IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Correspondence intended for publication must be accompanied in all cases with the writer's proper name, not to be inserted, but as evidence of good faith.

Hillsboro Independent.

THIS MEANS YOU

Items of interest to the general public always find space in the columns of The Independent. If you know an Item of News send it in for Publication.

Vol. XXI. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1893. No. 30.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor	Sylvester Pennoyer
Secretary of State	Geo. W. McBride
Treasurer	Phillip Metschen
Supt. Public Instruction	E. B. McElroy
State Printer	Frank C. Baker
Supreme Court	W. P. Lord, R. S. Bean, F. A. Moore
Judge Fifth District	T. A. McBride
Attorney Fifth District	W. N. Barrett

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge	R. Crandall
Commissioners	D. B. Beasoner, T. G. Todd, R. B. Goodin
Clerk	H. P. Ford
Sheriff	T. S. Weatherred
Recorder	Wm. Pointer
Treasurer	C. E. Deichman
Assessor	J. H. Stanley
School Superintendent	J. C. Hall
Surveyor	W. D. Wood
Coroner	

CITY OFFICERS.

Board of Trustees	J. D. Merryman, Pres, J. C. Hare, N. A. Barrett, Wm. Pointer, Geo. Wilcox
Recorder	James McCulloch
Treasurer	G. W. Patterson
Marshal	Thos. Emrick
Justices of Peace	Wm. McQuillan, J. L. Knight

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:

Glencoe, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 11:30 a. m.

Going South, 8:30 a. m.

Going to Portland and way-offices, 5:55 a. m. and 4 p. m.

For Farmington and Laurel, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1:30 a. m.

OREGON CITY LAND OFFICE.

Robert A. Miller ..... 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. WERRUNO, 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. HAGEN, 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. E. LONG,
J. A. H. ROUNDEY, Sec. 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 7:30 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 Sunday evenings in each month at 7:30 o'clock P. M., Rev. H. L. Pratt, pastor. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening of each week.

CORNELIUS CHURCH.—Services first and third Sunday at 7 P. M.; second and fourth Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Preaching at Glencoe on first and third Sunday of each month at 11 A. M.
D. S. WHISTEAD, Pastor.

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.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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	1:00 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	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.

R. KOEHLER, Manager, Portland.
E. P. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. & P. Ag't.
n64

HOBBS AND HIS FLAG.

An Episode of War Days in the Harbor of Hong-Kong.

"During the greater part of the war," said the retired skipper, "there were a large number of American clippers stalled in Hong-Kong harbor, having orders to remain there from their owners, who feared the Alabama. This arrangement did not at all please the captains and officers, as many of us were anxious to go home and ship in the navy, but orders were orders. We could not leave the ships, and the frequent visits of the Alabama herself to the harbor, forcing herself 'into our midst,' as the saying goes, were very vivid reminders that neutral waters were a pretty good sort of an invention.

"Although we passed the long weeks and months as pleasantly as we could, with all kinds of arrangements for killing time, both on shipboard and on shore, there was of course a continual and concerted growl going up from our little band of Yankee skippers and old Hobbs was the star growler of us all.

"His ship was the Humming Bird, a brand new clipper hailing from Boston. The trip out to Hong Kong had been her maiden one, and it was chafing to Hobbs' not very smooth temper to have her lie idle so early in her career. Having great faith in the ship's speed and in his own seamanship, he was more than anxious to put to sea and let Semmes catch him if he could; but like the rest of us, his orders to remain were positive.

"Occasionally a ship would manage to clear by sailing under some foreign flag, but as it was a complicated process involving fathoms of red tape and very often fell through just when everything seemed favorable it was not resorted to very often. When it was tried, however, old Hobbs would go on his beam ends with wrath. He would fume and rant, casting aspersions on the patriotism of the owners, the agents, the officials, and even the Chinese crew. He was so intensely patriotic that to see a good Yankee craft sail under false colors would keep him boiling for a week.

"You can see what his feelings were when one day he was ordered to proceed to Sumatra under the British flag. He fumed, ranted and swore and fumed, ranted and swore over again, with a few, extra choice nautical anathemas thrown in for emphasis. This necessary operation over, he sent ashore to the native sailmaker's for a British flag—the smallest to be had. When it came aboard—it was about 2x4 feet in size—Hobbs looked at askance and ordered it to be put out of sight until sailing day.

"Sailing day arrived, and the British flag was seen fluttering quietly from its proper place on the Humming Bird. It attracted mighty little attention, however, for the Alabama was entering the harbor. She floated slowly along and dropped anchor exceedingly close to the Humming Bird. About this time the harbor master was seen in his boat being rowed rapidly toward Hobbs' ship, and a huge bundle of bunting about the size of an old shellback's sea chest was rapidly hauled to the maintop of the Humming Bird.

"The harbor master pulled up alongside the Humming Bird and yelled for the captain. It could be seen that he was angry about something. Hobbs came to the rail in his plug hat and long-tailed bottle green coat, the customary uniform of a skipper in those days, and asked the harbor master what he could do.

"'I want you to take down that flag instantly, sir,' said the harbor master.

"'Guess not,' said Hobbs.

"'Its a disgrace, sir, and an insult to hoist such a flag as that!'

"'What's the matter with the flag?' said Hobbs, surprised.

"'Its all wrong, sir; the proportions are all wrong. The field is too long for its width, and the rest of it is too wide for its length. The crosses are wrongly arranged, sir, and it is a vile caricature of an honored flag, sir! Remove it immediately!

"'Guess not, said Hobbs again. 'That flag was bought in a British port and made by a British subject. He was a Chinaman, but that is neither here nor there. I do not care if it is the flag of Patagonia, so long as it was sold to me for that of England. Good morning!

"The harbor master had nothing to say to this and started back, but he had no sooner done so than the main halliards were pulled, the bundle at the peak broke out, and in a second the stars and stripes were waving before the astonished eyes of the harbor master, the Yankee skippers and Captain Semmes of the Alabama. Indeed, so large was Old Glory in this particular case that it almost brushed the Alabama's decks, the vessels being so near together. The huge flag had been presented to the ship at her launching and to the excited spectators on this occasion seemed larger than the ship herself.

"The harbor master put about, angrier than before, and demanded explanations.

"'What does that flag mean, sir?' said he.

"'That's my house flag,' said Hobbs; 'the trade mark of my owners. I do not know whether that red rag up there is humpbacked and clubfooted or not, but you can't give me any points on the construction of that article up there with the stripes on it. I propose to fly that flag how I please, when I please and where I please, whether it be in Hong Kong or in h——. For the second time, good morning!' and Hobbs went below.

"Semmes was so angry over the stars and stripes flaunting in his face that he swore to blow the Humming Bird out of the water if he ever caught her outside, no matter what flag she sailed under. He never did it, however, as this voyage hung fire as so many others did, and as shortly after this the Alabama exchanged with the Kearsarge certain little civilities we all know about, his blowing days were over.—New York Sun.

A VARIETY OF CURRENCY.

The Providence Journal thinks that the present time, in view of the cessation of silver purchases, and the recommendation of the president's message that there shall be no further legislation on silver, is a good one to take a review of "our variegated currency." It is true that there are a large number of people who do not know how many kinds we have, because, as a rule, they do not handle over four or five. We have no less than eight different varieties, as follows:

1. Gold coin, upon which rests everything else, even including the standard silver dollars; and as it is the only part of the currency which stands on its own bottom, the gold bullion in the treasury may be considered as equivalent to its value in coin in reckoning the aggregate of our existing currency. The total of coin and bullion is about $662,000,000.

2. The standard silver dollars. Of these there were in the treasury vaults on the first of November $369,606,732, and in actual circulation $61,247,780, making the total of coined silver dollars $421,854,512.

3. The silver certificates. The greater portion of the standard silver dollars not in circulation is represented by these. On November 1, there were $325,717,232 of them in circulation and $7,727,372 in the treasury, a total of $333,444,504.

4. The old United States notes, familiarly known as "greenbacks." The fixed amount of these has for many years been $346,681,016, no more, of course, being issued now and there being a law forbidding the retirement of any of them.

5. The treasury notes issued under the Sherman silver law of 1890. These have been the great source of additions to the currency during the last three years. Altogether $152,735,180 of them have been issued, and form part of the currency.

6. National bank notes, issued by the various national banks of the country.

7. Gold certificates and the legal tender certificates. These are not in general circulation, but are issued by the treasury for the convenience of banks, on deposit of gold or of either kind of legal tender notes—greenbacks or treasury notes. On November 1 there were of these $101,430,169, of which $101,214,309 were outside the treasury and $215,860 inside.

8. The subsidary coins and fractional currency. These include everything less than a dollar which circulates as money. The amount of these classes of money now in existence can only be estimated, as the amount lost or destroyed cannot be known.

Now that the purchase of silver under the Sherman law, and the issue of treasury notes of 1890 to pay for it, have been stopped, there will not be very large accessions to the amount of money in circulation, for some time. The gold coinage has been averaging about $20,000,000 a year; and there is also, of course, some addition to the subsidiary coinage each year, but this is of small importance. The only one of these eight kinds of money which can be largely expanded, is the national bank notes. The limit of expansion in that direction is only in the willingness of the banks to issue notes and their ability to obtain bonds on which to issue them. Though the bonds are now a fixed quantity, only a portion of them are now used as the basis of note circulation.

We agree with the journal—and we believe our readers will agree with us—that our currency should be simplified and unified, and provision made for its growth in proportion to the growth of the country and of business, while at the same time made readily adjustable in volume to the varying needs of different times and season. This is the great problem in this country for the immediate future; and in its solution any project for the free coinage of silver at the present ratio must necessarily be excluded, for it is absolutely certain that for the next three years the presidential veto will prove an insuperable bar thereto.

THE INTERVIEW.

Mr. Cleveland and the President Have a Little Talk.

P.—Good morning. You are looking a little worried this morning. You must take better care of yourself. I don't know what this country would do if you should break down with this congress on your hands.

C.—I know it. It is this deep sense of indispensability that sometimes almost gives me a tired feeling. But this Hawaiian business annoys me. If it wasn't for this confounded congress—

P. O, well, you don't mind congress, I hope? I don't.

C.—Yet it is such a nuisance to supervise it.

P.—I know. Servants are such a care. But you must try and bear it the best you can.

C.—Why, some of them congressmen actually have the impudence to oppose my policy.

P.—What are we coming to?

C.—And they have the cheek to call themselves democrats, too, the stupid, obstinate scoundrels!

P.—Well, I dunno. I sometimes think that you and I are about the only democrats left, old man.

C.—Left! How left! Who says we're left? O, I see. Yes, but I can't expect everybody to understand things as well as I do. It is this perpetual feeling of responsibility that makes me nervous.

P.—I know just how you feel. Sometimes when I put out my bedroom candle at night, I thinks to myself, great Scott, how dark the world is now.

C.—Yes, I've had the same thought. I remember just after my great message in 1887 I was putting on my shirt one morning, and, by thunder, sir, the sun rose as soon as I had buttoned the top button.

P.—Some of the newspapers, heh, heh, seem to think we sort o'toss our shirts on this Hawaiian trouble.

C.—The newspapers! Faugh! damn the newspapers! If it wasn't for the newspapers and congress—

P.—We could show em a policy that would make their eyes stick out.

C.—Newspapers or no newspapers, congress or no congress, when I have taken a line of policy, I won't budge. I am a sticker I know what's right. I know whats good for the country.

P.—Id like to know who does if you dont.

C.—What am I here for? Im no errand boy; Im the boss. See?

P.—They'll find out that what you say goes before they get through with you.

Theres one thing you can be a great help to me in. If any of them democratic kickers come around asking for an office for their constituents, you keep on telling them a fair exchange is no robbery. Gentlemen, a batch of Mr. Clevelands opinions goes with each office. Take the lot and we take your votes. Is it a bargain?

P.—Beautiful, beautiful! And yet they say we havent got any tact. I guess we can run about as good a diplomacy counter as any of em.

C.—We do know a thing or two. We are no jays, if we did come from Buffalo. But the Hawaiian policy is——

P.—Sh-sh. (They whisper.)

C.—Keeps em all agog, you see. Nothing like mystery. I like to be mysterious. I enjoy it.

P.—But congress will be howling for the papers.

C.—Let em howl. I am responsible to the American people, and the American people have supreme confidence in the rectitude of my intentions, and in the integrity of my ratiocinations.

P.—Dont waste that. Put it in the special message.

C.—An act of justice to a sister potentate defrauded of her throne by the base machinations of——

P.—A lot of darned Americans, sons of missionaries and such trash!

C.—Hang em! I wish there was some way of getting rid of em. Im afraid we shant be able to use the navy at present.

P.—Oh, congress wont sit forever. And the constitution——

P.—The constitution is an infernal old nuisance.

P.—Im with you there. But, then, can ignore it.

C.—Yes, but the mere thought of it displeases me.

P.—Its too bad that we cant throw it away, the way we did that tariff plank.

C.—I am all the constitution my country needs. My people are perfectly satisfied with me.

P.—But the way we kicked over that tariff plank and let the constitution suffer, was pretty good.

C.—After you get in at the upper story window, what more do you want of the ladder.

P.—The people know you.

C.—My people are good after they find out what I want them to do. They are sometimes a little stupid, but in the end they approve my course and gratefully recognize their obligations to my administration.

P.—Mr. Cleveland, I think you are the greatest statesman in the world.

C.—Mr. President, allow me to congratulate you on giving the country the finest administration it has ever seen, with the possible exception of your first. Will you kindly ring for Thurber? I want to get him to tell the United Press that I am going to shave.—New York Sun.

WHAT CAUSES ANTHRAX.

The eighth annual report of the state board of live stock commissioners of Illinois has been published covering observations and study for 1893, to October 31. It says that the principal cattle diseases dealt with by the board were anthrax and actinomycosis. The history of the outbrake of anthrax in Wayne, Clay, Edwards, White and Hamilton counties is of unusual interest. The statistics of mortality extending from June 15 to October 15, shows that 100 horses and mules valued at $50 each, 600 cattle valued at $20 each, 250 hogs valued at $8 each and 20 sheep valued at $2 each, died of this disease, entailing a loss of over $20,000.

The state veterinarian, Dr. Trunbower, in his report to the board, says that this disease is infectious, not communicable from animal to animal, but having a common origin due to the peculiar nature of the germ which causes it. It is caused by a certain form of bacterial life, known as bacillus anthracis. This bacillus is rod-shaped, one five-thousandth of an inch in length, and one twenty-five-thousandth of an inch in diameter. Under favorable conditions of temperature, such as the blood of a living animal presents, these rods break into segments, finally into spore-bearing filaments. Within the living animals these bacilli, ar rods, take up oxygen from the blood and yield ap carbonic acid gas. This accounts for certain conditions of blood found in the acutely affected animals, that is blackness, imperfect coagulation, and rapid decomposition. The bacillus has a peculiar life history. The rods are believed to produce some poison substance, which causes the sickness of the animal, but they may die within the lifetime of the affected animal; then the animal has only to survive the bad effects of the germ while it has been in existence, and thus recover. If, however, the growth of this bacillus is very rapid, the animal succumbs in a short time, possibly a few hours. This bacillus grows a spore seed almost like peas in a pod. These spores survive the life of the bacillus outside of the animal body and very rarely grows during the life of the afflicted animal. The bacillus will not grow spores within the animal, neither will it survive putrefaction of the animal body, but if the bacillus is exposed to the atmosphere, spores rapidly form and these actually constitute the seeds of the future propagation of the disease. By burying the animals the spores are simply preserved. The disease is usually described under the forms apoplectic, acute and sub-acute.

The disease existed in Clay county to a limited extent for the past seven years, in Wayne county three years and in Edwards county one year. Dead animals were left on the top of the ground to decay. Some were thrown into gullies, from which the rains washed them into the streams later on. The disease was thus carried down the Little Wabash river, and it extended along its tributaries for miles, infecting a strip of country about fifty miles long and thirty miles wide.

The plan adopted by the board to fight this disease proved successful. They caused local boards of health to be organized in all the counties in which the disease appeared. Calling to their aid Dr. J. W. Scott, secretary of the state board of health, strict rules were adopted providing for the cremation of the bodies of all animals dying of this disease, and the prompt disinfection of all infected premises. The bodies of dead animals were dragged out of the creeks, ravines and woods and burned. All that died were immediately cremated. Funeral fires blazed all over the country. Within three weeks' time the plesgue was virtually stayed, although there was no great change in the condition of the weather. Boards of health should maintain their vigilance, as neglect to burn the dead animals may cause another serious outbreak. Eight men were seriously affected by this disease.

IDLE MONEY AND THE TARIFF.

Present Hard Times Not Affected by the Currency.

The surplus reserves of $76,000,000 now held by the New York associate banks represent money that has congested in that financial center because there is no demand for it in the active operations of trade and industry; and it is by no means the full amount of capital that thus lies unemployed. There is an abundance of money in the banks throughout the whole country. The loans are comparatively light everywhere, not on account of the refusal of the banks to meet the wants of borrowers, but by reason of the fact that very little accomodation of that kind is being solicited. This change from the situation of two months ago is striking and suggestive. Then there was unprecedental stringency of currency, and the banks had to resort to the extraordinary services of clearing-house certificates in order to carry on their business. It was practically impossible to get money enough for the ordinary requirements of commerce. There had never been anything like it before, and the effect was injuriously felt from one end of the land to the other. We were assured by those having the best right to speak upon the subject that the source of trouble was the Sherman law; and so the Sherman law was repealed. But now there seems to be something else the matter. The present condition is as bad in its way as was the preceding one, and it is very clear that repeal has proven to be a disappointment.

There is manifest reason to believe, as the case now stands, that the Sherman law, with all of its faults, was not so terribly dangerous and detrimental as was supposed; or at least, that was not the whole cause—perhaps not even the principal cause—of last summer's unfortunate experience. The conclusion is hardly to be resisted that the main difficulty, after all, was the menace of tariff reduction on free trade lines. No other view is consistant with the obvious fact that the passage of the repeal bill has failed to bring that promised revival of business. The Sherman law is not now in the way, the silver-purchasing policy has been discontinued, all of our currency has an assured value of 100c to the dollar, and still our former prosperity does not return. It is true that the banks have quit suspending, and that money is no longer made scarce by hoarding, but it is true that the commercial paralysis continued and that all forms of enterprise are timid and hesitating. This undoubtedly implies a prevailing apprehension of mischief from the action of the democratic congress on tariff question. There is no other apparent or conceivable reason for the existing condition of things. The accumulation of money in the bank vaults is attributable to this besetting fear of closed factories, reduced wages and other inevitable accompaniments of tariff-smashing. It is evident that heavy reductions are to be made in the duties and that the benefits of protection are to be seriously curtailed. The Wilson bill gives formal notice to that effect; and the prolonged stagnation that the repeal bill was designed to remove is plainly due to this anticipated assault upon a system that is closely related to all business interests and circulations.—Globe-Democrat.

John Crook and Jerry Collins came up the Curry county beach road last Sunday on horseback. When a few miles below Gold beach, near Frank Daniels ranch, they noticed two panthers in the brush fighting. Having no weapons, they dismounted, and, securing rocks, charged on the varmints. The animals quit their family quarrel and charged on the intruders, who were compelled to mount their horses and fly, the panther pursuing for some distance.

John Vernon, of Eola, Polk county, one day last week killed eighteen hogs which he left hanging in the abattoir during the night. Next morning he loaded seventeen in his wagon for the market but the eighteenth, excepting the head, was gone. The largest 200 pounder was gone.

The Douglas county circuit court has convicted C. Judy of murder in the second degree. The defense has moved for a new trial. Judy shot and killed Charles Kendig September 26th last, in Loon Lake valley, a vale in the coast range mountains. The defence set up a great provocation and self defence.