Portland Library

$2.00! $2.00! $2.00!
THE
Independent and Oregonian
ONE YEAR FOR
Two Dollars.

Hillsboro Independent.

$2.00! $2.00! $2.00!
THE
Independent and Oregonian
ONE YEAR FOR
Two Dollars.

Vol. XXII. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1894. No. 12.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor ..... Sylvester Pennoyer
Secretary of State ..... Geo. W. McBride
Treasurer ..... Phillip Metschan
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 ..... B. P. Cornelius
Commissioners ..... D. B. Reasoner, T. G. Todd
Clerk ..... R. B. Goodin
Sheriff ..... H. P. Ford
Recorder ..... E. L. McCormick
Treasurer ..... J. W. Sappington
Assessor ..... C. E. Deichman
School Superintendent ..... W. A. Bond
Surveyor ..... L. E. Wilkes
Coroner ..... W. D. Wood

CITY OFFICERS.

Board of Trustees ..... J. C. Hare, Pres; Geo. Wilcox; N. A. Barrett; F. J. Bailey; J. E. Adkins; J. J. Morgan
Recorder ..... J. P. Tamiesie
Treasurer ..... D. W. Dobbins
Marshal ..... G. W. Patterson
Justices of Peace ..... Frank Smith; Wm. McQuillan; J. I. Knight

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:

Glencoe, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 11:20 a. m.

Going South, 8:30 a. m.

Going to Portland and way-offices, 6:55 a. m. and 4 p. m.

For Farmington and Laurel, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10:30 a. m.

OREGON CITY LAND OFFICE.

Robert A. Miller ..... Register
Peter Paquet ..... Receiver

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

K. of P.

PHENIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. OF P., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcomed to lodge meetings.
W. BRAMBLE, C. C.
W. LOHMAN, 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.
B. R. GOODIN, N. G.
D. M. C. GAULT, Sec'y.
W. H. WEHRUNG, Per. Sec'y.

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.
J. E. ADKINS, Master.
R. CRANDALL, Sec'y.

A. O. F. of A.

COURT TUALATIN NO. 7974, A. O. F. of A., meets every Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows Hall at 8 o'clock.
S. A. MILLER, 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.
W. E. BOOCK, M. W.
JOSEPH KLINKMAN, 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.

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. MARY WEHRUNG, N. G.
MRS. ELLA HUSTON, Sec'y.

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.
A. G. LUCAS, 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, Pres.
J. A. H. ROUNDEY, Sec.

HILLSBORO JUVENILE TEMPLE meets in Good Templar's hall at 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon. All are invited to come and join, especially the children.
ED. BOWEN, C. T.
JNO. GAULT, Secretary.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 17, I. O. G. T. meets in Good Templars' hall every Saturday evening. All sojourning members in good standing are invited to visit with the lodge.
H. T. BAGLEY, C. T.
R. H. MITCHELL, Secretary.

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. Kiverstay, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 A. M. League meeting every Sunday at 6 p. m. General prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Leaders' and Steward's meeting the second Tuesday evening of each month.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Corner Fifth and Fir. Preaching every Sunday evening at 8 p. m.; second and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; K. L. C. E. every Sunday at 7 p. 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.

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. WIGSTEAD, Pastor.

HILLSBORO READING ROOM, Second street, in Grange hall, is open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 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
TALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
Importer and dealer in
American and Scotch Granite Monuments.
OFFICE AND WORKS
226, Salmon St. PORTLAND, OR.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

W. H. BARRETT, L. E. ADAMS
BARRETT & ADAMS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE: Central Block, Rooms 6 and 7.

S. B. HUSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE: Room No. 8, Union Block.

THOMAS H. TONGUE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE: Morgan 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 Greer's Grocery Store, on Main street. 18

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.

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

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 to, night or day. Residence, S. W. Cor. Base Line and Second streets.

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

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

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

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 the country for town or city property; in fact, if you have anything to exchange, in any locality, see me.

