

# Hillsboro Independent.

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 8 1900.

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No. 3.

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INDEPENDENT and Weekly Oregonian, both for \$2.00 per year. INDEPENDENT and the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal both for only \$1.60 per year.

Vol. XXVIII.

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## POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily, at 7:30 a. m. (going to Portland and way-offices, 6:55 a. m. and 4 p. m. For Farmington and Laurel, daily at 12

## CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**—Corner 5th and Main streets. Preaching every Sabbath, morning and evening. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting every Sunday at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Singing every Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting every Sunday evening. Everyone cordially welcome.

## W. E. CHURCH.

W. E. Church, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. League meeting every Sunday at 11 a. m. Prayers every Wednesday evening. Prayers every Sunday evening. Prayers every Tuesday evening of each month.

## CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Christian Church, Preaching at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. every Sunday. Prayers every Tuesday evening. Prayers every Sunday evening. Prayers every Tuesday evening of each month.

## HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W.

Hillsboro Lodge No. 61, A. O. U. W. Meets every first and third Friday evening each month.

## DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

Daughters of Rebekah. Hillsboro Rebekah Lodge No. 64, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Saturday evening.

## HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73, meets

Hillsboro Grange, No. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

## MONTICELLO LODGE, NO. 50, meets

Monticello Lodge, No. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock in I. O. F. Hall. Visitors welcome.

## 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.

## Rathbone Sisters.

Rathbone Sisters. Phoenicia Temple No. 10, R. S., meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in each month at 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

## E. of P.

E. 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.

## A. F. and A. M.

A. F. and A. M. Tuality Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., meets every Wednesday night on or after 1st moon of each month.

## O. E. S.

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.

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.

## WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT NO. 24,

Washington Encampment No. 24, I. O. O. F., meets on first and third Tuesdays of each month.

## GEN. RANSON CORPS NO. 47, W. R. C.

Gen. Ranson Corps No. 47, W. R. C., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Hillsboro, on the 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month at 3:30 p. m.

## GEN. RANSON POST, NO. 69, G. A. R.

Gen. Ranson Post, No. 69, G. A. R., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month, at 7:00 o'clock, P. M.

## Your Face.

Shows the state of your face and the state of your health as well. Impure blood makes itself apparent in a pale and sallow complexion, pimples and skin eruptions. You are feeling weak and worn out and do not have a healthy appearance. You should try Purker's Blood Elixir. It cures blood diseases, cleanses the system, and so called purifiers fail, knowing this we sell every bottle on a positive guarantee. We claim it is the best.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,  
HILLSBORO OREGON.  
Deputy District Attorney for Washington County.  
Office: Over Delta Drug Store.

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Office: Rooms 6 and 7, Morgan block.

**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. TAMMISE, M. D.,**  
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Office and Residence: corner Third and Main Streets. Office hours, 9:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone to residence from Brock & Bell's Druggists at all hours. All calls promptly attended, night or day.

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## HOUSES FOR HOGS

COMBINATION OF THE ESSENTIALS OF DRYNESS AND WARMTH.

No animal on the farm can be sheltered more cheaply and satisfactorily at the time of parturition than the brood sow, says John M. Janssen, The National Stockman. This statement will cover a greater part of the large swine producing area of the United States. Two important features only are to be considered as absolutely necessary—warmth and dryness. These can be had by the use of different materials, cheap or expensive, as suits the fancy and pocketbook of the builder. A single shelter or house for each sow we think much preferable to the structure that will hold several animals. It is advisable for a herd of brood sows to farrow as near the same time as possible. When this is accomplished, the houses can be put two or three rods apart and will answer the purpose as well as if a greater distance, provided there are dividing fences between them. It is hard to get a lot of sows separated so far apart but that they will hear the herdman when he commences to feed and all be on the alert. This expectation for a share of the feed is against the large house that will accommodate a number of sows, as a sow will often leave the nest at farrowing time to go to the feed trough, usually to the detriment of her litter.

