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Vol. XXII.

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1894.

No. 11.

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POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily, at 11:30 a. m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and at 12:30 a. m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. For Farmington and Laurel, Wednesday and Saturday at 10:30 a. m.

OREGON CITY LAND OFFICE.

Robert A. Miller, Register
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CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

K. of P.
PHOENIX LODGE, NO. 24, K. OF P., meets in Odd Fellows Hall on Monday evening of each week. 8:30 o'clock. W. L. Lumsden, K. of R. S.

MONTICELLO LODGE, NO. 50, meets in Odd Fellows Hall on Monday evening of each week. 8:30 o'clock. O. P. Hall, Visiting Master. W. H. Wainwright, Sec'y.

A. F. and A. M.
VALLEY LODGE, NO. 6, A. F. & A. M., meets every Saturday night on or after full moon of each month. J. E. Adams, Master. R. Chandler, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.
COURT TOWN, NO. 774, A. O. U. W., meets every Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows Hall at 8 o'clock. W. W. McKewen, P. S.

A. O. U. W.
HILLSBORO LODGE, NO. 41, A. O. U. W., meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening in the month. Joseph Klumpp, Recorder.

WASHINGTON LODGE, NO. 21, I. O. O. F., meets on second and fourth Fridays of each month. S. H. Humphrey, C. P. P. H. Baughman, Scribe.

Daughters of Rebekah.
HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE, NO. 54, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday evening of each month. Mrs. Mary Wainwright, N. G. Mrs. Ella Wainwright, Sec'y.

P. of H.
HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month. Bess Seaton, Sec'y. Annie Miller, Sec'y.

M. E. S. C. E.
MEETS every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. You are cordially invited to attend all meetings. A. G. Lucas, Pres't.

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

HILLSBORO JOVENILE TEMPLE meets in Good Templars' hall at 8 o'clock every Sunday afternoon. All are invited to come and join, especially the children. ED. BOWEN, C. T.

HILLSBORO LODGE, NO. 17, I. O. O. F., meets in Good Templars' hall every day evening. All are invited to come and join. H. H. MITCHELL, Sec'y.

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

FIRST Christian Church, Harry Watkins pastor. Preaching and Bible school every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday, 7:30 p. m.

M. E. CHURCH, H. B. Worthington, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. League meeting every Sunday at 4 p. m. General conference every Wednesday evening. Leaders and Stewards' meeting the second Tuesday evening of each month.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH—Corner Fifth and Fir. Preaching every Sunday evening at 7 p. m.; second and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. F. J. Strayer, pastor.

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

CONNELLY'S CHURCH—Services first and third Sunday at 7 p. m.; second and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m.; Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Preaching on Thursdays at 7 o'clock. Preaching on Thursdays at 7 o'clock. Preaching on Thursdays at 7 o'clock.

D. S. WINTER, Pastor.

HILLSBORO READING ROOM, Second street, in Grange hall, is open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sundays, from 12 m. to 5 p. m.

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DEPUTY COUNTY SURVEYOR,
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Office: with J. C. Hall, County Surveyor, at the Court House.

WM. BENSON,
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J. P. TAMMIE, M. D.,
S. P. R. SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office and Residence: corner Third and Main Streets. Office hours, 9:30 to 12 m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone residence from Brook & Sells' Drugstore at 1 o'clock. All calls promptly attended night or day.

S. T. LINKLATER, M. B. C. N.
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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.,
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Office: in Chertise Row. Residence: corner First and Main streets.

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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.

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

The King of Liver Medicines.
"I have used your famous Liver Regulator and can conscientiously say it is the best I ever used. I consider it a medicine which in 1887-1888, W. JACKSON, Tacoma, Washington, sold by all druggists."

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HILLSBORO PUBLISHING COMPANY

Diabetes Cured!

Marvelous Cure!

Wonderful Work.

A New Being Created

Dear Sir: If you could see the writer of this letter and note the wonderful change that has been effected in his case, and what he believes to be the best remedy in existence for the flux, you would certainly be astonished. My experience is well worth remembering. He says: "Last summer I, D. H. H., suffered with diabetes, a very severe attack of it. I had almost every known remedy, but I was a most wretched sufferer for three years, trying all kinds of medicine and getting no relief. The flow of urine was very excessive. I was very constipated and also covered with carbuncles, and felt at war with myself and the world at large; but, thanks to your wonderful medicine, I felt as though I was a new being, and I consider a wonderful cure has been effected in my case. With my best wishes for your further success, I remain, Yours respectfully, N. McDONALD, Ashland, Wis.

For sale by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

SYPHANTHIC STRIKES.

Kate Field's Washington has seen no such clear exposition of the utter wrong of "sympathetic strike" as is contained in the following private letter. It was written by a lawyer who ought to be counsel for Debs, Sovereign & Co.

