco on the north coast of South America, northward and then westward, toward the eastern coast of Honduras, including that vast body of water known as the Caribbean sea. It is about 1,000 miles distant from Havana and Key West, 1,300 from the isthmus of Panama, 1,400 from Nicaragua, 1,500 from New York and 3,000 from Cadiz in Spain.

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IS YOUR BUSINESS DULL?

Then this is the time to improve it. Don't wait until "something turns up," but turn it up yourself. Remember this—the purpose of advertising is to bring business. The wise business man will advertise as much—if not more—in dull seasons as in busy seasons.

A good and time-honored way of advertising is through the Hillsboro Independent. Whether you want to get out something new to send through the mails or something cheap to throw around, come and see us.

Rush Work. Is a problem in most job offices. Not so with the Hillsboro Independent. We have a large force of men at work all the time and can "rush" a job for you without any trouble. We will do your work done quickly by the Hillsboro Independent Job Office, Ltd.

If You Were He. Yes, if you were the creditor and saw the merchant sitting idly in his shop accumulating more dust, cobwebs and out-of-style goods than can you would probably feel like asking, "Why don't you?"

Wake Up. Use the advertising columns of the Hillsboro Independent and exchange your stock for legal tender!

OREGON Industrial Exposition. Opens in Portland, September 22d. Closes October 22d, 1898. The finest and Greatest Exposition ever held in the Northwest.

HORTICULTURAL and AGRICULTURAL. Products of Oregon and Washington will be displayed in wonderful profusion including more varieties than ever before gathered together in one exhibit.

Gold, Silver, Bronze Medals Awarded. Marvellously rich Specimens from our gold, silver, and other mines.

Bennett's Renowned Military Band. Has been engaged for the season. Astounding Aerial Feats and Acrobatic Performances.

Very low Rates on all Railroads. ADMISSION Ad ts 25 cents. Children 10 Cents.

Portland Library. From statistics in a pamphlet, compiled by H. T. Newcomb and issued by the Agricultural Department at Washington, setting forth the changes in the rates of charge for railway and other transportation sources during the past thirty years, the New York Financier collates the following figures "to show how the populists talk that the railroads have been the oppressor of the farmer and eaten up all his possible profits by excessive freight rates, has disregarded the truth."

"First we give a table showing the relative decline in the price of the more important grains in various years since 1870 and the fall in freight rates in the same period. The figures are based on the average prices of the six years between 1867 and 1872 which are taken as a standard of 100. The figures follow:

Table with 4 columns: Grain, 1870, 1877, 1885, 1896. Rows: Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Tobacco, Freight rates.

"It will be seen that the decline in freight rates has been greater than in any of the grains. If 1870 and 1872 figures were included the disparity would be much greater for railroad rates have tumbled disastrously in these years, while the grains have gained in prices. Comparing 1866 with prices in 1867 the railroad freight rate decreased 23 per cent more than the price of wheat and 12 per cent more than that of hay. How the farmer has benefited at the cost of the railroad security-holders is also told by other figures. In a comparison of export prices for grains and freight rates it is shown how much more violent the fall in the latter has been. For instance the railroads ton-mile rate on wheat between Chicago and New York has been cut in half since 1886, falling from 8.71 cents to 4.35 cents but the export price of wheat in the same time fell only 12 cents, or about 14 per cent as against the 50 per cent reduction in freight rates.

"How much greater the decline in freight rates has been than in agricultural prices is shown by the statistics given below of the number of bushels of wheat and corn carried between New York and Chicago for the price of one bushel in several of the last 30 years:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Wheat, Corn. Rows: 1867, 1870, 1873, 1876, 1880, 1883, 1886, 1890.

"Nothing can show better the heavy falling-off in transportation charges as compared with grain prices than these figures. It will be seen that in 1867 the equivalent of one bushel of wheat or corn arrived at New York for export was taken by the transportation agencies as compensation for their services in hauling the wheat from Chicago. In 1897 the railroad rate absorbed only the equivalent of one in every 17.24 bushels of wheat. Grain prices have varied a good deal in the last 25 years, but the freight rate has steadily fallen, both actually and relatively. The farmers had nearly three times as many bushels of wheat carried in 1896 for the one bushel paid the railroads, as in 1867.

"The charges for carrying a ton of freight one mile and per passenger per mile for various years since 1867 are given below:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Freight per pass. ton mile, per mile. Rows: 1867, 1868, 1871, 1873, 1876, 1880, 1883, 1886, 1890.

"The decline in the freight rate in thirty years is thus shown to be over 58 per cent while wheat prices in the same period have fallen only 18 per cent. It will be seen that the passenger rate shows a higher figure in '96 than in 1867, but the rate in that year was exceptional. Comparing with 1868 the actual cost of passenger travel has been reduced 23 per cent and the facilities and comfort provided can not be compared with the conditions of thirty years ago.

"The greater loss sustained by the railroads in the decline of prices is thus very conclusively proven."

