

Hillsboro Independent.

\$2.00 \$2.00 \$2.00

Independent and Oregonian
ONE YEAR FOR
Two Dollars.

\$2.00 \$2.00 \$2.00

Independent and Oregonian
ONE YEAR FOR
Two Dollars.

Vol. XXI.

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1894.

No. 42.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor..... Sylvester Penrose
Secretary of State..... W. McBride
Treasurer..... Philip M. Johnson
Supt. Public Instruction..... E. B. McKelvey
State Printer..... Frank C. Baker
Supreme Court..... W. F. Lord
Judge Fifth District..... H. S. Bond
Judge Fifth District..... W. A. McBride
Judge Fifth District..... W. N. Barrett

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Judge..... R. Crandall
Commissioners..... D. B. Heston
Clerk..... T. G. Todd
Recorder..... H. P. Ford
Treasurer..... T. S. Weathered
Supt. Public Instruction..... C. E. Dickinson
School Superintendent..... J. H. Stanley
County Auditor..... W. D. Wood

CITY OFFICERS.
Mayor..... J. C. Hare, Pres.
City Council..... Geo. Wilcox
N. A. Barrett
F. J. Bailey
J. S. Morgan
J. P. Tammie
G. W. Patterson
Frank Smith
J. L. Knight

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.
The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:
Going West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 11:20 a. m.
Going South, at 5:30 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.
Robert A. Miller, Register
Peter Paquet, Receiver

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

K. of P.
PHOENIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. of P., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcomed to lodge meetings.
W. LORAN, K. of P. H. HANSEN, C. C.

M. of W.
MONTICELLO LODGE, NO. 50, meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome.
J. L. KNIGHT, Sec'y.
W. H. WARRING, For. Sec'y.

A. F. and A. M.
QUALITY LODGE, NO. 4, A. F. and A. M., meets every Saturday night on or after full moon of each month.
J. E. ANDERSON, Master.
H. CRANDALL, Sec'y.

O. O. F.
COURT TALKERS, NO. 724, A. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall at 8 o'clock.
W. W. McKEITHEN, C. H.

A. O. U. W.
HILLSBORO LODGE, NO. 61, A. O. U. W., meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening in the month.
JOSEPH KLEINMAN, Recorder.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT NO. 24, I. O. O. F., meets on second and fourth Fridays of each month.
S. H. HENDERSON, C. P.
P. H. BANGMAN, Sec'y.

Daughters of Rebekah.
HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO. 54, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every 1st and 3rd Tuesday evening of each month.
MRS. MARY HENDERSON, Sec'y.

P. of M.
HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month.
J. E. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

M. E. S. C. M.
MEETS every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. You are cordially invited to attend its meetings.
A. G. LORAN, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON COUNTY ROAD AND GUN CLUB meets in Morgan Block every second Thursday of each month, at 8 p. m.
J. A. H. ROUNDEY, Sec'y.

HILLSBORO JUVENILE TEMPLE meets in Good Templars' hall at 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon. All are invited to come. Meetings for the children.
MYRTLE REYNOLD, C. T.
R. H. BURT, Secretary.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 17, I. O. O. T. meets in Good Templars' hall every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Meetings for the children. All are invited to come. Meetings for the children.
J. E. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

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, 7 p. m. E. C. R. Sunday at 8:30 p. m.

FIRST Christian Church, Harry Watkins, pastor. Preaching Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening, 7 p. m. E. C. R. Sunday at 8:30 p. m.

M. E. CHURCH, H. E. Keworth, 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. Ladies' and Stewards' meeting the second Tuesday evening of each month.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH—Service 1st and 3rd Sunday evenings in each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Rev. H. P. Pratt, pastor. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening of each week.

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

CORNELIUS CHURCH—Service first and third Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Young People's 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 Gloucester on first and third Sunday of each month at 11 a. m.

D. S. WISWARD, Pastor.

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

EAGLE MARBLE WORKS!
T. G. HARKINS,
MANUFACTURER OF
Monuments, Headstones
and all kinds of Marble Work in
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN STYLES.
Importer and dealer in
American and Scotch Granite Monuments.

226 Salmon St., PORTLAND, ORE. HILLSBORO JARVIS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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

S. B. HUNTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: Room No. 6, Union Block.

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

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

THOMAS D. MUMFARREYS,
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.
In new building teeth for \$5.00 and \$7.50 per set; best of material and workmanship. Will compare with sets costing \$15. 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. STROPE,
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, Fan Cutters, Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Winnows, Pumps, Stoves, Reapers, Grains, and all kinds of machinery. Estimates given. All work warranted.

