

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

CHURCHES.

Church of the Visitation, Verboort—Rev. L. A. LeMiller, pastor. Sunday Early Mass at 8 a. m.; High Mass at 10:30 a. m.; Vesper at 3:00 p. m. Week days Mass at 8:30 a. m.

Christian Science Hall, 115 Fifth st., between First and Second ave. South—Services Sundays at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.; mid-week meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.

Free Methodist church, Fourth st., between First and Second Avenue. J. F. Leise, Pastor. Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Seventh Day Adventist Church, 3rd street—Sabbath school 2 p. m., preaching 3 p. m. each Saturday. Midweek prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. A cordial welcome. H. W. Vallmer, Elder.

Catholic Services, Rev. J. R. Buck, pastor. Forest Grove—Chapel at cor. of 3rd street and 3rd avenue south. 1st and 4th Sundays of the month. Mass at 8:30; 2nd and 3rd Sundays of the month, Mass 10:30. Cornelius—1st Sunday of the month, Mass at 10:30; 3rd Sunday of the month, Mass at 8:00. Seghers—2nd Sunday of the month. Mass at 8:00; 4th Sunday of the month, Mass at 10:30.

M. E. Church, Rev. Hiram Gould, pastor. Second street, between First and Second avenues. Sunday school at 10 a. m.; Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Mid-week prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Christian Church, corner Third st. and First Ave. Rev. C. H. Hilton, pastor. Bible school at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.; Prayer meeting Thursday at 8:00 p. m.

Congregational Church, College Way and First ave. north. Rev. D. T. Thomas—Sunday school 10 a. m.; Morning service 11 a. m.; evening, 8:00 p. m.; Junior C. E. at 3 p. m.; Senior C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

LODGES.

Knights of Pythias—Delphos Lodge No. 36, meets every Thursday at K. of P. Hall. Chas. Staley, C. C.; Reis Ludwig, Keeper of Records and Seal. G. A. R.—J. B. Mathews Post No. 6, meets the first and third Wednesday of each month at 1:30 p. m., in K. of P. hall. John Baldwin, Commander.

Masonic—Holbrook Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., regular meetings held first Saturday in each month. D. D. Bump, W. M.; A. A. Ben Kori, secretary.

W. O. W.—Forest Grove Camp No. 98, meets in Woodmen Hall, every Saturday. A. J. Parker, C. C.; James H. Davis, Clerk.

Artisans—Diamond Assembly No. 27, meets every Tuesday in K. of P. Hall. C. B. Stokes, M. A.; John Mack, Secretary.

Lebekahs—Forest Lodge No. 44, meets the first, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month. Miss Alice Crook, N. G.; Secretary, Miss Carrie Austin.

I. O. O. F.—Washington Lodge No. 48, meets every Monday in I. O. O. F. Hall. Wm. Van Antwerp, N. G.; Robert Taylor, Secretary.

Modern Woodmen of America—Camp No. 6228, meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Sam Marshal, Consul; Geo. G. Paterson, Clerk.

Rosewood Camp, No. 3835 R. N. A., meets first and third Fridays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. M. S. Allen, Oracle; Mrs. Winnifred Aldrich, Recorder.

Gale Grange No. 282, P. of H., meets the first Saturdays of each month in the K. of P. Hall. A. T. Buxton, Master; Mrs. H. J. Rice, Secretary.

CITY.

Mayor—J. A. Thornburgh. Recorder—R. P. Wirtz. Treasurer—E. B. Sappington. Chief of Police—P. W. Watkins. Street Commissioner—E. B. Sappington.

Health Officer—Dr. J. S. Bishop. Councilmen—Chas. Hines, George S. Allen, V. S. Abraham, Carl L. Hinman, O. M. Sanford and John McNamer.

City School.

School Directors—M. Peterson, Mrs. Edward Seymour, H. T. Buxton. Clerk—R. P. Wirtz. Justice of the Peace—W. J. R. Beach. Constable—Carl Hoffman.

COUNTY.

Judge—R. O. Stevenson. Sheriff—George G. Hancock. Clerk—John Bailey. Recorder—T. L. Perkins. Treasurer—E. B. Sappington. Surveyor—Geo. McTee. Coroner—E. C. Brown. Commissioners—John McClaran, John Nyberg. School Sup't—M. C. Case.

S. P. TIME TABLE.

North Bound.

Sheridan No. 4 8:27 a. m.
Corvallis No. 2 4:53 p. m.

South Bound.

Corvallis No. 1 8:44 a. m.
Sheridan No. 3 6:00 p. m.

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WHO'S WHO-AND WHY

FEDERAL JUDGE RETIRES



After 19 years on the federal bench Judge Grosscup of Chicago has tendered his resignation, to, he says, obtain greater political freedom. He wants to have a hand in the bringing about of "the new political order of things" that, he says, is to obtain in this country.

Judge Grosscup was first brought into prominence in 1894 during the Debs riots in Chicago, growing out of the big railway strike of that year. With Judge William A. Woods, he issued the injunction in favor of the government and against the rioters. When the injunction was disregarded, Judge Grosscup sent a telegram to the president, calling for federal troops. Adding to this the common law machinery, he summoned a grand jury and delivered a charge that gave him an instant national reputation.

Judge Grosscup sat in a number of other important cases, notably the earlier beef trust cases, the Chicago traction case and the Standard Oil case in which Judge Kenesaw M. Landis imposed the \$20,000,000 fine. Judge Grosscup reversed this case.

President Harrison appointed Judge Grosscup to the federal district bench in 1892, and in 1899 President McKinley appointed him a circuit judge. In 1905 he was made presiding judge of the circuit court of appeals. Judge Grosscup frequently was charged with being friendly to corporations in his decisions and an effort was made early last year to start impeachment proceedings against him.

IS BELOVED BY CANADIANS

The Dominion of Canada seems to be coming upon a new epoch in her history. With the passing of the liberal party from power the present governor general, Earl Grey, and his wife, the much beloved Countess Grey, will also pass from the stage of Canadian affairs and give place to the duke and duchess of Connaught. Probably no other first lady of Canada has been more popular with the Canadian people than Countess Grey, whose portrait is here shown. She is a woman of personality and charm and from the time that she was warmly received into the country by the Canadians she has endeared herself to their hearts in a way that makes her departure a source of deep regret throughout the Dominion.

While in Canada Lady Grey has taken the deepest interest in educational, charitable and humanitarian movements. She has been the moving spirit of many of Canada's charitable enterprises and always she has given unstintingly of her time, talents and money to the bettering of Canadian social conditions. She has been a general favorite in Canadian society circles and also a great help to her husband in his work in Canada.



ADEE LONG IN THE SERVICE



Forty-two years' service under the national government, 25 of them spent as second assistant secretary of state, is the remarkable record of Alvey Augustus Adee, perhaps the best known man in the whole diplomatic world. Secretaries of state may come and go, but Adee goes on forever.

Mr. Adee was born in Astoria, N. Y., November 27, 1842. His first service in the diplomatic corps was as secretary of the American legation at Madrid, to which he was appointed on September 9, 1870, and, in the absence of the charge d'affaires, assumed the duties of that office. He remained at this post until 1877, when, because of ill health, he returned to the United States. Shortly after his return he was appointed chief of the diplomatic bureau, which place he held until July 18, 1882, when President Arthur appointed him third assistant secretary of state. President Cleveland promoted Mr. Adee to second assistant secretary of state on August 3, 1886. In this capacity he has served under Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

SUCCESSOR TO STOLYPIN

The czar of Russia could never have appointed a better man to the place than when he made Waldemar Kokovtsoff his premier. Kokovtsoff had been acting in that capacity ever since Stolypin was assassinated by Dmitry Bogroff, so it was not anything unusual for the Russian emperor to appoint M. Kokovtsoff as the murdered man's successor.

M. Kokovtsoff has traveled extensively. In this latter connection he met many leading statesmen and men of finance, which gave him a broader knowledge of affairs outside of Russia than Stolypin ever enjoyed. Kokovtsoff was also present at the assassination of the Japanese Prince Ito at Harbin, Manchuria.

No Russian statesman has stood higher in the public eye than Kokovtsoff. He is a popular figure in the court circles and in the society of St. Petersburg. He is more sociable than Stolypin, who was very austere in his manners, and the popular opinion is that he will make one of the best premiers Russia ever had or ever will have to boast of.



EXCELLENT VENTILATION OF STABLES OF ORDINARY SIZE

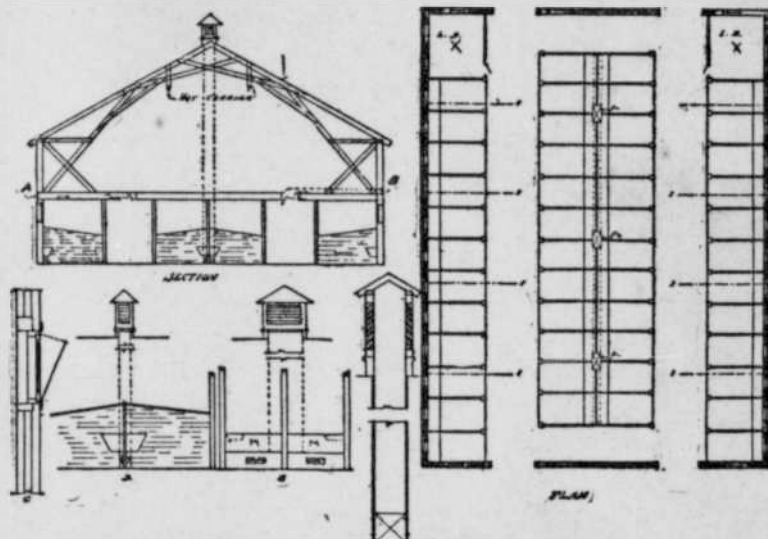
Most Satisfactory System is Described and Illustrated—No Plan That Will Automatically Meet All Conditions of Wind and Weather—The Cause of Corrosion of Metal Frames.

For stables of ordinary width, the common and most satisfactory form of fresh air inlet is a sash at each stall hinged at the bottom, opening inward, but with galvanized iron pieces attached to the sides of the window frame, so that the only air admitted has to take an upward course over the top of the sash, writes George F. Weston in the Country Gentleman. This prevents direct drafts. A piece of chain stapled to the top of the frame, with a beheaded wire nail projecting from the top of the sash, allows the window to be opened any number of links. The free edges of the metal slide plates are turned upward so as to make a stop that prevents the windows from falling open too wide.

There is no system of ventilation that will automatically meet all conditions of wind and weather, which at times will call for the closing of all windows to windward, and opening

the main flue, and be screened with half-inch wire netting to keep out rats. All main exhaust flues in a stable should also have two or the opposite sides made with a door just below the ceiling, and two feet down, so that this can be opened up against the ceiling and take out all hot air in summer. Frequently the hay chutes can be so arranged as to serve also for exhaust flues by having a tight-fitting door at the hay floor, which is only opened for feeding. They can be of galvanized iron as far up as the ceiling of stable, but in such a climate as Canada, where the upper space is much lower in temperature, should be of wood, and it may even pay to cover with a couple of layers of heavy building paper.

It is well to remember that ventilating flues only work when their air contents are at a higher temperature than the outside air. This means that the air is expanded and is of



Plan of Stable Showing Method of Ventilation—A, Inlets between ceiling joists; B, inlets on hay floor; C, Window inlets; D, Side section of double stall and exhaust flue; E, Back view, same; F, Exhaust flue and side connection; I, I, I, Location of passage inlets.

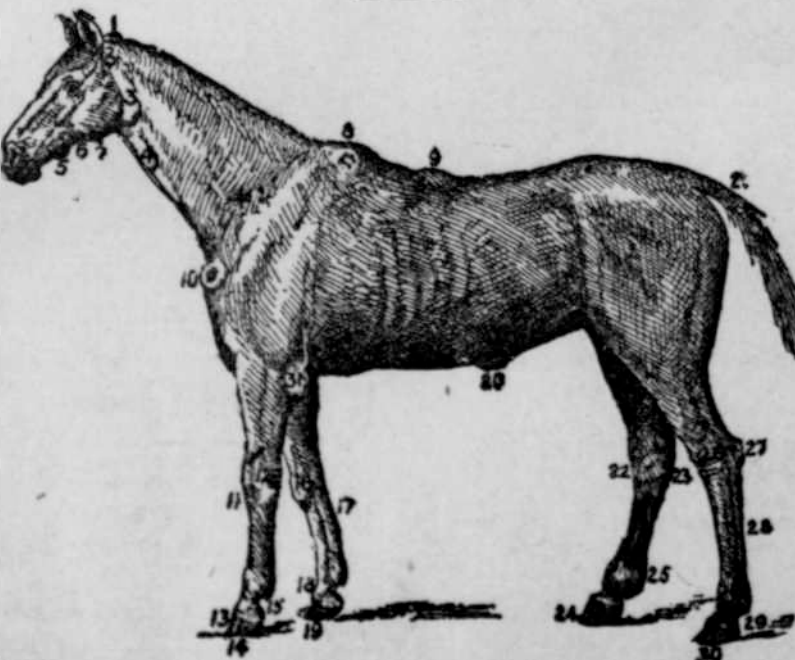
of those on the sheltered side a mere draft. In winter when the horses come in hot, and, in the case of work horses, cannot be rubbed quite dry, it will often save colds to keep everything tight until they are dry and have cooled off. The stable shown in the illustration is an extra wide one, and to secure sufficient fresh air inlets for the central double row of horses, it may be necessary to make ducts from the outside to the openings in the ceiling over the center of each passage, about 14 by 20 inches, and marked I, I, I in the plan. These can be closed by a board, with pin sliding on bottom of inside. The easiest way to make these ducts is to enclose between two ceiling joists, or if this cannot be done, make as at B on hay floor above.

The exhaust flues for a stable of this design should be three in number, about two feet six inches by one foot six inches, extending from bottom of manger clear to the roof. Each one connects with lateral flues below manger, so as to tap eight stalls, and the openings to each stall should increase in size as they leave

lesser weight than an equal column of the colder outside air. Finally there must be a material difference in temperature, for the stable air is loaded with moisture and products of animal combustion. There have been cases in northern winters of the metal flues being almost entirely stopped by condensed moisture deposited as ice on the inside top end. The best results are secured from many small inlets, instead of the few larger ones, especially as to prevention of injurious drafts.

Moisture condensed during cold weather is the cause of the corrosion of metal frames, and we suggest giving them a couple of coats of asphaltum paint over the interior surface, especially on the sash bars. When of metal the expansion of these is so much greater than of the glass that it is impossible to get a perfect seal or seat between these and the glass, and as a result there have been put on the market many special forms of metal sash to remedy the trouble of drip from condensed moisture. Under some conditions, cypress bars may be more durable than iron.

DISEASES OF HORSE LOCATED



The location of some diseases of the horse is shown in the illustration herewith, which is taken from the Northwest Homestead:

1, Poll evil; 2, swelling by bridle pressure; 3, inflamed parotid gland; 4, inflamed jugular vein; 5, caries of the lower jaw; 6, fistula of parotid duct; 7, bony excrescence; 8, fistula of withers; 9, saddle gill; 10, tumor

caused by collar; 11, splint; 12, malanders; 13, a treat on the coronet; 14, sand crack; 15, quitter; 16, knee bunch; 17, clap on back sinews; 18, ringbone; 19, foundered foot; 20, ventral hernia; 21, rat tail; 22, spavin; 23, curb; 24, quarter crack; 25, thick leg; 26, malanders; 27, capped hock; 28, swelled sinews; 29, grease; 30, sand crack; 31, tumor of elbow.