THE PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTION. President McKinley has appointed a commission of nine distinguished citizens, a part from civil life and a part from the retired army list, to investigate the conduct of the Spanish war. In giving his instructions as to the scope of the investigation he said:

"There has been in many quarters severe criticism of the conduct of the war with Spain. Charges of criminal neglect of the soldiers in camp and field and hospital and in transports have been so persistent that, whether true or false, they have made a deep impression upon the country. It is my earnest desire that you shall thoroughly investigate these charges and make the fullest examination of the administration of the War Department in all of its branches, with the

CURRENT HAPPENINGS

Items of Interest from all Parts of the State. WALKER TRIED TO ESCAPE, Albany Schools have a large Attendance—Ashland needs more dwell-ing Houses.

Dwellings are in great demand at Ashland. Several families would move to the town if they could get houses. Isaac Howard, of Junction, will ship 200 dozen turtles to San Francisco about November 1. He has 4000 turtles on his ranch.

Mrs. J. T. Chamberlain, of Bridgeport, was attacked by a hog several days ago. Her right arm was badly lacerated by the animal. Several Jackson county horses have died recently from an unknown cause. The legs stiffen and the horse drops to the ground and dies in a few minutes.

Shipment of Ashland peaches to the city markets continue in considerable quantities. The weather has been unfavorable to the ripening and marketing of the latter varieties. The Grass Valley Journal is authority for the statement that The Dallas Military Road Company has about 100 cases against the settlers of Sherman county, to be tried in the coming session of the circuit court.

Two young fellows from Benton county were fined \$15 each at Junction City for being drunk and disorderly. They had no money, so the court accepted their horse and cart and two shotguns and released them. Wolf & Zwicker, the Portland ship-builders will build a dry dock at that city. It may not be a very profitable venture just now to the builders, yet there is no improvement that will be of greater worth to the city.

Roy Miller, a Pendleton waiter, is serving a sentence in the Umatilla county jail for throwing a cup at a Chinaman. Friends offered to pay his fine but he declined to stay in jail rather than put himself under obligations to any one. The Albany schools have the largest attendance in their history. The enrollment at the end of the first week was 630 and will, it is believed, reach 700. The enrollment of Albany college is about 150. The Sisters' academy also has a largely increased attendance.

The Dallas Times-Mountaineer understands that the entire fronts, facing on Second street, of the two blocks burned in the late fire, will soon be covered with better buildings, and more of them than existed before the fire. There will be one or more buildings on every lot, on both sides of the street. The regular passenger stage running between the Columbia mine and Burnt upset yesterday afternoon while on a steep hill, throwing six passengers over an immense precipice. All escaped serious injuries, excepting Mrs. Kinsey, wife of a mine-owner, who suffered a fracture of the right arm. The horses were killed.

Lester V. High, of Ashland, who was one of the crew of the Oregon at the battle of Santiago, is in the United States naval hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y. He saved a number of mementoes of the famous naval fight, but the New York girls coaxed all of them from him, except a coin and a pair of curling irons, which he will send to his sister, Mrs. Sherman Powell, of Ashland. Walker, the man convicted of rape and taken to the penitentiary last week, made a peculiar proposition to Sheriff Henderson before starting, says the McMinnville Reporter. He said he had been a pretty good prisoner, and "Henderson, I had more than one chance to kill you and your son, but I didn't do it. Now, when we get out on the road let me go, and take a shot or two at me, and it will be all right with the people."

The town of Antelope is profiting by past experience, and making efforts to supply itself with adequate fire protection. A number of large, never-failing springs lie one mile north of the town. Here an immense reservoir will be built into which the water will be conducted from the springs in pipes. The water will have a fall of between 300 and 400 feet by the time it reaches town. The state fair management ran behind again at the late meeting. Its floating indebtedness is \$8,139. This added to mortgaged debt to the school fund amounts to \$22,223. The board will ask the legislature to pay off the debt of \$8,139 and make an appropriation of \$10,000 for future fairs. The members of the board have been successful exhibitors and have spared money rewards for what others say are inferior exhibits. It would really be a good thing to withhold state aid as the leading agricultural paper of the state suggests.

THE MISCHIEF OF ALGERISM, says the Oregonian, is that it threatens the loss of power in the next congress. A little review of the situation will reveal the fact that the Oregonian itself has been most assiduously working to promote what it terms Algerism, out of an entirely baseless fabric, and if it states the case fairly is itself one of the main instruments in invoking defeat for the republican congressional candidates of the fall elections, to the extent at least of influence where such elections take place this fall.—Albany Herald.

ROOSEVELT IS RETICENT. Of course all the newspaper men wanted him to say something. He was agreeable, but he said that he did not believe that the situation warranted him in going into a long discussion. He said to the representative of the Sun:

"I have had a long and satisfactory talk with Senator Platt and Mr. Odell. I was pleased to meet them." "Were any pledges or bargains insisted upon?" "Not one," replied Col. Roosevelt, "not a single one, not a suggestion of one, not an intimation of one, and on that point you may set your mind