P. A. BAILEY, M. D., F. J. BAILEY, M. D., M. D.
DRS. F. A. & F. J. BAILEY,
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND
ACCOCHEURS.
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: in Pharmacy, Union Block. Calls from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. at Pharmacy, when not visiting; before and after that time at residence.

J. F. TAMMIE, M. D.,
S. P. R. B. 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 8 p. m. Telephone to residence from Block & Seis' (under) a. m. to 11 p. m. promptly attended night or day.

S. T. LINKLATER, M. B. C. M.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: in Hillsboro Pharmacy. Room 2nd and 3rd floors. Office hours, 9:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone to residence from Block & Seis' (under) a. m. to 11 p. m. promptly attended night or day.

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

W. H. RUCKER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND MONEY LOANER
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC, Lands in large or small tracts, and will exchange lands in this 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
and all kinds of wood work.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND WAGONS
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Buy at Chandler's old stand, half block south of Green's store.

W. W. HOUSE,
226 Salmon St., PORTLAND, ORE. HILLSBORO JARVIS.



**Better
Than
Pills**

Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder
to be taken dry or made into tea.

The King of Liver Medicines.
I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator and can assure you that it is the King of all liver medicines. It is a medicine that is truly a gem. W. JACKSON, Tacoma, Washington.

HEALTHY
Fruit Trees!

First-Class
Nursery Stock

HARD TIMES PRICES.

W. PORTER.
Two miles northeast of Forest Grove.

Extraordinary!

The regular subscription price of THE

Independent is \$1.50

And the regular subscription price of the WEEKLY

Oregonian is \$1.50.

Any one subscribing for THE

Independent

and paying one year in advance can get both THE

Independent

and WEEKLY—

Oregonian one year for \$2.00

All old subscribers paying their subscriptions for one year in advance will be entitled to the same offer.

HILLSBORO PUBLISHING COMPANY

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

EAST AND SOUTH . . .

THE SHASTA ROUTE
—OF THE—
SOUTHERN PAC. CO.

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY:

South
6:15 p. m. Lv. Portland Ar. 4:30 p. m.
6:30 a. m. Ar. San Francisco Lv. 7:30 a. m.

Above trains stop at all stations from Portland to Albany (also at Eugene, Shasta, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene, and all stations from Roseburg to Astoria, inclusive).

ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY:
6:30 a. m. Lv. Portland Ar. 4:30 p. m.
6:30 p. m. Lv. Roseburg Ar. 7:00 a. m.

DINING CARS ON OGDEN ROUTE.
PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS

Second-Class Sleeping Cars
Attached to All Through Trains.

West Side Division.
Between Portland & Corvallis
Mail Train Daily (Except Sunday).

6:30 a. m. Lv. Portland Ar. 4:30 p. m.
6:30 p. m. Lv. Hillsboro Ar. 7:15 a. m.
7:30 p. m. Lv. Corvallis Ar. 1:00 p. m.

Express Train Daily (Except Sunday).
6:40 p. m. Lv. Portland Ar. 4:35 a. m.
6:00 p. m. Lv. Hillsboro Ar. 7:15 a. m.
7:30 p. m. Lv. McMinnville Ar. 5:30 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.

THE LAMB AND THE WOLF—NEW VERSION.

I was sitting by the table the other evening reading about the harmonious fusion meeting the democrats had, when my little boy, Johnnie, spoke up and said:

"Say, pa, I've got to write a composition and I don't know what to write about."

"Write a fable," said I, for I had just bought him a copy of *Æsop* and I wanted to see if it had improved his mind. Of his grammar I have no hopes until he gets older. He used to talk pretty well until he began attending the public school, where he learns more from the effort in the play yard than he does from the teachers. Johnnie set to work, and in the course of an hour handed me the following:

There wust lived a lam with a nuther sheep on a fine paster. The grass wuz green un long un jewsy on the lam was fat on frisky un wuz a havin a mity good time un no burs in his tale un he did no it.

The other sheep he wuz bigger un smarter jun run things hisself un he thot he wud keep the paster all for hisself un the lam ter eat un gamble on an cavour over un git no burs in there tales un he fin jewsy allers. So he blit a fens round the paster ter keep out other sheep wud un in an eat up the grass un git jewsy themselves wile the lam wud owned it got supe. But the lam he did like the fens cuz other sheep cudn cum in un give him burs wot he thot he orther had, so he pold down sum uv the fens un in a little wile the grass wuz all at up un the lam was not fat enuf ter gamble un he was jewsy no more.

