

# THE BLACK SCOURGE

That Fearful and Mystic Visitation of Olden Days.

IT FOLLOWED IN WAR'S WAKE.

In the Fourteenth Century It Swept the Whole of Europe, Killing 25,000,000 In Three Years—The Pestilence In London.

The plague or pestilence, that mysterious and fearful visitation which has moved its hosts in the wake of armies to slay more than war itself, is supposed to have first originated among the dense masses of people who crowded together in the great cities of Asia and Egypt or who formed the encampments of Xerxes, Cyrus and Tamerlane the Tartar. It probably sprang from the impurity which must have existed in the midst of such vast gatherings and in part also from leaving the unburied dead upon the field of battle. At any rate, the germs of this fearful human poison have always been most active where conditions similar to those have prevailed. It has always been war and the march of armies that have spread it broadcast over the world from time to time, and as war became less frequent and less worldwide the frequency and extent of these ravages have lessened also.

The first recorded outbreak of the plague in Europe occurred in the sixteenth century. It came from lower Egypt. This was the first lapping of the wave that reached into the east again, there to stay its movements, so far as the west was concerned, until 544 A. D., when the returning legions of the Emperor Justinian brought it again into the western world from the battlefields of Persia. Constantinople was the first place it attacked. Here in a single day as many as 10,000 persons are said to have fallen victims to it. But the plague did not stop with Constantinople. It had found a too congenial soil in Europe, which was little else than one great battlefield at the time. It was carried into Gaul, where it followed close in the wake of the Frankish armies, and from Gaul it moved into Italy, with the Lombards, and so devastated the country as to leave it entirely at the mercy of the invaders.

The various crusades, which extended over a space of about 300 years, no doubt did much to hold the pestilence in Europe, for they served to keep open the channels of intercourse between the east and the west. Periodic epidemics were common during their continuance, and these seem to have culminated in the fourteenth century with what is known in history as the black death. The black death was more fatal to human life than any other single cause since the world began. The havoc of war was nothing in comparison to it. It swept the whole of Europe, leaving in its path such misery and destitution as the world had never known. It killed in three years some 25,000,000 people. Such figures stagger the comprehension, but the records of the time cannot be doubted. The entire population of Europe is estimated to have been about 100,000,000, kept down as it was by the constant warfare, and of these at least a fourth perished.

The ravages of the plague in Italy, where it came in the track of the war of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, was particularly disastrous to mankind. It raged with terrible fury in Naples, where 60,000 persons are said to have died. It fell upon Pisa, and seven out of every ten perished. It utterly and forever destroyed the prosperity of Siena. Florence also suffered severely, while 100,000 of the inhabitants of Venice were literally wiped off the face of the earth. From Italy it moved into France, where the mortality was almost as great. In Paris alone 60,000 people died from it. One of the worst features presented by the history of the black death was the cruel persecution it aroused against the Jews. They were supposed to have infected the air in some mysterious manner, and they were accused of having poisoned the wells and springs. In Strassburg 2,000 of them were buried alive in their own burial ground.

The order of the Flagellants arose at this time, coming from the belief that the sins of the world had at last brought down the wrath of heaven. It was the beginning of the so called hundred years' war that carried the black death into England, where in London its victims numbered 100,000. When at last the plague had worked its ravages it doubled back over its course to disappear in the east. Later on it appeared again in England, first among the soldiers of Richmond after the battle of Bosworth Field, and when the victorious army marched to London the plague went with them to work its havoc there. As long as it lasted the mortality was as great as that caused by the black death half a century before. Five thousand people died in five weeks, and then the plague left London as suddenly as it had appeared there to sweep over the rest of England.

In Scotland the plague of 1568 came immediately after the battle of Langside, when Queen Mary was dethroned, but no records of the mortality it occasioned seem to have been preserved. The plague visited London in 1673. This followed after the civil war which ended with the death of Charles II, but so many years intervened that it is impossible to trace any connection between the two events. In modern wars danger from the plague seems gradually to have lessened perhaps as a result of better sanitary conditions maintained by the armies of today.

## TELLS HOW TO MIX IT.

Directions To Prepare Simple, Yet Remarkable Home Mixture.

A well known authority on Rheumatism gives the readers of a large New York daily paper the following valuable, yet simple and harmless prescription, which any one can easily prepare at home:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

Mix by shaking well in a bottle, and take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

He states that the ingredients can be obtained from any good prescription pharmacy at small cost, and, being of vegetable extraction, are harmless to take.

This pleasant mixture, if taken regularly for a few days, is said to overcome almost any case of Rheumatism. The pain and swelling, if any, diminishes with each dose, until permanent results are obtained, and without injuring the stomach. While there are many so-called Rheumatism remedies, patent medicines, etc., some of which do give relief, few really give permanent results, and the above will, no doubt, be greatly appreciated by many sufferers here at this time.

Inquiry at the drug stores of this neighborhood elicits the information that these drugs are harmless and can be bought separately, or the druggists here will mix the prescription for our readers if asked to.

## TALLOW SALVORS.

The Men Who Skim Grease Off the Sea at Launching Time.

