

Our Letter Bag

CANBY

Messrs. Dodd and Hudson and families have moved into the Kilmer and Kennel houses, having bought this property recently through the Canby Realty Co. We are glad to welcome these new enterprises into the city.

Our marshal is kept busy these days running down the cows which are unwilling to leave the new law and insist on grazing within the city limits. Seven were run into the pound Monday.

John R. Newton, who has been at Twin Falls, Idaho, looking after business interests for the past three weeks, returned last Saturday. Mr. Newton, while gone, sold his city holdings at Twin Falls for \$20,000 and immediately invested again in a forty acre tract out into the hills, which he will probably take up into lots, and again offer it for sale.

The temperance workers are getting into line about and in Canby getting signatures to a petition to urge state-wide prohibition. Canby's progress has been most remarkable since abolishing the saloon.

Prof. Gill, the teacher of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades of our public schools, is giving his pupils much extra time in the review work in order that they may be thoroughly prepared for the examinations. In order to do all he has planned he is holding night sessions with the pupils.

Mrs. John R. Newton was in Portland shopping last Saturday.

Rev. C. S. Croesky and Chas. F. Romig attended a basket supper at Central Point M. E. church last Saturday evening. A splendid program was rendered consisting of recitations and musical selections, and a large and appreciative audience was present to enjoy a social evening. The proceeds amounted to over \$20, so that two objects were accomplished, that of a social gathering and that of raising funds for carrying on the church work.

The K. O. K. A. base ball team of this place set out to Carus accompanied by Rev. C. S. Croesky, their organizer, and they experienced their first defeat of this season. The boys returned encouraged that they were not shut entirely out, for not one of their three amateur professional pitchers was able to accompany them and again the most of those against whom they played were young men instead of boys. A return game is to take place at Canby this coming Saturday.

The regulars of Canby arranged for the use of the fair grounds for their ball games this season and on each time and money has been spent grading and putting the grounds in shape for the opening game of the season which takes place this coming Sabbath afternoon. We would suggest that the boys put forth efforts to play games on Saturdays instead of Sundays as the game would receive a greater patronage and would also help the business interests of the town.

Mr. Roy Burdett has taken a contract to load 13,000 ties for the Southern Pacific Railroad between now and July 1, and from five to eight teams are active delivering them to the railroad from Werf's mill. Mr. Werf has charge of the hauling of them. These ties are shipped from here to Latham for treatment.

Mr. B. T. Conner of Salem is here visiting his brother, J. S. Conner this week.

Miss Ora Lee and Mrs. G. W. Shields left here Monday evening to attend to business interests at San Francisco and San Mateo, Cal.

SOUTH CARUS

The rain we had last week helped to ripen the wild strawberries and tart the corn that is just being planted.

Some of the young people from here attended the dance given at the home of A. O. Kohlhofer in North Carus, last Saturday night and reported a good time.

Miss Grace Anderson spent Sunday afternoon with Miss Sue Smith.

Miss Otis Jackson of Maple Lane spent Saturday and Sunday with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. G. Spangler of this place.

Mrs. L. Peringer was the guest of Mrs. J. Mosberger last Sunday.

A. M. Mosberger did some plowing for John Pain last week.

O. E. Smith is getting ready to build a large barn.

Curis Helvey is talking of selling his farm and moving to San Francisco this fall. We hate to see Curis go.

A. L. Jones built a new woven wire fence along his place, which helps to improve the looks of his property.

Henry Smith and Miss M. Hart of Jennings Lodge spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Smith of this place.

CENTRAL POINT

The farmers are all busy planting potatoes. This burg has been enjoying a few much needed showers.

Misses Edna Grieser, Margaret McDonald and Ella Chinn of Portland were visiting friends and relatives over Sunday.

George Christ and family were visiting Mr. Stachley's Sunday.

Miss Minnie Dundas and brother of Iowa are visiting their uncle, Mr. R. Dundas.

The basket social at Central Point M. E. church last Saturday night was a great success. We wish to extend hearty thanks to all the friends and neighbors for their kind help and interest.

