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Vol. XXI. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1893. No. 18.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

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POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:
Glencoe, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 11:20 a. m.
Going South, 8:30 a m.
Going to Portland and way-offices, 6:55 a. m. and 4 p. m.
For Farmington and Laurel, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10:30 a. m.

OREGON CITY LAND OFFICE.

J. T. Apperson ..... Register
Peter Paquet ..... Receiver

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

A. F. and A. M.

TUALITY LODGE NO. 6, A. F. & A. M., meets every Saturday night on or after full moon of each month.
JAS. A. IMBRIE, Master.
R. CRANDALL, Sec'y.

K. of P.

PHŒNIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. OF P., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcomed to lodge meetings.
N. A. BARRETT, C. C.
HERMAN SCHULMERICH, K. of R. & S.

I. O. O. F.

MONTEZUMA LODGE, NO. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, in I. O. O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome.
JOS. KLINEMAN, N. G.
R. B. GOODIN, Sec.
D. M. C. GAULT, Per. Sec.

Daughters of Rebekah.

HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE, NO. 54, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening of each month. MRS. P. M. DENNIS, N. G.
MRS. W. H. WEHRUNG, Sec'y.

A. O. F. of A.

COURT TUALATIN NO. 7974, A. O. F. of A., meets every Tuesday evening in Grange Hall at 8 o'clock.
L. A. WHITCOMB, C. R.
W. W. MCKINNEY, F. S.

A. O. U. W.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W., meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening in the month.
H. H. FENTON, M. W.
W. E. BROCK, Recorder.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT No. 24, I. O. O. F., meets on second and fourth Fridays of each month.
S. H. HUMPHREYS, C. P.
P. H. Baughman, Scribe.

P. of H.

HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month.
BENJ. SCHOFIELD, Master.
ANNIE IMBRIE, Sec.

Y. P. S. C. E.

MEETS every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. You are cordially invited to attend its meetings.
BENTON BOWMAN, Pres't.

WASHINGTON COUNTY ROD AND Gun Club meets in Morgan Block every second Thursday of each month, at 8 P. M.
J. A. H. ROUNDEY, Sec. J. E. LONG, Pres.

BAPTIST CHURCH. Sunday School at 10 a. m; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Main and Fifth streets. Preaching every Sabbath, morning and evening. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday at 6:30 p. m.

FIRST Christian Church, Harry Watkins, pastor, Baseline and Fifth. Preaching Second and Fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Sunday School, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8:00 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E., Sunday, 7:00 p. m.

M. E. CHURCH. H. B. Elworthy, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 A. M. League meeting every Sunday at 4 p. m. General prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Leaders' and Steward's meeting the second Tuesday evening of each month.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Services 1st and 3d Sundays in each month at the Baptist church at 8 o'clock P. M., Rev. Mr. Pratt, pastor. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Cottage prayer meeting on Wednesday evening of each week.

HILLSBORO READING ROOM, Second street, in old Masonic hall, is open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays, from 12 m. to 5 p. m.

T. R. CORNELIUS

DEALER IN

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- AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS -

Hardware, Lumber, Grain, &c.

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Legal papers drawn and Loans on Real Estate negotiated. Business attended to with promptness and dispatch.
OFFICE: Main Street, opposite the Court House.

R. NIXON,
DENTIST,
FOREST GROVE, OREGON.
Is now making teeth for $5.00 and $7.50 per set; best of material and workmanship. Will compare with sets costing $25. Teeth extracted without pain. Fillings at the lowest prices. All work warranted.
OFFICE: three doors north of Brick store. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

A. L. STRODE,
DEPUTY COUNTY SURVEYOR
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE: with J. C. Hall, County Surveyor, at the Court House.

WM. BENSON,
PRACTICAL MACHINIST,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
All kinds of repairing on Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Work, Threshing Machines Mowers, Feed Cutters, Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Wringers, Pumps, Scales, Scissors ground, Gun and Locks smithing, Saws ground and filed; and have a large number of second-hand engines and boilers for sale. All work warranted.

S. T. LINKLATER, M. B. C. M.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE: in Hillsboro Pharmacy. RESIDENCE: east of Court House. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. at Pharmacy, when not visiting; before and after that time at residence.

W. D. WOOD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE: in Chenette Row. RESIDENCE: corner First and Main streets.

WILSON BOWLBY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
FOREST GROVE, OREGON.
OFFICE: at the Drugstore.

