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Vol. XXVII. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1899. No. 20

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The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:
Glencoe, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 7:30 a. m.
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For Farmington and Laurel, daily at 12

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.
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CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Preaching 2d and 4 h Sundays in each month at 11 a m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Christian Endeavor at 7 p m.
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HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W., Meets every first and third Friday evening each month.
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W. H. Wehrung, Recorder.

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HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO. 54, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Saturday evening.

P. of H.

HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month.
CHOFIELD, Master,

I. O. O. F.

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

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.
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Mrs. Nellie Hare, Recorder.

Rathbone Sisters.

PHENICIA TEMPLE NO. 10, R. S., meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in each month at 7:30 o'clock in Wehrung's Hall.
Mrs S Sappington
Mrs Nellie Hare — 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.

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. M. BARRETT, W. M.
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O. E. S.

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

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.
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WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT No. 24, I. O. O. F., meets on first and third Tuesdays of each month.
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Somehow and somewhere, among the muscles and joints,
The Pains and aches of **RHEUMATISM** creep in.
Right on its track **ST. JACOBS OIL** creeps in.

IT PENETRATES, SEARCHES, DRIVES OUT.

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A WONDERFUL CURE OF DIARRHOEA.

A PROMINENT VIRGINIA EDITOR

Had almost given up, but was brought back to perfect health by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

READ HIS EDITORIAL.

I suffered diarrhoea for a long time and thot I was past being cured. I had spent much time and money and suffered so much misery that I had almost decided to give up all hopes of recovery and await the result, but noticing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and also some testimonials stating how some wonderful cures had been wrought by this remedy, I decided to try it. After taking a few doses I was entirely well of that trouble, and I wish to say further to my readers and fellow sufferers that I am a hale and hearty man today and feel as well as I ever did in my life.—O. R. Moore, Editor of Times, Hillstille, Va. Sold by Delta Drug Store.

THE GAMBLERS OF GRAVEL MOUNTAIN.

By MORLEY ROBERTS.

"Have you struck a spring?" he asked. They told him no.

"It's hard when it comes out," said the foreman gloomily, "but every hour out softens it. Look!"

He lifted a lump and squeezed it. It came through his strong fingers like putty. Water dripped from it.

"How will it stand timbering?" asked Holdredge.

"It stands it so far," said the foreman.

And day by day as they cut their easy tunnel the blue clay outside softened, deliquesced and melted. A high pile flattened; into it soaked the moisture of the mountain air.

In their tent at night the brothers talked obstinately.

"We'll pull it through. It'll be only a matter of timbering," they said. But as they lay in their beds they knew it might be more than that.

Then they struck concrete and cement, a rising bed of it, under the

"This is taking a risk," said Holdredge.

clay. A pick would not touch it. They had to send for drills. Now a quarter of the time was lost by the use of dynamite. It was difficult to keep up the ventilation.

"It's an ill wind that brings no luck," said Bill. "We've something to set the timbers on now."

"We never reckoned on rock work," answered Keeley, "and it soaks the time and the dollars up."

There was a quarter of the tunnel at the west end done before the concrete came in sight. At the east end they struck it at its highest, six feet above the level, and there the work was slow.

Now the brothers were somber. They stood half the day at one end of the work or the other, but, though they walked together, they rarely spoke.

"The Mormon boys look glum," said the foreman to himself. And he felt it too.

"If we come out as we went in, we're lucky," said Keeley.

But Bill hoped yet.

"The timbering holds so far!" he cried.

Yet that night at 1 o'clock, when the world was quiet save for the song of the mountain river, he left his tent and his sleeping brother and went out to the tunnel.

"Tomorrow we should see daylight through it," he said.

The moon was full. At a distance the lower valley was haze, but in the loftier altitudes the peaks pierced the sky with silver spears. The heavens were deep and splendid. Here and there a brilliant star or softer planet showed like the lighted summit of some more tremendous mountain. The air was calm. No wind moved in the forest. The pulse of the river was the one sound in a sleeping world.

