

# Hillsboro Independent.

O. H. Society City Hall

Vol. XXX.

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1902.

No. 31

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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

**BENTON BOWMAN,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
HILLSBORO, OREGON.  
Office: Rooms 6 and 7, Morgan block.

**JOHN M. WALL,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
HILLSBORO, OREGON.  
Bailey-Morgan Block, Rooms 1 & 2.

**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 hours when not visiting patients.

**J. P. TAMIESIE, A. J.**  
S. P. R. SURGEON,  
HILLSBORO, OREGON.  
Office and residence: corner Third and Main Streets. Office hours, 8:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone to residence from "Brook & Sells" Drugstore at all hours. All calls promptly attended, night or day.

**F. A. BAILEY, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON  
HILLSBORO, OREGON.  
Office: Morgan-Bailey Block, up stairs, rooms 12, 13 and 14. Residence, S. W. Cor. Base Line and Second streets. Both Phones.

**J. E. ADKINS,**  
DENTIST,  
HILLSBORO, OREGON.  
Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Office in Union block over Pharmacy.

**A. B. BAILEY, D. D. S.**  
DENTIST,  
HILLSBORO, OREGON.  
Rooms 10 and 11 Morgan-Bailey blk. Office Hours: 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 p. m.

**R. NIXON,**  
DENTIST,  
FOREST GROVE, OREGON.  
Residence: 314 1/2 1st St. Forest Grove. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Telephone to Forest Grove from "Brook & Sells" Drugstore at all hours.

**W. J. LANDERS,**  
DENTIST,  
FOREST GROVE, OREGON.  
Office: 314 1/2 1st St. Forest Grove. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Telephone to Forest Grove from "Brook & Sells" Drugstore at all hours.

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## PETITION.

Tualatin, Oregon, Nov. 17, 1902.  
To the Hon. County Court of Washington County, Oregon: Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, being a majority of the legal voters in East Cedar Creek Free net, Washington County, Oregon, do respectfully petition your Honorable Court to grant a license to Charles Roberts, to sell spirits, malt and vinous liquors in less quantities than one gallon, at Tualatin in said precinct, county and state.

We do further represent that the said party is a reliable law abiding resident of said precinct.  
G. A. Chiu, C. L. Shaver, J. E. Thompson, C. F. Nelson, C. F. Gastel, G. Day, F. N. Green, E. F. Foltz, P. L. Linnaman, B. M. Gilders, S. L. E. Keelley, A. W. West, T. Cole, Lingi Podesta, B. F. Fonger, James McNulty, A. Galbreath, Joe Galbreath, S. P. Herron, Robert Lee, Angelo Corcoran, Frank Hotbonds, Geo. Galbreath, V. C. Guro, J. Z. Chiro, R. H. Ladd, P. Nagel, J. Loop, W. Clear, Albert Hill, Amos A. Linsenger, J. S. Cockburn, W. M. Moore, H. Caster, J. L. Andrews, C. C. Crum, F. W. Sager, E. Savage, Wm. Jorgensen, E. C. Mook, S. M. Galbreath, Charles Sager, J. A. Knicker, O. N. Robinson, J. L. Brown, F. Harvick, O. F. Loran, D. Tarran, L. Shroeder, E. A. Eddy, Jas. D. Wirth, W. R. Day, L. S. Worth, J. Nyking, S. L. Wirth, J. W. Miller, Wm. Fowles, D. H. Morris, Geo. Gidley, S. Shover, A. Schumann, I. Sager, E. H. Robbins, J. C. Martin, J. W. Cull, Bernard Bell, Lewis Jorgensen, W. Soder, D. Hall, A. Kaufman, Christ. Giesinger, Kurock Tala, G. N. Hamilton, N. Kellogg, J. Chehak, Anton Salts, J. O. Day, Ben. Day, L. Krieger, A. L. Goble, L. M. Herron, D. C. Herron, P. Bailey, J. L. Riggs, A. S. Ford, M. A. Schuster, A. C. Hall, S. Wecker, C. A. Borders, A. J. Hess, J. E. Hess, T. M. Hess, A. Krause, H. Krause, George T. Fisher, H. Hoag, Wm. C. Moore, H. Younger, J. P. Michels, J. P. Michels, F. Murray, Joseph Scholmoin, L. P. Spencer, R. S. Nowland, T. B. Savags, A. Jensen.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the above petition, I will present said petition and with it apply to the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County on Wednesday, January 7, 1903, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., for a license to sell spirits, malt and vinous liquors in less quantities than one gallon in East Cedar Creek precinct, Washington County, at the town of Tualatin for a period of twelve months. CHARLES ROBERTS

**Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets** are sold on a positive guarantee. Cures heart-burn, racking of the food, distress after eating of any form of dyspepsia. One little tablet gives immediate relief. 25 cts. and 50 cts. The Delta Drug Store.

**Proposals For Wood.**  
Sealed proposals will be received up to Dec. 20, 1902, by the undersigned committee, of the city of Hillsboro, for furnishing 50 cords of long leaf yellow pine, according to the directions of said committee, the same to be delivered at the water tower in Hillsboro by Sept. 1, 1903, or for the same amount of wood in the timber tract adjacent to the city. Bidders may submit figures on amounts smaller than above if desired, but the right is reserved to accept or reject any of the bids which may be received. A bond in the sum of \$400 made by the contractor awarded the entire contract, and holders awarded smaller amounts will furnish bonds in proportion. R. C. FROEN, Chairman, Water & Light Committee, Hillsboro, Dec. 4, 1902. 25-30

**Notice of Intention to Withdraw Insurance Deposit by the Imperial Insurance Company Limited.**  
To whom it may concern:  
In accordance with the requirements of the laws of the State of Oregon, relative to insurance companies, notice is hereby given that the Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, of London, England, desiring to cease doing business within the State of Oregon, intends to withdraw its deposit with the Treasurer of said State and will, if no claim against said Company shall be filed with the Insurance Commissioner within six months from the 31st day of September 1902, the same being the date of the first publication of this notice, withdraw its deposit from the State Treasurer. IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. W. J. Landers, Manager. Dated at San Francisco, this 1st day of September, 1902. 16-12

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by the County Court of Oregon for Washington County, appointed executor of the last will and testament of Leopold Fuchs, deceased, and he is duly qualified as such executor, and that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned at said law office of Benton Bowman, in Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof. Dated at Hillsboro, Oregon, this November 14, 1902. CAROLINA FUCHS, Executor of the last will and testament of Leopold Fuchs, deceased. 27-31

**TILBURY & WRITLAW**  
Props. Central Meat Market, Hillsboro.  
All kinds of fresh and cured meats for sale. HIGHEST market price paid for butchers' stock. FRESH FISH on Fridays and Saturdays.

**Cure A Cold in One Day**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

**How is This**  
When in want of furniture, carpets, rockers, wall-paper and matting in fact anything in my line, step in and get prices. I am satisfied that we can suit you and as far as prices are concerned they will surely please you as I sell at and below Portland. A trial is sure to be a customer. Donelson's Furniture Store, Cor. 3d and Main.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought.  
Signature: *Wm. L. Chas. H. Fletcher*

## Better Than a Plaster

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on the affected parts, is better than a plaster for a lame back and for pains in the side or chest. Pain Balm has no superior as a liniment for the relief of deep seated, muscular and rheumatic pains. For sale by Delta Drug Store.

**GOLD IN STREETS.**  
A hundred men in various sections of Indianapolis were busy according to a news report of December 5th, washing out gold taken from the sands and gravel of the streets of Indianapolis. In half a dozen different places about the city the greatest excitement prevails, due to the finding of the precious metal by prospectors.