C. B. BROWN,
DENTIST,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
GOLD CROWN and BRIDGE work a specialty. All work Guaranteed.
Rooms 1 and 2 Morgan Block.
OFFICE HOURS: From 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

J. C. HALL,
SURVEYOR.
All parties wishing surveying done will call upon me, as I have had sixteen years' experience in surveying in the county, and will make my charges as light as possible, consistent with the times.
OFFICE: With Judge Humphreys, on Main street, opposite the Court House.
RESIDENCE: S. E. corner of Sixth and Washington Streets.

Notice to Creditors.

signee of the estate of Charles Collins, of Beaverton, Washington county, state of Oregon. All persons having claims against said Charles Collins, are hereby required to present the same to me properly verified, within three months from the date hereof.
Dated the 24 day of August, 1894.
11-15 A. J. FANNO,
Assignee of estate of Charles Collins.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Better Than Pills

"As old as the hills" and never excelled. "Tried and proven" is the verdict of millions. Simmons Liver Regulator is the only Liver and Kidney medicine to which you can pin your faith for a cure. A mild laxative, and purely vegetable, acting directly on the Liver and Kidneys. Try it. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

The King of Liver Medicines.

"I have used your Simmons Liver Regulator and can conscientiously say it is the king of all liver medicines. I consider it a medicine chest in itself.—GEO. W. JACKSON, Tacoma, Washington.

EVERY PACKAGE

Use the Z Stamp in red on wrapper.

NORTH PACIFIC CLAY WORKS.

A Full stock of
DRAIN TILE
Constantly on hand.
Orders Solicited.
JAS. H. SEWELL, Hillsboro, Oregon.

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

Scrofula Cured.

Twenty-seven Years

Suffered all the time and Sores Constantly Breaking out—Used Eleven Bottles of Dr. Grant's Sarsaparilla and Grape Root and Effected a Cure.

Dear Sirs: Ever since my eleventh year I have been sorely afflicted with Scrofulous sores breaking out on various parts of my body. The glands of my neck were the most affected. I have doctored with many physicians, but their medicine did not seem to do me any good. About a year ago I commenced taking Dr. Grant's Sarsaparilla and Grape Root and I felt that the first bottle was doing me good, so I kept on until I had taken eleven bottles, and am now completely cured, and have never felt so well in the last twenty-seven years. It certainly was a cheap doctor bill, as the total cost of the medicine was only $5.50. I now cordially recommend Dr. Grant's Sarsaparilla as the King of Blood Purifiers.

A. G. STEVENS,
Rib Lake, Wis.

Price 50c.; 6 bottles $2.50.
For sale by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE SALOONS.

The most important service rendered to the cause of temperance for many years is to be credited to the Catholic church. Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, O., issued a pastoral letter withdrawing his approval from any and every Catholic society having a liquor-dealer or saloon-keeper at its head or among its officers until it ceased to be so officered, and also forbidding the admission of any one engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors to membership in any such society in his diocese. An appeal was taken to Mgr. Satolli, and he sustained the Bishop, thus giving his potent indorsement to the idea that the liquor business should be placed under the ban of the church in a positive and practical way. This action on the part of the pope's representative in this country is being severely criticised in certain quarters, but it is not likely to be reversed or modified. He has put himself unconditionally on the side of temperance and aggressive hostility to the liquor interest, notwithstanding the fact that a large proportion of the saloon-keepers in the United States are Catholics, and he may be expected to maintain that position and to use his influence in all ways for the suppression of the most prolific of all sources of vice and misery.

