

Hillsboro Independent.

THIS MEANS YOU!
If you know an item of news send it in for publication.

Vol. XXI. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1893. No. 20.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor Sylvester Polk
Secretary of State Geo. W. McBride
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POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:
Union, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Hill, at 11:30 a. m.
Livingston, 8:30 a. m.
Going to Portland and way-offices, 6:55 a. m. and 4 p. m.
For Farmington and Laurel, Wednesday and Saturday at 10:30 a. m.

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

A. F. and A. M.
QUALITY LODGE NO. 6, A. F. & A. M., meets every Saturday night on or after full moon of each month.
Jas. A. Isaacs, Master.
H. Crandall, Sec'y.

K. of P.
PHENIX LODGE NO. 34, K. of P., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening of each week. Nojourning brethren welcomed to lodge meetings.
Herman Schuler, K. of H. & S.

I. O. O. F.
MONTZUMA LODGE NO. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.
JOS. KLINEBANK, N. G.
R. H. GOODIN, 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. E. M. Dennis, N. G.
Mrs. W. H. Wainwright, Sec'y.

COURT TUALATIN NO. 774, A. O. F.
of A. meets every Tuesday evening in Orange Hall at 8 o'clock.
L. A. Whitcomb, C. R.
W. W. McKinstry, F. S.

A. O. U. W.
HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W., meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening in the hall.
H. H. Fenton, M. W.
W. K. Hoock, Recorder.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT NO. 24, I. O. O. F.
meets on second and fourth Friday of each month.
S. H. Humphreys, C. P.
P. H. Bangham, Scribe.

P. of H.
HILLSBORO ORANGE NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month.
Bess Schofield, Master.
Annie Imbrie, Sec'y.

V. P. S. C. E.
MEETS every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. Funerals are cordially invited to attend its meetings.
Hester Bowman, Pres't.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BROT AND SISTER CLUB
meets in Morgan Hall every second Thursday of each month, at 8 p. m.
J. E. Long, Sec'y.
J. A. H. Roundey, Sec'y.

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, 7:30 p. m.

M. E. CHURCH
H. E. 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, Y. P. S. C. E. and Board's meeting the second Tuesday evening of each month.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH
Services 1st and 3rd 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 and Third streets. Reading hall, is open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sundays from 12 m. to 5 p. m.

T. R. CORNELIUS

DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots,
Shoes, Hats, Caps,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS -
Hardware, Lumber,
Grain, &c.
Agents for the
DUBUQUE-NORWEGIAN
PLOWS AND HARROWS
The best in the market.
PRODUCE ..
OF ALL KINDS!
Taken at the Highest Market Price.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. N. BARRETT, L. R. ADAMS
BARRETT & ADAMS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: Central Block, Rooms 6 and 7.

N. B. HUNTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: Room No. 8, Union Block.

THOMAS H. FONGUE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: Morgan Block.

WILKES BROS.
ABSTRACTORS AND
SURVEYORS,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Agents for Bar Look Type Writer. Two doors north of Postoffice.

C. E. KINDT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Room: No. 3, Portland Savings Bank Building, Second and Washington Streets.

J. W. MERRILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: over Greer's Grocery Store, on Main street.

THOS. D. HUMPHREYS,
CONVEYANCING AND
ABSTRACTING OF TITLES,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
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.

W. M. BENSON,
PRACTICAL MACHINIST,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
All kinds of repairing on Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Work, Thrashing Machines, Mowers, Feed Cutters, Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Winers, Pumps, Saws, Saws, Saws, Guns and Locks, Smithing, Sewing ground and filed; and have a large number of second-hand engines and boilers for sale. All work warranted.

S. T. LINKLATER, M. D. 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 Chonette Row. Residence: corner First and Main streets.

WILSON BOWLEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON
AND ACCOUCHEUR,
FOREST GROVE, OREGON.
Office: at the Drugstore.

J. P. TAMMINE, M. D.,
S. P. R. SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office and Residence: corner Third and Main Streets. Office hours, 9:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 2 and 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone to residence from Brock & Sawt Drugs 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,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: in Pharmacy, Union Block. Calls attended by night or day. Residence, N. W. Cor. Base Line and Second streets.

W. H. BECKER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND MONEY LOANER
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
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.

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. ROUSS,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

MILES OF MANY LANDS.

