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DIPLOMATIC WAR

COMMENTS FROM ALL SOURCES ON MONROEISM.

The London Globe says England will remain firm, be the consequences what they may—the attitude of Venezuela One of Self-Protection.

New York, Dec. 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says: Chile, which is thoroughly conservative in its policy as a republic, is greatly inclined to hold the views of Great Britain on the Venezuelan question. It is thought that the British government has nothing to fear as to the outcome of the dispute. Leading men in all circles here sharply criticize the interpretation put upon the Monroe doctrine by the United States.

Diaz Declines to Be Interviewed. Mexico, Dec. 24.—President Diaz, in an interview today on President Cleveland's message said: "While I am, of course, a partisan of the Monroe doctrine, properly understood, I do not think I should give the press an opinion on its application to the question pending between Great Britain and Venezuela."

Venezuela Rejoices. New York, Dec. 24.—A dispatch from Caracas says: In an interview on President Cleveland's message, President Crespo said he was preparing a personal letter of thanks to President Cleveland. He added: "The attitude of Venezuela and of her executive head upon the boundary question in Guiana will always be one of self-protection. The republic will uphold rights that properly may be regarded as hers at all hazards. President Cleveland and myself were both as one in losing and in regaining power, and certainly it seems as if we were one in destiny and action."

France Friendly to England. Paris, Dec. 24.—All the newspapers which comment today on President Cleveland's message and the subsequent action of the United States congress support the stand taken by Great Britain and protest that Monroeism is not and cannot be a principle of international law. Figaro asks: "Why should the United States refuse other powers the right of defending their interests in America when they themselves intervened in Turkey without any one thinking of opposing them?"

The Argentine Republic. New York, Dec. 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: The general topic of discussion here in official and business circles is the energetic message of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan boundary question. Outside of the English colony, who regard the message as a mere threat, the reception of its interpretation of the Monroe doctrine is enthusiastic. General Mitro says that he has always been in hearty accord with the principles enunciated in the doctrine and that he can say that the same view is held by the acting president of Argentina General Roca.

The Nation says that the support of all South American republics should be given to the United States. La Pressa says that the United States having formally and firmly declared her intention in regard to European intervention on the American continent, South America should express its full sympathy with the great republic.

English Press Comment. London, Dec. 24.—Commenting upon the Venezuelan question the newspapers generally agree that the situation is more serious than they thought it yesterday. In the public mind, also, there is a general feeling of disappointment at the action of congress.

The stock exchange here and exchanges throughout the country continue under the influence of the difficulty. At the same time, there is no excitement.

Pall Mall Gazette's money article says: "Of course, whatever happens, America will lose credit over the affair. It is particularly inopportune, when many of her railways need money."

The Globe, a newspaper supposed to be on terms of intimacy with the government, gives warning that Great Britain will remain firm, saying: "President Cleveland may appoint a dozen commissioners, but England will remain firm in her refusal to recognize them, and jurisdiction of this sort. This is our unalterable position, be the consequences what they may. We will never submit to such unparalleled dictation."

The Globe is also irate at the recent utterances of Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, especially his references to the easy manner in which the United States could conquer Canada, remarking: "The overwhelming naval strength of England, would enable her to pour troops into Canada at any sight of danger. Small warships could be sent to the Lakes, and Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo would be utterly at their mercy."

Only a Wordy War. Terra Haute, Dec. 24.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy R. W. Thompson, in commenting on the president's message to congress, said that he does not think there is a remote chance of war with England. There is no probability of the two English speaking peoples of the world going to war about a little strip of territory alongside of Venezuela.

"It will be a war of diplomacy," he said. "Both countries will demand an exhibition of power and purpose, but the controversy will be settled by peaceful methods. Neither nation is prepared to go to war, and neither wants a war as a result of this

quarrel over a boundary line. It is not necessary for either to fight to show that it is not cowardly. Each knows the other will fight, but each is too far advanced in civilization to be the aggressor in bringing on a war on such provocation."

MORE BONDS TO ISSUE. The President and His Advisers Said to Have So Decided.