At the recent meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union at St. Paul, the course of Bishop Watterson and Mgr. Satolli was approved in emphatic terms. "The scandal of a preponderating number of Catholics in the saloon business has been too long endured," it was declared, "and this convention rejoices that a new day is at hand." Resolutions were passed urging Catholics to banish liquor from their homes, clubs and banquets, to exclude saloon-keepers from their societies, and to refuse their support to Catholic papers that allow liquor dealers to advertise in their columns. The pope sent his special blessing to the convention by a cablegram, and a letter was received from Mgr. Satolli saying that "the total abstinence society is the guardian of the homes of America, and they who refrain from intoxicating liquors secure an incorruptible crown for religion and country." Archbishop Corrigan has written a letter in which he cordially accepts the principle of Mgr. Satolli's decision, which implies an intention to enforce it in New York; and other prominent Catholic leaders have expressed themselves in the same way. The opposition to this new policy is formidable, to be sure, and it will not surrender without a determined struggle; but in the end it will have to yield, and the victory thus gained for temperance will be a most notable one, reflecting much honor upon the Catholic church, and contributing greatly to the welfare and happiness of the country.—Globe-Democrat.

Japan is spoken of as a small nation, but it has more population than France or Italy, and a larger area than Great Britain. It has resources in fighting men and national credit that remove it far from being classed as weak or insignificant. As for pluck, a look at the size of its present antagonist leaves nothing to be said.

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

Diabetes Cured!

Wonderful Work.

A New Being Created!

Dear Sirs: If you could see the writer of this letter and note the wonderful change that has been effected in his case by taking Dr. Grant's Kidney and Liver Cure, you would certainly be astonished. 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,
A. McDONALD,
Ashland, Wis.

For sale by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

PARIS IS LIKE WASHINGTON.

A friend of mine told me that he had the following facts from Baron Haussman himself: Ordered by Napoleon III to submit plans for the renovation of Paris, the Baron was for some time at a loss to meet the twofold requirements, for the contemplated improvements of the new streets had to be at once beautiful and so laid out as to be readily commanded by artillery. Suddenly he bethought himself of modern Washington. He secured a plan of that city, and this seemed on examination so exactly to meet the necessities of the case that he finally submitted it to the Emperor. The result was that the plan in the main was accepted and modern Paris was built on the lines of modern Washington. Thus is explained a certain similarity which strikes everyone who is familiar with the two capitals, although one might naturally suppose the American city, being the younger, to be the daughter instead of the mother. But General Washington more than a half century earlier had ordered L'Enfant to design him a plan for his seat of government in much the same manner as Napoleon III had commanded Baron Haussman.

Now, L'Enfant was not only a Frenchman, but a resident of Versailles, and he undoubtedly derived his inspiration from his earlier surroundings; consequently Washington saw an enlargement of the Royal Park, with its alleys extended into avenues and its numerous flowerbeds and parterres enlarged into circles and quadrants. Thus, by a transoceanic leap, Baron Haussman took from the New World what he could have secured at his own gate. So much for a merely curious artistic coincidence. But in the light of recent developments in our capital, a singular inquiry suggests itself, namely, whether General Washington, in laying out the city, did not have in mind the same twofold object that Napoleon III had when laying out Paris. To be sure, the present industrial army movement now bids fair to end in ridicule. But at some later date a more desperate one may require to be controlled by artillery, and then the broad avenues and straight streets of the capital may be appreciated for other than mere æsthetic considerations; and, on the contrary, serve as an additional proof of far-sightedness on the part of the Father of his Country.

Managing Editor to Make-up Editor—"I see on one of the galley proofs a headline, 'Watterson for Total Abstinence,' you must change that. We don't want any jokes in the headlines of this paper." Make-up Editor—"I thought it was a little queer myself until I read far enough down to find that it was Bishop Watterson who was meant—not Henry." Managing Editor—"Oh! yes; the Bishop is all right, but his name will hurt him for fifteen or twenty years, until he familiarizes the public with it in the capacity of a total abstinence lecturer."

During the recent riots the governor of Pennsylvania notified the president that he could furnish 12,000 soldiers for immediate service within twelve hours, and that the state could arm and equip 50,000 more inside of ten days. The Debs rebellion, after all, was only an insect bite.

Has Saved His Life!

Marvelous Cure!

HARNEY, OREGON, April 30, '94.
O. W. R. Mfg. Co., Portland, Ore.