If separated from her companions far enough for them to be fed without disturbing her, it is much better. Again, if separated in this way, it is much easier to keep litters from mixing until such a time as there is no danger of the strong pigs stealing from the weak.

In a herd of sows there is often one that is not as good a milker as the others. In a case of this kind nature does not limit the number of pigs to suit the supply of milk. She is apt to produce a numerous litter as the best milk in the herd. The result is that these little fellows are always hungry and spend much of the time pulling at their mother. If the sow is in a house with several others with litters, these hungry, restless fellows will cause much unrest with the others. We have often noticed that when one litter of pigs begins to trail after their dam for their feed the litters of the herd in a short time all the sows are dry and the pigs sucking. When the sows and their litters are separated until the pigs are at least 1 month old, it is much easier to feed each sow properly and get the pigs to eating. And, more than this, it is conducive to better thrift and health.

For single houses to be used in this way we should want them portable or of material that could be torn to pieces and removed when not in use. The latter is the least expensive and with the reach of every farmer able to own two or more brood sows.

**SUPERIOR WOOL.**  
English and American Manufacturers Looking For High Grades.  
In the present unusual wool situation the growers should do everything possible to prevent the market from suffering from a flood of inferior goods, says E. P. Smith in The American Cultivator. The market is lacking today, especially in a fine assortment of good wool. There is more shoddy and inferior and poorly prepared wool than anything else. Manufacturers are looking around for grades that will suit the high class fabric, and some of them have even sent their agents to the London market to secure a better assortment. It is possible for farmers to improve this condition of affairs by a little more attention to details.

One thing in particular is that much otherwise fair wool is injured by the number of burrs in it that have to be cut out. This always spoils good wool, and if all weeds and plants that produce these burrs were cut down before they could blossom the wool product of the country would be greatly improved. It would be an easy matter to conduct a crusade against all plants that produce burrs, and by cutting them down on the roadside and farm whenever found they would soon cease to cause trouble. Quite a little improvement in this line has been made in recent years, but there is still room for further improvement. Manufacturers like to see the wool come to them in fine shape, free from dirt and burrs, and too much attention cannot be paid to this end of the business.

More careful washing and packing of wool call for some caution. Washing wool is a process that can be conducted thoroughly almost as well as carelessly. Washed wool needs to be made as clean as possible, and it should be packed and prepared for the market with the idea that its appearance will determine the price for it. This is often the case, and 1 or 2 cents a pound extra may be obtained for wool properly washed, packed and shipped.

The long, crimp, white wool seems to be in special demand now, and manufacturers are willing to pay the highest prices for this wool. The demand is more than likely to continue for several years, and it will pay to raise sheep that will produce this wool.

The Delaine type of ewe and ram will produce this wool better than any other breed. Select a few ewes of this breed with small bodies and long, crimp white wool and breed them to rams of the same general type. The wool of such animals will sell better than the coarser wool of the Merino type. The fleece is heavier because longer in staple, and this is just what the market demands now. Fine wool

## MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

The latest treasury statement showing the volume of money circulating in the country furnishes evidence that within a short time the two billion mark which was reached last fall will soon be greatly exceeded.

On the first of the month the volume of money in circulation was more than \$21,000,000 in excess of the two billion mark. Since April of last year the volume of national bank circulation has increased nearly \$30,000,000, and during the past thirty days the amount of national bank notes outstanding has increased more than \$20,000,000. Almost every denomination and kind of money employed by our people has materially increased during the past year. This is notably true as to gold coin as well as national bank notes.

The outstanding volume of silver dollars, which for several years has averaged about one dollar per capita of the population, has increased more than \$5,000,000.

The "Circulation Statement," which is issued at the beginning of each month, shows the total money in circulation on April 1, 1900, to be \$2,021,274,506, and on April 1, 1899, \$2,927,846,942, while on the corresponding date in 1898 it was \$1,756,058,645; on April 1, 1897, it was \$1,669,000,694, and on April 1, 1896, \$1,528,629,463. This shows an increase in total money in circulation in four years of \$492,645,043, or 32 per cent.

