

Issued Every Thursday by
ALMIGHTY & BROS.,
Editors and Publishers.

Official Directory.

UNITED STATES.
President, William McKinley
Vice-President, Theodore Roosevelt
Secretary of State, John Hay
Secretary of the Treasury, Charles D. Smith
Secretary of War, William H. Taft
Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long
Postmaster General, George F. Baker
Attorney General, William H. Taft
Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
United States District Court
Judge, J. H. Dyer
Clerk, J. H. Dyer
Deputy Clerk, J. H. Dyer
Attorney, J. H. Dyer

WASCO COUNTY.
County Clerk, J. H. Dyer
County Treasurer, J. H. Dyer
County Assessor, J. H. Dyer
County Surveyor, J. H. Dyer
County Engineer, J. H. Dyer
County Jailor, J. H. Dyer
County Coroner, J. H. Dyer
County Sheriff, J. H. Dyer

WASCO PRECINCT.
Justice of the Peace, J. H. Dyer
Constable, J. H. Dyer
Notary Public, J. H. Dyer

To the Public.—Notice.
After Oct. 10th, all messages delivered from the office, and all calls requiring attention will be charged messenger fees. No deviation from this rule.

TIME SCHEDULE.
COLUMBIA SOUTHERN RY.
No. 1 Mixed, 8:15 A. M.
No. 2 Mixed, 8:15 P. M.
No. 3 Mixed, 8:15 A. M.
No. 4 Mixed, 8:15 P. M.
No. 5 Mixed, 8:15 A. M.
No. 6 Mixed, 8:15 P. M.
No. 7 Mixed, 8:15 A. M.
No. 8 Mixed, 8:15 P. M.
No. 9 Mixed, 8:15 A. M.
No. 10 Mixed, 8:15 P. M.

THURSDAY : JAN. 6, 1898.

OUR FORECAST.
The year in which Oregon's biennial political struggle takes place is at hand. It is early yet, and the pot has only just begun to simmer. Yet it is not too early to begin to formulate plans, nor is it too early to look for good men to conduct the public affairs of the next two years. The policy of the News in the campaign will be entirely independent. It will support what it considers to be the best men, irrespective of party—or of what people may say. It does not believe in politics in county affairs. It believes in fair, honest work, that will save money to the taxpayers and at the same time give adequate protection to property values. And when a man has been tried and found equal to the demand, he ought not to be turned down just because he has held office one or two terms. He is only then fitted with the experience and capabilities that fit him for a public servant. Then he may give the best work to his constituents.

In Sherman county there are three men, able, experienced, honest, and untiring in their efforts to please the people, whom we believe ought to be continued in office, not because they happen to be old fellows well men, but because they are the embodiment of the virtues above named.

In Judge W. L. Bradshaw Sherman county as well as other counties of his district has a friend whose place it would be hard to fill. A better man could not be found, and the chances are many that his inferior would be named. His re-election, we believe, would please more people in Sherman county than any other man.

Sherman county can expect to get a better officer than Sheriff Holder. He has conducted the business of the office in a business-like manner, and whenever it has been possible to save a dollar he has never missed taking advantage of the opportunity. It is not a favor to Mr. Holder to retain him in office so much as it is a business proposition to the taxpayers.

And the third man we have in mind is the present county clerk, Wm. Hendricks. The clerk's office is one where proficiency and experience are needed, and the present incumbent has these. He makes no mistakes, and above all he is honest. He will never sanction the spending of a dollar more than is necessary.

In speaking of these men the News has not thought of their views on politics. It does not care about that. It believes they are the men for the places, and it intends to support just such men. It refuses to bow to the party lash. It will treat all men fair.

Postmaster-General Gary is no gentleman. At least, none a lad and hence throughout this broad land is liable to think so. He has made a ruling prohibiting postmasters from renting private boxes to minors. It is a shame. Just because young people want to have a little fun unbeknown to the old people, he steps in and exercises his awful authority and says chaste correspondence is wicked and they mustn't do it. Wonder if Mr. Gary ever fell in love with a miss when the old man objects? If he did he'd have an ungrateful old fellow, or he'd give the young people a chance.

Tomorrow is the day set for Darratt to hang, and, as usual, the attorneys are using every effort to save him. They have asked Governor Darratt to relieve him because he is a vital witness in a slander suit in which his mother's good name is involved. Let it be hoped she is above calumny; but if not, her son can do little to help her. Let him hang.

Judge Bennett and Martin Quinn have been having a little friendly tilt. Quinn seems to think Bennett wants to support him in the nomination for congress, and Bennett denies the allegation. The difference—among other things—between these two men is that Bennett knows what he has enough while Mr. Quinn is like a hog. He isn't satisfied when he's running over full.