It would save a great deal of trouble if the nations of the world would agree on a standard mile. At present there are almost as many varieties of miles as there are nations, and an attempt to fix a mile gauge of any particular country is apt to be discouraging. English-speaking countries have four different miles—the ordinary mile of 5280 feet, and the geographical or nautical mile of 6085, making a difference of about one-seventh between the two; then comes the Scotch mile of 3925 feet, and the Irish mile of 6720 feet; four various miles, every one of which is still in use. The Romans had their "mille passum," 1000 paces, which must have been about 3000 feet in length, unless we ascribe to Caesar's legionaries great stepping capacity. The German mile of today is 24,318 feet in length, more than four and a half times as long as our mile. The Dutch, the Danes and the Prussians have a mile that is 18,440 feet long, three and a half times the length of ours; and the Swiss get more exercise in walking one of their miles than we get in walking five, for their mile is 9153 yards long, while ours is only 1760 yards. The Italian mile is only a few feet longer than ours, the Roman mile is shorter, while the Turkish mile is 150 yards longer. The Swedish mile is 7341 yards long, and the Vienna post mile is 8296 yards in length. Here, to begin with, are twelve different miles, and besides these there are other measures of distance, not counted in the French kilometer, which is rather less than two-thirds of a mile. The Brazilians have a "millia," that is one and one-fourth times as long as our mile; the Neapolitan "miglio" is about the same length; the Japanese "ri," or mile, is two and a half times ours; the Russian "verst" is five-eighths as long as our mile, while the Persian standard is a "farsakh," four and a half miles long, which is said to be equal to the "parasang," so familiar to the readers of Xenophon's Anabasis. The league that is familiar to the readers of French and Spanish books varies just as does the mile. In Brazil it is three and four-fifths miles long, in Spain it was two and two-thirds miles long, and once on a time in England it was two and one-half miles long. The only measure that is about the same in every country is the meter, and even that varies slightly, for in France it is 39,370,432 inches in length, while in this country it is 39,370,719 inches, a difference to be mentioned, but not to be considered in ordinary practice.

Krause's Headache Capsules—warranted.
For sale by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

FOOT MARKS
Indicate the way the crowd is going.
Indicate its increasing popularity.
OREGON KIDNEY TEA
NO OTHER REMEDY
Has ever given the general satisfaction that has been obtained from the use of this.
NATURE'S OWN CURE
For Backache, Diarrhoea, Indigestion of Kidneys or Bladder, Scalding Pains when Urinating, Brick Dust deposits and Bright's Disease.
TRY IT AT ONCE.

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 | At 8:20 a. m.
10:15 p. m. | At San Francisco | Lv. 7:50 a. m.
Above trains stop at all stations from Portland to Albany; also at Morgan, Shedd, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene, and all stations from Roseburg to Ashland, inclusive.
ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY:
8:30 a. m. | Lv. Portland | At 4:30 p. m.
5:30 p. m. | At 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 & COVALLIN
Mail Train Daily (Except Sunday).
7:50 a. m. | Lv. Portland | At 5:50 p. m.
8:30 a. m. | Lv. Hillsboro | At 4:22 p. m.
12:15 p. m. | At Corvallis | Lv. 1:00 p. m.
At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.
Express Train Daily (Except Sunday).
4:40 p. m. | Lv. Portland | At 8:35 a. m.
6:00 p. m. | Lv. Hillsboro | Lv. 7:15 a. m.
7:25 p. m. | At 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, Portland.

THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAW.

The democratic majority in the house has decided to "push things" on the repeal of the federal election law. There is no possible reason why this law should be repealed at all, unless it is the deliberate intention of the democrats to make easy the way to fraud in the election of representatives in congress and of presidential electors. But, even in that case there is no need of rushing a repeal bill through at the extra session, as there are no elections in any state this fall which the federal law would effect. The average democrat appears to think there is something terrible in the federal elections law. A reference to the sections of the revised statutes of the United States relating to congressional and presidential elections would certainly dissipate any such idea. These sections provide that when a representative in congress is to be elected in any city having more than 20,000 inhabitants, two persons may, by application to the judge of the circuit court, secure the appointment of supervisors of election. The same can be done in any congressional district on petition of ten persons, but this is seldom resorted to. These supervisors have no powers except to see that voters are not intimidated and to canvass the vote. It should be remarked in passing that there are to be two supervisors in each district, and that they are required to be of different political parties, making abuse of the law quite out of the question. The marshal of a district is also authorized, upon similar petition, to appoint deputy marshals to preserve the peace on election day, and see that the rights of citizens at the polls are not interfered with. That is all there is of this law, except the penalties prescribed for its violation. The greatest objection that any honest citizen can bring against this law is that it has not proved strong enough to make such an impression on Bourbon scoundrelism. It has seldom been used, except in New York city, where it failed to check the tide of Tammany's fraud. Every one familiar with the inside history of the presidential election of 1884 knows that the electoral vote of the state of New York was given to Cleveland by one of the boldest and most unflinching frauds in our annals. In certain election districts, chiefly in Brooklyn, thousands of votes for Butler were counted for Cleveland, and thus James G. Blaine was cheated out of the presidency he had fairly won. Butler asserts, in his book, that he had proof of this. The bitterness of the Tammany crowd in the metropolis against "Johnny" Davenport is because he invoked this law to prevent a repetition, in 1888, of the same scoundrelism, which was fully intended. Had it been carried out, it would have been an useless crime, as Cleveland was elected without it.

The republicans of the house do not expect to prevent the repeal of this law. The fight they are making is to direct the attention of the country to the motives of the democracy in wiping it from the statute books. The execution of that law has never prevented a single legal voter from casting his ballot as he desired, and having it counted as cast. No democrat can produce a single instance wherein it was or could have been used as an instrument to nullify the vote of a single citizen. The debate will draw popular attention to the measure, and to the purposes behind its repeal.

Who are the men who are leading the democratic forces against it? David B. Hill, the vilest machine politician and political boss who ever disgraced the state of New York; Senator Gorman, of Maryland, who rules Baltimore politics by the same infamous methods; and the southern lions in congress, who are opposed to any and every provision for an honest, free election and a fair count. The people of the United States will do well to devote some attention to the progress of affairs in the house while the bill to repeal the law is under consideration. It will bring them to a realizing sense of the fact that the democratic party is an organization which relies upon fraud to maintain itself in power.—Toledo Blade.

Kentucky potatoes—Slice the raw potatoes very thin, let them remain in cold water about eight hours, changing the water once or twice. Put them in a baking-dish; cover them with milk; add salt and pepper. Place them in a slow oven, and as the top browns, stir them. Repeat this until the potatoes are perfectly soft and tender. This is a delicious way of cooking this commonplace vegetable.

Frank Siddall, the Philadelphia soap man, is credited with saying: "I have confined my advertising entirely to the newspapers. The man who does not read a newspaper does not use soap." This is the opinion of one successful man, who has proven the benefits of judicious newspaper advertising.

DEMOCRATS FAVOR CORRUPTION.

A few days ago when the rules were up for discussion, the republicans of the house of representatives argued strongly for a provision to prevent filibustering, and the democratic majority persistently opposed it. Last week the republicans were tempted to resort to filibustering. The majority were very anxious to bring forward the Tucker bill, which is designed to sweep away everything in the nature of federal supervision of elections. These laws have been on the statute book many years, and have proven very useful in the detection and prevention and punishment of fraud in New York and elsewhere. But attempts to extend their operations everywhere, so as to secure a free ballot and a fair count in all parts of the union, roused the strongest hostility in the south, and it was made an issue in the last campaign. Federal supervision is spoken of by democrats in the house as though it were designed to prevent freedom of voting and keep people away from the polls. It would be just as correct to say that the police of New York city are designed to restrict the freedom of its citizens and prevent them from going about the streets and transacting their business in a legitimate way. Of course everybody knows that the function of the police is to preserve the peace and to secure to every law-abiding citizen his rights. It is only the guilty who are afraid of the police and would suppress them. There is no constitutional reason why federal supervision should not be extended to federal elections, and there are most excellent reasons why it should be. In New York city the corrupt democratic machine removed the safeguards of pure elections last year, and would have had everything their own way except for the federal supervision that was exercised. When this is removed, according to the will of the present democratic congress, there will be practically no way of guarding against extensive frauds. It is certainly not in the interest of either the purity or the freedom of the ballot box that the democrats in congress are now proposing repeal.—New York Independent.

Saved by her Child.
Such love is the power unto salvation, both for the individual and for society. A mother was arraigned in a police court charged with drunkenness. She was guilty. The judge fined her \$5, in default of which she was to go to the island. A little ragged urchin stood by and heard the sentence. He cried to the judge, "Wait a minute, judge, I'll get the money." He rushed out to all the places of business where he was known. He secured from all his friends all the money possible. He told them of his mother's difficulty; that she was to go to the island. He secured \$2.35. He came back and poured the money out on the judge's desk and then said bravely to him, "It's all I could get now, judge, but if you will send me to the island for her, I'm not so large, but I'll stay longer and work out the balance."

The poor woman, overwhelmed by this evidence of her child's devotion, rose and snatched him to her heart, while she cried between her sobs and tears that she would be a better woman from that day for the boy's sake. The judge remitted the fine, and from that hour she was a changed woman.

"A new commandment give I unto you, that ye love one another, even as I have loved you."
Oregon's Big Apples.
Dr. J. E. Cardwell, president of the State Horticultural Society has returned from Chicago, where he went to see the great fair, and especially to visit the horticultural display and see for himself how Oregon's products compared with those from other states. He is well pleased with the showing made, and says Oregon is ahead, and will certainly receive the prize for the best prunes and plums. Some very fine fruit has been sent on of late, and he is very desirous that fruit-growers throughout the state shall send in the best specimens they can find to be forwarded. There was a great deal of good natured rivalry among exhibitors as to who should exhibit the largest apple, Idaho, Kansas and Arkansas led, the latter standing at the head with a twenty-one-inch apple, measuring fifteen and one-half inches in circumference. Of course Dr. Cardwell was certain that Oregon could beat that, and has forwarded a number of fifteen and one-half inch apples, and one measuring sixteen inches around. Dr. Lewis, who is in charge of the Oregon exhibit, was so certain that he could get a bigger apple than the largest shown that he had a big roster prepared carrying a steamer in his bill, on which is inscribed, "Come down Arkansas." Dr. Cardwell says he has seen Oregon apples weighing thirty-eight ounces, and he is in hopes to be able to find one measuring twenty inches around. Every orchardist in the state should be on the lookout for the biggest apple and send forward the best he can find.

THE NEXT CYCLOPE.

Under this heading the San Francisco Bulletin discusses the political situation at length. Among other things it says:
"It looks as if the next political cyclone would strike with great force the present administration. The warnings at present are mostly from the democratic side. The country is already expressing its disappointment with an emphasis that cannot be mistaken. The Cleveland administration took office with the promise to give the country a greater degree of prosperity. In six months the securities of the country had depreciated more than \$500,000,000. The customs receipts had fallen off many millions. The tidal wave that carried the present administration into power has receded. It has left it hard ground. This change is still going on. If democratic organs turn about and attack the party in power, what then? It cannot be expected that republicans will rush to its support."
"For six months the party in power has been on trial. During the critical period it has done nothing except to create distrust. It has a majority in both houses and a democratic president. If there is any virtue in these facts they ought to give confidence to the country. But it has followed that as soon as this clear majority was ascertained confidence began to decline. Meanwhile it is keeping up its assaults on republican principles everywhere."
"It is worth while to contrast the attitude of the republicans toward the present administration with that of the democrats toward that of the last republican administration. There is a radical difference. The Harrison administration came in when all the resources of the democratic party in congress were employed to nullify every measure brought forward by the republicans. The aim was to harass and discredit the party in power. The opposition was factions beyond precedent. The purpose was to kill every measure brought forward by filibustering tactics. This fierce party war has passed into history. Now the party in power is asking for the tolerance and support that it refused to the republican administration. The attitude of the party out of power is quite different. It is not conspiring to wreck the administration, and does not employ any filibustering tactics to embarrass it. It has even gone so far on one or two occasions as to help pull it out of the mire."
"The administration will need to continuously call on the republicans to help save it from the vagaries of its own platform. While it is nominally committed to free trade it would go down in a political cyclone if it were to carry such a measure into full effect. Democratic organs are today asking for a repudiation of the Chicago platform to the extent that particular industries in their several states must have protection. There is not, for instance, a democratic organ of any influence in California that has taken ground against the protection of fruit, wool, sugar and other great local industrial interests. These exceptional cases are occurring all over the country. What does it mean? Just this, that while the party is bound by its own platform it has no confidence in it. Free trade, as it has been formulated, could not be carried out today without disrupting the party."

Weight of Coin and Bills.
Said Mr. C. K. Stout, of the treasury office, with \$800 or \$10,000 in double eagles at his elbow: "How many \$1 bills do you think it would take to weigh as much as one of these coins?"
The reporter considered a moment and made a guess.
"It takes just twenty-seven, unless the bills are trimmed close. Twenty-eight new \$1 bills always weigh a little more than a double-eagle. Don't you believe it. Just wait."
He disappeared in the vault for a few minutes and presently emerged with a package of brand new \$1 bills in his hand. Then he counted out twenty-seven of them and said to the reporter: "Choose any coin you will."
The reporter chose a coin, which Mr. Stout put on one of the scale pans. Then he put the twenty-seven \$1 bills on the other pan. The index needle that moves on the long showed that the beam was almost level. The man of money added another bill to the twenty-seven and the coin went up. Then the reporter offered to treat, for his guess had been shy just 973 dollar bills.

A Word to Boys.
What makes a boy popular? Manliness, says Hezekiah Butterworth, in the Ladies' Home Journal. During the war how schools and colleges followed popular boys! These young leaders were the many boys whose hearts could be trusted. The boy who respects his mother has leadership in him. The boy who is careful of his sister is a knight. The boy who will never violate his word, and who will pledge his honor to his own hurt, and change not, will have the confidence of his fellows. The boy who defends the weak will one day become a hero among the strong. The boy who will never hurt the feelings of any one will one day find himself in the atmosphere of universal sympathy. "I know not," once said the great Governor Andrew, "What record of my sin may await me in another world. But this I do know, I never yet despised a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant or because he was black." Shall I tell you how to become a popular boy? I will. Be too manly and generous and unselfish to seek to be popular; be the soul of honor, love others better than yourself, and people will give you their hearts, and delight to make you happy. That is what makes a boy popular.

A Leader.
Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popularity, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives, containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage, or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of stomach, liver or kidneys. It will cure sick headache, indigestion, constipation and drive malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c per bottle. Sold by the Pharmacy.

OVER THE STATE.
The Eugene Register estimates the hop crop of Lane county at 5,000 bales valued at \$200,000.
Buxton county, a Lane county land owner, has seeded 200 acres of land to orchard grass to be used for winter pasture.
An expressman lost a horse at Salem last week. It came in contact with a telephone wire that was crossed by an electric power wire.
The exposition at Portland finds trouble in making receipts equal expenses, and in order to increase the attendance the day admission has been reduced to twenty-five cents.
The publication of the Portland Daily Dispatch will be discontinued as soon as some legal advertising that is now publishing is completed. The weekly Dispatch will continue to be served to subscribers as heretofore.
Crowds of men all over Crook county are riding after and gathering beef cattle for eastern purchasers. The county will send to market not less than 6,000 head of beef during the next two months. Present sales will take out most of the 3-year-old and 4-year-old steers.
Cattle owners in Mohawk valley, Lane county, have a miscreant among them that is shooting their cattle. The felon is not a good shot either, since many of the animals are only wounded, but to end their sufferings, the owners have to kill them.
Sheep buyers who have traveled through Wasco county report that nearly every flock of sheep owned in that county is mortgaged for about all it is worth. The owners can't sell their wool. Where are the good democratic times that were promised only a short year ago?
It is said at Roseburg that the Coos Bay Railroad company has receded from its demands for a subsidy of \$75,000 from the Roseburg people to \$50,000. The sum subscribed up to the present time is only \$28,000, but it is expected that the \$22,000 deficit will soon be made up, and that the line will run direct to Roseburg.
Several deep sewers have been dug in East Portland the past summer, and refilled. The heavy rains of Saturday and Sunday last damaged them, and where the new earth was not washed away it has become very soft. Little eight year old Grover Sefton stepped on one of these treacherous places last Saturday morning, and immediately sank in the soft mud out of sight. His body was not recovered until about one hour afterward, by which time life was extinct.

A business man of our city who is not familiar with the Denny pheasant was returning from a trip in the country the other day, in company with Archie Shoemaker, when Archie spread a pheasant(?) making off through the grass and the b. m. pursued it. He got it; that is, he got close enough to toss his hat over it, but gee whilkins! like the darky with the yellow bug, he let it go again. He had caught the business end of a skunk and smells worse than a glue factory ever since. He "Barrows" around in divers places, trying to lose the odor.—Jefferson Review.

A Workingman's Logic.
When the ways and means committee was hearing manufacturers tell why the tariff should not be reduced, it happened one day that a plain working man presented himself and asked a hearing. His name was Stewart, his residence Philadelphia. He told the committee how the demand for work was falling off, and attributed the fact to an apprehension that the duties on all kinds of goods would be materially reduced. Congressman Tucker thought to throw the workingman off the track by alluding to the heavy tax the workingmen have to pay on their woolen clothes. To this Mr. Stewart replied: "The duties on all the woolen clothes I wear in a year could be paid with two days' wages. Now I am losing two days' work every week on account of the mere threat to reduce the duties, a threat which, if carried out, would take from each week's wages an amount that would pay the duties on all the woolen clothes that I buy in a year."
About that time the ways and means committee adjourned.

The Best Thing.
Bob Burdette bids us remember that the good things in the world are always cheapest. Spring water costs less than whisky; a box of cigars will buy two or three bottles; a state election costs more than a revival of religion; you can sleep in church every Sabbath morning for nothing, but a nap in a Pullman car costs you \$2 every time; the circus takes 50 cents, the theater \$1, but the missionary race scoops in \$2,000 the first day, while the church bazaar lasts a week, the works twenty-five or thirty of the best women in America nearly to death, and comes out \$40 in debt.—Oswald.