The per capita money in circulation had, in 1892, under the McKinley tariff, reached its then highest mark, \$24.44. It fell to \$22.93 in 1895, and reached its lowest point for a decade, \$21.10, in 1896, after two years of free trade tariff. The first full year, 1898, of the operation of the Dingley tariff brought up the rate to \$24.91; the second year (1899) rose to \$25.45, and for 1900 it has gained the top notch, \$26.12.

The amount of gold in circulation is also greater than at the corresponding date of any preceding year, the total gold and gold certificates in circulation on April 1, 1900, being \$785,845,549, against \$727,748,591 on April 1, 1899; \$618,448,911 on April 1, 1898; \$554,582,096 on April 1, 1897, and \$489,151,505 on April 1, 1896; the increase during the four years \$296,694,044, or 61 per cent.

The amount of silver in circulation, including standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, silver certificates and treasury notes of 1890, which were issued for the purchase of silver bullion, and are to be retired when the silver is coined and put in circulation, amounts to \$631,181,689, against \$626,982,504 on April 1, 1899; \$610,661,729 on April 1, 1898; \$569,624,775 on April 1, 1897, and \$558,524,457 on April 1, 1896.

The following table shows the total money and total gold in circulation on April 1 of each year from 1890 to 1900:

Year	Total Money	Gold and Gold Certificates
1890	\$1,437,494,052	\$508,562,567
1891	1,530,080,464	552,789,919
1892	1,608,541,529	561,943,647
1893	1,692,521,806	519,285,900
1894	1,690,714,808	566,408,865
1895	1,528,629,463	489,151,605
1896	1,528,629,463	489,151,605
1897	1,669,000,694	554,582,096
1898	1,756,058,645	618,448,911
1899	1,927,846,942	727,748,591
1900	2,021,274,506	785,845,549

## ELI PERKINS DOWN SOUTH.

"The other day," says the Louisville Commercial, Eli Perkins was introduced to Judge Scott, an old dyed-in-the-wool Kentucky democrat. The judge is well known in the Blue Grass region, and the grand old Kentucky has always been looked up to as a high priest of "befo' the war democracy."

Perkins was introduced by an old democrat, and Judge Scott supposed that Eli was a democrat, too, and he became confidential with him at once.

"How are we democrats getting along Judge?" asked Eli in a confidential tone.

The judge looked at Eli a moment to see if he really wanted information about the party, and slowly remarked:

"Well, sir, we are getting on very well financially, but politically we are running behind; yes, I'm afraid we are running behind."

"What causes this?" asked Eli.

"Well, sir," said the judge sadly, "I'm afraid our party has not been altogether right. We have erred in some things."

"Where have we erred, judge?"

"Well, sir, I hate to admit it," but our Grover Cleveland policy hurt us Kentuckyans. I wouldn't say it to a Kentuckian, but we democrats all admit it among ourselves. You see," said the judge, "we used to get 35 cents for wool, a-d a big price for hemp and tobacco before Grover came in, but that Wilson bill hurt us. It knocked wool down to 12 cents. Free jute, put in to help the cotton fellows, rained our hemp and it rotted in the ground. Then we lowered the tariff on tobacco, and our tobacco went down on us. We didn't com-

## PLAINS, BUT WE DEMOCRATS DID A GOOD DEAL OF THINKING.

Cattle dro. hogs got lower and lower, and when Grover went out we were pretty poor; yes, dog-on hard up, sir!"

"Are they still bad—the times?" asked Eli.

"No, honestly, the times are good. Wool and hemp and tobacco have doubled in price and are still going up. Cattle and hogs are high and our blue grass farmers are getting rich."

"Well, what is the matter, then?"

"Why these good times have knocked out our dear old democratic party. Our democratic farmers say they will never vote for free trade or low tariff again."

"Well, what can we democrats do?" asked Eli.

"I hate to admit it," said the judge, sadly, "but if we democrats want to win in Kentucky again we've got to keep the tariff right where it is. That old Wilson bill and Bryan's free silver will be a scarecrow to every farmer in Kentucky and Tennessee. We've tried low tariff and we know—I'm ashamed to say so, but we know it hurt us! No, sir, the people are prosperous, but our democratic party is doing poorly. I wouldn't say it to a black republican, but that is the way we democrats talk among ourselves."

"As the judge got off the train at Lexington he remarked: "Yes, and there was another mistake we democrats made. Grover Cleveland wanted to sink the Republic of Hawaii and put a nigger on the throne. We democrats didn't complain, but it made us sick, for, between you and me, we democrats ain't puttin' niggers on the thrones. McKinley's white governor over a republic suit old Kentucky and the South."

The citizens of Newberg have formed an organization under the name of Newberg Development Company, for the purpose of forwarding the sugar factory and enterprises. The company has been duly incorporated under the laws of the state of Oregon, and has issued stock for the purpose of money to be used in securing this industry. This stock has been liberally subscribed to by citizens of Newberg and surrounding country.

W. P. Wood, representing the firm of W. P. Wood & Sons, stock commission merchants of Greencastle, Ind., is in Baker City, and will purchase, if possible, 2000 head of range horses. He states that representatives of the English government have recently purchased in the states of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio 35,000 head of horses for use principally in South Africa, paying per head \$125 to \$150. The horses to be purchased by Mr. Wood are to supply the farmers of these states.

## ALL ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

California is the natural paradise of the holy maker. Its resources are inexhaustible, its invitation universal, and its resorts and attractions among the most noted of the world.

The Southern Pacific Company publishes descriptive literature containing valuable information about all of them. It is for free distribution and may be obtained from any Southern Pacific agent, or C. H. Markham, General Passenger Agent at Portland. If you apply by mail enclose a stamp for each publication wanted.

"Resorts and Attractions along the Coast Line" is handsomely illustrated folder, giving a description of the health and pleasure resorts on the coast between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

"Shasta Resorts," embellished with beautiful half-tone engravings, describes the scenic and outing attractions of the vast and wonderful Shasta region, the grandest of pleasuring grounds.

"California South of Tehachap!" tells all about the charms of that remarkably favored semi-tropic garden spot of the world in Southern California.

A handsome map of California, complete in detail, reliable, skillfully indexed, and full of information about the State's resources. It is the only publication of kind folded for pocket use.

"Summer Outings" is a 32-page folder devoted to the camping retreats in the Shasta Region and Santa Cruz mountains. It appeals more directly to that large and growing class of recreation seekers who prefer this popular form of outing.

"Pacific Grove" is the Chautauqua of the west, and this folder not only describes the pretty place itself, but gives a program of the religious and educational meetings, conventions, schools, etc., to be held there this summer.

Other publications are "Lake Tahoe," "Geysers and Lake county," "Yosemite," "Hot I del Monte," "Castile Crags," each brimful of information about the places named, and printed in the highest style of the art."

## PARTIES AND CORPORATIONS.

The attitude of the parties toward industrial corporations will count for something in the presidential contest. There is much bitter feeling already, and there will be more if the organizations of workers press some of the demands they are making. The report that those in conference at Indianapolis are unable to agree, in part because of the extreme demands made by some, gives no assurance that an agreement will not be reached on more or less modified demands which may still be possible. There is much in the air this year to encourage extreme ideas. The statements which are being published day by day regarding the enormous profits realized by one concern or another are peculiarly calculated to foster a hostile spirit among the workmen, who cannot pull millions out of the stock market as their share of the game. If some of the organizations had been handled with express intent to make as much trouble for themselves as possible about wages and terms of labor they could hardly have been handled more adroitly to that end.