We are all glad to hear Miss Mamie Dundas has been on the sick list for some time. We wish to extend hearty thanks to all the friends and neighbors for their kind help and interest.

A party of young people sat up all night, one night last week, to see the comet and were very much disappointed.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the only emulsion imitated. The reason is plain—it's the best. Insist upon having Scott's—it's the world's standard flesh and strength builder.

ALL DRUGGISTS

INTERESTING SKETCH OF CYRUS WALKER

Of Albany, Who Is Attending State Grange Meeting This Week

pointed in its size. We have heard that F. O. Chinn after much discussion has decided to call his farm Hillsdale.

Cement Production in 1909

The following preliminary estimate of the production of cement in the United States in the year 1909 has been prepared by Ernest F. Burchard, of the United States Geological Survey, only but those of 1909 are being collected by the Survey in co-operation with the Bureau of the Census, in order to avoid annoyance to miners, manufacturers, and others by duplicate requests from government bureaus. This co-operative arrangement will necessarily result in considerable delay in the publication of the report on the cement industry for 1909, and for that reason many manufacturers requested the survey to collect the data on cement in the usual manner. The director of the census approved the course requested, and accordingly the usual inquiries were sent by the Survey to cement producers. Owing to the conditions stated, these requests were sent out more than two months later than last year, but replies have now been received from about 85 per cent of the Portland cement companies in the United States.

As shown by the quantities reported in the replies received, to which has been added the estimated output of the small number of producers who have not yet responded, the production of Portland cement in 1909 was between 61,300,000 barrels and 69,000,000 barrels, which, valued at 85 cents a barrel, was worth at the mills between \$52,105,000 and \$58,650,000. This represents an increase in quantity of at least 10,237,000 barrels and in value of at least \$3,557,000 over the production in 1908, which amounted to 51,072,612 barrels, valued at \$43,547,679. The increase in quantity was therefore at least 20 per cent over that of 1908. The reported selling price per barrel averaged the same as in 1908—about 85 cents—although Portland cement was sold during the summer of 1909 at a figure so low as to cause a general expectation that the average price for the year would fall below that of 1908.

The returns for the production of natural cement are not yet quite so complete as those for Portland cement, but they indicate that the total production in 1909 was not far from 1,500,000 barrels, valued at about \$775,000, an average value of 45 cents a barrel. These figures show a slight decrease as compared with those for 1908, when the production was 1,686,000 barrels, valued at \$834,500.

The production of puzzolan cement, as reported, shows a slight increase, about 100,046 barrels, valued at \$99,463, having been produced in 1909, as compared with 151,451 barrels, valued at \$95,468, in 1908. The details of manufacturing developments and trade conditions will be discussed in the annual report of the Survey on the cement industry, which is now in preparation as a chapter of the volume on "Mineral resources of the United States, calendar year 1909."

A Regular Tomboy

was Susie—climbing trees and fences, jumping ditches, whittling, always getting scratches, cuts, sprains, bruises, bumps, burns or scalds. But laws! Her mother just applied Buckle's Arnica Salve and cured her quick. Heals everything healable—boils, ulcers, eczema, old sores, corns or piles. Try it. 25c at all druggists.

The Courier will print your butter wrappers.

Making Paper By Electricity

One of the very latest industries to be electrified is the making of paper. The process of making paper demands a steady and reliable source of power and electricity has been found by actual test to be ideal for this delicate work.

The making of paper is one of the oldest industries in the world, older than history itself. Although the word paper is derived from "papyrus," the beginning of the paper industry can be traced back to ancient Chinese history thousands of years ago. Even the half-civilized Central American Indians, the Aztecs and Incas knew the art of making paper.

William Rittenhouse built the first paper mill in America near Philadelphia in 1690. The first paper mill in New England was erected in 1728. Previous to the year 1798 all paper making was done by hand but that year a Frenchman patented a device to make paper in an endless web. This patent was not put into practical use until further developed in England by the Fourdrinier brothers who were the real founders of modern paper making. The early machinery differs only in minor details from the machinery in use today.