Hanna will have to spend an enormous amount of money to ever get elected senate. The organization of both branches of the legislature is in the hands of anti-Hannanites, and every vestige of patronage will be used against Hanna. It is rumored that in case he cannot buy six more votes the Hanna republicans will unite with the good democrats and elect Calvin S. Drive. This would be a bitter pill for McKinley.

Portland papers are exercising a good deal of undue horror because Penoyer doctored part of his salary to the democratic club. The fact of the business is that Penoyer has a right to do whatever he pleases with his salary after he has earned it.

Mayor Van Wyck's inaugural address only contained eighteen words. But in those eighteen words he impressed upon the minds of the New Yorkers that he intended to run things. It was enough.

THE ROYAL NAVY.
Not Much Chance for Training to the Modern Ship.

The anonymous author of "Life in the Royal Navy" which has just been printed in London, points out that "the keen competition between ship and ship in our squadron did much to relieve a sea life of its usual. During the day we were busy making preparations for any event on the sea, the chief of the ship was to be carried out in the evening, so that when it came the work was performed with much zest by all hands. The tremendous desire to be first in the race to land to land on the morning in and out and climbing on the mast and yards. This splendid training to keep each life is now lost to us with the false abolition of masts and yards, and sailing of equal importance has been established to compensate for it. Something has been done in the way of physical drill and gymnastics, but there is much room for improvement in the same direction. The men should, in my opinion, be granted greater facilities for taking part in these exercises on shore that are at present given so much for the youth of the country."

To Benefit Others.
The Editor of The Bloodless Iowa Farmer writes of the Good Done by DR. MILES' NEW CURE.

THESE ARE a great many unselfish men and women who with others know what has restored them to health and happiness. Mr. C. F. Davis, publisher of one of the best newspapers in Iowa, writes from Bloomington, Ia., Aug. 18, 1897. "I desire to benefit others by writing this. We have used Dr. Miles' Remedies in our family for nearly two years with most gratifying results. We would not now do without them. My wife had been weakly and down nearly every summer for the past fifteen years. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is exactly what her name implies. A cure for a weak, fluttering, palpitating heart, and Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills are most excellent."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. A book on Heart and Nerve troubles free to all applicants. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Wm. Hendricks, county clerk, at Moro, Oregon, on February 12, 1898, viz: JOHN A. WALTERS, Title No. 265, for the N. E. 1/4, sec. 7, Twp. 1 N., R. 10 E., S. 34 N.

He claims the following witnesses to prove his claim: Wm. Hendricks, M. L. Smith, A. B. Potter, C. C. Kistner, all of Wasco, Oregon, and Jas. F. Moore, Register.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, Jan. 2, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Wm. Hendricks, county clerk, at Moro, Oregon, on February 12, 1898, viz: JENNETTE FRIDLEY, of Bigelow, Oregon. Title No. 265, for the N. E. 1/4, sec. 7, Twp. 1 N., R. 10 E., S. 34 N.

He claims the following witnesses to prove his claim: Wm. Hendricks, M. L. Smith, A. B. Potter, C. C. Kistner, all of Wasco, Oregon, and Jas. F. Moore, Register.

KLONDIKE KATAKISM.
To everyone going to the new gold fields.
K A Boon—A Blessing. K
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practical questions answered, not by guess work—but by step-by-step instruction, but by experience, by one that has been there—lived there—worked there—and is now going back there, to get it.

K RICH, K
telling when to start—how much it will cost—what to take with you—when to go—when to stop—when to go back—when to go home—when to go to the office—when to go to the bank—when to go to the store—when to go to the post office—when to go to the school—when to go to the church—when to go to the court—when to go to the jail—when to go to the prison—when to go to the hospital—when to go to the asylum—when to go to the workhouse—when to go to the penitentiary—when to go to the gallows—when to go to the scaffold—when to go to the guillotine—when to go to the electric chair—when to go to the firing squad—when to go to the gallows—when to go to the scaffold—when to go to the guillotine—when to go to the electric chair—when to go to the firing squad.

K It is a Treasury & a Treasure. K
Its material has never before been published—it is privately printed and only a few copies are being sent to E. STEINBACH, Tacoma, and enclosing \$1. Refer to your bank here for evidence of good faith.

NO LONGER IN DEBT.

Manitoba Mennonites Even with the Canadian Government.

The Uphill Work of the Starry Col. onists in Paying for Their Homes and Their and Growing Community.