J. P. TAMIESIE, M. D.,
S. P. R. R. SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: corner Third and Main Streets. Office hours, 8:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone to residence from Brock & Sels' Drugstore at all hours. All calls promptly attended night or day.

F. A. BAILEY, M. D. F. J. BAILEY, D. S., M. D.
DRS. F. A. & F. J. BAILEY.
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS.
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OFFICE: in Pharmacy, Union Block. Calls attended to, night or day. Residence, S. W. Cor. Base Line and Second streets.

W. H. RUCKER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT AND MONEY LOANER
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OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC, Lands in large or small tracts, and will exchange lands in the country for town or city property; in fact, if you have anything to exchange, in any locality, see me.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF HILLSBORO.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
J. W. SHUTE ..... PRESIDENT
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Sells sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers, and issues Letters of Credit available throughout the United States.
Draws Bills of Exchange on London, Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Stockholm, and all principal cities of Europe.
Collections made on all accessible points.
Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

One of the exhibits at the Chicago Exposition which is attracting considerable attention from foreign railway men are the automatic heating and ventilating cars used in transporting early fruits and vegetables from Florida to the Northern cities. The heat is furnished by a stove fed with petroleum from a tank. This stove is below the level of the car floor and delivers its products of combustion into a stovepipe fitted between the frames and finally rising above the roof, where it ends in a cowl. The stovepipe is enclosed in a second pipe, and the channel containing it is lined with asbestos and galvanized iron. The temperature is regulated by a thermostat consisting of a Bourbon tube, such as are used in steam-pressure gauges, filled with kerosene oil. The whole car has double walls, separated by a space for hot air, and each wall is hollow to prevent the conduction of heat through it. At the end of the car there is a wide space for the distribution of the warm air. The car is carried on two four-wheel trucks and has a capacity of 50,000 pounds.

When the tariff bill comes before the house some republican must move an amendment striking the duty off refined sugar. The trust must be extripated.

DR. ARNOLD'S
WONDER SALVE
For Household Use.
THE BEST REMEDY . .
For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Sores, Bruises, Eruptions, &c.
THE GREATEST RELIEF
For all inflammatory and irritating affections of the Flesh and Skin.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
OREGON AGENCY: BROCK & SELS.

FOOT MARKS
Indicate the way the crowd is going, so do the sales of
OREGON KIDNEY TEA
Indicate its Increasing Popularity.
NO OTHER REMEDY
Has ever given the general satisfaction that has been obtained from the use of this.
NATURE'S OWN CURE
For Back-ache, Diabetes, Inflammation of Kidneys or Bladder, Scalding Pains when Urinating, Brick Dust deposits and Bright's Disease.
TRY IT AT ONCE.

WAGON AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOP.
I have opened a shop for the repair of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND WAGONS
and all kinds of wood work.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Shop at Gardner's old stand, half block south of Greer's store.
L. W. HOUSE.
HILLSBORO . . . . OREGON.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

EAST AND SOUTH . .
—VIA—
THE SHASTA ROUTE
—OF THE—
SOUTHERN PAC. CO.

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY:

South				North
6:15 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	8:20 A M
10:15 A M	Ar	San Francisco	Lv	7:00 A M

Above trains stop at all stations from Portland to Albany; also at Tangent, Shedds, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene, and all stations from Roseburg to Ashland, inclusive.

ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY:

8:30 A M	Lv	Portland	Ar	4:30 P M
5:50 P M	Ar	Roseburg	Lv	7:00 A M

DINING CARS ON OGDEN ROUTE.
PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS
.. AND ..
Second-Class Sleeping Cars
ATTACHED TO ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND & CORVALLIS
Mail Train Daily (Except Sunday).

7:30 A M	Lv	Portland	Ar	5:35 P M
8:50 A M	Lv	Hillsboro	Lv	4:22 P M
12:15 P M	Ar	Corvallis	Lv	1:40 P M

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Express Train Daily, (Except Sunday).

1:40 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	8:25 A M
6:00 P M	Lv	Hillsboro	Lv	7:13 A M
7:25 P M	Ar	McMinnville	Lv	5:50 A M

THROUGH TICKETS to all points in the Eastern States, Canada and Europe, can be obtained at lowest rates from J. J. Morgan, agent, Hillsboro.
E. P. ROGERS,
R. KOEHLER, Manager. Asst. G. F. & P. Ag't. Portland. n4-t

Hop Growers!
We will furnish you 100 Half-Box Tickets and 100 Full-Box Tickets for $1, or 500 for $1.50.
THE INDEPENDENT JOB OFFICE.

OVER THE STATE.

The Portland schools opened last week with 7,779 pupils in their seats.

In the southern part of the valley most of the grain had been threshed and housed before the rain.

The city council of Portland, on investigation finds it has no authority to organize and maintain a labor bureau.

The Presbyterians, of Corvallis, last Sunday celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the organization of the church at that place.

A Corvallis sawmill is at work on hardwood lumber. The daily sales amount to $300. The market is San Francisco, California.

President Bloss, of the State Agricultural College, Corvallis, wedded Miss Mary A. Wood, of Kansas, at Eugene City, Wednesday, September 20th.

Perman Henderson, of Benton county, aged 92 years, was found at work in a drainage ditch a few days ago by his friends when they called on him with a surprise party gotten up to celebrate the anniversary of his birth.

A Chinaman was murdered by a countryman in a Marion county hop yard, or better said was assasinated, for the attacking party entered the camp about 9 o'clock at night, fired the fatal shot and fled in the darkness. He is supposed to have been a highbinder executioner. The assassin is still at large.

A pelican measuring a little over eight feet from tip to tip, was killed on Mr. John C. Luce's ranch in the John Day country Saturday. The bird lit down in the alfalfa field near the house, and getting its wings wet, was unable to rise readily, when the women and children killed it.—Dalles Chronicle.

A waterspout occurred at, or near, the mouth of Antelope creek, a branch of Crooked river, above town, says the Prineeville News, on Wednesday of last week, and the water washed enough rocks and debris down the canyon and into the bed of the river to completely blockade or dam up the channel.

Forty-five volumes with 450 pages each of records for Lincoln county have just been completed at Corvallis. Lincoln county was organized by the last legislature from territory formerly belonging to Benton county, wherefore the part of the Benton county records pertaining to the territory now in the new county had to be copied.

Albany rejoices because two Portland wholesale grocery houses are to build central supply stations in that village so as to compete with San Francisco. Corvallis, not to be outdone, is to move the whole city of Portland up the creek, set Mount Hood in one of the parks, and have Lieutenant Peary bring home the north pole for a town hall flagstaff if he finds it.

Captain Joel P. Geer proposes to run his river steamboat, Toledo, from McMinnville to Portland during the winter, and from Dayton to Portland during the whole year if the people along the Yamhill river will encourage the venture. He has accomidation for 100 passengers and 100 tons of freight. Passenger fare is put at 75 cents and round trip tickets at $1.25.

There are not fifty full-blooded Indians left on the reservation. The braves, old and young, and their families, are scattered throughout the mountains from northern Idaho to southern Oregon, engaged in the pursuit of game, except some two hundred of them, who have gone to Washington hop fields. The latter will probably profit more than their brethren, as the modern Indian, when he starts out hunting, is not satisfied with the meager outfit of his ancestor, and goes to considerable expense in equipping his camp with goods and provisions. It commonly takes four or five pack animals to convey the luggage of one small family.—East Oregonian.

John Reyburn, living near Sublimity, Marion county, was set upon by his brother Henry, in an angry altercation over the building of the morning fire. John being the most active, threw his brother to the floor. This occurred two or three times in quick succession. The last time Henry laid there. A surgeon was called who found his spine injured. From the wrenching Henry died. The deceased was about 35 years of age, and bore the reputation of being a quarrelsome man. John is five years younger, and is highly respected by his neighbors, and of course now, wishes he had not kicked the fire. The homicide will probably be evened up that way.

The Eugene Register reports that S. C. Smith was in that city a few days ago from Blue River, a new mining camp in the Cascade mountains southeast from Eugene City. Smith brought very encouraging reports concerning the work that is going on in that camp. Late prospects from the Cyclone and Durango claims are as fine as any that have ever been seen. At a depth of fifty feet on the Durango the drillings were panned out and showed a very fine prospect. The work on the road is progressing very favorably, and will be finished in about three weeks. Nine men are at work on the road. The Oregon City company is doing considerable work on its claim and making preparations for the mill, which will be put in either this fall or next spring. The development of the mines depends largely upon the mill and the road, and there is no doubt now about these. Next year we may look for considerable wealth to be extracted from the hill.

The Chinamen of Salem are exercised over the murder of their countryman, that occurred in the hop field last week. A reward of $200 is offered for the arrest of his assassin.

The St. Helens Mist is asking for a state log scaler for the Columbia river. It claims that the agents sent by the mills to do the measuring, systematically fleece the logger.

Dean Blanchard's safe at Rainier was blown open a few nights ago, and rifled of its contents.

OUR FEDERAL SYSTEM.

There has been published recently by the American Academy of Political and Social Science an interesting essay by E. V. Robinson, entitled "The Nature of the Federal State." The author's text is the assertion that the whole drift of the world is toward federalism today, as it was toward feudalism in the tenth century and centralism in the fifteenth. To this the author adds high praise of the tripartite form of the United States government, and yet, strangely enough, he negatives his own argument by urging the adoption of a modification of the parliamentary system of Great Britain.

The change in the American system which Mr. Robinson would bring about is to give the executive such a standing in the legislative department that he could lead legislation. To use his own words: "The German chancellor is Germany's greatest contribution to politics. Given an elective president and such a minister or ministers, and the federal executive of the future—if prophecy be allowable—would be attained."

It so happens that the United States is making an actual though non-constitutional test of the very scheme which Mr. Robinson proposes. President Cleveland is leading the legislation, as far as to dictate to his party what it shall do and what refain from doing, but it is easy to see that the action of the president is not received with favor by anybody outside the army of place-hunters. It is felt by all thoughtful persons, irrespective of party, that Mr. Cleveland is exceeding his legitimate functions, and the very idea that a president may interfere with the legislative branch of the government is causing serious apprehension. Certainly such apprehension could not be lessened if such inteference were authorized by law.

Says Mr. Robinson: "In congress nobody leads and nobody is responsible," and in so saying he manifests a singular ignorance of congressional practice and proceeding. There are several leaders of the dominant party—the chairmen of the principal standing committees—and they act in concert and after consultation with the speaker, who is the exponent of his party's policy. It may be the administration measures would be hastened sometimes if the president had a recognized representative on the floor of the house, but this country has never taken kindly to administration legislation, and, we ventvre to say, never will.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Increasing Butter Fat.

William Thompson, an eastern writer, in speaking of the ability of feeders to increase the butter fat in milk, says: "A creamery friend of mine, feeding a herd of fifty cows in winter, most of them being well adanvced in lactation, on clover hay, wheat straw, ensilage, and oat sheaves, was making one pound of butter from 15½ pounds of milk, and on dropping the oat sheaves, found that it took about eighteen pounds of milk to make a pound of butter, but when the oats were resumed the former average was restored. To that extent, at any rate, richness can be fed into milk, and I am inclined to believe that by careful and continued feeling the butter fat producing capacity may to a varying degree in different animals be slowly improved so as to becoms a fixed characteristic and be transmitted to the offspring.

For the first time in the recent history of this country there is more emigration than immigration at the port of New York. The reputed hard times are driving many foreigners home. Europeans who would be frightened away from these shores at this time are just the sort of Europeans the United States does not want.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION AND ITS EFFECTS.

The following paper was written by Honorable P. C. Cheney, of New Hampshire, our ex-minister to Switzerland, immediately after the presidential election in November, 1892. It was intended for publication at that time, but was withheld. As a prediction upon the course of events its value is even greater today. It reads as follows:

It does not require the gift of "prophesy" to foretell the result of the late election, if it is the purpose to administer the government in accordance with their platform as enunicated at Chicago. To denounce the system of protection "a fraud" and declare that "it is unconstitutional to collect tariff duties only for revenue" is a proposition as strange as it is un-American. To sever the arteries which sustain life is to become extinct. We cannot exist without the essential and vital parts. Our varied industries are so interchangeably connected that each becomes a part of the whole. Our present "governmental system" is so formulated as to give successful results and insure stability. It simply says, by the fostering of our industrial pursuits, this republic has become great, powerful and immeasurably pro-perous, and it should continue to extend its protecting care to all and each one alike—to the end that our growth should not be checked, and that we may become as a nation still more conspicuous. Can any one doubt that, if with the advent of the incoming administration next March it should proclaim that it was to be the commencement of the inauguration of the English system of collecting duties and the repeal of all acts which afforded protection to our manufacturing industries, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, and which reads as follows:

"We denounce the republican policy of protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only."

If we knew the resolution was to be reiterated in President Cleveland's inaugural address, and that the free trade policy was to be the governing one of his administration, I submit if disturbing results would not be imminent. The Baltimore American, July 30, 1842, made this prediction as to the Walker free trade tariff bill, which went into effect December 1 of the same year:

"A reduction of labor is one of the inevitable effects of the repeal of the American tariff act of 1842, and the substitution of McKay's British tariff bill. The latter deliberately takes away the sure protection to American labor, which the act of 1842 had so happily and wisely thrown around it."