The excitement began when an announcement was made public by R. L. Royce, an old-time prospector of the West, that he had found gold in the city streets. Royce came here recently from Colorado to visit relatives. His attention was attracted to the character of sand that was being thrown out of a ditch by excavators. He made an examination of the gravel and asserted that if the sand were found in Colorado he would be ready to declare that it contained gold. Later he made a trial of the dirt, and followed his prospecting with the following announcement:

"Young men in Indiana will live to see Indiana the greatest gold placer mining state in the Union; the greatest not in the largest wealth in dollars in each cubic yard of dirt, but the greatest in profitable productive area and in total amount of gold produced. Royce asserts that the gold found is 99 1/2 fine and that it will bring \$19 an ounce. The "color," he washed, he said, indicates that the deposit will run from 15 cents a yard on the surface to 50 cents a yard farther down.

**A Million Voices.**  
Could hardly express the thanks of Fremont Hall, of West Point, Ia. Listen why: A severe cold had settled on his lungs, sing cana most obstinate cough. Several physicians said he had consumption, but could not help him. When all that he was doomed he began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and writes "It completely cured me and saved my life. I now weigh 227 pounds." It's positively guaranteed for coughs, colds and lung troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Bailey's Pharmacy.

**Venezuela's troubles with some of the European powers bring out the fact that the rebellion in that country is not yet ended, despite the recent reports to the contrary. The rebels seem to welcome all the assaults which Germany or England, or both, may make on their country, as these will give them a chance to hit Castro. While that despot is not an admirable person, there are many people in and out of Venezuela who have no love for him who will say that his enemies in this case propose to take an unfair advantage of him and of their country's extremity. However, the Monroe doctrine will protect Castro's country against any loss of territory, and that is the chief consideration in the case.—Globe Democrat.**

**Saved At Grave's Brink.**  
"I know I would long ago have been in my grave," writes Mrs. S. H. Newsum, of Decatur, Ala., if it had not been for Electric Bitters. For three years I suffered untold agony from the worst forms of Indigestion, Waterbrash, Stomach and Bowel Dyspepsia. But this excellent remedy did me a world of good. Since using it I can eat heartily and have gained 25 lbs." For Indigestion, loss of Appetite, Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles Electric Bitters are a positive, guaranteed cure. Only 50c at Bailey's Pharmacy.

**A LIBERAL OFFER.**  
The undersigned will give a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets to any one wanting a reliable remedy for disorders of the stomach, biliousness or constipation. This is a new remedy and a good one. Delta Drug Store.

**OUT OF DEATH'S JAWS.**  
"When death seemed very near from a severe stomach and liver trouble, that I had suffered with for years," writes P. Muse, Durham, N. C., "Dr. King's New Life Pills saved my life and gave perfect health." Best pills on earth and only 25c at Bailey's Pharmacy.

## THE PRESIDENT ON THE APPOINTMENT OF NEGROES.

The President gives to the public his views on the question of appointing colored men to office in the South, through the medium of a reply to a letter addressed to him by a prominent citizen of Charleston, South Carolina. This citizen, whose name is not given, had joined with a number of others in protesting against the appointment of Dr. Crum, a colored physician of that city, as Collector of the Port. In his protest he made certain specific charges against Dr. Crum, and added: "We have sworn never again to submit to the rule of the African, and such an appointment as that of Dr. Crum forces us to protest unanimously against this insult to the white blood." In his reply to this letter the President declares that the specific charges are entitled to the utmost consideration, that he will go over them carefully before taking any action, and that he does not intend to appoint any unfit man to office. But he distinctly repudiates the idea suggested by his correspondent that he is not to appoint colored men to office in the South. He points out that he has made such appointments in Mississippi, in Alabama, in the District of Columbia, in New Orleans, and in Pennsylvania; that the appointment of colored men have in no State been more than a small proportion of the total number of appointments, and that he sees no reason why he should make an exception in South Carolina to the general principle which governs him. That general principle he states in the following words:

"I do not intend to appoint any unfit man to office. So far as I legitimately can, I shall always endeavor to pay regard to the wishes and feelings of the people of each locality, but I cannot consent to take the position that the door of opportunity is to be shut upon any man, no matter how worthy purely upon the grounds of race or color. Such an attitude would, according to my convictions, be fundamentally wrong. If, as you hold, the great bulk of the colored people are not yet fit in point of character and influence to hold such positions, it seems to me that it is worth while putting a premium upon the effort among them to achieve the character and standing which will fit them.