Fifty yards from the brothers' tent was the cut in the hill that led to the mud tunnel's black mouth. Every obstacle in the path, bar or pick or shovel or overturned barrow, was as visible as in daylight. But suddenly the southern shoulder of the hill lifted itself against the round moon and for a minute Bill Holdredge walked blinded. He went down a plank laid on the fine clay that was now a puddle and came to the heavy timber of the tunnel's entrance. He walked in, and again night fell upon him, thick night, Egyptian and Cimmerian darkness. He turned round and outside the air was like the thin ghost of day. Sitting down upon a barrow, he rested his head upon his hand. And as he sat the hill talked to him in faint whispers, at first hardly audible, but presently he heard very plainly and lifted his head to listen.

The hill spoke in a language intelligible to an engineer, who, standing there, might have interpreted what it said as the pathologist interprets obscure phenomena to the bedside physician.

"Have you cubed my contents?" asked the hill. "Have you weighed me in your scales and balances? For I am not rock, but gravel. Listen!"

And the Atlantean timbers groaned faintly till the young man's skin bristled and his hair moved. This narrow world seemed alive.

As he sat there with open ears, which gradually grew acute in the stillness of midnight, he heard a thousand voices inaudible in the busy day. Every balk laid flat for the great uprights had its word, every upright whispered, the roof timbers complained, there was a sound that was no sound or like no known sound in the world. If it was like aught, it resembled most a breath of wind in a tuft of grass in a tree. It was like the sound of fine wheat growing in calm after rain. A mouse's cry would have seemed a shriek. As the man who listened held his breath he heard his heart beat like a pulsometer working. But he understood what the minute chorus of the night meant. The wood in the tunnel was beginning to take the strain.

"Beginning," he said, "beginning!"

And when he slept again he dreamed that he and his brother were back in Utah without a red cent. He spoke to Keeley as they breakfasted, just when the men were turning to.

"I couldn't sleep last night."

"No?" said Keeley.

"So I got up and went into the tunnel."

"What time?"

"About 1."

"I was there at 3," said Keeley.

"Then you heard it?" asked Bill.

"She begins to feel it," said Keeley, "but that's of course."

He caught his brother's eye.

"Oh, don't croak!" he cried angrily, and the food was dry in his mouth.

But that day the men were joyful, for daylight ran through the tunnel. And the workers of the east shook hands with the workers of the west, hurrahing wildly at the work which seemed so nearly done. For there is this quality in human workers—joy in toil under fair conditions, joy in strife, satisfaction in defeat, if defeat must come. And to those who knew little this meant victory. Yet the struggle was even now beginning. It began a week later when the timbering was complete from end to end, for only then did the tunnel begin to be audible to gross ears in daylight, when the live world talked, the world that was made of a million insects and 10,000 men strung from the summit to the Columbia.

Among those who worked with the lumber were many rudely learned in the strength of materials, and some of them were very doubtful.

"How does it go?" asked Keeley.

"All right for the present, Mr. Holdredge," said they. And at first they did not add "But"—

Among themselves, in their rude shacks and tents, they estimated the weight of the hill.

"Pine and fir will never hold. We want hard woods, oak and teak."

"Steel," said another.

"And steel won't," said a third.

"If she comes, will she come sudden?" asked the laborers, as they worked with sledge and maul.

But they were paid to risk it. Some left, for their nerves gave way when they took to thinking of a quick run out of the pit. Even those who staid frowned to hear the timber talk. It spoke so loudly of the heavy world above them—the sinking world in the bright air.

Keeley went up to see Ross, and the big man came down to look at the work. He walked through from end to end, and when he was once more in daylight he used the same expression that came to every one's lips.

"Talks a good deal," he said.

Keeley nodded and tried to look cheerful.

"She's settled down, I reckon."

"I reckon not," said Ross, "but she's settling. Shall I send you down Gordon?"

Gordon was the Scotch engineer who had "doots."

"For I think you'd better double timber it," said Ross. He knew what that meant, and was a bit sorry for those who had bet their pile against that pile of gravel.

"Send Gordon," said Keeley, and a rough old Scotch tyke came from Laggan next day.

"Meester Holdredge?" he said as he tumbled off his pony.

"That's so," said Keeley. "And you are Mr. Gordon. Will you walk through now or after dinner?"

"I'm hungry and in a wicked bad temper the noo," said Gordon, "so I'll go through right away and gie you a hungry man's opeenion. And then I'll tak my food and a drink and hae a smoke and gie you a full man's best judgment, for with both I don't often go wrong, Mr. Holdredge. And till you know a man's digestion and his temper you can't trust his word."

