



Money put into Oregon real estate at a reasonable price is always a safe investment.

It seems that Spain is about to accept the terms of peace offered by our government.

Prince Bismarck, the Gladstone of Germany, died last Saturday at the age of 83 years and 4 months.

Captain Clark seems to have been imbued with the spirit of '76 at Santiago. The Oregon fired 1776 shots.

Collectors of bric-a-brac might do well to open up a correspondence with Spain with reference to the remains of her navy.

It is expected that McKinley will call an extra session of congress as soon as Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States.

Gen. J. B. Weaver was nominated for congress in his district last Thursday. It would be considered an off year in Iowa without Weaver on the ticket.

From many points in the valley the report comes from real estate men that the calls for property are decidedly on the increase. This is a good indication.

A Salem man who has been up on the Yukon river to mine, writes back to a friend: "Offer a premium at the next state fair for the biggest fool in the country and I'll try to be there in time."

Watson was the man that lashed Farragut to the rigging in Mobile bay.—Ex.

And it appears that Spain has fears that he will do some more lashing if he is sent across the Atlantic, hence she is anxious for peace.

Colonel John Hay, our ambassador to England would make an ideal presidential candidate. He is said to have shaken hands with 2000 people a day during the two days succeeding the sinking of the fleet of Admiral Cervera off Santiago.

Spain may get a crumb of comfort from the fact that she is engaged in a conflict with the richest country on earth. Prof. Munhall estimates the wealth of the United States at \$81,750,000,000 or \$55,000,000,000 more than any other government in the world.

The report of the superintendent of public instruction shows the number of children in Oregon of school age to be 130,753, an increase of 797 over last year. From the irrefragable school fund there is to be distributed among the different counties of the state \$156,933.60 of which Yamhill county with 4,789 school children will receive \$5,746.80.

"Bar Harbor" is the subject of a most timely article in the "National Magazine" for August. It was here that James G. Blaine spent his summers for many years and the article teems with interesting reminiscences of the famous people including Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett and others who have made the little Maine island great as a summer resort.

The newspapers that were recently saying that Tom Reed's friends in Maine had dropped him and that he would not be renominated should read recent dispatches. Reed was renominated by acclamation and he will not even go to the trouble of making a canvass. Maine republicans are represented by the brainless man in congress and they are not foolish enough to throw away their prestige.

Wm. J. Bryan has gone to war but Harvey Scott, Mark Hanna and several other gold standard patriots we might mention are still from 3,000 to 6,000 miles in the rear.—Roseburg Review.

Harvey Scott and Mark Hanna are both old men and would not be accepted were they to make application. The editor of the Review is a young man and has been very profuse in his advice as to how the war should be conducted, but his love of country did not prompt him to enlist. He is just like some of these "on to Havana" yappers that have only advice and criticism to offer their country.—Junction City Times.

Treatment of Prisoners.

To the best of its ability the United States is giving considerable attention to the many military prisoners falling into its hands. In no previous war in history have captives been so promptly cared for and rendered comfortable. The action of the government marks a new era in regard to an enemy forced to surrender. Savages slaughter prisoners not only for revenge, but to secure personal trophies. Even among nations called civilized the practice has

been to deal harshly with those whom they disarm. Prisoners have been huddled anywhere, fed when convenient, and sent to insanitary camps. More or less vindictiveness has entered into the matter. But the United States takes the highest possible ground in disposing of the men whom it captures. The first point looked after is that they shall harm no citizen of ours until duly exchanged. They are held under safe restraint to that extent. Beyond that they are well fed, furnished with decent garments, and placed in healthful camps. They are protected from every form of humiliation and the rank of officers is respected, a form of courtesy which every soldier desires and appreciates.