He adds, with characteristic frankness, that it is not for the true interest of either the white man or the colored man of the South to assume the attitude that under no circumstances shall a man of color, no matter how good a citizen, be permitted to hold office under our Government; that, on the contrary, "it is a good thing from every standpoint to let the colored man know that if he shows in marked degree the qualities of good citizenship—the qualities which in a white man we feel are entitled to reward—then he will not be cut off from all hope of similar reward." The President's attitude on this subject appears to be the Outlook absolutely right, and one to which sooner or later the people of the South will themselves come. It is not strange that in the reaction against carpetbag government the race prejudice should have been intensified, and the resolve reached that no colored man should be elected or appointed to any office. The corollary would almost necessarily follow that no colored man be allowed to vote, and both positions would inevitably lead to, as they would be founded upon the undemocratic notion that there are to be at least two hereditary classes in the community, one white, possessing exclusively political privileges and powers, the other colored, possessing none. This would be wholly inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Republican party. It is impossible for us to understand how any man could have thought that Mr. Roosevelt could take any such position. His whole course and career from boyhood has been an expression of the doctrine that "a man's a man for a' that," which means that no man is to be discriminated against on account of his class, his social position, his religious opinions, or his race. Politically he has always stood for the principle initiated and acted upon by Napoleon in the organization and administration of his army—"a career open to a talent of every sort." It is true that the doctrine is recognized and acted upon in diplomatic appointments that one who is persona non grata should not be forced upon a hostile community; and this doctrine should be, within limits, recognized and acted upon in Federal appointments. It would be a mistake to appoint a Roman Catholic postmaster in a community made up of Orange,

men, or a postmistress in a village where the public sentiment was universal against appointment of any woman to office; but it would be a still greater mistake for a President to refuse to appoint any Catholic to office because some anti-Catholic sentiment in the community, or any woman to office because of some masculine prejudice against women office-holders. The President, in the paragraphs which we have quoted, first, that the door of opportunity is not to be shut upon colored men by any Federal action; secondly, that, as far as possible, consistently with this principle, the feelings of the people of each locality are to be taken account of in appointment to office. We ask the people of the South who read this paragraph to give due consideration to these two principles thus enunciated, and see whether, in the light of democratic principles, not to say Christian principles, the President of the Nation could legitimately take any other ground.—The Outlook.

**If a Man Lie to You**  
And say some other salve, ointment, lotion, oil or alleged healer is as good as Bucklin's Arnica Salve, tell him thirty years of marvelous cures of piles, burns, boils, corns, felons, ulcers, cuts, scalds, bruises and skin eruptions prove it's the best and cheapest. 25c at Bailey's Pharmacy.

**FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.**  
The recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in New England has caused an uneasy feeling among stock men in every part of the country. The Department of Agriculture has issued the following short bulletin which gives information that will be interesting to farmers in the Pacific States as well as at the east:

Foot-and-mouth disease of cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine has recently been brought from some foreign country and has appeared in a few localities in Massachusetts and some adjacent States. Since this disease has been unknown in America for many years, and then but to a limited extent, there are few who have practical knowledge of its nature. As it is vastly in the interest of all owners of cattle, sheep, and swine that this disease shall be eradicated promptly, and as they can render important aid, this circular of information is commended to their careful attention.

