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VOL. XIV. ASHLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1889. NO. 2.

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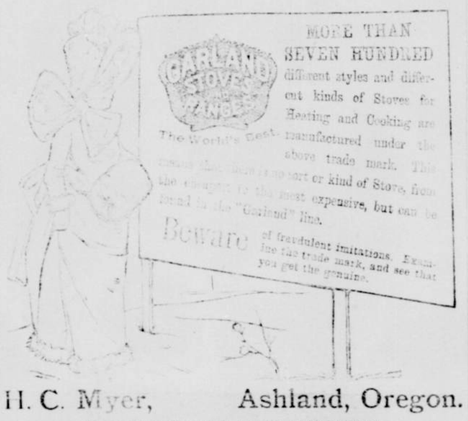

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Noble's Early Life.

Washington Letter in Chicago News.

Secretary Noble and Secretary Blaine were boys together in the old town of Lancaster, O. It was the birthplace of of Mr. Noble and Mr. Blaine went there when quite a lad to spend some years in the family of Thomas Ewing, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and the father of General Sherman's wife. They remember each other distinctly, though Mr. Blaine is a little older of the two. A friend of General Noble tells me some interesting reminiscences of his early days. It appears that after he graduated from Miami University he studied law in Cincinnati and then removed to St. Louis to enter practice, but he received no welcome there and soon discovered that among the old slave-holding aristocracy and in the city where they had the entire control of everything social, political and commercial there was no room for a young man with radical, free-soil, abolition notions like himself. He struggled along for several years without any headway, and finally had to give it up. Then he went to Keokuk, just across the Missouri line, in Iowa, where he found a different class of people and different sentiments. There he formed a partnership at law with Henry Strong, who is now a resident of Washington, and married the sister of his partner's wife. Soon after Noble settled in Keokuk he made the acquaintance of a big-hearted, but rugged and rough, German manufacturer named Bill Tinnemeyer, and to him General Noble owes his start in life. Bill Tinnemeyer gave him his first fee, loaned him the money to buy law books and furniture for his office, and paid his board for the first month or two until Noble got a fair start in his profession. He succeeded well, made money as well as reputation, and when the war broke out was considered as promising as any of the young lawyers in the town.

When the first call for troops was made there was a meeting at Keokuk to raise volunteers, but there was very little enthusiasm. The river trade of the city was mostly with the South, and the merchants looked upon the war with great apprehension. No one in the audience, as many friends tell me, seemed inclined to participate in the struggle that was going to bring destruction to the commercial interests of Keokuk until young Noble arose, and, making an earnest, patriotic speech, marched up to the platform and put his name down as the first volunteer. He went to the Southwest with General Curtis, who was also a resident of Keokuk, and remained in that section during nearly the whole of the war. After the surrender he had many lucrative openings in Iowa, but he was determined to go back to St. Louis and make another trial to get a foothold in his profession there. He did so, and when he came to Washington to accept the portfolio of Secretary of the Interior he left as large and lucrative a practice as any attorney in that town.

The Rainbow Chaser.

New York, June 12.—The corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were crowded with prominent Democrats to-day, the Democratic National Committee meeting at noon to choose a successor to Chairman W. H. Barnum, deceased. At the subsequent meeting of the committee Calvin S. Brice was chosen chairman. Scott and Gorman both favored Brice.

Aside from a few little matters of business left from the last campaign, the National Committee has nothing to do until its meeting in the spring of 1892 to call the National Convention.

Shortly after noon the committee was called to order, and Carlos French presented a resolution expressing regret at the death of William H. Barnum, enlogizing the deceased as a citizen and statesman, and for his fidelity, liberality, impartiality, sound judgment, tireless energy and acute penetration into crannies of political results. Senator Gorman spoke at length upon the good qualities of the dead man. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Suitable resolutions on the death of Capt. F. W. Dawson, a member of the committee from South Carolina, were also adopted.

A Child Killed.

Another child killed by the use of opiates given in the form of Soothing syrup. Why mothers give their children such deadly poison is surprising when they can relieve the child of its peculiar troubles by the use of Aker's Baby Soother. It contains no opium or morphine. Sold by Chitwood Bros.

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

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After several fruitly remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

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TO FRUIT GROWERS.

OREGON STATE BOARD OF HORTICULTURE.

Bulletin No. 2.

The cordial reception given by fruit growers in all parts of the State to Bulletin No. 1, issued by this Board, is most gratifying and encouraging to us, as evincing an earnest desire on the part of the fruit growers to join hands with us in ridding our orchards of the obnoxious pests that have already secured a foothold. We are confident that the man who will not make use of every means possible to rid his orchard of the pests if any there be that infest it, is the exception. It has been suggested to this Board that the first work necessary to be done by them, would be to spray the orchardists in Oregon with a liberal amount of Washington Territory dew (do) for the removal of moss. This suggestion, coming as it does from Oregon's oldest child, is kindly received, but we trust will be quite unnecessary, except in some cases, where the moss has penetrated the skin and taken root in the backbone.

CODLIN MOTH AND LONDON PURPLE.

In Bulletin No. 1 we placed the amount of London purple to be used in spray for codlin moth at one pound for 150 gallons of water. Some have reported that this amount burned the foliage. This doubtless arises from difference in the strength of the London purple, and we recommend that care be exercised, and that tests be made before using, so that it shall not be too strong. It is better to strain the liquid before using, thereby removing the sediment that is in the London purple.

GREEN AND BLACK APHIS.

In addition to the remedies for the destruction of the green and black aphis given in Bulletin No. 1, the following are added, as it appears that what does the work effectually in one place, from some cause does not work so well in another. The following rosin solution was originally recommended by Prof. C. V. Riley:

"Four pounds of rosin; three pounds of sal soda; water to make thirty-six pints. Dissolve the sal soda in a few pints of water. When thoroughly dissolved add the rosin. Heat until dissolved and add water finally. For aphis, use one and one-half pints of solution to the gallon of water. Use at a temperature of 100 degrees Farenheit."

The application of any of the remedies used for the destruction of the green aphis are also recommended as being good. It is thought by this Board that owing to the dampness of the climate in the Willamette valley the woolly aphis will not infest the roots to any great extent, and that a shovelful or so of fresh ashes placed around the base of the tree will destroy those that may have commenced operations below the surface and prevent others from doing so. In the dryer climates of southern Oregon and east of the mountains it doubtless will be found that they will do their most destructive work out of sight at the roots. When this is known to be the case, the application of fresh gas lime has proved to be a lasting destoyer of the insect, and also a valuable fertilizer for the tree—a couple of shovelfuls for each tree, spreading it over the surface around the tree to cover about six feet in diameter. If the soil is deep and well drained a much larger quantity may be safely used. Care should be taken not to put it around the body of the tree, as the solution of gas water formed by the rains might scald the bark. It will be well also to use in connection with the gas lime a shovelful of fresh ashes around the base of the tree. This will prevent possible migration of the aphis from the roots to the upper branches.

BLACK SPOT OR FUNGUS.

This disease that the apple and pear are subject to is doing a good deal of damage to those fruits in some portions of the Willamette valley. It is more apparent and destructive on some varieties than upon others. The causes which produce this disease are somewhat uncertain. Suffice it that those longest in cultivation, most productive, and in confined situations appear to be most liabe to it. It is a fungous growth presenting, when examined by the microscope, a mossy, spongy character, occupying the skin so as to prevent the development of its tissues, and results in checking the growth at that point, thus creating a black spot and a deformity. When the malady spreads, as it sometimes does, over half or more of the apple or pear, it tends to a deeper nature and causes the fruit to crack open and become corky and worthless. The Department of Agriculture at Washington recommended the use of the following wash to destroy this fungi, to be applied with a spray pump. Care should be used in following the directions, otherwise the foliage of the tree will be injured by burning:

Remedy—Dissolve one pound of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) in one gallon of hot water. To this solution add liquid ammonia, a little at a time, until all the copper is precipitated. The liquid is then turbid and blue in color. Add two or three gallons of water and let stand and settle. Then pour off the clear liquid, which contains sulphate of ammonia—the compound which causes the burning of the leaves—then pour upon the precipitate left in the vessel just enough liquid ammonia to dissolve it; the result is a clear liquid of a deep blue color. When required for use dilute to twenty-two gallons.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

This dreaded and most destructive enemy of not only the fruit, but the ornamental and forest trees as well, has secured a hold in some of the orchards of Southern Oregon, and it is feared that it will be found in other parts of the State. Careful inquiry from parties with whom the scale is found develops the fact that they have been brought into Oregon on trees shipped from California. As trees from California have been pretty generally distributed all over the State by the industrious tree peddlar, so it may be expected that these destructive insects have doubtless gone with them.

The remedy to be applied to the scale is much more simple than the one to be applied to the peddler or the careless person who buys his trees without first knowing whether they are coming from infested nurseries or not. The following remedies for this scale are recommended:

No. 1. Summer wash—Ingredients for one barrel of fifty (measure) gallons. Weight, about 450 to 500 pounds. Ten pounds caustic soda, 98 per cent.; ten pounds potash; forty pounds tallow; forty pounds rosin. First—Dissolve the potash and soda in ten gallons of water. When dissolved, place the whole amount in the barrel to be used. Second—Dissolve the tallow and rosin together. When dissolved, add the same to the potash and soda in the barrel, and stir well for five minutes or so. Leave standing for about two hours; then fill up with water, stirring well as every bucket of water goes in. Use the following day; one pound to the gallon of water. Apply warm.

No. 2. Salt and lime remedy—(Recommended by I. H. Thomas). Twenty-five pounds of lime (unslacked); twenty pounds of sulphur; fifteen pounds of salt; sixty gallons. To mix the above take ten pounds of lime, twenty pounds of sulphur, and ten gallons of water. Boil until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved. Take the remainder—fifteen pounds of lime and fifteen pounds of salt—slack, and add enough water to make the whole sixty gallons. Strain and spray on the trees milk warm or warmer. This can be applied when the foliage is off the tree, and will have no injurious effect on the fruit buds or tree whatever.

THE APPLE TREE CATERPILLAR.

There are several varieties of these insects so like in appearance and unlike in habits that much confusion is occasioned in trying to distinguish between them. These caterpillars are seldom abundant for many years in succession, for in times of great plenty their natural enemies multiply with great rapidity. Several parasites destroy them, and some of the insect-feeding birds devour them greedily.

Remedies. The egg-clusters should be sought for and destroyed during the winter months. When the caterpillars have become half grown the trees should be inspected early in the morning and the congregated masses destroyed by trickling a little kerosene oil over them. Trees can be thoroughly cleaned of them by the use of the London purple spray as used for the destruction of the codlin moth, or three spoonfuls of Oregarth's Insecticide dissolved in a pailful of water, and the trees sprayed with this solution. During the day they are so constantly on the move that a tree thoroughly cleansed from them in the morning may be crowded again before night, so, to avoid this, fasten strips of cotton batting four inches wide about the trunk of the tree by means of a string tied tight in the middle.

We desire to emphasize the fact that one hour spent in the orchard destroying the eggs or the young caterpillars when first hatched will accomplish more than one day after they are large enough to scatter from the home nest. The successful orchardist is he who watches every tree for the first insect that will be injurious to it.

The Board desires to secure the name of every person in Oregon who has an orchard, that the bulletins issued and other matter of interest to fruit growers may be sent them. To this end they request all to send name and postoffice address to the Secretary.

By order of the Board,

J. R. CARDWELL, President.
ETHAN W. ALLEN, Secretary.

"Nothing to Equal It."