New York, Dec. 24.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: At a conference of the cabinet officers with President Cleveland it was decided to issue bonds at once to replenish the gold reserve. Members of the cabinet who are in the city were summoned to the White House, and the president went over the situation with them. It was decided that Secretary Carlisle should at once prepare for another bond issue. The administration was in consultation with some of the members of the late Belmont-Morgan syndicate, but it could not be learned last night whether the new bonds are to be taken by the syndicate or whether the proposals are to be asked for by the secretary of the treasury. The amount of the issue, it is said, will be enough to raise the gold reserve above \$100,000,000, although it is not intended to sell any more bonds than seems absolutely necessary, because it is believed the present flurry will soon pass over, in view of the belief in the peaceful settlement of the Venezuelan question.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The fact that several members of the cabinet were observed coming from the White House today led to a very general surmise that there had been a special cabinet meeting to consider some phase of the Venezuelan question, or the condition of the finances. Diligent inquiry, however, failed to establish the fact that a cabinet meeting actually took place, but there is no doubt a conference, the nature of which cannot be ascertained, had been in progress during the day between the president and some of his advisers. Those who were at the White House included Secretaries Olney, Carlisle and Lamont.

NOTHING OF STRATHNEVIS. It Has Now Been Thirty-Four Days Since She Was Last Spoken.

Port Townsend, Dec. 24.—The fate of the Oriental steamship Strathnevis and the 190 people aboard still remains a mystery. It has been thirty-four days since she was last spoken. She was then about 800 miles west of Cape Flattery, under two small leg-of-mutton sails, slowly making her way eastward. Since then two of the wildest and severest storms of the season have been experienced in the North Pacific. The British flag ship Royal Arthur, with powerful search lights, steaming twenty-two knots an hour, and covering a distance of fifteen miles on each side, put in a week cruising along the northern coast without discovering any signs of the lost steamer. The only other steamer prosecuting the search is the Danube, of Victoria. The general opinion among mariners is that the Strathnevis has gone ashore on the southeast coast of Alaska. In that event the sufferings and fatalities of the crew of the sealing schooner George B. White, which went ashore at Wood Island last April, when eleven of the crew froze to death in the snow, will doubtless be repeated. The continued absence of the Danube is the only hope held out for the safety of the passengers and the crew of the Strathnevis. It is argued if the vessel has gone ashore on the Alaska coast, some word would have been received before now. It is thought the fuel aboard the Danube must be nearly exhausted.

ZEITOUN CAPTURED. Victory for the Turkish Troops, and General Massacre of Armenians.

New York, Dec. 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says a dispatch from Vienna states that Mursah Pasha, commanding a Turkish force, has captured the town of Zeitoun, which was some time ago taken by the insurgent Armenians, and that he had massacred all the Armenians in the place, who did not make their escape to the mountains.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The Turkish legation received from the sublime port the following telegram under today's date: "The insurgents of Zeitoun attacked the Mussulmans' village of Mehli, killed and burned two men, five women and three children, and carried away the cattle and the things belonging to the inhabitants. The survivors fled to Kenkous. With the exception of Zeitoun, perfect order reigns in the whole empire."

The Revenue Cutter Bear. San Francisco, Dec. 20.—More trouble is in progress on the revenue cutter Bear. When Captain Healy was suspended, pending charges of unofficerlike conduct made against him, the command of the Bear was given to Lieutenant Bushner, who was considered a popular and capable officer. The subordinate officers of the Bear today admitted that several days ago they had forwarded to Washington charges against Lieutenant Bushner, but no officer would state the nature of these charges. Lieutenants Daniels and Dorry, of the Bear, who filed the charges against Captain Healy, have themselves been charged by the crew with petty officers with sleeping on watch and neglect of duty.

Another Railroad for Sale. Application has been made to the United States court at Denver for the sale of the Denver, Leadville & Gunnison railroad, better known as the South Park line, which has been in the hands of Receiver Frank Trumbull for the past two years.

GROWING RAPIDLY.

DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHWEST INDUSTRIES.

Discovery of Coal in Grant County—The Gold Yield of Josephine County is Larger Than for Many Years—East Kootenai Oil Excitement—Oregon.

Long Creek has been having great religious revivals. Over 100 conversions are reported. Mutton sheep are being purchased in Southern Oregon for Portland markets for from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per head.

The discovery of coal in Grant county is reported. It is lignite in character. If true, the extension of the railroad to the mine in the near future is probable.

The southern part of Josephine county will yield more gold this season than for many years past. Old mines are being operated that have lain idle for a long time, and everything points toward a revival of the mining industry.

Some years ago Frank Dekum, of Portland, procured from Europe a large number of nightingale songsters, which were turned loose through the state. They are said to be thriving and are now in districts where they are seen for the first time.

Railroad rumors are rife on the Lower Klamath. A party of seven or eight men were discovered last week from Eureka with transits, levels and all the apparatus necessary for making a preliminary survey. After a few days they returned to Eureka.

The following is given as Oregon's gold yield by counties for 1894: Baker, \$447,995.72; Benton, \$2,045; Crook, \$106,353.77; Crook, \$1,050; Curry, \$8,800; Douglas, \$670,879.38; Grant, \$128,853.09; Harney, \$1,500; Jackson, \$167,646; Josephine, \$143,676.61; Lane, \$32,500; Linn, \$2,000; Malheur, \$13,500; Marion, \$982.88; Union, \$1,059,070; total, \$3,213,356.42.

Aumatilla county stockman says that it looks worse for stockmen in that section than any time for a great many years. There is no grass on the range, owing to the dry summer, and there was no hay to speak of grown on the uplands. There is no bunch grass at present and they cannot sell any beef or sheep as they are too poor for cattle or mutton. He believes that a large number of cattle, horses and sheep will starve this winter. It is reported in the sheep district that the scab is spreading.

The census roll of Wallawa county came to hand in the secretary of state's office, and a cursory inspection of its contents reveals the following facts to the credit of that distant "pocket borough": With a total population of 3,890, she has 1,175 legal voters; wood, 335,190 pounds; sheep, 93,902; hogs, 4,215; horses, 7,650; mules, 30; cattle, 15,095; acres of land in cultivation, 25,187; wheat raised, 115,685 bushels; oats, 78,880; barley and rye, 70,233; corn, 874; hay, 20,039 tons; butter and cheese, 71,005 pounds; potatoes, 31,992; bushels apples, 2,960 bushels; prunes and plums, 1,149 bushels; poultry, 1,980 dozen; bacon, 85,800; pounds; gold, 40 ounces, and 928,000 feet of lumber.

Washington. The flooring mill at Asotin has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$6,000. Hilliard has at last been declared incorporated by the commissioners of Spokane county.

A brick building has been begun in Walla Walla. It will be used for a bottling works.

North Yakima is bidding for a scouring mill and cloth factory. One of her citizens has gone East to interest capital.

An organized effort is being made among the shingle manufacturers in Eastern Washington to close the mills down for two months so as to strengthen prices in Eastern markets. Various county associations are being organized and it is believed the movement will succeed.

The fate of the state capitol building is to be in the hands of the supreme court. Preparations for legal formalities are now in progress, on account of the passage of the following resolutions by the state capitol commission: Whereas, It appears to the state capitol commission that the said commission can dispose of the warrants on the "state capitol building fund" for the full amount of the unexpended appropriation for the said state capitol at par in cash issued on the letting of the contract for the superstructure of the capitol building which bids are or will be invited, and that by so doing the completion of the said building wholly and solely from said "state capitol fund" and without resort to any other fund of the state is insured, and the contract price for the said letting can be reduced several thousand dollars, and without so doing said contract cannot be let; therefore be it resolved, That on the letting of the contract the commission, with the consent of the contractor, issue to the auditor its certificate or certificates, directing the auditor to issue warrants on the state capitol building fund payable to the order of the contractor, and to be delivered as so indorsed by the auditor in exchange for cash at not less than par, said certificate or certificates and warrants to be for a sum or sums not exceeding the amount of the appropriation still unexpended; said moneys realized by the commission from the said warrants to be held by the state treasurer solely to be disbursed upon certificates issued by the board upon and with vouchers duly presented, passed upon, examined and allowed in the