This disease is an excessively contagious malady peculiar to ruminating animals (cattle, sheep, goats, deer) and swine. Rarely is it transmitted to man. It is characterized by the eruption of vesicles or blisters on the mouth, upon the heels, or between the toes, and upon the teats or udder. The appetite is depressed, the milk flow diminishes, the animal loses condition and becomes lame. After a day or two the vesicles break, peel off, and leave a raw surface that may heal in a few days, or, especially upon the feet and teats, that may remain sore for a long time and lead to serious complications. The death rate is very low, but it attacks the whole herd and many animals are seriously damaged, so that the loss to a herd owner is heavy.

European cattle owners have learned by long and bitter experience that this disease is the source of most disastrous and not infrequently ruinous losses. While the disease does not often kill, it damages, temporarily or permanently, every cow it attacks to the extent of from \$10 to \$40. The total loss on a herd is usually enough to wipe out a dairyman's profit for a year or two. The effect upon fat animals is quite as serious. It is not uncommon for the stock owners of England, France, or Germany to be injured by this disease, in a single year, to the extent of \$5,000,000. With our much larger holdings of live stock in this country, the possible losses from this disease, if it were to become general, are stupendous and incalculable. At present the disease exists over a comparatively small area. It is confidently believed by the experts who have investigated the situation that it can be controlled and eradicated. It is important that this shall be done, not only that the other parts of the country shall be protected, but also to prevent the frequent visitations of disease that otherwise would afflict the live stock of New England. To this end, the aid of all stockmen and farmers is required.

There is no other disease that is so readily and certainly conveyed by contact. It is also conveyed by exposing healthy animals, even for an

instant, to the stables, yards, pastures, or cars that have been occupied by affected animals; by buckets, cloths, brushes, or other objects that have been used by or on diseased cattle; by the use of forage exposed in barns or even in the distant parts of the stable harboring infected animals, as dogs, cats, rats, birds, or upon the hands, boots, or clothing of men. A road along which diseased cattle have passed, may retain enough virus to infect other cattle that pass over the same place several hours later. Premises occupied by diseased cattle are not safe for other cattle for a few months after the disease has disappeared. In short, it is to be remembered that every diseased animal is dangerous and also every animal, person, or thing that has been near it or has been near a place occupied by it. Inspectors may avoid the danger of carrying the disease by cleanliness and disinfection.

The symptoms of this disease most obvious to stockmen are: Sluggishness, shivering, poor appetite, stiffness or lameness, collection of saliva upon the lips, slivering, sllobbering or drooling, sucking and swallowing motions of the mouth and throat, snacking of the lips, blisters inside the lips, upon the gums, tongue, or roof of the mouth; later, raw sores in the same places. Blisters and sores may also form upon the teats or udder and upon the heels and between the toes. The flow of milk lessens or ceases and the subject usually loses weight. All these symptoms may not be present in the same animal, and all are never present in an animal at one time. Moreover, the symptoms occur in varying degrees of severity. They may be very mild or very intense. The later symptoms may be intense lameness, emaciation, sore teats and garget. With sheep and swine the feet are chiefly affected.

The most important matter is to prevent the infection of animals not yet exposed. This can be done by avoiding the purchase of affected stock; by excluding all outside animals from the herd or flock; by each person who comes near healthy stock avoiding contact with diseased animals or the places or things contaminated by them; by excluding visitors from the cow stable, sheep and hog pens; and by preventing the access of strange or stray animals, which may carry the virus on their feet or hair, although they are themselves in good health. Neither cows nor bulls should be moved from one place to another for service.

Should the herd or flock become infected, the appearance of the first evidence of disease should be immediately reported to the Chief of the Cattle Bureau, a State Cattle Commissioner, the local inspector of live animals, or to the Bureau of Animal Industry office, 147 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

The eradication of this disease and the removal of all quarantine and other restrictions upon the cattle trade can be materially hastened by the live stock owners themselves, if they will promptly report the first evidence of foot-and-mouth disease in their herds or localities. This fact can not be suppressed and the sooner it is brought to the notice of the proper authorities, the less the resulting damage will be. It is to be hoped that citizens everywhere will realize the importance of aiding the authorities who are working to eradicate this destructive plague, and they can render no more valuable service to themselves, their localities, or the nation than to immediately report a newly infected animal or place.