Dear Sirs: About a year ago I was laid up with rheumatism. I was in a terrible state. I could not turn over in bed without assistance. As there was no physician in Harney I tried various liniments, but they all failed. When my condition was very serious, as the pain seemed to be striking near the heart, your agent came along and had a bottle of Congo Oil. Hearing I was ill with rheumatism, he called upon me and brought a bottle of Congo Oil. He commenced rubbing me with it, and in less than five minutes I was relieved; in half an hour I was able to swing my feet out of bed, and one hour I was down stairs. He left the bottle with me and I applied it several times. From that day to this I have not been troubled with rheumatism. I feel that I owe my life to the wonderful oil. All this can be verified by Fred Haines, of Harney, also the landlord of the hotel and several others. I always carry a bottle of Congo Oil in my grip now.

Yours very truly,
C. H. NORTON,
Assayer Burns, Harney Co., Oregon.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.
For sale by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

HOW TO DRY PRUNES.

I am asked to write as to the curing of prunes and will try to give the results of long personal experience and observation for the benefit of many who are new to the business.

Last year late spring rains made the fruit very watery, so that it had less per centum of substance in it and the product was light. Early fall rains came all through prune drying time. So it was impossible to handle or cure the fruit well. It is beyond question true, that all our prunes were inferior in quality to any former year, as well as lighter in quantity. It was therefore a great triumph for Oregon and North Pacific prunes to have made the reputation they did, for they stand generally at the East as superior to any.

While this is true, complaint is made that they were oftentimes not cured enough, and that when they were cured they turned white in many cases, not from mold, or any serious defect, but, I think, from the effect of the season, as the rains made them watery and they could not cure perfectly, as usual.

The present year is favorable to fruit. All varieties are less watery, and green fruit ships more safely. Prunes could not make saccharine in the rain and did not have usual excellence. This year we may look for excellent fruit that will cure well, be rich in flavor and solid in meat. If our prunes were pronounced good in 1893 they will be excellent in 1894—that is if well cured. So we will see what has been learned about curing prunes in the last dozen or more years since prunes were dried in Oregon.

Much interest has been taken in this matter of late, and much said and written about it. It is generally conceded that prunes dried too quickly are not so fine flavored or so meaty, that they must be cured, not cooked. That is, the cured prunes should break open with a bright look to its flesh, and considerable solid substance. All the sun does is to expel the water in fruit and leave the flesh cured by its action so it will preserve, the saccharine being made sugar, or nearly so, and the albumen jellied. If dried more it has little good quality, if dried less it will sour, or mold, and will not keep. The most experienced believe, by what they have tested, that fruit may be dried too fast; that to dry Petites, or French, in 16 to 24 hours, according to size, will make good fruit, and that Italians should be 36 hours curing, and larger fruit—as Silvers—yet more, that such moderate process insures the heaviest per cent of yield and the best quality of marketable prune. We have dried prunes in much less time that were considered good, but we want the best.

Some claim that the prunes should be finished on a high heat, but that is dangerous and I cannot think necessary. With a good current of air secured through the fruit, less heat will cure it. The current of air prevents a dead heat that will burn fruit and insures better work—that is better fruit. To let the heat run down while the fruit is curing injures it, because it stops the draught of air and the fruit sweats, or becomes cold. It is as well to make a heat of 175° at the beginning, and let it run down to 125° at the close. It is possible to burn fruit and also possible to injure its quality by want of attention. To insure regular heat have good wood and careful firemen and watch your thermometers.

To insure ventilation, have air holes to let in air near the ground, and remember that no more air can come in than can exhaust, or find exit above. So have plenty of air holes, but be careful that there is not too much vent above; there must be enough ventilation and not too much. This can be easily regulated, as the air holes below and vents above can be closed as found necessary.

A most important need is that the fruit should be fully ripe. It is the saccharine that we need to perfect and fully mature. This will increase even after the prunes fall off the tree.

Experiments made in California, with the French and Petite prune, showed that when they dried as they came from the tree they contained 17 per cent of sugar, and out of the same lot was put aside for twenty days in a cool warehouse and then analyzed again, and yielded 33 per cent of sugar. This proves that fruit must not only be ripe, but very ripe, and that even when prunes fall off the trees they can be set away and gain saccharine and make better fruit. Any experienced man can tell immature fruit when dried, because it shrivels and is light weight, has no character, is almost worthless.

I have just received a letter from W. L. Allen & Co., of New York, to whom I shipped 300,000 pounds Oregon prunes last winter for different parties, hoping to make more reputation for Oregon prunes there by getting them known by a house for many years in that trade. It is not easy to introduce new goods and they had hard work for awhile, but at last the quality of our prunes became known and appreciated. They do not know that the season made our dried prunes less valuable than usual, and that fact must be borne in mind as I recite what they wrote, which is important as coming from high authority. They say: "The prunes sent us from Oregon last year have left a good impression in this market and many of our customers say they have never sold prunes equal to your so called Italians. We have never tasted a prune with superior flavor. A number of large buyers have already enquired to ascertain if they can depend on a supply this season, as, if they can, they will not lay in a supply of other prunes. This was one trouble last year, the Oregon prunes came in later than those from any other section and the trade called for goods in stock. A few of our largest dealers have bought shy of Oregon prunes on account of the keeping quality, so they claim. These parties all admit the superior flavor of your prunes. Certain it is that owing to climatic conditions, or ignorance of proper manner of curing, few of your driers succeed in curing their prunes in such a manner as to present an attractive appearance and attain keeping qualities. The prune should be cured in such a manner as to retain the glossy black surface (we refer now to the Italian) as long as possible, and never mold. Of all the cars we handled but few have both those qualities, some had that fine appearance but were so soft that they molded quickly. Others were well dried but turned white very quickly. It is possible that our climate had something to do with this, and yet the best California packers—as do also the French—succeed in attaining these objects. In addition let me say it is desirable to have the skin tender. The Silver prune should be bleached; this costs but little and adds immensely to the appearance.

"We predict a successful future for your prunes and forsee that as soon as they are well known they will be appreciated and even command a premium. We have one thing further to say in regard to grading: Prunes must count as marked; prunes carded 40@50 must count so. If they count 51-52 to the pound, do not mark them 40 50, but 50 60, or do not complain if buyers will only pay for the smaller size. Last year some you sent were branded 40-50, boxes of which counted 60-70. This was mere carelessness; they probably counted some and marked the lot alike, while there was a difference.

"Prunes should be graded when green and then again after they are dried, and the whole bin thoroughly mixed. Several pounds should be counted, the average taken, and size determined in this manner."

I repeat that last year Oregon and Washington had rains that injured our prunes and caused them to act badly, not having saccharine enough developed. This accounts for their turning white, as I saw, myself, that my own prunes had, when in New York, in January, though they never did so before. I do not fear this year that they will not have good color or keep well, but their objection that prunes were not well dried is material. Careful observation will show when they are dried enough, and that is when the dried fruit is elastic to the touch and has no soft or musty spot on it. Fruit not dried enough feels cold and clammy. When well dried fruit has a warm and natural feeling.

The above information and criticism from the oldest house in the dried fruit trade in America, has especial value and comes in happily to discuss facts of importance as well as to encourage prune growers with proof that we grow the best prune in the world.

I am writing to ask how prunes should be packed for that market, and when I hear will make their reply public. Last year we shipped in boxes because the 20 cents per 100 pound less freight than in sacks, paid for the boxes.