method provided in section 14 of chapter 135, laws of 1893, certifying that the services have been rendered and material furnished, and that the person therein named is entitled to be paid the amount therein named, and said certificates to be audited and allowed by the state auditor. The supreme court will be asked to pass upon the legality of the action which the above resolution calls for, and it is understood that an effort will be made to have this matter made a special feature and acted upon at once. In the opinion of Assistant Attorney-General James A. Haight, the immediate sale of the warrants for cash can be legally made. The state land commission has invested \$160,000 of the permanent school fund in state warrants. This amount, together with the sum already invested in county bonds and the amount drawing interest on contracts to purchase school lands, will make the whole sum of the permanent fund now drawing interest about \$2,000,000.

Montana. The Castner Coal & Coke Company are going to put in a \$22,000 electrical plant at Great Falls for lighting purposes.

The season just closed has been a fairly profitable one to the cattlemen of Montana. Over 147,000 head were shipped over the Great Northern road and the average price was \$35 per head.

Congressman Hartman wants an Indian industrial school opened at Keogh reservation at Miles City and wants \$75,000 for that purpose, \$40,000 of which is to be used for buildings.

One hundred and fifty men are at work at Clancy preparing the grounds and foundations for the buildings to be erected there for the use of the Great Northern railroad. A steam plow is in operation there and the work is progressing rapidly.

It is calculated by the most conservative business men of Butte that the present payroll for labor alone in that camp exceeds the enormous sum of \$800,000 per month. That sum of money is sufficient to maintain and keep booming a city four times the present size of Butte.

The capitol building commissioners expect soon to establish the validity of the warrants issued by the board, and will then make an effort to dispose of them to the bankers of the state. Several prominent bankers have already shown a disposition to accept the warrants at par, provided they are valid, the commissioners say.

Idaho. The railroad mileage of the state is nearly 1,000 miles.

Idaho has 718,339 sheep, which are assessed at \$1 per head.

The contractors of the Mink creek canal have accepted one piece of the work, and have just let another contract.

J. F. Gaffney, the receiver of the bank of Genesee, has taken charge of the defunct institution. The assets and liabilities of the bank have been inventoried by the sheriff.

An electric light plant is to be erected at Canyon Creek for the purpose of supplying lights at Burke and Gem, and intermediate points. Water power will be used from Canyon creek.

The new city of Nez Perce is making rapid progress. At present there are eight or ten buildings in the course of erection. Contracts have been made by persons who have leased the saw mill to deliver 1,000,000 feet of lumber to the town site by January 1. About twenty buildings have been erected so far, but further progress has been retarded owing to the cold weather.

British Columbia. A new sawmill has been built at Wellington.

A smelter company has been organized to commence operations early in the year at Grand Forks. The plant will be similar to that now being erected at Trail.

The most prosperous and phenomenal salmon run in the history of the Sound is the record of this season, and the end is not yet in sight. The amount of salmon taken from the waters even at this time surprises the oldest inhabitants.

The surface indications in the oil fields in East Kootenai are considered good. Two different qualities of oil have been obtained. On Kishneena creek, a short distance north of the international boundary line, black oil similar to the Pennsylvania and Ohio oils, is found. But on Sage creek, some eight miles north, there is found an oil that is nearly pure, of a light yellow color, which will burn in a lamp as it comes from the ground. Close by there is natural gas escaping from bedrock which burns freely on ignition. Some of the oil sent to the geological museum at Ottawa, caused considerable excitement and comment, and was pronounced a fraud on account of its purity.

Alaska. The new hospital to be erected on Douglas island will be begun the first of the year. The contract for the government school house has been let and work will commence about March 1.

The grand jury recently indicted forty-four salmonmen in Juneau, Douglas City and Sitka for having violated the organic act which prohibits the sale of liquor in Alaska. This is the first time any grand jury in the territory has indicted persons for selling liquor. The jury petitioned the national government to repeal the issuance of liquor licenses, or else permit regularly licensed dealers to transact business without fear of prosecution. At present the dealers are licensed by the government and then indicted and prosecuted for selling intoxicants.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

ROUTINE WORK OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION.