He sat down on a heavy balk, which was the step for three uprights, when he came to the middle of the tunnel. It was then the dinner hour and the men were stowing rough beef and rougher pie in a big tent. The sound of their laughter and talk came even into the tunnel.

For five minutes Gordon said nothing. The air was full of strange sounds. A cracking, weeping, whimpering, went on forever. He laid his ear against one upright and listened.

"Gie me the lamp," he said presently. And he looked at the fir he had been sitting on. Where one upright stood on it the balk was compressed two inches. On each side splintery fibers stood up. A little damp oozed from the green wood. He stood back and looked at the upright.

"Gie's a straight edge if you hae one," said he. And Keeley found him a 2 by 4 scantling lying among the balks not yet used.

"Is she straight?" asked Gordon, pointing to the upright.

"I think so," said Keeley, almost sullenly.

But Gordon put the scantling's two inch side against the huge balk, and it only touched it closely on one place—just in the middle. On the other side of the balk the two ends of the scantling touched, but the middle was an inch away.

"She just buckling, man," said Gordon.

"But to be sure we'll try some mair."

With three out of five the result was the same.

"She talks a deal too much," said Gordon. "You've laid too much on the wood. I always said I had my doots. But now I've nae doots—deevil a doot!"

"Well?" said Keeley.

"She's coming down, man—slow, but sure. When you hear timbers crack a wee bittee, it's naething, for they'd crack wi' heat or wi' cold, but it's this talk, talk, talk all the time that's fearsome, for timber only talks naturally when the strain varies—when one rubs against another. And too much talk in a wooden ship means a shortening life, and there we know the strains. Who knows 'em here? I've nae doots, man. But let's hae dinner."

"Mr Gordon thinks we're gone up, Bill," said Keeley when they were at the table.

The Scotchman had his mouth full and could not speak, but he held up his finger and struggled with a half chewed chunk of beef. When he had gorged it, he spoke.

"That was my hungry opeenion, boys, and maybe my afternoon one winna differ much. But though they say a Scotchman fights best with his belly empty, it was never my way, and I've mair doots in the early morn than any other time. Courage comes out of feeding and a moderate use of speerits and, above all, not too much tobacco. And I've mair faith full than hungry, whether it's in materials or in Providence. And that's a strong good argument against asceticism and a silly scorn of God's good creatures."

He showed no scorn of them till it was obvious he could eat no more.

"Barring the pipe, I'm done till supper time," he said presently, "and after one smoke I'll play the wise physeecian to the sicke of this

Continued on Fourth Page.

FISH AND GAME LAW.

The following synopsis of the fish and game laws of Oregon has been prepared at no small expenditure of time and trouble by E. A. Gebhart, secretary of the Oregon Fish and Game association. There are such a number of laws on the statutes in regard to fish and game, and they have been changed so many times and so many sections have been repealed, that on this account it is very difficult in many cases to tell what the law really is. Secretary Gebhart has exercised much care in the preparation of this synopsis, and it has been compared and passed upon by state officials, and it is believed to be absolutely correct. Gunners and others interested will do well to preserve the synopsis and thus avoid the necessity of having to write for information on the matter:

MAMMALS.

Beaver—Unlawful to hunt or kill before 1919.

Deer—Closed season, between Nov. 1st of each year and July 15th of the following year. Use of dogs prohibited. Unlawful to hunt or kill between one hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise at any time of year, or at all unless carcass is used or preserved for food. Sale prohibited.

Elk—Unlawful to hunt or kill before Dec. 1, 1910.

Fawn (Spotted)—Unlawful to hunt or kill at any time.

Moose—Closed season, between Nov. 1st each year and July 15th of the following year. Sale prohibited.

Mountain Sheep—Closed season, between Nov. 1st of each year and July 15th of the following year. Sale prohibited.

Silver Gray Squirrel—Closed season, between Jan. 1st and Oct. 1st of each year.

BIRDS.

Bob-White (See quail.)

Prairie chicken—Closed season, between Dec. 1st of each year and Oct. 1st of the following year.

Closed season east of Cascade mountains, between Nov. 15th of each year and Sept. 1st of the following year.

Duck—Closed season, between Mar. 15th and Sept. 1st of each year.

Grouse—Sale prohibited until Feb. 1902. After that time unlawful to sell or kill for sale between Nov. 15th of each year and Oct. 15 of the following year.

Closed season, between Dec 1st of each year and Oct. 1st of the following year.

Closed season east of Cascade mountains, between Nov. 1st of each year and Aug. 1st of the following year.

Killing of more than 15 birds in one day prohibited.

Partridge—Closed season, between Dec. 1st of each year and Oct. 1st of the following year.

English Partridge—Unlawful to hunt or kill before Feb. 1, 1904.

Pheasants (all kinds)—Sale prohibited until Feb. 1902. After that time unlawful to sell or kill for sale between Nov. 15th of each year and Oct. 1st of the following year.

Closed season, between Dec. 1st of each year and Oct. 1st of the following year.

Closed at all times east of Cascade mountains.

Killing of more than 15 birds in one day prohibited.

Mongolian pheasants—Season closed in the counties of Jackson, Josephine, Coos, Curry and Clatsop until Feb. 1902.

Quail—Sale prohibited until Feb. 1902. After that time, unlawful to sell or kill for sale between Nov. 15, of each year and Oct. 15, of the following year.

Closed season, between Dec. 1st of each year and Oct. 1st of the following year.

Closed at all times east of Cascade mountains.

Killing of more than 15 birds in one day prohibited.

Jack-Snipe—Sale prohibited. Closed season between Feb. 1st and Sept. 1st of each year.

Wild turkey—Closed until Feb. 1, 1904.

FISH.

Salmon—("Salmon" means all species—chinook, steelheads, blueback, silversides, etc.) Closed seasons:

Columbia river and its tributaries: Closed between 12 M., Aug. 10th and 12 M., Sept. 10th of each year.

Willamette river: Closed (except with hook and line) between Aug. 10 and Nov. 1st of each year.

In the following streams only hook and line may be used: Clackamas river, Sandy river, Wallowa river, (after hatchery is built), Eagle creek, Tanner creek, above the mouth of the south fork of Coos river, above the mouth of the north fork of Coos river.

"It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to take or fish for salmon in the waters of any stream or bay in this state (except the Columbia and its tributaries, and excepting the Necanicum and Ohana creek), from the 20th day of Nov. to the 20, day of Dec. or between the 15th day of April and the first day of June."

For special laws governing other streams in the state, see statutes.

Sturgeon—Closed between Mar. 1, and Nov. 1st of each year.

Trout (all species)—Closed during the months of Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., and Mar. Sale prohibited at all times. Unlawful at any time to take, kill, capture or have in possession any trout, char or salmon less than five inches in length. Trout may be taken with hook and line only.

Eastern brook trout (salvelinus fontinalis) closed until Feb. 1901.

Lochleven trout (salmo trutta levenensis), closed until Feb. 1902.

Lake trout or red fish—Closed season between Aug. 10th and Dec. 31st of each year.

A MODEL PLATFORM.

The makers of the platform adopted by the republicans of Maryland in State convention at Baltimore, Sept. 6th, are to be complimented upon the manner in which national issues are defined and presented. Faithful to the gold standard, loyal to the doctrine of protection to American labor and industry, firm supporters of the administration in its policy with reference to the Philippine insurrection, and calm and level-headed on the subject of trusts, the Maryland republicans have set an example which republican state conventions yet to be held would do well to copy closely. The Maryland platform relative to national affairs is as follows:

First. We believe in the gold standard, and that all our currency should be made by law redeemable in gold coin at the option of the holder. To this faith we confidently pledge the influence and votes of the Maryland members in each house of congress.

Second. We continue to favor such a system of import duties as shall protect American industries and provide sufficient revenue for the expenses of government economically administered.

Third. We commend the record made by our country in the late war with Spain. We accord to the soldiers and sailors who survived that war our unqualified respect and esteem. For those who laid down their lives we hold the tenderest memories.

While we deplore the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, wherein by cession from Spain we acquire the rights of sovereignty, duty demands that we retain and pacify them, and safeguard the interests of commerce until the problem of their final disposition be solved in such manner that the glory of our flag be not sullied nor the liberty it stands for restrained. We repose our trust for such a solution of the problem in our wise and patriotic president and the republican majority in congress.

Fourth. Legitimate business interests, fairly capitalzied and honestly managed, have built up our industries at home, giving employment to labor as never before, and have enabled us successfully to compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. Such industries must not be struck down by legislation aimed at the dishonestly organized trust, which stifles competition and oppresses labor.

We are opposed to legislation merely for popular effect in reckless disregard of business revival after prolonged depression. We strongly favor laws successfully to suppress trusts and all combinations which create monopoly. It was the republican party which passed the federal law against trusts and which is enforcing it so far as states rights permit.

The declaration concerning trusts is especially to be commended for the wise conservatism which it embodies. In this regard it puts to shame the flamboyant pronunciamentos which seem to be the prevailing style with democratic conventions. In effect the Maryland platform asks that the trust question be treated as a business question and not as a ball to be batted back and forth in the tennis court of politics. It controverts the assumption that all concentrations of capital are necessarily vicious in character, and in intention hostile to the best interests of society, holding with entire truth that in many cases the industries of the country have been benefitted and the welfare of the people promoted by well organized and properly conducted concerns. It asks that laws be enacted to deal effectively with all oppressive and injurious monopolies, but it condemns the attempt to raise a popular clamor that shall be crystallized into reckless and baneful legislation certain to react against legitimate industrial enterprise.

It is to the republican party that the country must look for an intelligent treatment of the trust question; to the same party, and the only party which has made any effort heretofore to grapple effectively with this problem; to the party which passed the federal law against trusts; the party which, as the Maryland law recites, is enforcing that law so far as states' rights permit.

FRUITS OF THE TRUST CONFERENCES.

Newspaper comment on our trust problem, always voluminous, has been given a great impetus by the trust conferences at Chicago and St. Louis. As party feelings ran high during the discussions at the St. Louis conference of governors, and as representatives of only eight states remained until the close, it is generally considered to have been of less importance than the conference at Chicago; but the uniformity of state laws recommended in the St. Louis resolutions is wisely indorsed by the press, and if this proves to be the beginning of a general movement for uniform state laws on incorporation, the gathering of the governors will assume an important place in economic history. The resolutions, which were adopted unanimously by the representatives of the eight states, represented, recommended, in substance, the following remedies:

1. National and state laws that shall dissolve monopolies and corporations that restrain trade.

2. Laws by each state for the proper control of corporations chartered by it; and closer examination of corporations chartered.

3. Laws by each state to bar out corporations from other states, unless the outside corporations conform to the state laws.

4. Uniform legislation to prevent a corporation obtaining a charter in one state with the intention of doing business exclusively in other states than the one where it is chartered.

5 and 6. That no corporations shall be formed in whole or in part by another corporation, or hold stock in another corporation doing a similar or competitive business; and that no one shall be an officer or director or hold stock in two or more corporations doing a similar or competitive business.

7. Laws of each state to bar out corporations that are members of trusts.

A resolution condemning the practise of "watering" stock was appended to the above list of remedies.

No resolutions were adopted by the Chicago conference, yet it seems to be more emphasized than the other one. The practical gain to the anti-trust discussion is embodied in three suggestions presented by Prof. John Graham Brooks, of Harvard University, viz:

"1. As absolute a publicity of methods and accounts as the largest Massachusetts corporation has to submit to.

"2. Every artificial advantage given by the tariff must be removed.

"3. Railroad discriminations shall not be allowed in these combinations."

There is becoming more noticeable a tendency in the press to regard combinations as inevitable, and to propose elimination of their evil features rather than complete suppression. This is especially the case in the republican ranks, the New York Sun having now been joined by the New York Tribune in defending trade combinations, and Senator Hanna, in a recent interview, having asked what evidence there is to show that industrial combinations are evil in their tendency. The following comments on the Chicago conference show the feeling of the press on the question:

"A good deal was said at Chicago with reference to the interference by trusts in the elections. This is undoubtedly one of the most serious aspects of the question. But in proposing remedies the orators did not appear to take into account the opposition which the trusts will make to the adoption of such remedies. Granted that the remedies proposed would be efficient, the question how are they to be adopted is of great difficulty. Mr. Bryan proposes an amendment of the federal constitution if necessary, and he says that it can be carried through if the people are earnest enough. But that is precisely the question. Even if the people were earnest enough to suppress trusts at all hazards, they might not be so in favor of any particular plan, including that of Mr. Bryan. Experience has shown that it is almost impossible to amend the constitution of the United States. From early in the century till 1865 no change was made. The last three amendments were the consequence of the civil war, except for which they could not possibly have been adopted. To put through an amendment now, in opposition to the great political influence of all the trusts, would require a much livelier interest on the part of masses than they have yet exhibited.

"Mr. Bryan and most of the leaders of the democratic party were engaged for a number of years in an attemyt to destroy the monopolies created by a vicious system of tariff laws, which included a number of combinations or trusts. It took a long time to bring the people to a proper realization of the evils thus created. When finally the democratic party won both houses of con-

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WHAT HAS HAPPENED DURING THE WEEK

A Bundle of 150 stocks of corn was sent to the fair weighed 800 pounds

Hon. Jackson L. Morrow, an aged pioneer of Eastern Oregon, died at his home in Heppner Friday last.

A man named Frank Turner has been arrested at Prineville on the charge of forging checks. He will be taken to Heppner for trial.

The dwelling of John Gillmore, of St. Helens, Columbia county, was destroyed by fire the 22d.

McMinnville city council will erect a band stand at that place next week. It will cost about $100.

Salem's fruit evaporator has been turned into a grain drier—temporarily, taking care of the damaged wheat from the Salem flouring mills fire.

The patriotic young men of Newberg desire to organize a company of state militia, and have petitioned the governor for permission to do so.

The marshal of Newberg gives notice that he will hereafter enforce the ordinance against chickens running at large in that town.

The dense smoke is an indication that the forest rangers are having something to interest them in the way of subduing fires, says the Roseburg Plaindealer.

Two trainloads of cattle went East from Baker county yesterday and $45,000 was put in the pockets of home cattle raisers, says the Baker City Democrat, of Wednesday.

Salem restaurant keepers have taken action towards raising the price of meat orders at their establishments, and it is probable that an advance of 5 cents on each order will be made October 1.

W. A. Brown, of Lake county passed through Eugene Wednesday, with 2300 head of sheep, which he was driving to the Portland market. Mr. Brown came across the mountains by the old military road.

The superintendent of schools for Benton county has been holding institutes in his county for teachers, but now goes a step further and will hold a convention of school officers—directors and clerks.

Forty or fifty farmers north of Corvallis have formed a trust that has for its object the prohibition of hunting and running dogs on their premises. The organization is so strong that offending gunners can be controlled.

In proof of the fact that cabbages can be grown in Gilliam county, the Arlington Record says George Hamilton, of Dot, left in its office recently two heads of that vegetable, one weighing 27 pounds and measuring 48 inches in circumference, and the other weighing 25 pounds.

The sugar factory at La Grande has orders for four carloads of sugar, which will be shipped from the new product. One car is for Walla Walla, one for Elgin, one for Baker City and the other for home dealers. The 250 sacks of sugar that was made from last year's syrup two weeks ago was sold almost before it had become cool in the sacks.

Wicks & Orr, the Josephine county orchardists, sent to the Portland exposition 150 stalks of corn, which weighed 800 pounds. This corn was raised on their ranch, and is a part of about 40 acres of that kind. Each stalk of corn had two ears, about 14 inches in length. The field from which it was taken will yield, it is estimated, about 54 bushels to the acre.

Robert Martin, Charles Beck, R. T. Martin, J. R. James and H. D. Tefft have each separately and apart instituted suit in Eugene against the Noonday Mining Company, a corporation, to recover in each case, damages to the sum of $5050 or a total of $25,250. This is connected with the trouble over the ownership of a mine in the Bohemia district, and is understood to be a sort of foil for the suit for $10,320 recently brought by Surveyor Collier against the Jennings brothers and Bruno.

Joseph Bennett, of Scott's valley, was in town this week, and swore out a warrant for the arrest of one William Reed, for larceny, says the Roseburg Review. According to his account of the affair, Reed was working for him and a few days ago broke open a trunk in the house and stole therefrom money and notes amounting to about $190. He sold the notes at a discount before the theft was discovered, and skipped out with young Mr. Bennett's wife. Search for the missing couple has so far been unavailing.