It must be confessed that among countries esteemed to be enlightened Spain has hitherto been one of the worst offenders in disposing of prisoners. Colonial wars have hardened the Spanish heart, never to merciful in any form of warfare. Insurgents in the colonies have been subject to the death penalty, even when wounded or sick in hospitals. Those who escaped death were taken to noisome dungeons or the terrible prisons on the African coast. An average Spanish prison is a mediaeval horror. How a large body of American prisoners would have fared has happily not been tested. But for some time Lieut. Hobson and his companions were placed where they restrained the fire of the fleet. Their location suggested that they were used as a shield, and the Spanish government would have been called to account if it had continued this policy. The delay in exchanging Hobson showed a stiff-necked disposition and a reluctance to depart from the old Spanish idea that one of the duties of war is to make captives miserable.

Torals' capitulate forces are held under special and unusual conditions. They are to be sent to Spain at the cost of the United States for transportation and subsistence during the voyage. This is mercy tempered with generosity but the arrangement is to be commended from every point of view. We should be compelled to feed them in any case and to provide ships to bring them to the United States. The terms given will have a good effect upon other Spanish troops in Cuba. Many are conscripts who despair of seeing their native country again. Service in the colonies has been almost equivalent to permanent exile, often cut short by fatal disease. Spain exacts much of its soldiers and gives little in return. Probably the terms granted Torals' forces will be more acceptable to them than to the Madrid authorities, but they are in line with their wishes. They will see their kindred again, and be put to better use than to die in an utterly hopeless struggle in the trenches of Santiago.—Globe Dem.

Our Imports.

There is a good deal of food reflection in the commercial statistics of the country for the fiscal year which ended on the 30th of June. Notwithstanding the increase in our rates of duties, there has been a very important reduction in our public revenues from customs taxation. This, however is a phase of our commercial system with which the country has been long familiar, and of which it is growing weary, even the manufacturers becoming accustomed to the belief that the country will not always consent to play the part of a pelican in their behalf. The growth of our export trade is the important part of the year's statistics. Owing to the falling off in imports, or in what we ought to have expected from them, the exports are double our receipts from abroad, leaving what is called a balance of trade in our favor of \$615,259,024. This is more than twice as great as the balance of 1897. How enormous the difference is may be judged from the fact that only in the years of 1878, 1879, 1881, 1892, 1894, 1897 and 1898 has the balance reached \$200,000,000, and in the best of the years enumerated except 1898—that is, in 1897—the balance was but \$286,263,144. The actual value of our exports for the year 1898 was \$1,231,311,868. Ten years before, for the year 1888, the export trade of the country was \$55,854,507. Last year our exports to Africa amounted to \$17,000,000 as against \$3,000,000 in 1888. During the decade our exports to Japan increased from \$4,500,000 to \$10,000,000; to Belgium from \$10,000,000 to \$47,000,000; to Denmark from \$16,000,000 to \$65,000,000; to France from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000; to Germany from \$56,000,000 to \$150,000,000; to British North America from \$48,000,000 to \$85,000,000; to the United Kingdom from \$362,000,000 to \$540,000,000. Moreover, the proportion of exports of manufactured goods is now large, being 29 per cent of the whole. The aggregate of exports of manufactures reaches nearly \$300,000,000.—Harper's Weekly.

The Fourth in the South.

The Fourth of July is now a month gone, yet the South's celebration of it deserves to be remembered. In very few Southern cities and towns had the nation's birth day been marked by scenes of popular enthusiasm since the Civil war; in most places, indeed, there had been no celebration at all. The South, however, is deeply American. Independence day must ever be associated with the names of great Southern generals and statesmen. In a peculiar sense, too, must the Fourth always appeal to Southern pride, for it was a Virginia, Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence.

This year the South was astrid and "the eagle screamed" from Maryland to Texas. In some cities, after the tidings of the naval victory off Santiago, had been received, there were celebrations without parallel for half a century. In Atlanta the day was opened by the ringing of bells and the hoarse shrieking of locomotive whistles.

In Augusta and Macon, the Georgians gave full vent to their patriotism in parades, oratory, sport and fireworks. At Macon the multitude sang the national anthem in mighty chorus, and the soldiers cheered so fervently that ten minutes elapsed before the exercises could be continued.