Substance of the Bills and Resolutions Introduced in the Senate and House—Make-up of the Various Committees—Senate.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The president's message on the Venezuelan question occupied the attention of the senate during the brief session.

Many memorials concerning the Cuban rebellion and the Turkish question were presented. Call offered a resolution to investigate alleged election irregularities in Florida.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Though less than a dozen senators were present when the session opened today, the Venezuela issue at once came into prominence but not as directly as in the house, the senate's business taking the form of measures for national defense.

Chandler immediately followed with a bill "to strengthen the military armament," the reading of the title occasioning much whispered comment. It was referred to the committee on military affairs. On motion of Davis the senate agreed to a resolution calling on the president for information and all correspondence as to the establishment by Great Britain of postoffices and post roads in the United States territory of Alaska; also, as to any British occupation, military or civil, of that territory; also respecting any attempt by Great Britain or Canada to assert any claim to territory of the United States in Alaska.

Another significant resolution was offered by Gallinger, authorizing the secretary of war to contract for the purchase of an improved counterpoise battery. The resolution went to the committee on military affairs.

In presenting a bill for the repeal of the law imposing disabilities on those who served in the war of the rebellion, Hill spoke briefly. The main purpose, he said, was to wipe out the feature of the statute which prevented ex-Confederates from serving in the United States navy and army.

Washington, Dec. 21.—When the senate journal had been read and approved the clerk of the house announced the passage by the house of a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the expenses of the commission to investigate the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela, recommended by the president. The vice-president immediately laid it before the senate. Objection was made to the second reading or reference of the bill until tomorrow. Morgan said there was a resolution relating to this general subject before the committee of foreign relations and he intended to call a meeting of the committee tomorrow to consider not only this bill, but also the resolution. As the matter now stands no action can be taken on the bill until tomorrow.

House. Washington, Dec. 19.—The house devoted itself to-day to discussing the proposition to have two election committees instead of one, the Venezuelan message meanwhile lying unopened.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Mr. Hitt reported in the house this morning as soon as it had been called to order, and called for unanimous consent, for the consideration of a bill to empower the president to appoint a commission to consider the Venezuelan boundary question, and an appropriation of \$100,000 for the expense thereof. The text of the bill follows: "Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that the sum of \$100,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the president to investigate and report upon the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana."

The bill passed the house. Washington, Dec. 24.—The house today responded to the president's message by pigeonholing the resolution for a holiday recess, and preparing to go to work to provide some means for the relief of the treasury. The speaker announced the committees. The chairmen of the more important ones are: Foreign Affairs—Hitt of Illinois, Republican.

Ways and Means—Dingley of Maine, Republican.

Rules—Speaker Reed, Republican.

Appropriations—Cannon of Illinois, Republican.

Banking and Currency—Walker of Massachusetts, Republican.

Coin, Weights and Measures—C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania, Republican.

Rivers and Harbors—Hooker of New York, Republican.

Railways and Canals—Chickering of New York, Republican.

Immigration and Naturalization—Bartoldt of Missouri, Republican.

Indian Affairs—Sherman of New York, Republican.

Pacific Railroads—Powers of Vermont, Republican.

Naval Affairs—Boutelle of Maine, Republican.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce—Hepburn of Iowa, Republican.

Judiciary—Henderson of Iowa, Republican.

Public Lands—Lacey of Iowa, Republican.

Labor—Phillips of Pennsylvania, Republican.

SUGAR BOUNTY LAWFUL.

Its Constitutionality Sustained by Judge Pardee, of Louisiana.

New Orleans, Dec. 20.—Two sugar-bounty cases were decided today by Judge Pardee, in the United States circuit court. They were tests of the constitutionality of the sugar-bounty act and were filed by the Realty Company and Andrew H. Gay. Judge Pardee's opinion was forcible against the position assumed by Controller Bowler. The decision is against the United States. He holds the sugar-bounty act is constitutional. In addition to that, congress had power to appropriate money for any purpose it saw fit. In his opinion, no court or office had the power to nullify such an appropriation. Congress is the exclusive judge of the purposes to which money shall be appropriated, and after congress passes such an appropriation no court or office has power to revise its action.

The case will be immediately taken to the supreme court of the United States. It is understood the judges have agreed to give the sugar-planters' case an immediate hearing, and it is probable that final judgment will be reached in the next two months.

GREAT STREET CAR STRIKE. About 5,000 Men Involved—Public Sentiment Said to Be With Strikers.

Philadelphia, Dec. 19.—The great strike of motormen and conductors of the Union Traction line began early this morning. The sentiment of the public is clearly with the strikers. The company employs about 5,000 men. Two-thirds of them are members of the employees' association. The demand of the men is for a working day of ten hours with \$2 a day, a reasonable time for meals, protection from the weather and recognition of their organization.

At 12 o'clock the street railway traffic all over the city, with the exception of a few lines, is at a standstill. The entire police force is busy suppressing the minor outbreaks of violence and men are locked up at every station. Despite the efforts of the strike leaders to reserve order, there has been much violence, although none of a serious nature. At Cumberland and Amber streets about 100 women plugged the switches. The conductors tried to re-open the switches but were driven away by the women. Scores of men have been arrested for cutting the trolley wire.

Education in Alaska. San Francisco, Dec. 19.—The United States commissioner of education has issued a report on education in Alaska, from which it appears that during the past year there have been maintained thirteen day schools with twenty-four teachers. There have been also maintained seven contract schools with forty-nine teachers and employees. The commissioner recommends the appropriation of \$50,000 for the ensuing year for education in Alaska. One of the oldest recommendations of the report is that the government increase its appropriation for the introduction of domestic reindeer as a food supply for the people. Nearly 400 were introduced last year.

Proposed Hawaiian Cable. New York, Dec. 19.—The government of Hawaii has granted to Colonel Spaulding, a well known planter of the Hawaiian islands, a concession for a cable to the United States, with a subsidy of \$40,000 a year. Colonel Spaulding's idea is to apply to the government of the United States for a sufficient subsidy to warrant the laying of the cable and for its maintenance. The object is to secure to the United States the advantage of a cable communication from the Hawaiian islands, in the hope that the cable at some future time may be extended to Australia and China, with which countries we have large and growing commercial relations.

Sudden Death of Charles H. Shattuck. San Francisco, Dec. 19.—News has reached this city of the sudden death of Charles H. Shattuck at his home, 1729 Central avenue, Alameda. Mr. Shattuck was the pioneer ink manufacturer of the coast, although but 35 years of age. He supplied most of the daily papers of the city with their printing inks, and also manufactured a great variety of colored inks for the printing of posters and display advertisements. He was a native of Massachusetts. The cause of his death was rheumatism, which spread to his brain. He had only been ill for a week, and the sudden and fatal termination was quite unlooked for both by his family and his physician. The deceased leaves a young wife, also a native of Massachusetts, and a little girl 5 years old.

Fast Bicycle Ride. Denver, Dec. 19.—A special to the Republican from Cheyenne says: The fastest mile ever ridden on a bicycle was made here yesterday on a thirty-eight pound, ninety-six inch gear tandem by Charles Erswell and John Green, who rode one mile, flying start, unpaced, on a straight-away course in 1:17 1/5. The ride was made before a wind blowing thirty miles an hour.

Another Defaulter for Mexico. Terre Haute, Dec. 19.—The absconding Adams express agent, George W. McCammon, has been traced to Jackson, Miss., and the police have received a telegram that he has left there for Natchez. He is probably trying to reach New Orleans, so as to get to Mexico. It is said his stealings will amount to fully \$5,000. The safe could not be opened here and was shipped to the manufacturer, at Cincinnati. Until it is opened the exact amount cannot be given.

THE FRUIT PESTS

SECRETARY TONNESON GIVES VALUABLE INFORMATION.

A Very Destructive Pear-Root Pest Discovered in California—Official Bulletins and Warnings to Horticulturists—General Farm Information.

