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Hillsboro Independent.

JOB PRINTING

Our Job Printing Department Surpasses any in the County for neatness, quickness and cheapness. Call and be convinced.

Vol. XXVIII. HILLSBORO WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1900 No. 13.

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POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:
Glencoe, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 7:30 a. m.
Going South, 8:30 a. m.
Going to Portland and way-offices, 6:55 a. m. and 4 p. m.
For Farmington and Laurel, 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.
EVAN F. HUGHES, Pastor.

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.

M. E. CHURCH, H. Olmey, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. League meeting every Sunday at 3:30 p. m. General prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Leaders' and Steward's meeting the third Tuesday evening of each month.

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

PHENICIA 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.

PHENIX 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.

MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL Hillsboro, on the 1st. and 3d. Fridays of each month at 2:30 p. m.

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

MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL ON the first and third Saturdays of each month, at 2:00 o'clock. P. M.

NERVITA PILLS Restores VITALITY, LOST VIGOR AND MANHOOD

Cures Impotency, Night Emissions and wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse, or excess and indiscretion. **A nerve tonic and blood builder.** Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box, 6 boxes for $2.50; with a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Send for circular. Address,

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

BENSON BOWMAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE: Rooms 6 and 7, Morgan block

H. T. BAGLEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNCELOR-AT-LAW.
HILLSBORO OREGON.
OFFICE: Over Delta Drug Store

JOHN M. WALL,
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HILLSBORO, OREGON.
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Best artificial teeth $5.50 per set. Cement and Amalgam fillings 50 cents each. Gold fillings from $1 up. Vitalized air for painless extraction.
OFFICE: three doors north of Brick store. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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Moki Tea positively cures Sick Headache, indigestion and constipation. A delightful herb drink. Removes all eruptions of the skin, producing a perfect complexion, or money refunded. 25 cts. and 50 cts. The Delta Drug Store.

WISDOM'S ROBERTINE

Wisdom's Robertine corrects all blemishes of the face and makes a beautiful complexion. Delta Drug Store.

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 $888,024,497, 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 Aggrandizement.

No thought of national aggrandizement 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 anticipation 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 those 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 knowledge 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 service 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.

Double Trouble

The complication of
SPRAINS and **BRUISES**
is a very sore trouble, but doubly, or separately, as sprain or bruise, there is no remedy known the equal of
St. Jacobs Oil
for a
PROMPT, SURE CURE

RESOURCES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHINA.

China is essentially an agricultural country. Horticulture is a favorite pursuit and fruit trees are grown in great variety. Sweet barley, maize and millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are chiefly cultivated in the north, and rice in the south. Sugar, indigo and cotton are cultivated in the southern provinces, and opium is a crop of considerable importance. Tea is cultivated in the west and south. The culture of silk is equal in importance to that of tea. The mulberry tree grows everywhere. There are cotton mills at Shanghai and silk is wound from cocoons in Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere. All of the eighteen provinces contain coal and China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries in the world. Iron ores are abundant and copper is plentiful in certain districts. The commercial intercourse of China is quite considerable, trade being carried on with the principal countries of the world, including the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Russia and the United States. The great source of revenue for the provinces is the duty on goods coming overland from the adjacent provinces.

Until February, 1898, no foreigner could travel in the Empire except at certain designated points, usually the treaty ports, but since that time all foreigners who have passports, may visit any part of the Empire on pleasure or business. The roads in China are poor and only a few are paved, and for this reason the greater part of trade is carried on by means of numerous canals and other waterways. The country is irrigated by great rivers, and intersected by a system of canals which is more than six hundred years old. The canals are badly managed and are in a state of decay.

Less than five hundred miles of railway have been constructed in China but a very complicated system has been projected, and government concessions have been given for the purpose. It is likely that as soon as the present trouble in China is adjusted, that this country will be the scene of great activity in railway building. In all, concessions have been given for 7,500 miles of railway. This will include connections with the Chinese Eastern Railway, the railways to Shanghai, Hankow, Canton and Mandalay. As the country is 3,500 miles long from north to south, possessing a varied climate, productive soil, and great natural resources, it will be seen that there is a vast field for enterprise in railway building, and European countries and the United States are only desirous of seeing a stable and friendly government established before they begin to invest their capital in vast railway enterprises which cannot but prove to be profitable investments.

All the principal cities of the Empire have telegraph service. An arrangement was made with the Russian telegraph authorities in 1892 by which communication was established between Peking and Europe. The apparatus and methods used in telegraphing in China are of the most primitive description. The Chinese have no alphabet, but each word has a sign. In order to telegraph them, each sign has to be numbered, and the number is sent by wire. The receiving clerk refers to his tables and translates the number into the Chinese signs. The tables resemble logarithm tables, the signs being printed in vertical columns and each column containing 20 signs, and as there are 10 columns, there are 200 signs, and as there are 10 columns, there are 200 signs to the page. There are 49 pages to the complete book, consequently there are 9,800 numbered signs. Each square contains a sign for a word. The sender must write his message in Chinese on a blank form; this is then converted into numbers, and they are telegraphed.

The average length of the words is four letters, but the words frequently run to ten or twelve letters.

The postal system of the Empire is still in a primitive condition. It is carried on under the direction of the Minister of war, by means of post carts and runners. There are 8,000 offices, for post carts in the eighteen provinces, and there are 2,040 offices for runners scattered over the Empire. There are also many private postal couriers, and during the winter the foreign customs office maintains a service between Peking and the outposts.

A PHASE OF DAIRYING.

A prominent dairyman near Salem said yesterday that he had been selling off some of his cows. He is going to sell more. Why? Has he lost confidence in dairying? No. He has more confidence than ever before; confidence gained through practical experience. He says the Willamette valley is one of the best dairying countries in the world; or it ought to be. Nature has done her full part. The necessary feeds for a "balanced ration" can be produced here in abundance. The climate is all right. It only remains for man to do his part. The reason he is selling off his cows is that he has too many, or thinks he has. He has come to the conclusion that successful dairying here, at least for the present, will be done by the farmer in a small way—or the most uniformly successful dairying. Why? Because the farmer with a small number of cows can do his own work, or have it done within his own family. The dairyman to whom we refer says hired help cannot be depended on. He says it is a very hard matter to get good milkers. This very necessary work is considered to be beneath the dignity of the average man looking for work these days, in these parts. They turn up their noses at it. We believe, however, that while this dairyman is correct as to the present, the question of labor will take care of itself in time; that there will grow up or drift hither, or be developed here, laborers who will not consider it beneath their dignity to milk cows. The industry of dairying on a commercial scale is new here, and there are many things to be done to get it on a practical business basis.—Statesman.

A Marvelous Tour.

Five leading Sunday-school workers, representing various denominations, have just made a tour of the great Northwest under the auspices of the International Sunday-school Committee. They have held conventions in eleven states and provinces, traveling in all about 8000 miles each. The members of the party, except the International General Secretary, contributed their services voluntarily during this eight weeks tour. The expenses of the tour were provided for by special contribution before the party started.

Gambling is a mean vice. Even a technically honest gambler cannot succeed without some moral deterioration, since the motive of even an honest gambler has its root, not in a simple desire for amusement, excitement and recreation, but dates back to the sordid, greedy, grasping side of human nature. Every professional dishonest gambler would become a professional thief if he did not know that it is more dangerous under law to pick your pocket than to rob you by fraud at cards or dice. Gambling is a more dangerous social evil than the drink habit, because it is a sin of the spirit rather than a sin of the blood, and is therefore less curable and more soul-destroying. Gambling is married to cupidity, and is a vice more difficult to cure than intemperance, which has no relation to cupidity. Gambling in all its forms fascinates all manhind, from the top to the bottom of society, because it inflames their cupidity, their eager desire to get something for nothing. The vice of gambling soon becomes a moral bone disease, while intemperance is comparatively a skin disease.

The famous "Thad" Stevens had a colored servant in Washington named Matilda, who, one morning smashed a large dish at the buffet. "What have you broken now, you ——— black idiot?" exclaimed her master. "Matilda meekly responded: "'Tain't de Fo'th Commandment, brees de Lawd!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

Secretary Gage remarks that it is the stock of gold held by a nation that forms its monetary base in time of war. Uncle Sam is a man of peace, but the $430,000,000 gold in the treasury is a strong provision against emergencies.

NEWS OF THE STATE.

Sumpter is promised a $40,000 brick hotel by David Wilson.

Columbia county has called in all warrants indorsed prior to January 1, 1900.

The Newberg College is under the management of a new president, Prof. McGrew.

Eugene's water consumption averaged 283,000 gallons daily in July—about 200 gallons to each family.

A Moro man says this year's yield of wheat is enormous, and makes Sherman the banner wheat county.

Newberg has just sold at public auction a span of stray horses that had been "on the town" for 10 days. They brought $176.

A fruit drier is to be erected in the Mosier neighborhood, Wasco county, to handle this year's crop of prunes, estimated at 225 tons.

North Yamhill has no water for fire protection in summer. The Record urges citizens to change so dangerous a condition.

A builder of fruit driers offers to put up a plant at The Dalles in time to handle this year's prune crop if he receives a bonus of $1500.

Eugene's subscriptions for improvement of the road to the Blue river mines will reach $1500. The county commissioners are expected to increase the sum considerably.

A correspondent of the Grant's Pass Courier, writing from Leland, enters this complaint against the printer: "In my last article, I stated that we had as big widows here as could be found, but an error in type made it say as good widows."

The residence of "Doc" Berry, in Lake county, burned a few days ago, entailing a loss of $3000. Currency and gold coins to the sum of $800 were in the fire, and a lump of metal valued at $400 has been taken from the ruins.

Lem Burgess, of Antelope, sold his clip of wool, consisting of some 30,000 pounds, at The Dalles, the morning of August 9. The price was not given out, but it is said to have been over 14 cents. It was bought by the scouring mill.

Undismayed by this year's crop returns, Henry Johnson has rented about 300 acres of the Lou Thompson farm in Yamhill county, and will raise wheat on some of the rich pasture land. He is to take possession on October 1.

Engineers are blasting the rocks that obstruct the entrance to Yaquina bay. Two blasts of 500 pounds of powder each, deepened the channel from 14 feet, the old depth, to 20 feet. It is thought that the rocks will be successfully moved.

George McLeod, of Kingsley, reports to The Dalles Chronicle that fall wheat on the Tygh Ridge was turning out to meet the highest expectation. He believes that the average for the ridge will be 40 bushels to the acre, the largest yield the Tygh Ridgers ever had.

At Molalla, J. R. Shaver was crossing a dead furrow with a binder, August 4, when the tongue struck the horses, one kicked over it, the team ran, breaking the tongue short off, the stub running into the horses' hips and legs several inches, making frightful wounds, which had to be stitched.

Scarcely a day passes that one or more emigrant wagons or "prairie schooners" do not drive through the city on their way to locate in some part of the state, says the Baker City Republican. The most of these families have left less favored states, chiefly the Dakotas, Nebraska and parts of Iaho, on the advice of neighbors who preceded them, and are already located in some of the valleys of Oregon.

Klamath county has 4000 people and an assessed valuation of $1,600,000, which leads the Klamath Falls Republican to say: "It is folly for Eastern people to suppose that because this county is remote from markets, its people are poverty-stricken. As a matter of fact, all are prosperous and a large share are rich. In a county so favored and with such opportunities and prospects for the future, there is no man of good judgment and careful management who cannot succeed."

About two months ago three of John Koberg's fine Jersey calves, 6 months old, were caught on the railroad track and each had a leg broken by a passenger train, says the Hood River Glacier. The bones of their legs were broken clean off, and their legs were dangling. Mr. Koberg immediately went to work to set the fractures, and, with the assistance of his wife, succeeded on all three. After three or four weeks the bandages were removed, and now the calves seem to be all right.

The Chinese of Oregon City held a pow-wow at the tailoring establishment of Him Kee Monday afternoon, reports the Enterprise. About a dozen celebrities from the Flowery Kingdom were here in the interest of what they term the reform party in China. The chief mogul is Lung Ki Ting, a merchant of Portland. They will travel all over the coast wherever there are any Chinamen and organize a party in sympathy with the Emperor of China. They are bitterly opposed to the Empress Dowager and claim she is in collusion with the Boxers. Lung Ki Ting looks forward to an amicable adjustment of the world war in China, and attributes its origin to the lawless element termed the Boxers, who have held sway in different portions of China for years.

The ex-recorder of Yamhill county has compiled a book for reference that bears the names of property owners in that county. The names most frequently found are 7 Adams, 9 Alderman, 10 Agee, 15 Allen, 7 Allison, 12 Anderson, 11 Baker, 6 Bennetts, 7 Birds, 5 Bogues, 5 Bones, 10 Booths, 8 Bradley, 10 Branson, 8 Brooks, 31 Brown, 8 Buells, 6 Caldwell, 11 Campbell, 8 Carter, 14 Christenson, 11 Clark, 18 Cook, 17 Cooper, 20 Davis, 13 Edwards, 10 Evans, 11 Everest, 10 Faulconer, 17 Fletcher, 16 Goodriches, 14 Graves, 11 Hadley, 14 Hall, 16 Harris, 11 Hembree, 10 Henderson, 10 Henry, 8 Hess, 9 Hewitt, 9 Hodson, 10 Hutchens, 9 Jensens, 23 Johnson, 24 Jones, 14 Laughlin, 25 Martin, 13 Mills, 24 Miller, 15 Morris, 16 Nelson, 12 Olds, 10 Perkins, 13 Roberts, 20 Robertson, 7 Sitton, 32 Smith, 9 Williams, 15 Wilson, 12 Woods and 11 Wright.