"We Chicagoans who depend upon the railroads for the accomplishment of our business are just now a little skeptical as to our ability to run our own business and the railroads too."

"Yesterday it became necessary for me to go to one of our suburban villages on the line of one of the principal roads which has heretofore furnished very good service."

"The train running out went on time, and I expected to return in about an hour, but perhaps you can better imagine than I can describe my 'exceeding great joy' for waiting for seven hours for a train to be obliged, I mean to have the privilege of walking eleven miles back to the city. Do you wonder that I am 'for' sympathetic strikes on general principles as well as on specific grounds? As I rode I observed along the line of the road the ashes and fragments of over a hundred cars which had been destroyed by the mobs of a week ago, and all along the line were stationed guards of United States regulars and state militiamen with their blue uniforms and bright guns, and policemen with red faces and big clubs. We met a freight train. On the 'cowcatcher' of the engine were two 'regulars' with bayonets in rest, on the coal-box back of the engine were two more and on each car two more with grim visages and guns ready for action."

All along the road at a distance of a block away could be seen groups of strikers, evidently discussing or cursing, as the case may be, the general situation and the railroad in particular."

I must confess that the picture in its entirety impressed me as a forcible commentary upon our American civilization. You have asked me for my opinions upon the present 'industrial situation,' and limiting myself to that subject alone, I will endeavor to give you a brief statement of my convictions:

1. As to the right of labor to organize there can be no question, either from a moral or a legal standpoint.

2. As to the right of organized labor to present its grievances and have them honestly and fairly considered there can be no question.

3. Laborers who have specific grievances which they cannot adjust with their employers, have the unquestionable right to quit work. This is an inalienable right of an American citizen. Therefore, the right to 'strike' is granted to those who have specific grievances.

4. The laborer who strikes thereby severs his contract of employment, and releases the other party to the contract—viz., the employer—from further obligations under the contract.

5. The contract of employment having been severed by the laborer and his position voluntarily vacated, the employer has the moral and legal right to employ another laborer to fill the vacancy if he can find him.

6. The relation between employer and employee being purely a contract relationship, whenever the contract is terminated, no further rights, duties nor obligations can exist under any by virtue of that particular contract, and both parties immediately return to the positions they occupied before any contract was made; viz: That of strangers—in point of law.

7. The question of purely "sympathetic" strike is one upon which there seems to be some difference of opinion, but I must confess that I am wholly unable to see where there is room for any discussing. I have a large number of men under my direct employment, they are under contract into which they have not been forced, but have entered voluntarily. Suppose these contracts, from any cause, become burdensome to my men. Or suppose I even oppress them until they chose to quit work and go on a strike. The controversy is between me and my employees concerning a business matter which in no manner effects you or the Washington. But suppose you really believe my men were in the right and I in the wrong, and that I have been harsh and cruel—a question which you have no right to pass judgment upon until all the facts on both sides are before you, and not even then unless you are called upon as an arbitrator. You lay down your pen and say to the Washington, "I will write no more until Smith accedes to the demand of his men, enters into a new contract with them and takes them back to work again." To my mind your action would be wholly without right or reason. But suppose you go even further, and say, "I will not only quit work myself, but I will call out all the other writers on papers and all the press men, devils and compositors and stop the publication of this paper entirely. But the publisher says to you, "Why do you wish to punish us? We have done nothing to injure you. We have nothing to do with Smith or his men and have no power or control over them." You say, "That makes no difference to me, Smith is my friend and I am going on a 'sympathetic' strike. I will first paralyze the Washington, then I will go after the other papers in my town and I will paralyze them, and then I'll 'combine' and call out all the bankers and 'butchers, electricians, street car employees, carpenters, plumbers, washmen, laundrymen, bricklayers—in fact I'll paralyze the industries of this entire country." I should certainly think you were either crazy or an enemy to the country and to all its interests. And yet this is but a fair picture of this "sympathetic" strike which Debs and Company have brought upon the country. They attempt to compel Pullman—who is a perfect stranger to them—to arbitrate with them, a difference in which they have no interest whatever.

"When we consider the question from a purely rational standpoint it seems to become clearer. In 1891 we had a great 'sympathetic' strike in this country. It was a strike not only of men but of states. We called it 'Secession' then, and its leaders, aiders and abettors were called 'Traitors.' The entire strength of the general government was called into operation to suppress the strike and punish the strikers. The difference between that and this is, to my mind,

BEET SUGAR.

Our D. K. Bill has received from his brother, O. W. Hill, living at Garden Grove, Cal., a copy of the Anaheim Gazette of date, June 21, which contains the following article on beet sugar and the sugar beet, which will interest our people.