"I have been selling Simmons' Liver Regulator for the past six years. My customers pronounce it the best ever used. One of my customers whose health was in a wretched condition from a very bad and stubborn case of Dyspepsia, used the Regulator and was entirely cured. I am using it myself for Torpid Liver, caused by close confinement. I find nothing to equal it, and highly recommend its use. Respectfully, "C. P. Hisey, Druggist, Edinburg, Va."

Mr. Ingalls' Hint to the President.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Hon. A. C. Harmer, representative in Congress from the Fifth District of this city, was talking with a number of friends yesterday in relation to the expected changes in the federal offices here. "Yes," he said, "the changes come slowly. That recalls an incident which occurred in Washington the other day," he added. "Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, had called on the President to urge the appointment of a man to a place in his State, and after stating the case, the President observed that the time of the incumbent had not yet expired. 'No,' replied the Senator, 'he was appointed only a short time before President Cleveland's term expired.' 'In that case,' said the President, 'we had better let him remain until his time is out. Cleveland seems to have done that with his Republican predecessor, and we ought at least do as well as Cleveland.'

"'Well, Mr. President,' remarked the cynical president pro tem of the Senate, 'maybe your judgment is best, and certainly your opinion in this matter will have the most force, but I would like to call your attention to where Cleveland is now.'" The subject was not pursued further.

Disarming an Unseen For

"This was sometime a paradox," as Hamlet says. Since, however, the people of America and other lands have been enabled to pit Hostetter's Stomach Bitters against the unseen foe, malaria, it is no longer a paradox, but an easy possibility. Wherever malaria evolves its misty venom to poison the air, and decaying unwholesome vegetation impregnates the water, there, in the very stronghold of miasma, is the auxiliary potent to disarm the foe and assure efficient protection. Fever and ague, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake, no matter how tenaciously they have fastened their clutch on the system, are first forced to relax their grasp and eventually to abandon it altogether. But it is its preventive force that should chiefly recommend the bitters to persons dwelling in malaria-cursed localities, for it is a certain buckler of defence against which the enemy is powerless. Cures, likewise, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney and bilious ailments.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Supplying the Needs of the Old World.

May report of the statistician of the Agricultural Department contains the result of the investigations of deficiencies of the surplus of each European nation, especially in the production of American agricultural products that seek foreign markets. The question of the possible enlargement of exportation in quantity and variety is canvassed, and the opportunities for displacing any importation by enlarged production are pointed out. The investigation was made pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of the National Grange held in Topeka, Kas., last fall.

Some of the figures given in the statement prepared by Dodge are startling. As to wheat it says: Europe is practically the only market America can have for this cereal, and she imports only 144,000,000 bushels a year, raising 1,200,000,000 bushels herself, more than half of the world's crop, and twice that of all America. Of the European deficiencies the United States supplies 95,000,000 bushels. In oats and barley there is a very small international trade, Europe importing only 19,000,000 bushels of oats and the United States expecting 2,500,000 bushels. Of barley this country imports 7,500,000 bushels. Rye is the great bread grain of Eastern and Central Europe, and Russia alone produces more than does the United States. Europe imports not less than 1,500,000 bushels, and the United States exports less than $3,000,000 bushels.

The receipts of European countries requiring maize do not make a sum half as large as the products of Illinois or of Iowa or Missouri. Great Britain takes nearly three-fourths of the total, of 62,000,000 bushels, and this country exports 68,000,000 bushels. The deficiency of France should be supplied by McLean county, Ill., and Germany requires still less. Russia and Roumania have a surplus, and Southern Europe grows enough for home consumption. Europe imports over 1,000,000,000 pounds of rice, but none of it comes from the United States. Of potatoes Europe grows more of them than she needs, while the United States supplies a deficiency from Canada and Germany.