The New York Express, July 30 of the same year said: "Wherever the news will go it will sound a death-knell in the ear of industry and enterprise."

Coming into active business life at about this period I can speak both by experience and observation as to the verification of these and other similar predictions. The Mexican war, the famine in Ireland, and the mining of gold in California, all tended to lessen the depression effects of this legislation for the time being, but at a later period in 1854 to 1857 the disastrous results foretold came upon the country with crushing force. The New York Tribune, December 18, 1854, noted in detail the depressed condition of business in New York city and vicinity. More than two-thirds of the people employed in the large number of industrial pursuits named were out of work. The Erie railroad reduced the wages of laborers employed in loading freight and repairing track from $1 to 80 cents per day. Soup, bread and meat, were dealt out on the street corners to the starving thousands who were begging for work on any terms. Our own products were displaced by those of the foreign manufacturer, and our gold was required in exchange. Like causes will, in time, produce like results.

I connot believe this condition of things will happen with President Cleveland at the helm, for I think him better than the platform on which he is elected, but I am impressed with the danger which he only intervenes to prevent. The "protection policy" only has continued for thirty-one years. This republic is able to fearlessly challenge the world for a parallel in all that tends to make a nation great and powerful. Out of the free trade, disloyal ruins, which were the heritage bequeathed from the Democratic party, the republican party has builded up a mighty nation, which excels in power, magnitude and christian influence any other nation on the globe. Under this new dispensation our hope is that their platform will be ignored, and that at the will of the people they will be able to restore unimpaired the trust which is committed to them.

PERSON C. CHENEY.

In speaking of fast ocean steamships recently Dr. Francis Elgar, vice-president of the Institution of Naval Architects, made some comparisons of rather striking significance. He alluded to the fact that there are already several ships that can cross the Atlantic at an average rate of twenty-three miles an hour. The Campania crossed from Sandy Hook to Queenstown on her first voyage at an average rate of 24.5 miles an hour. He then stated that it was possible to cross the Atlantic at as great speed as journeys of the same duration can be made on land by all but the fastest railway trains. In proof of this he cites the Canadian Pacific railway, on which it takes five days and nineteen hours to go from Montreal to Vancouver, a distance of 2906 miles, giving an average speed of a little less than twenty-one miles an hour.

ALLEGED SCARCITY OF LAND.

It is true that the opening of the Cherokee strip to settlement on the 16th instant, with the prospective early absorption of the few remaining Indian reservations in the same manner, will practically exhaust the supply of public lands of an arable and desirable quality. But it is not true, as certain writers are trying to show, that this implies a limit to the opportunities of securing lands for agricultural purposes. There are yet millions upon millions of acres that have never been cultivated, and that are to be had upon terms which place them within comparatively easy reach of home-seekers. In all the states west of the Missouri river large tracts are to be found awaiting purchasers at prices a little greater, all things considered, than the settlers will have to pay for what they get in the Cherokee strip. It is a common mistake to suppose that when land passes out of the ownership of the government it is no longer accessible to men of small means. There is really no lack of primeval prairie of a fertile character for settlers who have failed to take advantage of the various "openings" of recent years; and very little capital is required to obtain it. No one need despair of getting a home who is willing to work for it. There is plenty of land left, notwithstanding the rapidity of settlement, and the last of it will not be taken for many a day.

The time is coming when the semi-arid territory of the country, aggregating 200,000,000 acres, will be utilized for occupancy and cultivation. It is considered virtually worthless now because its value depends upon irrigation; but the facilities for its profitable cultivation will be provided in the course of events, and then be eagerly absorbed. The fact is to be considered, also—and it is really the most important one in the problem—that our population is spread over a much larger amount of land than it requires, or can till to the best advantage. It is characteristic of the American farmers that they are constantly reaching out for more of the soil, and the result is a system of loose and inadequate cultivation that is unknown in any other country. We might derive a valuable lesson in this respect from the European nations—France, for instance, which supports a population of 38,000,000 on a no larger area than that of Texas. It would be infinitely better for us if our farms were so reduced in size as to make every foot properly productive. This is by no means the wisest and most remunerative form of agriculture which covers the most ground. It is possible for a man to make more money on forty acres than on four times as much. The secret of the largest profit lies in thoroughness of cultivation, which is an art that our farmers have not yet acquired. This will come to be understood as experience widens and practical knowledge increases; and then the farms will begin to grow smaller, and their productiveness will be augmented accordingly, and the chances multiplied for the individual possession of land.—Globe Democrat.

The Great Test.

To bring the ninety days dairy test to a condensed form of milk, butter, etc.; it is found that the Jerseys are greatly in the lead. The Jerseys produced 73,478.8 pounds of milk, containing 13.82 per cent. of total solids; 4.86 per cent fat; 3,515.47 pounds of fat and 4,273.95 pounds of butter.

The Shorthorns, 66,242.6 pounds of milk containing 12.21 per cent. of total solids; 3.38 per cent. of fat; 2,409.98 pounds of fat, and 2,890.75 pounds of butter.

The Guernseys 61,781.7 pounds of milk; 13.78 per cent. of total solids; 4.61 per cent of fat; 2,784.56 pounds fat and 3,360.43 pounds of butter.

HOW WILL THE DEFICIT BE MET.

It is evident that the country is soon to be confronted with a deficit of serious proportions. The government's income is cut down, while its outgo is, for the time being at least, considerably augmented. In the two months, July and August, just expired of the fiscal year the revenues have decreased, as compared with the same time in 1892, $13,000,000 while the expenditures have increased $5,000,000. If this condition of things should continue throughout the remainder of the year, the treasury would be virtually emptied and the government be bankrupt. But the situation will not be quite so bad as this. The increase in expenditures will hardly continue, although this item, in any event, will be fully as large as it was last year, while the decline in revenues is chiefly due to the financial disturbance, and they are likely to increase when the improvement in business which has now set in becomes pronounced and permanent.

Two ways are open to the government to meet the deficit which is threatened. One is to sell bonds and the other is to create new sources of revenue. Between $50,000,000 and $75,000,000 will be needed to be added to the government's income in order to prevent the reduction of the treasury's cash—gold and other sorts of money, but chiefly gold—to a dangerous degree. Bond sales would replenish the treasury's stock immediately, but there is a natural reluctance on the part of the dominant party to increase the interest bearing debt. Parties which do this in time of peace lose prestige, and are exceedingly apt to lose power. Yet circumstances may render this course inevitable even though legislation to to increase the revenue is bad. Such legislation can not be secured before February or March next at the earliest, while the condition of the treasury when congress meets in December, may demand the immediate passage of a bill authorizing the bond issue.

The revenues can not be increased except by imposing new taxes. A reduction of the rates of duties such as would add $50,000,000 or $75,000,000 to the government's receipts would, indeed, be possible if congress were willing, but such a cut would send duties down below the protection line, and the democrats dare not make it. An assault of this sort on the protective policy would overthrow that party in congress in the elections in 1894 and drive it out of the presidency in 1896. The only other way open to the democrats to increase the revenues is by putting the duty back on sugar or by imposing a tax on incomes, or both. Either policy would hurt them in the elections. The benefits of free sugar which the McKinley law brought about are so great and so obvious that any party which would compel the people to give them up would suffer at the polls. An income tax would be almost as unpopular. However, the necessity for strengthening the treasury and expanding the revenues is likely to be so urgent when congress meets in regular session that it will have to be met regardless of the danger to which this course will expose the party in power.—Globe Democrat.

Astoria Railroad.

The Astorian of Saturday morning, 23d, publishes a part of a letter received from Remington, the railroad engineer, written from Salt Lake. From it this paragraph is taken:

"On receipt of your message I wired you briefly the facts. It is utterly impossible to place a bond on the English market until our senate has defined some definite financial policy. I do not think the scheme hopeless by any means, on the contrary, when matters reach their normal condition, the desired end can be reached, but I cabled and wrote Hudson that I could not, nor had I the courage to ask any further time, but that when we could go to the people with the road financed, it was my opinion that the citizens would meet us half way. Matters, however, have taken a turn which will be very gratifying to your good citizens, but it is not in my province to talk of it at this time, suffice it to say when your citizens receive the proposition it will not be clothed with if's and and's, but business will be at your doors without the sound of trumpets, which I assure you will be much less distasteful to me, and all this will reach you yet this fall."

The following are the nations, according to the Chicago Tribune, which have stopped free coinage since Germany did in 1871 to avoid a slump from bimetalism to silver monometalism: France, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Romania, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Denmark and Spain.

That extravagant and ostentatious welcome that France is going to give the Russian fleet on its approaching visit to French waters will give a new impulse to the industry of manufacturing war clouds.