Professor C. V. Piper, of the Pullman, Wash., experimental station, has just issued Bulletin No. 17, treating of insect pests of the garden, farm and orchard. This is a vital subject and deserves extreme watchfulness on the part of horticulturists. The Bulletin says: That nearly all our common destructive insects have been introduced from other states, and that such of them as are native are for the most part the same or closely related species to those that have long been studied and combated in other states.

The term injurious as applied to insects is a relative one. Those insects are commonly injurious that damage plants, animals or stored products useful to man. On the other hand, those insects that tend to destroy weeds or noxious animals are indirectly beneficial. Among the most useful of insects are the ladybugs. Both in the adult and larval stages, ladybugs destroy a great number of plant lice, young scale insects and other soft-bodied forms. Scarcely less efficacious is the golden-eye, or lace-wing fly, a beautiful pale green insect, that destroys plant lice. Several diseases caused by low fungus plants also destroy many insects, especially in wet seasons. While beneficial insects and diseases do much to keep down the number of the pests, yet they are not equal to the task set before them. Hence the necessity and value of insecticides.

The bulletin is fully illustrated and the life and histories of the injurious insects are given, as well as the most approved method of fighting them.

Necessity of Spraying. At the recent meeting in Walla Walla of the Northern Fruit Growers' Association, C. A. Tonneson, secretary of the State Board of Horticulture of Washington, read "an important paper in which he said: "To be a successful fruit grower, spraying and other means of preventing the attacks of fruit pests must be employed from the stage of first planting the trees. More than this, the work must be begun in the nursery. With the great possibility before the fruit growers of the Pacific Northwest, we cannot be too particular about guarding against the introduction of infected plants, trees, fruit and any material in connection therewith from all outside sources.

"In each of the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho and the province of British Columbia, both infected nursery trees and fruit have been condemned and destroyed under the direction of the boards of horticulture. During this dormant season many negligent orchardists have been served by official notices to spray or disinfect infected trees within a certain limit of time. In some of the states of Washington 130 notices have been served, requiring orchards to be sprayed before January 1, 1896.

"Clean and thrifty trees can be purchased at as low rates as those infested with any fruit pests. The cost of labor and material necessary to keep a cleanly started orchard free from the attack of these serious enemies is a very nominal part of the expense of fruit raising. As fruit growers, we must make it a part of our duty to buy only those plants and trees which bear sufficient guarantee by official inspectors, after being fumigated that they are free from serious pests or plant diseases. We must make the work of spraying a regular part of orchard cultivation and obey rules and regulations of our boards of horticulture refusing to let any fruit boxes or packages once used for fruit to come on our premises unless the same has been thoroughly disinfected, and we must make it our duty to notify any fruit pest inspector or his deputy of any violations of the law or of established rules and regulations which may come within our notice.

"An orchardist in the western part of Washington has reported to the board of horticulture that on a single Northern Spy apple tree was produced twenty-five bushels of apples that sold readily at \$1 per box as a result of using the Bordeaux mixture as directed for the scab. Summarized, the difference in the value of spraying and not spraying is about as follows: Average cost of combating insect pests, including scale, aphid, codling moth or scab, at 120 per tree, or eighty trees per acre, \$9.60. Increased value of average fruit crop protected from codling moth, scale or scab, \$1 per tree or \$80 per acre, a net increase of \$8 per cent. We can't afford not to spray, but we must be at work now, applying the lime, sulphur and salt solution as thoroughly compounded, as hot and rapidly as opportunities will permit and while purchasing our pumps we shall be prepared for codling moth and scab in the spring when the work must continue. We are watching with great interest the work accomplished by our ladybirds. They are destroying many of our injurious insects, but as yet are not multiplying rapidly enough for dependence upon them. The black Australian bugs are reported to have cleaned many orchards from the black scale, but they do not work sufficiently on the San Jose scale to exterminate it. Investigations are being made to discover some natural enemy which shall prove adequate for the destruction of this scale, but until found, it is advisable for us to continue with our best known remedies, applying them vigorously.