Only Great Britain, Belgium and Portugal of all European nations do not produce enough butter and to spare. To make up the deficiency—25,000,000 pounds the United States exports 24,000,000 pounds. It requires 140,000,000 pounds of cheese to supply the European deficiency, of which 118,000,000 pounds are furnished by the United States. Of course, Europe has to import all her cotton, her annual average imports being 2,636,000,000 pounds, of which the United States sends 1,850,000,000 pounds.

Europe gets from South America, Asia, Africa and Australia two or three times as much wool as she imports from the United States. The net deficiency of Europe is 780,000,000 pounds, slightly more than is produced there. The United States produces four-fifths of the wool manufactured here. The aim of the wool-growers of this country is to supply the home manufacturers, if possible, never to export raw wool. If there ever shall be a surplus it will bring more money to the wool-growers if sent abroad in a manufactured form. The United States import about 69,000,000 pounds of wool every year.

Europe produces about as much tobacco as the United States—500,000,000 pounds annually—and could easily produce all she needs, but American tobacco is desired for two reasons: It is cheap and very desirable for fortifying the European product. So the United States furnishes 242,000,000 pounds and the annual deficiency of 324,000,000 pounds.

In conclusion the statistician says: About one-tenth of our agricultural products is exported. No other nation exports so large a proportion. Yet the articles shipped abroad are few. They are cotton, tobacco and meats, bread-stuffs, butter and cheese. All other articles together are about 3 per cent of the exports. The enlargement of the surplus must inevitably reduce prices both at home and abroad. In response to an inquiry what agricultural products are now imported that our country and climate are capable of producing, sugar is first suggested. Flax and hemp should be more extensively grown, displacing foreign fibers costing millions of money and furnishing material for bagging of cotton, wool and hemps. Other fibers of sub-tropical regions should be produced along the gulf coast. Imported fibers with their manufacture altogether amount to a value of more than two-thirds as much as the munificent and boasted cotton exportation of the United States. There is an importation of fruits of the value of $20,000,000, half of which at least should be produced in this country.

The Civil Service.

[New York dispatch.]

The wisdom of the change in the personnel of the Civil Service Commission was clearly shown by yesterday's revelations in the Custom-house. Several days ago Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt learned that examinations for the service were being evaded through the connivance of Democratic officials of the Examining Board. He at once instituted a personal examination and yesterday brought the matter publicly before the board. Examinations sent for entrance to service take up three days. Knowing this, it was the habit of officials to allow a man to copy questions and then retire. The next day others to whom the questions had been given would take the examination and pass perfectly, having had all the answers marked out on the outside. A young man who had procured questions told the story, because the promise of a position was not carried out.

Roosevelt, by skillful examination of the men who had passed the examination and were in the service, showed that they were now unable to do the simplest problems which had been put in the examination, and a young man named Hollender, a clerk appointed under the Civil Service examinations made a woeful display of ignorance. When Roosevelt asked Hollender to write these figures: $2\frac{1}{3}$, plus $4\frac{1}{3}$, minus $1\frac{1}{3}$, the witness wrote $2\frac{1}{3}$, plus $4\frac{1}{3}$, and broke down on the minus sign, saying that he had forgotten it. But on his examination papers these identical figures were correctly written and he was asked and we ought at least do as well as Cleveland.' to explain how that happened. "I knew them then, but I've forgotten them," he replied. Hollender's writing was not the same as that on the examination paper.

Being asked to read seventeen thousandths in decimals, the witness promptly rendered this answer: "Nought seventeen." When similarly questioned as to five one thousandths, he said they meant the same as the other figures.

Commissioner Thompson showed him the difference between seventeen and five one-thousandths, and he exclaimed, "Oh, I can't understand these things if you put 'em that way." When he was asked to read the figures 1,203,082,009 aloud he rendered them thus: "Twelve thousand, nought, eight, two, nought, thirty-nine," and brought down the house. But when the commissioner read the figures aright to him he unblushingly retorted, "That's just what I told you." His final exclamation as he left, soon after his severe examination, was: "Gentlemen, I hope I'll have a chance to vindicate my honor."

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