They say the skin should be tender, which can only be secured by dipping the green fruit in a solution of lye and hot water, one pound of lye to ten gallons of water. In California when they work on a large scale I have seen an iron tank, 4x10 feet and 30 inches deep. A crane was rigged and a wire basket that would hold a bushel or more was swung and lowered into the lye bath for a few seconds, until the skin was checked, and then was washed clean of the lye in clear water. My own process is that I had two 20 to 30 gallon kettles set in brick over a furnace, the fruit was dipped alternately, so as not to cool the lye bath too fast, and then washed in two large tubs of clean water constantly renewed and kept fresh. It is necessary to wash well to take the lye off. For dipping pails I used coal oil cans cut down to half a bushel, with a heavy wire around the top and a bail put to it. Around the sides were three-fourths inch holes, made to sink it easily in the water. The fruit was taken from the grader in these pails and dipped and washed and then poured on the trays to be dried. These cans I paid 5 cents each for and 15 cents each to the tinner for mounting and making them.

I never pick fruit if it will drop, as the Petite prune will. At the most I jar a tree lightly to dislodge ripe fruit. The Italian will sometimes dry on the tree; the Silvers will not all fall and must be picked. There is no danger fruit will be too ripe if not decayed.

Sulphur is used to bleach light fruit and gives the Silver prune a golden yellow color, very desirable. There are different ways to sulphur, but the easiest is to throw in a pound or so of powdered sulphur (after the drier is filled) on the furnace, when it will burn and create the fumes that bleach the fruit.—S. A. Clarke, Secretary N. W. Fruit Growers Association, in Pacific Farmer.

OVER THE STATE.

Newport is the place for those women who dislike the annoyances of man life. Over there four women have vacation to one man. They ought to be happy and contented, but they aren't.

Much freight for Eugene is transported on a river boat to Corvallis and then on wagons to the place of destination.

Round trip excursion tickets good for one day are sold over the O. P. road from Corvallis to Newport for $1.50.

For several years past the stockmen of Snake river have been terrorized by an immense bear that roamed the hills and mountains of that section, says the Union Scout. The loss from stock killed by this beast will amount to several hundred, if not thousand dollars. He would kill and devour a large cow or steer with perfect ease. Several attempts were made by old hunters and others to kill the ferocious beast, but it seemed that it was almost impossible to get sight of him. He was such a terror to the stockmen that a reward of $100 was offered for his carcass. Many old hunters were afraid to attack him. He had been shot at several times without effect. Word reached here a few days ago, however, that a man in that vicinity had succeeded in trapping and killing the animal. The captor received the $100 reward, besides $80 for the hide and $2.50 each for the claws.

The Baptist congregation of Corvallis will build a house of worship this summer, and have the same ready for occupancy by October.

A class of fourteen applicants for teachers' certificates met the superintendent of schools in Benton county last week, eleven women and three men.

Rosa Burk is the name of a domestic aged about 19 years, who was caught by a smooth-tongued bartender of North Portland, and swindled out of $1000 cash and debauched under promise of marriage. Maplethorp, her seducer, is in jail, but that doesn't make good the wrong he has done the girl.

Discipline and Diplomacy.

Elsie had asked for the ninety-ninth to be allowed to "begin again" in her struggle for propriety.

"Mamma," she inquired, "did Grandma ever shrug her shoulders at you like that?"

"Oh! I suppose so," answered her mother.

"Well," said Elsie, loftily, "I must say she had very little tact." D.

John Ruskin says the first necessity of all economical government is that "a man who works for a thing shall be allowed to get it, keep it, and consume it in peace, and that he who does not eat his cake today, shall be seen, without grudging, to have his cake tomorrow." This, he declares is the first social law, without which political existence is impossible. As a man who has given away the most of a very large fortune, Mr. Ruskin belongs to those who have parted with their cake, but he asked the right to do it voluntarily.

Capt. Doherty, of the New York police, who has been dismissed in disgrace for protecting a disorderly house was called on in court to explain the source of his wealth, and said: "I gave $200 to a stock broker and in six months received $22,000." This sounds like a refreshing fairy story, but there are men who can reverse the figures and not depart from the truth.

The six Japanese who have graduated at the Annapolis Naval Academy since 1873 hold important commands in the navy of their native country, one being a rear admiral. They made a good record at the academy, and gained advanced rank in their classes.

It will be noticed that in all the tariff "compromises" the sugar trust gets the turkey and the government gets the buzzard.