The law of Massachusetts imposes a fine of \$100 on any person who suspects the existence of this disease and fails to report it in writing to the Chief of the Cattle Bureau, or his authorized representative.

**D. E. SALMON,**  
Chief of Bureau.

**A Timely Suggestion**  
This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be warded off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. For sale by Delta Drug Store.

## NEWS OF THE STATE.

A lone robber held up the Williams Creek—Grants Pass stage last Friday. He secured \$15 in registered mail.

The Volunteers of America, Salvation Army, are to give a Christmas dinner to the homeless in Portland.

A young man named B. R. Logan, went deer hunting near Ashland, Nov. 28th, and has not been seen since.

The Superintendent of schools for Multnomah County will ask the legislature for an increase of salary from \$1500 to \$2000.

Benton County has the smallest delinquent tax list in her history. It occupies only 11 inches in the local paper at Corvallis.

The three camps of Spanish war veterans in Portland have commenced preparations for the reception of President Roosevelt next spring.

Multnomah foot-ball team will play on Christmas day with an All-Oregon team, consisting of present players of the University of Oregon strengthened by old stars of that institution. The game will be a good one, but Multnomah should win by a good margin.

The City & Suburban Electric railroad has entered into a contract with the authorities of Montavilla a suburb of Portland, three miles east of the city, to light its streets with electricity. There is a clause in the contract in which the municipality makes good the damage done to the lights by malicious boys.

In some parts of the state the hog industry is assuming respectable proportions, but modern requirements of packers have not in every instance been met by growers, and some of the stock sent to the market have been rejected. It lacked "finishing," so the pigs have to be returned to their pens. The railroad is then interested for it is not just clear sailing to get the stock back. Farmers grumble about paying freight both ways and still have their porkers on hand. The railroad company has joined forces with the farmer not exactly against the packer, but to secure stock that will not be rejected, hence in time by rebate on rates and some tips on feeding and "finishing" the industry will be advanced to a place where it can be profitably maintained.

Some weeks ago the Portland officials thought to suppress gambling in the city and to that end notified all houses where the tiger had his lair to close. Places that refused, and in a few days that was all of them, were raided and arrests made. The gamblers stood trial and demand jury trial. By hook and crook the jury in almost every instance acquitted the accused. The police became the laughing stock. The chief thereupon determined to try other plans. He therefore stations a policeman in every gambling room from 12 o'clock noon till 12 o'clock night. The games are closed, and the gamblers see no way to ply their trade, for if they go into the courts and secure an order for the removal of the officers, the department will demand open houses. If doors are shut locked and guarded the police will break them down. The carpenter bills will increase hence the police officers within gambling resorts will rule supreme. If the dens are changed, the police will follow. Law seems to be ahead.

The entire block surrounded by Jackson, Cass, Oak and Rose streets with the exception of the Abraham and Marsters property has been bonded by a company to be known as the Grand Hotel and Delicacy Co., who expect to build a large six-story hotel to face on Cass and Jackson streets, the first story to consist of ten store rooms, the corner to be used as a banking room, the hotel to have 200 rooms, a grand theater to face on Cass and Rose streets, a large ice plant and cold storage to face on Rose street and a large brewery, cooperage and bottle works to face Oak street, an individual electric plant to light the entire buildings. This when complete will employ between 75 and 125 people, and will be one of the most beautiful structures in Southern Oregon, and will not only add to the welfare and beauty of our city but will add between 200 and 300 people to our present population. A. E. Moler, who recently purchased the Ragau ranch on Deer Creek, and several of our most enterprising men are at the head of this company.—Roseburg, (Ore.) Plaindealer.