A sheet of paper of the better grades is an artificially felted web of vegetable fibre, purified of all perishable material so that the remaining fibres are nearly pure cellulose. The process of making it is simply collecting the raw material, cleaning it, grinding it into pulp, diluting it with water, forming a sheet and allowing it to dry. The chemists tell us that any plant can be used for the raw material of paper as cellulose is the structural base of all plants. Wood is cheapest so it is generally used in paper making today.

There are many different kinds of paper such as wall paper, blotting, writing, book, news, wrapping, tissue, etc., but in general they are made by the same process, the difference being in the finishing.

In a general way it may be said that the manufacture of paper from wood pulp involves about 28 separate operations from the harvesting of the spruce sticks to the marketing of the finished product including the process of cleaning, barking, chipping, grinding, screening, digesting, cooking, washing, pressing, heating, drying, calendering, etc.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee is called at the office of O. D. Eby, in Oregon City, Oregon, on Saturday, May 21st, 1910, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., to arrange for the annual banquet and for such other business as may come before the committee.

J. J. COOKE, Chairman.

O. D. EBY, Secretary.

keep the wood from burning. This pulp is screened to remove splinters, bark and dirt and then raked off on wet machines in laps or large matted sheets 1/2 inch thick. This is the usual method for storage or shipment, as from these thick sheets the finished product is rolled and finished.

In the sulphite process the wood is first chipped, then crushed to break up all the knots and splinters. These chips are then placed in a large vat and covered with an acid solution which eats away everything but the cellulose, and it is then heated to a high temperature by steam. After this process the stock is screened and washed and finally run over the wet machines which consist of cylinder molds covered with wire cloth, placed in vats. The water is withdrawn from the inside of the revolving cylinders, leaving the fibre in a thick, soft mass on the outer surface of the screen, from which it is removed by a "doctor" and run into storage tanks ready for use in the paper mill.

It is in the beater room that the finished pulp is prepared for making the numerous quantities and colors of paper. During the process of beating and mixing the color is added to produce the shade desired. Then the resin size is added to give the necessary non-absorbing qualities and sufficient alum is put in to set the shade colors. After leaving this room the stock is called "stuff" and is run into stuff chests. From the stuff box the pulp is put through the Jordan engine which mixes it thoroughly, and it is ready to be made into the finished product. The paper stuff after being screened again is run through the Fourdrinier paper machine which consists of the following parts: 1, screen; 2, the wire; 3, a dandy roll, deckle straps and suction box; 4, couch rolls; first press; 5, second press; 6, third press; 7, the driers; 8, the calendars; 9, the reel; 10, the slitter and 11, the re-winder.

Reliable power, speed and uniformity are essential to the satisfactory manufacture of paper, for when a run is started it must be continuous and any variations of speed seriously affect the quality of the paper.

Electricity has been found to be the ideal power for this service as it gives great elasticity and reduced friction losses by eliminated belts and shafting. In the large paper manufacturing plant at Leekport, N. Y., equipped electrically throughout by the General Electric Company, 1,700 horsepower is doing the work formerly done by 2,250 steam horse power for more than 228 hours power were required to turn the large amount of belts and shafting under the oil steam power system.

The census for 1908 shows 750 paper making establishments producing an annual 2,300,048 tons of paper, the most of which is used in newspapers and for wrapping purposes.

FLIGHT OF THE EARTH.

Rushing Through Space at the Rate of a Million Miles a Day.

Our dear old earth which seems immovable and solid as we go about our daily work or travel over its furrowed surface, is yet spinning and rolling and swaying in complex but orderly motion. Its axial rotation gives us day and night, its circuit round the sun brings the seasons and the year. The circling of the poles produces the procession of the equinoxes. The planets perturb in its courses. The plane of its orbit swings up and down, and its perihelion is slowly shifted. The moon swings round a center of gravity common to both, while the sun and all our system speed onward to some far distant goal. And, if the bright star in the constellation Taurus is the central point round which this vast orbit sweeps, then Aleyone is the center of the universe for us.

As far as astronomers can judge, this motion through the vast abyss of interstellar space is at the rate of about a million miles a day, and it is in the direction of the constellation Hercules. The motion through space is believed to be away from Argus and toward Hercules. Some have thought that Aleyone in the Pleiades is somewhere near the center of the vast circuit swept over by the sun and his attendant worlds. If this is true, that beautiful star as it silently twinkles in the constellation Taurus becomes of surpassing interest to mankind.—Chicago Tribune.