The Mennonite farmers of Manitoba, to whom the Canadian government loaned nearly one hundred thousand dollars eighteen years ago to enable them to immigrate to farming lands in Manitoba, have repaid the debt with interest, closing the account, and also the annual and romantic relations that all these years have existed between them and the government of Canada. The story is told in the latest report of A. M. Burgess, deputy minister of the department of the Interior, and quoted by the New York Sun.

Early in 1875, soon after the great northwest had been transferred to Canada, the government began to look abroad for settlers to turn the boundless prairie into fruitful fields. They heard that in Russia was an isolated people, the German Mennonites, a race of farmers who desired to find homes in the far west, where they and their wives and children could live in peace and quietness, which was no longer assured to them by the government of the east. Canada at once sent an agent to Russia to ask these people to send representatives to Manitoba to inspect the country. So they sent to Canada several persons in whom they had confidence, and the result of their report was that in 1874 many families went to Manitoba and settled a few miles southeast of Winnipeg. They were supplied with money and needed assistance. Hundreds of their friends, however, desired to follow them, but were prevented by the fact that they might become stranded in a strange country before they were able to support themselves. This fact was published in a Canadian newspaper, and the result was that about 150 well-to-do farmers of German extraction, who lived in the county of Waterloo, Ont., formed themselves into the Waterloo society and told the government that if it would advance the money required to assist the Mennonites to Manitoba, they would give their farms as security for the repayment of the loan. The government found the security excellent and accordingly advanced \$96,400 to the immigrants with the understanding that it would be repaid by the sale of the principal or interest until the Mennonites had been able to get a fair start in their new homes. All the government had to do was to raise the money. The business details were looked after by the Waterloo society. Its secretary saw to the distribution of the loan, its collection and its repayment to the government.

This branch of the Mennonite colony settled in townships immediately north of the international border between the Red river on the east and Pembina on the west. At that time the tract was a treeless prairie, rich in everything, except trees, that makes agricultural lands desirable. The immigrants began to cross the ocean in 1875, and the work of preparing shelter for the winter and the difficulty of getting supplies prevented them the first season from bringing more than a small area under cultivation. Nothing, however, discouraged the sturdy workers, though their first crop was injured by grasshoppers and the next two crops by excessive rains. Each year saw considerable additions to their number and a larger area under cultivation. Their village grew, they built roads and bridges, and today the country that seventeen years ago was a treeless prairie without a solitary settler is one of the most fertile in the Canadian northwest. It is, in fact, beginning to overflow, and many of the young men are looking for homesteads further west, either in Manitoba or the northern territories. The money which these people have repaid includes not only the \$96,400 borrowed, but also \$33,965 interest, making a total return of \$130,365. Mr. Burgess, in his report, rightly observes that "the history of no country affords a case in which an obligation to the government on the part of any society, company or individual has been fulfilled with greater faithfulness than this." The entire transaction seems creditable to the government, the Mennonite immigrants and the Waterloo society, and it is noteworthy that neither of the persons to whom the loan was made nor the Waterloo society, which became accountable for its repayment, has ever requested any abatement of the terms of refund, nor in any case has there been any effort of the settlers or their bondsmen to escape liability.

Homes Where Crops Never Fail.
I have for sale a farm of 296 acres 19 miles west of Umatilla and two miles west of Coyote station, Or. The improvements on the place are as follows: Two good houses, two stables, out-houses and two good wells of water. One at each house, 60 acres under fence. I have a steam pump which will furnish from 7500 to 5500 gallons of water per hour, which will go with the place if desired. The land is sandy in formation, very similar to the lands in the famous fruit region of the Los Angeles valley in California; are level, require no work for clearing or preparing for seed orchard other than that of the plow. Fruit trees can be planted in February and March, and will produce a crop of fruit in three years. Every kind of garden vegetables and fruit has been planted and thoroughly tested. Two to three thousand water-melons, averaging 30 to 35 pounds.

Hoecake Soap Has NO EQUAL.
Made under U. S. patent, it must necessarily be different from all others. Contains no starch, free alkali or worthless filling.

Notice.—Timber Culture.
U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Or., Dec. 27, 1897.
Complaint having been entered at the U. S. District Court at The Dalles, Oregon, by Frederick H. Granley against Joseph M. Moore for failure to comply with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the timber culture entry, No. 264, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 265, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 266, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 267, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 268, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 269, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 270, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 271, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 272, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 273, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 274, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 275, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 276, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 277, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 278, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 279, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 280, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 281, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 282, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 283, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 284, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 285, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 286, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 287, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 288, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 289, dated Jan. 9, 1897, and No. 290, dated Jan. 9, 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