"It appears from data furnished by the department of agriculture at Washington that the three sugar factories in this state produced last year some 55,000,000 pounds of sugar worth upward of \$2,000,000, one-half of which went to the farmers for beets, and upon which the government bounty, at 2 cents per pound for refined sugar, amounted to something like half a million dollars. That the sugar industry will, with wise legislation at Washington, become in time the leading industry of southern California, there is not a particle of doubt. Indeed, it is not too much to say that in less than 10 years, if no unforeseen set-back should intervene to cripple the industry which now promises such handsome returns, southern California will produce in great part the sugar consumed at home, for the purchase of which at present \$115,000,000 in gold is sent abroad annually. Only 12 per cent of the sugar consumed in the country is manufactured here, but so great have been the strides of the industry in the past few years that it will not be long before the gold export for sugar will be cut down by one-half."

Only three plants claim high rank as producers of commercial sugar—the tropical sugar-cane, the sorghum and the sugar-beet, whose wild ancestor is still a weed on the seashores of Europe. The German chemist, Magrat, published in 1747 the results of an investigation into the different kinds of sugar in plants, and more particularly relating to the presence of true cane-sugar in the beet. His pupil, Achard, extended this study, and carried on the extraction of beet-sugar on a large scale, establishing by government aid the first beet-sugar factory in Silesia near the close of the eighteenth century.

From Germany the industry soon extended to France, where, under the powerful patronage of Napoleon it was greatly fostered, while at the same time its processes were improved under the hands of the French chemists. After the fall of Napoleon and the rising of the continental blockade, the beet sugar industry declined in Germany on account of the renewed competition, and from 1812 to 1836 France was its chief nursery, partly as a consequence of the national antipathy to England and English products. Under the stress of the competition of colonial sugar, a diligent study of the processes and strenuous efforts to improve them more than doubled the percentage of refined sugar originally obtained from the raw material. Instead of 2 to 3, as much as 5 and 6 per cent was now obtained, and, as a consequence, the production of beet-sugar rose from 4,000,000 kilograms in 1829 to ten times that amount in 1835. About that time the industry received a renewed impulse in Germany, also; and under the united efforts of the French and German manufacturers it has steadily progressed ever since. At this date probably one-third of the total amount of the sugar product in the world is derived from the beet, and is produced in the countries which, prior to the introduction of the beet sugar industry, were wholly dependent upon the tropics for their supply of sugar, which in consequence had remained an article of luxury accessible only to the well-to-do classes of the population.

In respect to the growing and cultivation of the sugar beet in California, we enjoy a considerable advantage in the fact that the absence of summer rains in ordinary seasons does away with a large proportion of the manual labor in hoeing and weeding, which forms a considerable item in the cost of production both in Europe and the East. With thorough preparation of the soil, a single weeding is sufficient, where elsewhere three are necessary in order to carry a crop to maturity. To these certain advantages should be added another, namely, the higher sugar percentage that by proper selection of seed can on the average be secured in California. In Europe this percentage in the raw juice now ranges from 12 to 14; in the best Silesian factory in Stobitz as high as 15 to 16. Here in Anaheim last year the average from many fields was 24 per cent, and the average for 700 acres was 18. At Chino last year 51,000 tons of beets yielded 15,100,000 pounds of sugar, or close upon 15 per cent of actual output for the whole run, equivalent to about 18 per cent in the raw juice. This high grade was attained by the mixture of our 24 per cent beets with the Chino product.

One disadvantage noted by outside writers upon beet culture is the lengthy season of idleness of the costly reeding plant of from six to eight months in the year, but in the extremely favorable climate of California, culture of the beet and manufacture of sugar may begin so early in spring and be prolonged so late in the fall that this period of idleness is destined to be very materially curtailed. We believe the co-operative refinery, if up in time to handle the crop next year, may have a five months' campaign, and thereafter the campaign may be lengthened as experience may lead the corporation to do.

Chino very aptly illustrates the condition of the beet-sugar industry in California. Equal results could be obtained in this district if similar skill, energy and capital were invested. About a million dollars is now invested in the factory itself and 5,000 acres of sugar-beets are growing within easy reach. While the cost of growing beets elsewhere has averaged \$40 per acre, it is only \$25 per acre in Chino, owing chiefly to the use of labor-saving machinery and to the excellent soil and climate. Last season, when between three and four thousand acres were planted to beets, the sugar yield was over 15,000,000 pounds, and the 170 farmers who grew the beets were paid something more than \$200,000. The bounty was about a quarter of a million. This year the output will be 22,000,000 pounds of refined sugar, on which the bounty alone will come to upwards of \$40,000.

OVER THE STATE.

John Bain, a man charged with larceny more or less grand, in Columbia county, was shot and killed because he made some show of resistance to a constable's posse that was after him with a writ of arrest. His pursuers seem to have been good marksmen, better than Bain, but they were not braver, for they let his dead body lie on the ground two or three days before it was buried. Bain's side of the story remains untold.

A good many fruit dryers are going up this summer near Milton, and the bulk of the output hereafter will be shipped dried. This seems to be the best way of making fruit a commercial product. Canned goods are a surplus everywhere.

S. V. Rehart and T. E. Bernard, of Lakeview, have invented a hay-loading machine, which picks up the hay just as it is left by the mower, and lands it on the wagon. It has a side delivery, the same as a grain header. It has been tried in the hay field, and is a practical success.

A recent issue of the Prineville News has the following item: One of those big white clouds lying off in a southeasterly direction last Monday, came down on Alkali Flat all in a bunch, digging ditches where the road used to be, and various other deucedly provoking breaks, of which these pesky waterpots are capable. From this description of an eastern Oregon storm our readers will probably conclude that Webfoot mist is preferable.

A telephone and telegraph line between Grant's Pass and Crescent City is being projected. Grant's Pass is to furnish a subsidy of \$1000, to be a credit available for rates.

Reforms often enter by a side door. The talk of the bloomer costume and discarded skirts was in vain for half a century until the Parisians set the fashion on bicycles, and now the dress is becoming so common that it excites no comment.

William Rudlo and Walter Brown brought over a large amount of gold dust from the Fox valley mines last week and had it run into bars at Canyon City assay office. Mr. Rudlo approximates the output of gold from the placers and quartz mines of Fox valley this season at about \$15,000.

The English are reluctant to believe that American builders have turned out a war-ship with a speed of over twenty-three knots an hour. One London paper says: "Whatever the Americans may have been in the days of wooden walls, they must take a back seat in this age of steel." This is good in view of the fact that all modern navies are based on the American model idea. The little armored chess-box on a raft swept away every existing fleet in the world.

Chicago real estate men say that between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 of eastern capital placed there for investment has been withdrawn since the strike. It is cruel, though, to be talking of indirect damages while the legal claims that must be met are piling up.

The republican prospect in Iowa is so bright that other states will have to look out or she will take the lead in the size of her majority.

If the democrats could pass a two-faced tariff bill as easily as they adopt two-faced platforms, they would miss a great deal of trouble.

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

A REAL HERO.

The Well Spring tells the following story of a real hero who wore the gray during the war:

The day after the battle of Fredericksburg, Kershaw's brigade occupied Mary's Hill, and Sykes' division lay 150 yards ahead, with a stone wall between the forces. The intervening space between Sykes' men and the stone wall was strewn with dead, dying and wounded Union soldiers, victims of the battle of the day before. The air was rent with their groans and agonizing cries of "Water! water!"

"General," said a boy-sergeant in gray, "I can't stand this."

"What is the matter, sergeant?" asked the general.

"I can't stand hearing those wounded Yankees crying for water; may I go and give them some?"

"Kirkland," said the general, "the moment you step over the wall you'll get a bullet through your head; the skirmishing has been murderous all day."

"If you'll let me, I'll try it."

"My boy, I ought not to let you take such a risk, but I cannot refuse. God protect you! You may go."

"Thank you, sir," and with a smile on his bright, handsome face, the boy-sergeant sprang away over the wall, down among the sufferers, pouring the blessed water down their parched throats. After the first few bullets his Christ-like errand became understood, and shouts instead of bullets rent the air.

He came back at night to his bivouac untouched.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

TO PROTECT TIMBER.

Governor Penney on July 31 issued his proclamation to protect our forests from fire. The gist of the state paper is thus summarized:

"In accordance with the provisions of an act of the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon, passed at its seventeenth regular session, entitled 'An act to protect timber and other property from fire,' I do hereby make proclamation calling the attention of the people of the state to its provisions and warning all persons against violating the same."

By the provisions of the act alluded to by the governor, if any person "shall maliciously with intent to injure any other person," kindle a fire by which the property of others shall be destroyed, he is subject to a fine of from \$20 to \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail from three to twelve months; or if any person without malice kindle any fire in a field not his own without the consent of the owners, by which property is destroyed, he is subjected to fine and imprisonment; or if any person shall willfully set fire to any forest belonging to the state or United States he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to fine and imprisonment.

See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents.

Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will mail you prepaid our Souvenir Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition. The regular price is 50c but as we want you to have one we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, Ill.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, free, all of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. For sale at Hillsboro Pharmacy.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR CURE OF CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

DR. KING'S NEW LIFE PILLS FOR PURIFICATION OF THE BLOOD, AND CURE OF ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN, SUCH AS SCALD HEAD, ITCHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SCALP.

DR. KING'S NEW CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, GOUT, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS.

DR. KING'S NEW CURE FOR NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.