HE WAS NOT IMMORTAL.

A Test That Proved It Was Possible to Kill a Spaniard.

Early in the sixteenth century the natives of Porto Rico plotted to kill the Spaniards on the island. There was much doubt, however, as to whether or not it was possible to kill a Spaniard. Many of the natives insisted that it was not. Finally it was decided to make an experiment.

A young Spaniard who was passing through an Indian village was hospitably received and fed, and then a number of natives accompanied him on his journey. When he arrived at a river his companions offered to carry him across.

The young man accepted and was taken up by two men and carried into the water on their shoulders. Arriving near the middle of the river, they threw him in and held him down until he ceased to struggle.

Then they carried him ashore with profuse apologies, loudly proclaiming that they stumbled by accident and calling upon him to arise and continue his journey. But the young man did not move, and finally the natives were convinced that he was actually dead.

Having secured the proof they wanted, the leaders of the rebellion at once began a general attack upon the Spaniards.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Unearned Gratitude.

A sample of the late Dr. William Everett's caustic repartee:

"I always experience a sense of deep obligation to you whenever I meet you or hear of you," said George Babbitt to Dr. Everett one morning when they found themselves pacing the deck of an ocean steamer together.

"Why so?" piped the doctor.

"Because," said Mr. Babbitt, "I recall that I was once so fortunate as to win the Boylston prize for oratory at Harvard, and you were chairman of the board of judges."

"I remember it perfectly well," rejoined the brusque doctor. "The judges were five in number. At the conclusion of the speaking we retired to consider the merits of the contestants. It was moved that you be awarded a first prize. On that motion the vote was 3 to 2 in your favor. I was one of the two."—Boston Transcript.

Bleeding by Bowshot.

That all diseases can be cured by bleeding is still firmly believed by several savage tribes and especially by the Papuan negroes. When one of their physicians becomes convinced that it is necessary to bleed a patient he goes several feet in front of him, and then, drawing his bow, he fits a sharp pointed arrow to it and, after careful aim, fires the arrow into the vein which he desires to open. The arrow, it is said, invariably goes straight to the mark, and the thorn or splinter of glass with which it is tipped does the work as successfully as a lancet. Moreover, the patients never show the slightest fear, since they are convinced that from the moment the arrows pierce their veins they will begin to recover.

The Producer.

"It must be annoying to have to ask your husband for money," said the intrusive woman.

"I wouldn't think of doing so," replied Mrs. Camrox. "We insist on family games of bridge and in that way avoid being under the slightest obligations for what he contributes."—Washington Star.

Encouraged.

Old Lady—I want you to take back that parrot you sold me. I find that it swears very badly. Bird Dealer—Well, madam, it's a very young bird. It'll learn to swear better when it's a bit older.—Human Life.

A Good Deal of a Change.

A man who sent us a poem beginning "When twilight dews are falling fast upon the rosy lee" has since married Rosa Lee, and now the weekly dews are falling faster upon him.

A wise man never loses anything if he has himself.—Montaigne.

The basket social given Monday night by the ladies of the Congregational church in the parlors of the church was a success and netted about \$15. Each of the ladies brought a well filled basket which were auctioned off by W. W. H. Sampson who is always very jovial in the capacity of auctioneer. A good program was rendered which was well applauded as all of the parties responded to an encore.

Thirty-five men own one-seventh of the area of California. Get your butter wrappers printed at the Courier office.

VESTAL VIRGINS.

They Kept the Sacred Fires Alight in Ancient Rome.

Ovid tells us that the great temple of Vesta at Rome was constructed of walled walls and roofed with thatch, like the primitive huts of the inhabitants. It was little other than a circular covered fireplace and was tended by the unmarried girls of the community. It served as the public hearth of Rome, and on it glowed, unextinguished throughout the year, the sacred fire which was supposed to have been brought from Troy and the continuance of which was thought to be linked with the fortunes of the city.

The name Vesta is believed to be derived from the same root as the Sanskrit was, which means "to dwell, to inhabit," and shows that she was the goddess of home, and home had the hearth as its focus. A town, a state, is but a large family, and what the domestic hearth was to the house the temple of the perpetual fire became to the city. Every town had its vesta, or common hearth, and the colonies derived their fire from the mother hearth.

Should a vestal maiden allow the sacred fire to become extinguished she was beaten till her blood flowed, and the new fire was solemnly rekindled by rubbing together of dry wood or by focusing of sun's rays. The circular form and domed roof of the temple of Vesta were survivals of the prehistoric huts of the aborigines, which were invariably round.—Cornhill Magazine.

RAIN FORMATION.

Cold Air Squeezes the Moisture Out of Warm Air.

Warm air is capable of holding more moisture in suspension than is cold air. When by any means a layer or current of warm air which is saturated with moisture is suddenly cooled a portion of the vapor must fall as rain. Cold shrinks the heated air as pressure does a wet sponge and with precisely the same results. In mountainous countries this cooling down of the warm and damp air is most commonly produced by the air being brought into the neighborhood of mountain tops, which are cold.

It is for this reason that in such countries the showers mostly originate among the mountains and come through the valleys out upon the plains.

It will be easily understood that the higher the mountain the more striking will be the effects produced. If it be a snow capped peak in a tropical region a cloud will be formed such as to conceal the summit all the time. This cloud will be constantly growing on the side of the mountain toward which the currents of warm and moist air are set, for on that side the air is being cooled down, but after it has been driven over the peak it will waste away as rapidly, for it is then coming in contact with warmer air again.

From such high peaks the cloud rarely breaks away as a shower. All the surplus moisture of the air is deposited in the form of rain or snow upon the peaks over which the air passes.

The Jellyfish.

The bay of Naples abounds in medusae, or jellyfish, often growing as large as two feet in diameter and weighing fifty and sixty pounds. Some of them shine at night with a greenish light and are known as noctiluca (night lanterns) by the natives. The jellyfish sometimes make migrations in great groups, sometimes so large and so thick as to impede the navigation of vessels, like the floating plants in the Sargasso sea of the tropics. These shoals of medusae, as they are called, may be so dense that a piece of timber plunged in among them will be held upright as if stuck in the mud, and ordinary rowboats cannot force their way through them. Their migrations have never been explained. They are irregular and occur at no particular season of the year and under no particular influences.

THE DOCTOR'S QUESTION

Some Advice Against the Use of Harsh Purgatives and Physics

A doctor's first question when consulted by a patient is, "Are your bowels regular?" He knows that 98 per cent of illness is attended with inactive bowels and torpid liver. This condition poisons the system with waste matter and causes accumulation of gases which must be removed through the bowels before health can be restored.

Salts, ordinary pills and cathartics may be truly likened to dynamite. Through their harsh, irritating action they force a passage through the bowels, causing pain and damage to the delicate intestinal structure which weakens the whole system, and at best only produces temporary relief. The repeated use of such treatments cause chronic irritation of the stomach and bowels, dries and hardens their tissues, deadens their nerves, stiffens their muscles and generally brings about an injurious habit which sometimes has almost, if not fatal results. We have a pleasant and safe remedy for constipation and bowel disorders in general. We are so certain of its curative value that we promise to return the purchaser's money in every case where it fails to produce entire satisfaction. This remedy is called Rexall's.

We urge you to try them at our entire risk.

Rexall's Orderlies are eaten like candy, they act quietly and have a soothing, strengthening, healing, regulative influence on the entire intestinal tract. They do not purge, gripe, cause nausea, flatulence, excessive looseness, diarrhoea or other annoying effects, and they may be taken at any time without inconvenience.

Rexall's Orderlies overcome the drug habit and safely remedy constipation and associate ailments, whether acute or chronic, except in surgical cases. They are especially good for children, weak persons or old folks.

Price, 25c a box of 10 tablets, and 50c a box of 20 tablets. Remember you can obtain Rexall's Remedies in Oregon City only at our store—The Rexall Store. Huntley Bros. Drug Co.

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