One of the most anxious moments for battleship builders arrives when a new vessel is launched. And, by the way of compensation, this is the time when the tallow salvors are joyous.

The day fixed for the ceremony of launching is reached, and, as usually happens when a battleship is to be launched, a big crowd assembles. The battleship rests on "slipways," down which she will glide from the dock yard into the water. The only thing that prevents the ship from sliding into the water before the proper time is the "dog shores"—large pieces of wood that keep in position the cradle upon which the battleship rests. When the cord that releases the dog shores is cut the battleship glides down the slipways into the water amid the cheers of the spectators and the playing of the band.

The slipways have to be made as smooth and as slippery as it is possible to make them, so that nothing shall prevent the battleship from gliding into the water safely. It is the greasy substance with which these slipways are covered that calls forth the joy of the tallow salvors.

Since the slightest mishap at the launching would almost certainly prove to be a very costly matter, no pains are spared to insure that everything, including the ship, goes smoothly, and the greasing of the slipways is properly regarded as an important task.

The material used in the process is generally tallow mixed with linsed oil or soft soap, and this is smeared on to the ways to a thickness of about two inches. Every inch of the ways must be covered carefully, and a host of men are employed in the work. First of all the tallow is spread on with trowels, so as to give a smooth and flat surface, and then the soft soap or linsed oil is poured on top. Between one and one and a half tons of the mixture is used in the case of a battleship, and the cost of launching amounts to a good sum, something like \$800 or \$1,000.

The tallow salvors get ready to reap the harvest. Crowding the water just where the ship is to be launched will be seen a number of small rowing boats belonging to the tallow salvors. As the vessel glides into the water the tallow which has clung to the keel and bottom plates from the ways becomes loosened and floats to the water's surface in great masses.

Then the tallow salvors swarm around. Bared to the shoulder, they reach over the sides of their boats and proceed to gather in as much of the floating tallow as they can. Some of them even have small hand nets to help them, but in any case it is only a question of a few minutes before the boats are covered, both inside and out, with the slippery, oily mixture, while in the center small heaps of fat gradually arise. No ordinary person could remain in the boats, but the tallow salvors are not at all particular. They row off with their loads and dispose of them to the local soap-makers. Sometimes as much as \$2 or \$3 can be made by a very agile tallow salvor.—London Answers.

## Poe's Devotion to His Wife.

No picture of Poe in Philadelphia would be complete, writes E. P. Oberholzer in Book News, if we do not remember his poetic attachment for his girl wife and his love for high literary ideals, so faithfully evidenced in his own writing and in his criticism of the work of other men. "His love for his wife was a sort of rapturous worship of the spirit of beauty which he felt was fading before his eyes." Mr. Graham wrote after the poet's death: "I have seen him hovering around her when she was ill, with all

the fond fear and tender anxiety of a mother for her firstborn, her slightest cough causing in him a shudder, a heart chill that was visible. I rode out one summer evening with them, and the remembrance of his watchful eyes eagerly bent upon the slightest change of hue in that loved face haunts me yet as the memory of a sad strain." Recollecting that when she was gone he gazed sorrow mingled with the poverty that hung about him like a thick cloud through which no sun shone, we can afford to forgive much in those last misspent days.

## Mount McKinley.

In mountain climbing the world over the climber usually arrives fresh and unfatigued at the base of the peak he wishes to storm and, as a rule, begins his ascent at a high altitude. On Mount McKinley, as described by a writer in Outlook, it is the opposite. There are twenty-five miles of rugged foothills and glaciers to be crossed—with heavy packs—before the base of the mountain is reached, and then the climber is confronted by 18,000 feet of rock and ice.

## Worse Still.

"A visitor to see you, sir." "Til bet he wants some favor," grumbled Senator Greathead. "It's a lady, sir." "Ah! That means half a dozen favors."—Philadelphia Press.

## Foreign Born.

English Girl—I hear you've been visiting the States. What did you think of the native American? Englishman—I didn't meet any. I spent all my time in New York.—Harper's Weekly.

## Washington's Valuation.

Following is a summary of the assessment roll of Washington county, as finally equalized by the county board of equalization:

	Ass'd Valuation
Tillable lands, 195,006 acres	\$5,272,10
Non-tillable lands, 351,213 acres	6,596,838
Improvements on deeded or patented lands	1,236,350
Town and city lots	462,050
Improvements on town and city lots	492,475
Improvements on lands not deeded or patented	6,625
Fifty miles of railroad bed	562,620
Railroad rolling stock	34,000
Telegraph and telephone lines 132 miles	24,775
Stationary engines and machinery	172,695
Merchandise and stock in trade	307,400
Farming implements, wagons, carriages, etc.	174,010
Money, notes, accounts and shares of stock	226,685
Household furniture, watches; jewelry, etc.	232,160
Horses and mules, 6013	420,095
Cattle, 14,193	320,230
Sheep and goats, 11,977	36,220
Swine, 2,127	15,236
Dogs, 9	200
Total valuation	\$17,756,779

The board of equalization reduced this amount \$1,164,005, leaving the total valuation at \$16,592,774.

## WHEN HER BACK ACHES

A Woman Finds All Her Energy and Ambition Slipping Away

Forest Grove women know how the aches and pains that come when the kidneys fail make life a burden. Backache, hip pains, headache, dizzy spells, distressing urinary troubles, all tell of sick kidneys an warn you of the stealthy approach of diabetes, dropsy and Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills permanently cure all these disorders. Here's proof of it in a Forest Grove woman's words:

Mrs. J. Van Dusen, living on Pacific Ave., Forest Grove, Ore., says: "I was greatly benefited by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. I suffered from this complaint for some time and my back finally became so weak and painful that I was scarcely able to do my household duties. My kidneys were disordered, the symptoms very unusual causing me great difficulty and annoyance at times. I tried two or three different kinds of remedies, but found no relief until Doan's Kidney Pills were brought to my attention, and I procured a box. The trouble has entirely left me and I am now enjoying good health. I wish all women suffering from kidney complaint to use Doan's Kidney Pills and they will be well satisfied with the results obtained."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

# GREETINGS

The undersigned wishes to take this opportunity to wish his many patrons a Merry Christmas and Happy and Prosperous New Year. Since opening our store about two months ago we have experienced a wonderfully large trade which encourages us to the extent that we will endeavor to improve our store and stock. We take this opportunity to thank the people of this vicinity for their liberal patronage and to solicit a share in the future.

# R. V. HOYT FURNITURE

Paterson Brick Forest Grove, Or.

## HOWE'S OBSERVATIONS.

The best luck that can happen to a doctor is to guess right. It is noticeable that when a man is unusually accurate, he likes to tell about it. "He's so bad that he would corrupt a reform school," declared a policeman this morning, in describing a tough boy. Talk to any woman who has a son with naturally curly hair, and she will tell of how she cried when her son's curls were cut off the first time. The wives of farmers say that two or three men travel with every threshing outfit who do nothing but eat. Every man gets mad when he sneaks to the pantry just before bed time, and finds only cold potatoes. If you are called up on the telephone before 6 a. m., you can bet it is a farmer, who wants to talk to you before going out to his work. There will always be people who will visit in a business office, the same as there will always be others who will talk loud when the baby is asleep. It is not so easy to make a living as it is to make love. Many attempts to benefit the people simply annoy the people. The more some women spend on their clothes the worse they look. If you will hand a friend a lemon follow it with sugar and the squeezer. Possibly you are often a bore to polite people when you do not show it.

## Climbing 199 Steps to Church.

The only way of reaching the old parish church at Whitby, in Yorkshire, from the town is by means of 199 stone steps—probably as curious an approach to a place of worship as any in the kingdom. The church stands on the east cliff some 200 feet above the sea level, and to watch the crowd of worshippers before and after service threading its way up and down the winding stairway is a sight to be remembered.—London Strand.

## Forgetful.

"Tommy," said his mother reprovingly, "what did I say I'd do to you if I ever caught you stealing jam again?" Tommy thoughtfully scratched his head with his sticky fingers. "Why, that's funny, ma, that I don't should forget it too. Hanged if I can remember."—Everybody's.

—Money to loan on farm security. W. H. Hollis, Forest Grove.

—Try Schultz's ground bone for your hens. It will make them lay.

## Notice of City Election.

In accordance with the provisions of the City Charter, the annual election of the City of Forest Grove will be held at the City Hall on Monday, January 13, 1908, being the second Monday of January, at which time there are to be chosen: a mayor, three councilmen for full terms of two years, one councilman for term of one year to fill vacancy, a recorder, a treasurer and a marshal. Polls will open at 9 o'clock A. M. and close at 5 P. M. Polls will close at 1 to 2 o'clock while election officials go to work. By direction of the City Council, an official ballot will be used and names of nominees to secure a place on said ballot must be filed with the city recorder on or before Thursday, January 9, 1908, at 12 o'clock noon. The conditions for having a name placed on the ballot are the same as are required for precinct officers in a general election, except as to time of filing. WALTER HOGE, City Recorder.

# Real Estate Bargains

Twenty-two and three-fourths acres, two miles west of Salem, under good fence, 1000 cords good wood \$2500.

Forty six and 14-100 acres, 38 acres in cultivation, 4 miles north of Forest Grove, telephone, R. F. D. on milk route, good 8 room house, large barn, brick cellar, good out buildings, wood shed, wash room, good wells at house and barn, orchard. Price \$4300. 230 bushels of oats, 60 of wheat, barn full of hay, good team horses, cows, new hack, wagon, horses, mowing machine, and all tools necessary to run farm, wood shed full of wood. Everything \$5000. Terms.

Three hundred and fifteen acres 1-2 mile of Ballston, 220 acres in cultivation. Balance pasture and timber fair house and barn, running water, telephone, R. F. D. Price \$27.50 per acre. Terms.

Two hundred and forty acres, 4 miles of Dallas 3/4 of Monmouth, 140 acres in cultivation all under fence, balance in pasture and timber, fair barn 1/2 mile from railroad station, well watered. Good stock and grain farm. Price \$20 per acre. Reasonable terms.

Wright, Cornelius & Co. Forest Grove Oregon

# Try Goldenrod Flour

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