But he wuz curd of his damfulnes nez even then, but he thot if he cud only pold down at uv the fens things wud be better un the burs in his tale wud drop of un his burs wud agin be gud lam chops sud uv only spairs, but he cudn do it hisself cuz the sheep wudn let him so he sees a wulf wot wanted ter eat up the sheep un he sez ter the wulf "lets fens un beet the sheep un pold down the fens," un the wulf sez "go wylle lam un un dont bother me," but the lam sez "I wanter fens" un the wulf he sez agin "go wylle I don wanter ter be bothered wylle yer fer cant git nuthin outn me cuz I wanter it all myself," but the lam sez "I don care I wanter beet the sheep if I don care nuthin myself un I wanter fens wylle yer ennow." So ther wulf sez alright, sez he, un he gobbls up the lam un he is fensed. But ther wulf he cudn beet the sheep un the sheep he driv the wulf away n the other anymles wot was a fens up agin the paster un un blit ther fens up agin un the grass growed long wuz un on the wulf he found the lam wuz jewsy like he orther ben un didn diges well on the burz in his tale skrached his stummick un he thotw outm up but the lam wuz twisted at other shap in the wulf stummick un his legs never wuz gud enny mor un he never cud gamble like he user un git fens jewsy un sassy un he sez fevewen wun a feller is al swallered aint wot it might be ether wen yer in a nuther fellers stummick or wen yer git out agin un cant stan on yer legs ner git jewsy.—ETCHER, in Chronicle.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN DAKOTA.

Work has been quickly going on in South Dakota for the past year which seems to prove that the artesian wells of the James river valley are as valuable and reliable water power as could be wished, and from all indications will continue to be so for years to come. Already a number of electric light and flour mill plants have been installed, and are in daily operation.

The artesian well district of South Dakota is located in the valley of the James river, covering a tract about 40 miles wide and 200 miles long. The James river is about half way between the Missouri and the eastern boundary of the state. The water-bearing rock is found at from 900 to 1,000 feet from the surface. The first and most vital question that comes up is as to whether the supply is reliable, and can be depended on to continue with its present pressure, as more wells are sunk and a greater volume of water is drawn from the underground source.

There are good reasons for thinking that the supply is inexhaustible. These reasons are based both on the theories advanced by the United States government geologists and on observed facts in connection is founded on the fact that the same stratum in which the water is found outcrops in the beds of the upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers and at the base of the Rocky Mountains. The water, sinking in this porous stratum of rock, follows it for hundreds of miles, until tapped by the South Dakota wells. It has long been believed that there is more water in the Missouri river above the Great Falls than there is thirty miles below. For twenty-five or thirty miles below the falls the river bed is composed of the same sand formation in

which the South Dakota wells get their water. If this theory is correct as it probably is, the supply of water to these wells may be looked upon as inexhaustible—at least so much so as the sources of our Rocky Mountain streams. Another fact that would point strongly to the truth of this theory is that during the June rise in the upper Missouri river the pressure in the wells rises. No diminution in pressure has been noticed in any of the wells in the district, except by clogging up with mud, due to improper piping. The city well at Redfield has been down seven years. Its pressure has been constant, although numerous other wells have since been sunk at great distances from it. This well furnishes a direct pressure system of water works supply all domestic needs of the city, and so great conditions is placed upon the pressure and supply that the fire department requires no fire engines. The closed pressure of this well is 177 pounds and cost for maintenance is absolutely nothing.

About a mile and a half distant is another well, used for running electric light plant and for irrigation. A description of this well will suffice to give a fair idea of all. It is 1,000 feet deep, and six inches in diameter from top to bottom. When closed, the pressure is 165 pounds. When allowed to flow freely through the six-inch pipe, it yields 2,027 gallons per minute, and rises to a height of sixteen feet in the air. When the water is escaping through a two-inch pipe the well pressure is 123 pounds, and with a two and three-fourths inch opening ninety-five pounds. From this it is estimated that with a four-foot Pelton wheel, eighty horse-power would be developed with a two-inch opening, and 100 horse-power with a two and three-fourths inch. With the plain undershot wheel at present in place, fifty horse-power is developed, and it is calculated that fifteen more is available with it. The flow is absolutely steady. This well cost \$3,000.