The attitude which republicans in congress are taking is by some regarded as mistaken. But it is extremely likely to be more reasonable and fair than that of any other party. Mr. Bryan and his friends cannot agree because, in different ways, each wants to surpass everybody else in threatening "death to trusts." That there are industrial corporations which do good, and nothing but good, to the workers and to consumers also it would seem to be a standing purpose of these parties to deny. If all shades of democrats and populists are not found busy before the campaign has gone far in laboring to make people believe that each and every combination or corporation of an industrial sort must have horns and hoofs and a tail, and be engaged in diabolical work which far transcends mortal powers of comprehension, the alread said parties will have made remarkable progress toward decency and good sense.

Any attempt to secure just and sensible action by the people must necessarily begin by showing that the combinations are not all of one sort or character. But what is to be done if in their order the various corporations proceed to make it impossible so justly their course? How can it be said that such concerns are doing their duty to the country if in order to hold prices at double their former range each corporation shuts up part of its works and discharges several thousand hands? Nearly all the companies, when they were being formed, caused careful declarations to be published that it was not their object to raise prices. But all of them have in fact raised prices and a few do not yet appear to have any conception of any other way to make money. If they are found joining each other in contracts not to sell machines or materials to any competitor which might produce sheets, plates, nails or wire more cheaply, how will the people be persuaded that such concerns are not conspiring against the public welfare?

It is not untimely to suggest these things, because the various corporations are even now forming public opinion which will govern action about them. Until after the election each step they take will go into the account for or against them. It is entirely within the power of these corporations to do far more than anybody else can do for their defence or justification, and it is useless for anybody else to try to hurt them, if they take the course calculated to make the public their enemy. One of the strongest objections to such industrial corporations has been from the outst that they were liable to forget the quasi-public character which the possession and use of enormously important franchises has imposed upon them, and to seek profits in stock operations or in management of works just as any individual might, owing nothing except to himself. Enough has happened already to indicate how corporations so conducted are likely to fare in the stock market. That they will fare any better if so conducted in the political field, in legislatures or congress the sagacious or the managers are in no danger of believing. Unhappily for some companies and the people, the decision has to be made not exclusively by tried and successful managers, but sometimes by stock gamblers or by speculators in products, and sometimes by men whose sole conception of success in business is the possession and enjoyment of a monopoly. It remains to be seen how far management by such people will enable sundry new industrial corporations to survive the first year of declining prices.—N. Y. Tribune.

A large Rochester lamp exploded in a Gold Hill church Wednesday, after being turned down. The report was sharp enough to attract attention, and the flames were at once extinguished, else a large portion of the town might have burned.

## WHAT HAS HAPPENED DURING THE WEEK

Items of General Interest from all parts of the state

## SHIPPING CATTLE AWAY

Horse Kicked and Killed a Man at Camp Creek.

A street-sprinkler went into operation at Medford Monday.

The Pendleton scouring mill began operations for the season last Monday.

The Brownsville creamery paid 17 cents per pound of butterfat for May milk.

N. L. Cornelius shipped 25 carloads of cattle from Albany Thursday to Montana.

The first city council of John Day, in Grant county, organized Thursday night.

Great preparations for a Fourth of July celebration are under way at Canyon City.

W. H. H. Miller, of Eugene, has on exhibition a strawberry three and one-half inches in diameter.

The annual reunion of the Linn county pioneers will be held at Brownsville, June 20, 21 and 22.

The grain warehouses at Helix, in Unadilla county, are nearer empty than they have been before in the last two years.

The full report of voters registered in Grant county shows the number to be 1022, bringing the total in the state up to 100,028.

Grant Thurston, mayor of Granite, who was near death's door with pneumonia a few days ago, is now on the road to recovery.

This year's cutting of alfalfa and rye has reached Heppner this week, and is of superb quality, and three weeks ahead of last season.

Since Shaniko became a station of the Columbia Southern, 24,900 head of sheep have left for various markets in the east, principally Chicago.