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Vol. XXVIII. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 27 1900 No. 10.

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POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:
Going East, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 7:30 a. m.
Going South, 8:30 a. m.
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For Farmington and Laurel, daily at 12

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Adam 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 all be short, vigorous, interesting and helpful. Everyone cordially welcome.
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EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Corner Fifth and Fir. Preaching every Sunday evening at 8 p. m.; every Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening; Christain Endeavor at 7:30 p. m. Benj. Hartman, Pastor.

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CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Preaching 1st 2d and 4 h Sundays in each month at 11 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m.
K. H. SHAFOOSE Pastor.

A. O. U. W.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W., meets every first and third Friday evening each month.

Daughters of Rebekah.

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.

I. O. O. F.

MONTEZUMA LODGE, NO. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, in I. O. O. F. Hall. Visitors made 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.

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

K. of P.

PHŒNIX 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.

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.

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

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

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SUMMER RESORTS.

"To the mountains our people in increasing numbers yearly look for those days of relaxation and recreation necessary to maintain the human machine in fair working condition. The languorous sloth of the seashore proves very seductive while it lasts, but many have decided that the annual outing should provide not only radical change of air and surroundings, but also such stimulation of flagging energies as will provide brawn and vigor for the return to labor. For this they urge the mountain climb and ramble, the balsam of the mountain pines, and the clear, unadulterated mountain air."

"In this direction the Shasta Route now affords a wealth of attractions. The entire line of road from Ashland to Redding is studded with charming and accessible hotels and camps, where are cheer and comfort and healing at reasonable cost, and where you can hunt, fish, ride, loaf, or play with equal facility."

"Or if you look for healing waters, none better can be found, hot or cold, than the springs of Ashland, Colestin, Anderson, Bartlett, Byron and Paso Robles."

"Before visiting Europe, the people of the Northwest should see the glories of Yosemite Valley, and the wondrous groves of Mariposa and Calaveras; the Parisians are likely to make inquiries concerning these attractive resorts."

Send to Mr. C. H. Markham, General Passenger Agent, Portland, for new booklets on Castle Crag, Shasta Springs, McCloud River, Yosemite, and excursion rates thereto.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

PHILADELPHIA.—Following is the full text of the platform adopted by the Republican National convention:

The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in national convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement, and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

The expectation in which the American people, turning from the Democratic party, intrusted power four years ago to a Republican chief magistrate and a Republican congress, has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls after a term of Democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry paralyzed and the national credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden away and its labor distressed and unemployed. The Democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous conditions which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Prosperity Brought By Republicans.

The Republican party denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures—a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value. The people by great majorities issued to the Republican party a commission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed and the Republican promise is redeemed. Prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments. There is no longer any controversy as to the value of any government obligations. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any other nation. Capital is fully employed and everywhere labor is profitably occupied.

No single fact can more strikingly tell the story of what Republican government means to the country than this—that while during the whole period from 1801 to 1897 there was an excess of exports over imports of only $388,024,497, there has been in the short three years of the present Republican administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of $1,483,738,094, and while the American people, sustained by this Republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business and commerce, they have conducted and in victory concluded a war for liberty and human rights.

War for Liberty Not Aggrandisement.

No thought of national aggrandisement tarnished the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American government was ready. Its fleets were cleared for action. Its armies were in the field, and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea bore equal tribute to the skill and foresight of Republican statesmanship. To 10,000,000 of the human race there was given "a new birth of freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

Indorsement of President McKinley.

We indorse the administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American nation. Walking untried paths and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot and upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen.

In asking the American people to indorse this Republican record and to renew their commission to the Republican party, we remind them of the fact that the menace to their prosperity has always resided in Democratic principles and no less in the general incapacity of the Democratic party to conduct public affairs. The prime essential of business prosperity is public confidence in the good sense of the government and its ability to deal intelligently with all new problems of administration and legislation. That confidence the Democratic party has never earned. It is hopelessly inadequate, and the country's prosperity, when Democratic success at the polls is announced, halts and ceases in mere antisipation of Democratic blunders and failures.

Declaration for the Gold Standard.

We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard, and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the Fifty-sixth congress by which the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency on a gold basis has been secured. We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be properly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is today.

We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However firmly Republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base and discredited currency the election of a Democratic president could not fail to impair the country's credit and to bring once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money circulation. The Democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform.

On the Question of Trusts.

We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions, and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectually restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

Declaration for Protection.

We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market, the competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor have been maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, thus distinguishing our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country. Enjoying the blessings of American common schools, secure in the right of self government and protected in the occupancy of their own markets their constantly increasing knowlege and skill have enabled them finally to enter the markets of the world. We favor the associated policy of reciprocity, so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets.

In the further interests of American workmen, we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for working children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor as against convict labor and an effective system of labor insurance.

Our present dependence on foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade for its sudden withdrawal in the event of a European war would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The national defense and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade carrying fleets of the world.

Liberal Pension Laws Favored.

The nation owes a debt of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles, and it is the government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the country's wars. The pension laws founded in this just sentiment should be liberal and should be liberally administered, and preference should be given, wherever practicable, with respect to employment in the public service, to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and ophans.

Republicans and the Civil Service.

We commend the policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined, as far as practicable, to their inhabitants.

It was the plain purpose of the Fifteenth amendment to the constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in regulating the elective franchise. Devices of states governments, whether by statutory or constitutional enactment, to avoid the purpose of this amendment are revolutionary and should be condemned.

Public movements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country meet with our cordial approval, and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the people and of the legislatures of the several states.

We favor the extension of the rural free delivery servisce wherever its extension may be justified.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

In the further pursuance of the constant policy of the Republican party to provide free homes on the public domain, we recommend adequate national legislation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective states and territories.

We favor home rule for and the early admission to statehood of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

War Taxes and Nicaragua Canal.

The Dingley act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of $40,000,000. So ample are the government's revenues and so great is the public confidence in the integrity of its obligations, that its newly funded two per cent bonds sell at a premium. The country is now justified in expecting and it will be the policy of the Republican party to bring about a reduction of the war taxes.

We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States. New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the administration is warmly to be commended for its successful effort to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the open door in China.

Department of Commerce Favored.

In the interest of our expanding commerce we recommend that congress create a department of commerce and industries in the charge of a secretary, with a seat in the cabinet. The United States consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department upon such a basis of appointment and tenure as will render it still more serviceable to the nation's increasing trade.

The American government must protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.

We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the volunteer aid association, and as nurses in camp and hospital during the recent campaigns of our armies in the Eastern and Western Indies, and we appreciate their faithful co operation in all works of education and industry.

The President's Foreign Policy Commended.

President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious European alliance for the government of Samoa, his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group, and the best harbor in the southern Pacific, every American interest has been safeguarded.

We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States. We commend the part taken by our government in the peace conference at The Hague. We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine.

On the South African War.

The provisions of The Hague convention were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between Great Britain and the South African republics. While the American government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding president, and imposed upon us by The Hague treaty, of non-intervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them.

Treatment of the Philippines.

In accepting by the treaty of Paris the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war, the president and the senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippines. That course created our responsibility before the world and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for maintenance of law and order, and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility, and wherever sovereign rights were extended, it became the high duty of the government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples. The largest measure of self-government consistant with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba, independence and self-government were issued in the same voice by which war was declared and to the letter this pledge shall be performed.

The Republican party, upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies, confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

ALL ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

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

"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," embelished with beautiful half-tone engravings, describes the scenic and outing attractions of the vast and wonderful Shasta region, the grandest of pleasgrounds.

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.

"California South of Tehachapi" 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," "Hotel del Monte," "Castle Crags," each brimful of information about the places named, and printed in the highest style of the art."

A person who drops anything from a moving train ordinarily says "good-bye" to it, but a noteworthy exception was recently observed on the Burlington railroad. A pocket-book containing $109 25, a gold ring, four rubies and other valuables, was lost by a passenger on the St. Louis-Portland express. Just where was not known, and the train was advancing fifty miles an hour. From the first stop the loss was wired to Superintendent Phelan, at Alliance, Neb., who immediately sent out a searching party. The pocket-book and jewels were found near the track, three miles from Whitman, in as good condition as when lost. They were returned to the surprised owner the next day.

THE REAL IMPERIALISTS.

In his speech in reply to the notification committee President McKinley made telling use of a word that is a large part of the democratic stock in trade. The republican party the president said, had freed the slaves, and to it "has come another supreme opportunity, which it has bravely met in the liberation of 10,000,000 of the human family from the yoke of imperialism." This reference to the Philippines presents the subject from a point of view exactly opposite that found in the democratic platform. It is imperialism that has been destroyed, not created, in the possessions acquired from Spain. When the treaty was under discussion even the democratic papers did not favor the return of the Philippines to the government that had owned them for hundreds of years. The imperialism of Spain was removed forever. Another necessity of the case was to keep the archipelago from falling into the hands of some other monarchical country, which would have been merely to replace one kind of imperialism with another.

The democratic charge of imperialism therefore rests on the purpose of the republican administration to keep the Philippines and govern them in accordance with the principles on which a free nation is founded. But the democratic recommendation is to set up the Filipinos in a republic of their own under our protection. If this is not done the policy is denounced as imperialistic. The fact of the matter is that human ingenuity could not devise any practical system to carry the democratic proposition into effect. There are sixty tribes in the Philippines. To put all under the control of one would result in a despotism far more horrible than Spanish imperialism. If more than one republic is suggested, shall there be one for each tribe or one for each island, and what country on earth would be able to guide and protect ten, twenty or sixty half-civilized republics successfully? President McKinley is right. All that has been done in the Philippines is precisely the reverse of imperialistic.

A POINTED QUESTION FROM JAPAN.

"Ex Oriente Lux" is the motto of The Orient, a Tokyo magazine edited in English by Japanese for the avowed purpose of enlightening the Anglo-Saxon world with regard to Japan. Its editor is very anxious for an explanation of the apparent divergence between Christian theory and practise. We condense his article as follows:

Japan enjoys the unique distinction of being the only non-Christian power that has been admitted into what is called the comity of nations on a footing of perfect equality, and to judge from the utterances of the European and American press she is by no means the least respected power. Unfortunately the cause of this respect is not such as to satisfy all Japanese. Japan has made great progress in the arts of peace, but that is not really why she is respected. That respect was earned in a short nine months by the achievements of the Japanese army and navy. Now, that sort of thing is pleasing enough to a nation's amour propre, but on calmly thinking the matter over some Japanese would wish that the respect of western nations had been earned by something else than by mere proficiency in the art of slaughter conducted on modern scientific principles. Russia, too is respected and feared. Yet she is the only non-constitutional country in the comity of nations. The liberty of the individual and of the press is under the tyranny of mere administrative orders in Russia and official peculation is nearly as rife as in China. And this gives rise to strange misgivings. Are the so-called Christian nations really followers of the religious cult they so ostentatiously and proudly profess?

Without going so far with Count Tolstoy as to say that his rendering of the real meaning of Christianity is the correct one, we do go so far as to say that the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount are the most important in the so-called Christian code of morality. And these precepts unquestionably are against war and all against according honor to any nation or any man on the mere grounds of success in the exercise of brute force, much less of success in slaughtering enemies. And yet it is precisely on these grounds that non-Christian Japan has been accorded the respect of so-called Christian Europe and America!

We can very well understand the old Hebrews respecting us for success in war, for the old Hebrew God was a God of battles. But we have always understood that the Christian Father in Heaven was no mere tribal war-god, but a God of love. The present situation is not a little puzzling to us benighted heathens of Japan, who have earned the respect of those who profess to follow the precepts of Christ on the Mount by success in slaughtering our enemies, and by that alone. Will real Christians kindly explain what it all means?

It is apprehended that Japan is respected not because she is able to kill her enemies in battle, but because she has shown that she can successfully defend herself not only in battle but in her commercial intercourse with the world.

BOSTON'S EXPERIMENT WITH MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Advocates of municipal ownership who have been looking to Boston for a vindication of their theories may not be pleased over the results shown by an investigation that has just been made by Mayor Hart. His predecessor, Mayor Josiah Quincy, it will be remembered, stirred up widespread comment about two years ago by establishing a municipal carpenter and repair department, a municipal ice-plant, and various other departments for doing work previously done by private concerns under contracts. "The city," says Mr. Guild A. Copeland, writing in Harper's Weekly, "was to save the money heretofore paid in middlemen's or corporations' profits, and was not to allow greedy contractors to wring dishonest profits from the municipal treasury. The painful announcement that the whole scheme is now discredited and is a subject for popular ridicule may cause some sorrow among those municipal statesmen elsewhere who have been so strongly on the side of 'municipal ownership' as a theory which might save American cities from present evils."

Mayor T. N. Hart, an old Boston business man and banker, upon taking office on the first of last January, noticed that some of the city's expense bills were rather large, and began a quiet investigation, with the result, says Mr. Copeland, "that one after another of these much-heralded and much-lauded city bureaus has been closed up, as hopelessly extravagant." Mr. Copeland quotes the following figures" from the statement of a skilled workman who held a high place in one of these bureaus."

"Reckoning up the cost of material at the current quotations, and the probable cost of labor necessary to do the work under the supervision of any reliable contractor or business house in Boston, he found that a job of electrical equipment on the ferry-boats operated by the city should have cost $6,800. As a matter of record, it actually cost $10,200. The electrical work on a city building for hospital nurses should have cost $1,528. It really cost $4,754. The work on a city armory should have cost less than $2,600, but the city had to pay nearly $6,700 for the job. Some work on a public school, estimated as likely to cost $1,471 if done under contract, cost the city about $3,600.

"Meanwhile investigations were being pushed in other directions. The city's ice-plant made an inviting field. After the statisticians had finished figuring on that public-spirited enterprise, it was found that the ice used by the Water Department in the drinking fountains cost about $60 a ton, when it might have been bought from the local ice companies for $2 or $3 a ton. Orders were immediately given to get rid of the ice-plant at the best possible terms, lest the outlay thus created might weaken Boston's credit if the plant should be in operation much longer. If a customer could have been found for the municipal printing plant that, too, might have been unloaded at once. Some investigations into the cost of the operation of the plant indicated that outside parties would have done its work at least 25 per cent below the prices actually charged, and would certainly have done much better work.

"Thus, in one bureau after another, practically the same situation was found. Instead of saving money by doing all kinds of city work directly by city employees, the city has been brought into debt tremendously; so that to-day the debt is over four times the limit fixed by the state legislature, the excess having been borrowed under special legislative acts. The interest on this debt, with sinking-fund payments, now amounts to more than the entire amount annually raised by taxation for all city purposes, outside of the school expenditure."

The reason for this breakdown of the Boston municipal-ownership experiment, thinks Mr. Copeland, "is to be found in the fact that the payrolls of the different bureaus were absolutely loaded down with political appointees." In one department it was found that one-third of the force could be discharged without any harm to the efficiency of the bureau, and it is estimated that Mayor Hart has already saved some $500,000 or $600,000 to the city by removals in the interest of economy.—Literary Digest.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WHAT HAS HAPPENED DURING THE WEEK

Items of General Interest from all parts of the state

SLAUGHTERING SEA LIONS

Good Timber near Coos Bay.—Protection from Fire.

McMinnville's fire chief is having the moss scraped off the roofs of houses.

Nine threshing outfits are busy in the Juniper country. Each outfit carries from 4 to 12 extra men, to avoid getting into trouble by having men quit and throw them into a lurch.

The Port Orford Tribune reports that two men, Messrs. Forty and Strahan, have recently been engaged in slaughtering sea lions at Blanco Reef having killed 300 or 400, including cows and calves.

Roughly estimated, The Dalles warehouses have up till now handled about 5,000,000 pounds of wool of this year's clip says the Chronicle. Very little of it has yet changed hands, and the market is practically dead.

A man calling himself Clarence Johnson, who was in the employ of the Grant's Pass Observer, left suddenly a short time since, forgetting to account for some money he had collected. Editor Chausse has warned the newspaper fraternity of Oregon against the fellow.

A. B. Kurtz proposes to have his Woodburn waterworks in operation before the expiration of the 45 days' extension from July 11, granted by the city council, says the Independent. He is now digging trenches and laying wooden pipe. His well is 80 feet deep, and he will go still deeper. Water is within 16 feet of the top.

Heavy freight trains are being run on the O. R. & N. numbering as high as 65 cars to the train, says the Union Republican. While the O. R. & N. is pulling that 65 cars with one engine down the water level to tide water, the N. P. is pulling 16 cars over the Cascade mountains. Freights ought to be cheaper by the Columbia river route.

A Corvallis paper says that William M. Hoag has deeded to Master Lloyd Pruett, of Yaquina, 140 acres of land. Several years ago the boy was made a cripple for life in a railroad accident in which the Pruett family with others, on a handcar, were run down by a special train, carrying a number of railroad officials to the bay one Sunday.

The St. Helens Mist boasts that two citizens of Clatskanie, Messrs. O. J. Bryant and Phil Stout, "had the sagacity to turn their backs on the glittering, seductive sands of the much-lauded Cape Nome beach and wend their way homeward while health was spared them and a sufficient amount of lucre remained to pay their fare on the steamer."

W. S. Chandler has been in the woods for several days past surveying and inspecting timber and coal lands, says the Coos Bay News. He has bonded 3000 acres of land on the Isthmus for J. D. Spreckles & Bros.' Co. Experienced loggers who have been on the land claim say that it is the finest body of timber in the county. It is in the center of the Henryville basin of coal and a most desirable piece of property.

While C. G. Boute, the La Grande jeweler, was driving along the mountain road near Perry, a few days ago with one of his sons and his housekeeper in the back seat of the carriage the team backed over an embankment about 60 feet down. The woman and the boy was seriously injured, and for a time were not expected to live. The man and another son who were in the front seat jumped out and saved themselves from injury.

Tons of fine prunes are rotting on the trees in the orchards near The Dalles, for the reason that there is no market for them in a green state. The Times-Mountaineer says: "If this fruit were canned it would become a merchantable article at fair prices. Certainly a cannery is needed to properly care for and consume the fruit product of the county." The INDEPENDENT copies the above for the purpose of saying that it is not true. Prunes are not yet ripe and will not be for six weeks hence they cannot be rotting very fast unless diseased, in which case a canning establishment would be of no use to save them.