At Chamberlain a 150 barrel flour mill and light plant, formerly run by steam, is now using "well power." These two plants were started in September, 1893. At Huron a well is about to be sunk by the city, for electric lighting purposes. The first electric light plant in the state, run from a well, is at Mediatie, a town of 400 inhabitants. It is safe to say that very few plants in the world are doing a paying business in so small a place. This place is thriving, however, and has connected ten four-ampere and 150 sixteen-ampere power incandescents. The well is only four and one-half inches in diameter from top to bottom, but it operates, besides the electric light plant, a flour mill, which grinds 150 barrels of flour a day and fifty bushels of feed per hour. This work would require an engine of forty horse-power. The well is 910 feet deep. Its pressure when closed is 178 pounds. The flow is 1,000 gallons per minute.

The outlay for an eighty horse power well is about \$3,000, the interest on which would be \$2.25 per horse power per annum. This with the interest and depreciation on the water wheel, is the only expense for primary motive power, aside from labor. A \$300 or \$400 building gives the wheel and dynamo a good shelter. The repairs to the wheel ought to be almost zero, and the skill of the men employed for attendance does not begin to be that required in a steam plant.—Street Railway Review.

The strength of Mr. Reed's splendid championship of protection is seen also in the frankness and fairness with which he approaches the solution of that vexed and irresponsible question. Who pays the tariff duties, the foreigner or the American consumer? This has been the battle ground of endless tariff speakers and editorialists. Mr. Reed cleaves through the issue in his incisive and characteristic way. He points out that sometimes the consumer pays the tariff tax, or duty; sometimes the foreigner. To the extent to which the foreigner is willing to accept smaller profits to get a market here he pays the tariff tax. So far as the foreigner is not willing to make such abatement the residue of the taxes is paid by the consumer. This the supporter from under the free trade assumption that the entire weight of tariff duties rests on the American consumer.—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Public Ledger, February 3, 1894.

The inflow of American women who have separated from their titled husbands in Europe is exceeding the outgo just at present. It is a good sign. While the balance of this kind of trade is in favor of the United States there will be grounds for hope that the American girl is beginning to appreciate the superiority of the home market.—Philadelphia Inquirer, February 14, 1894.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Most Perfect Made.

MY VIEWS ON THE MONEY PROBLEM.

I take the position that there is no money except that which possesses value through the medium of its composition, or has a promise to pay money value attached to it. The government by coining money, and stamping it a certain amount, does not attach any value to it, thereby but only guarantees the quantity and quality of the metal. So stamped gold is the only money of the world, and all other values are regulated thereby. The U. S. \$20 gold piece will pay a debt of \$20 in any country in the world, because the face of it, or stamp on it, is a guaranty by the government that it possesses that amount of bullion value. Silver coin is only money in proportion to its bullion value, or being surrounded with those circumstances that would lead to its conversion into gold, would give it a face value, and all other mediums of exchange are valueless, unless there is a promise to pay in coin of bullion value attached to them. The silver dollar is held up to the gold dollar in value, but the steady decline in silver, the count over for the last 20 years, accounts for the silver dollar not having a dollar's worth of silver in it, and in this is the danger from the free coinage of silver. The gold dollar, composed of 23.8 grains of standard gold, 1-10 being alloy, is the standard measure of all values, and there is no other means of determining value.

Now, Mr. Editor, if my views on the money question are erroneous, please send me a popocatecism in order that I may be righted.

No enactment of law can metamorphose 35 pounds of wheat into a bushel, neither can any enactment of law change 412 grains of silver into a dollar; but any man can take a silver dollar and draw a silver certificate for it, and then he can take that certificate and draw a gold dollar for it. By that means silver is kept up to the standard of gold. So gold is the only measure of valuation we have, and all this talk about flooding the country with money that is cheap, I think snacks some of repudiation. Yours, W. H. LUNG.

Cornelius, March 10, 1894.

This is how the Gadsden, (Ala.) Times-News (Dem.) rebukes its party in congress. The republican party got into power and kept there by bold policies, vigorous constructive legislation, and party discipline that made the organization as compact as an army. When it had a big piece of legislation on hand necessary for party success, it didn't mouth and rant and shriek and quarrel and dawdle all summer over it. It didn't paralyze its purpose with indecision and divided councils. It didn't drive itself into a corner shivering with fear at the phantom of possible consequences. None of these foolish and cowardly things did it do, but it went right ahead with the courage of its convictions, and having determined on a measure, put it through with promptness; and if the present congress doesn't do business on the same lines in the matter of tariff reform, the coat tails of the democratic party will hit the ceiling next fall and there will be a dull, sickening thud, followed by an awful democratic silence.