Similar incidents might be related regarding the day's observance in many parts of the South. In Mobile the people with one mind resorted to fire-crackers and sky-rockets, brass bands and orators on the Fourth for the first time in thirty-eight years. In the historic city of Vicksburg one hundred and one guns were fired. In Nashville and Memphis, in Raleigh and Charleston, the demonstrations were no less spirited. It was at Montgomery that the Confederate government was formed. And there, on the Fourth, cannon boomed during the day and at night fireworks, glorifying national unity, illuminated the steps of the capitol—the same steps whereon, but thirty-seven years before, Jefferson Davis had taken the oath of office as the president of the Confederate States.—Youth's Companion.

The farmers' congress at Astoria is having a good effect in other parts of the state as well as in the vicinity of the city. The people of Salem are now talking of having a farmers' congress at that place. The farmers' congress at Astoria was in fact a dairy institute. Salem is in the heart of a dairy district of almost unequalled possibilities, but it has been a hard place in which to arouse enthusiasm on the subject. The state dairy association has on two or three occasions held meetings with good programs in that city, but never has been able to stir up enough interest to secure the attendance of more than a dozen or twenty persons. If the people of Salem could be induced in any way to take as much interest in a farmers' congress as was taken by the people of Astoria, it would be worth thousands of dollars to the business men of the city and the farmers of the adjacent country. The people of Salem, as well as those of every other city which depends largely upon the trade of farmers, ought to understand that they are about as much interested in the development of agriculture as the farmers themselves.—Oregon Agriculturist.

FROM THE COUNTY PRESS.

Reporter.

Lloyd Henderson, who left with the Copper river party early in the spring, returned home on Thursday. The report is current that there is nothing valuable to be found in that country.

Clifford Kautner of Salem, son of Rev. Kautner, recently graduated from a conservatory of music in Tennessee, and is to teach music in the Lafayette seminary the coming year.

Prof. Irving M. Glen, now of Eugene, is visiting in Portland and taking lessons in voice culture under the famous German tenor, Herr Schott. The admiration for each other's vocal talent is said to be mutual and in large degree Herr Schott has an offer of a free conservatory from three American cities, if he will consent to remain in this country.

A transient sewing machine fixer who has been vegetating in these parts, left behind a somewhat unsavory memory if reports are true. An instance is related where he merely asked permission to examine a machine, and afterward demanded two dollars from the lady. The demand being refused he pocketed the shuttle and fixtures and walked off. The moral of it all is, that in dealing with transients it is best not to do so, but to patronize home people.

Dayton Herald.

The mouth of the Yamhill river is receiving its annual dredging.

In building many people place their barns on the road or street in front of or along side of their houses. This is a great mistake as, in the first place it detracts from the beauty of their premises and surroundings, and also the value of property to house seekers; and adds to the danger of lamps making it a resting place, which makes it more liable to be burned.

The government snag boat Mathoma has completed the building of the windjam at the head of Lambert's slough, just below Wheatland. The work done at that place and at a point a short distance below, where, on the east side of the river a lengthy, and it is said, one of the best windjams along the river has been built, has much improved navigation over Matheny's bar. The crew of the snag boat is now at work on a dam at the bar below Lambert's landing which is soon to be completed, and is hoped will make that bar so that boats can pass over it without experiencing so much trouble and delay as at present. The benefit of the work being done by the snag boat is beginning to tell. To make it really effective, there should be another snag boat on the Willamette.

Blood Will Tell.

The many different skin diseases such as ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, erysipelas, eczema, itching or an eruption of pimples, pustules, blotches, chaps or cracking open of the skin, scrofula, are directly the cause of impure blood. Wilbur's Blood Purifier is acknowledged to be the best medicine known for any of these unsightly complaints. Price \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION

Dr. Winsop, of Boston, says it surpasses the World's Fair in Everything but Size.

Dr. A. E. Winsop, editor of the Boston Journal of Education, shortly prior to the opening of the Omaha Exposition paid it a visit. Following his visit was a lengthy letter from his pen regarding the exposition, its prospects, etc. Among other things, he says: "No twenty men of my acquaintance

could have made me believe that half I have seen in Omaha at the grounds of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition could be true. I saw the World's fair a week before it opened; I saw it on the opening day and on the closing; on the Fourth of July, New York day, and Chicago day. I saw California's mid-winter carnival on Mardi Gras day, and the Atlantic Exposition on several days, so that what is here is written from an experience with the rivals of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Neither the San Francisco nor the Atlantic exposition is to be mentioned with the Trans-Mississippi. In both these there was a sense of sadness in remembrance of the World's Fair, but not so with Omaha. How often has it been said that the world could never see another white city. But it has. Irreverent as it may seem from one who has admired the white city almost to devotion, to say it, I venture the statement that the view of the Court of Honor up the lagoon to the Administration building is more beautiful than any possible view in Jackson Park in 1893. In proportion, in uniformity of beauty, in perspective, in continuous line of building and colonnade presenting an unbroken graceful white line back from the winding shores of the lagoon, by day, and the maze of electrical glory by night, there is a beauty unknown at Chicago.

"The government exhibit is in every respect more elaborate, more interesting, and more instructive than ever before made. The electrical exhibit far outshines that at the Columbian exposition. The world has moved electrically in five years, and every latest beauty and device of harnessed lightning will be on dress parade from June 1st to October 31st. The agricultural exhibit is to be larger and up-to-date. Out of doors as well as indoors there will be a grand display of these resources of the West notably of the wheat, corn, and sugar-beet industries. The art exhibit is a good second to that of Chicago. There will be cash prizes for stock competition, and a display of blooded horses, cattle, sheep and swine that will far outshine that of Chicago. The Transportation building equals that at Chicago. The Manufacture-building is not so extensive but is very interesting. The mining exhibit will very nearly equal that at Jackson Park, and the Midway—well, there will be as much fun to the square inch as on the plaza. The Streets of Carlo, the Streets of all Nations, the Moorish Palace, the Japanese and Chinese villages, will rival the same World's Fair displays. The general arrangement of the merry making will be more satisfactory, and the instructive foreign features will be almost as good. Several things will be missed. Vienna will not be there, nor the undressed South Sea Islanders, but the supply of fun will be ample."

The people of this state are fortunate in that the most direct route by which they can reach the great exposition is one justly famed for the excellence of its equipment and service, the courtesy of its officials and employees, and the attractiveness of the country through which it passes. We refer to the Burlington Route.

A Lie Nailed.

Consumption and bronchitis are not by any means the same, although it is hard to distinguish one from the other. Bronchitis is an inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes or air vessels of the lungs, causing soreness of the same, cough, sore throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, spitting of matter and sometimes blood. Thousands die annually with this dread disease. Wilbur's Cough Cure will cure. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

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Our Navy Has Been Underrated.

That the United States had a navy before this war began is a fact that is but little appreciated both at home and abroad. On the continent of Europe it was openly declared and secretly hoped that the Spanish navy would be more than a match for ours. There were Englishmen—and Americans, too, who had not read their history—who forgot that a leopard cannot change his spots, and they shook their heads and feared that

could have made me believe that half I have seen in Omaha at the grounds of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition could be true. I saw the World's fair a week before it opened; I saw it on the opening day and on the closing; on the Fourth of July, New York day, and Chicago day. I saw California's mid-winter carnival on Mardi Gras day, and the Atlantic Exposition on several days, so that what is here is written from an experience with the rivals of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Neither the San Francisco nor the Atlantic exposition is to be mentioned with the Trans-Mississippi. In both these there was a sense of sadness in remembrance of the World's Fair, but not so with Omaha. How often has it been said that the world could never see another white city. But it has. Irreverent as it may seem from one who has admired the white city almost to devotion, to say it, I venture the statement that the view of the Court of Honor up the lagoon to the Administration building is more beautiful than any possible view in Jackson Park in 1893. In proportion, in uniformity of beauty, in perspective, in continuous line of building and colonnade presenting an unbroken graceful white line back from the winding shores of the lagoon, by day, and the maze of electrical glory by night, there is a beauty unknown at Chicago.

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