GLADSTONE'S NOTABLE CAREER.

In many particulars the career of Mr. Gladstone has been one of the most notable in history. The sixty years and over of his public life has had few parallels in his own country where service in political office often covers longer periods than are known in any other country. In the whole of the 12 years which have passed since he became chancellor of the exchequer in the coalition ministry of the Earl of Aberdeen he has been one of the towering figures in British politics. He has broken the age record in the premiership, holding that office when older than any of his predecessors in the past. He has broken another record also in connection with that post in holding it longer than any other man. The Earl of Derby was prime minister three times, but Gladstone has had the position four times, entering that office in 1868 for the first time, after the first overthrow of his great rival, Benjamin Disraeli, who later on became the Earl of Beaconsfield.

The record of American statesmen furnishes no parallel to the duration of the service of Gladstone. John Sherman and Justin S. Morrill, the Nestors of congress, have been in national office just 39 years, Morrill having been that length of time in congress and Sherman having served 35 years in congress and four years in the cabinet, that of President Hayes. Morrill's is the longest period of congressional service in all our history, yet 23 years before Morrill and Sherman entered congress Gladstone's parliamentary career began. The congressional service of Senator Harris, of Tennessee, dates back farther than that of any other American now in public life, for he entered the

house of representatives in 1849, though he spent many years of retirement since, but 17 years had then passed since Gladstone's first election to the house of commons. In comparison with the duration of the great British statesman's public life, the 30 years' service of Thomas H. Benton in the senate, which was never equalled in length in that body by any other man, seems short indeed. The period covered from the first entrance of Henry Clay into national legislature until his death, which was notably long according to our standards, and which includes many years in which he was in retirement, was 36 years shorter than the period spanned by Gladstone's first election and his retirement from the premiership.

The reign of the present British monarch, nearly 57 years, has exceeded in length that of any other sovereign of her country except George III, including the 10 last years of his life when insanity compelled his removal from the active exercise of sway and the placing of power in the hands of his oldest son as regent, but Gladstone entered office five years before she went to the throne. Gladstone was already a veteran in the service when the next oldest European sovereign, Francis Joseph, of Austria, took the crown in 1848. At the time when he stepped into Parliament for the first time Jackson was serving his first term in the presidency; James Madison, the "Father of the federal constitution," and the fourth on the list of presidents was still alive; Webster, Clay, Calhoun and John Quincy Adams had still about a half a generation of public life before them; the second of the historic compromises entered into to avert war between the sections had yet to go into operation, and neither Benjamin Harrison nor Grover Cleveland was yet born. The map of Europe has been changed many times since then. France has just begun to try the Orleanist monarchy, which she overturned sixteen years afterward, to replace it by the second republic which gave way after a short career to the second empire, this in turn being succeeded by the third republic, and the kingdom of Italy and the empire of Germany were then mere dreams which required more than a generation of time to bring to realization.—Globe-Democrat.

He Founded Half the Night.
Now arose the problem of earning an independent livelihood. No opening being found at home, young Henry Wilson set out for Natick, Massachusetts, where the shoe manufacturers were said to be paying good wages. He chose to go by way of Boston in order to visit Bunker Hill. So one day not long after he stood on the spot where Warren fell, and felt the inspiration which the scene compelled. Pushing on to Natick, he arrived at his destination, and found that his entire trip, mostly on foot, had been accomplished with the expenditure of \$1.05.

Here he found employment in the shop owned by Mr. P. William Legro, who agreed to teach him the trade of shoemaking in consideration of five months' gratuitous service. He set to work diligently and soon perceived that he had bargained away his time incautiously; so he agreed with his employer for a release of the five months' obligation for the consideration of \$15. The result was that Wilson mastered the trade and began to earn regular wages at the end of seven weeks instead of five months. In those days each workman in a shoe factory made the entire shoe. There was no division of labor as exists today. Young Wilson, anxious to obtain money to enable him to help his father and mother and to obtain an education, began business on his own account, and worked with wonderful energy. He often worked sixteen hours a day. Mrs. William Perry, with whom he boarded, said: "He was a very good young man; we liked him much, but he kept us awake by his continual pounding through the night."

This was the secret of Henry Wilson's success—"continual pounding."—Blue and Gray.

Said a sharp attorney to a rambling witness: "Now you must give explicit and exact answers. You said you drove a milk wagon did you not?" "No, sir, I didn't."

"Don't you drive a milkwagon?" "No, sir." "Aha! What do you do, sir?" "I drive a horse, sir."

Deserving Praise.
We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow