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, SEPTEMBER 28, 1894. No. 18.

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. F. Cornelius
Commissioners	D. B. Reasoner T. G. Todd
Clerk	H. 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. Withers
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 J. P. Tamiesie
Recorder	D. W. Dobbins
Treasurer	G. W. Patterson
Marshal	Frank Smith
Justices of Peace	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, 8:51 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.

PHŒNIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. OF P., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcomed to lodge meetings.
W. BEAMISH, C. C.
W. LOMAN, 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.
R. 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. BECK, M. W.
JOSEPH KLINEMAN, 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 HURSTON, Sec'y.

P. of H.

HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month
BENJ. SCHOFIELD, Master,
ANNIS IMBLER, 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 BOD 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 Grange Hall at 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon. All are invited to come and join, especially the children.
ROY BURT, C. T.
ETTA LANE, Secretary.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 17, I. O. G. T meets in Grange Hall every Saturday evening. All sojourning members in good standing are invited to visit with the lodge.
W. H. CRAIG, C. T.
Q. N. ALLISON, 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. H. 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.—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 7:00.

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 4 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
Ameican 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. N. 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. Omce 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 ground 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.

God wastes no history. In every age and every land He is working for the elucidation of some moral truth, some riper culture for the character of man.—Phillips Brooks.

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

Has 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.

xtraordinary!

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

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

A HEROINE OF 1863.

General Slocum tells the following story in the North American Review. He says: "Near the line occupied by the brigade under command of General J. B. Carr, of Troy, N. Y., stands a little one-story house, which, at the time of the battle, was occupied by a Mrs. Rogers and her daughter. On the morning of July 2d, General Carr stopped at the house and found the daughter, a girl about 18 years of age, alone, busily engaged in baking bread. He informed her that a great battle was inevitable, and advised her to seek a place of safety at once. She said she had a batch of bread baking in the oven, and she would remain until it was baked and then she would leave. When her bread was baked it was given to our soldiers, and was devoured so eagerly that she concluded to remain and bake another batch. And so she continued to the end of the battle, baking and giving her bread to all who came. The great artillery duel which shook the earth for miles around did not drive her from her oven. Pickett's men, who charged past her house, found her quietly baking her bread and distributing it to the hungry. When the battle was over her house was found to be riddled with shot and shell, and seventeen dead bodies were taken from the house and cellar—the bodies of wounded men who had crawled to the little dwelling for shelter."

The barn at the Chemawa Indian school, in size, 50x150 feet, two stories high, was burned last Friday night. It contained 60 tons hay and 600 bushels oats. Loss estimated $1600.

YALE GRADUATES CO FOUNDED

A party of handsome Yale graduates were on the train talking about the miracles of our Saviour.

"All humbug!" said one. "Who would believe anything they could not understand or explain?"

"All stuff and nonsense!" said the baseball catcher.

"You say, boys, you wouldn't believe anything you couldn't explain or understand?" I said.

"Of course not," replied the young agnostics.

"Well," I said, "I saw a thousand plants and flowers growing in a garden. One plant made sugar and one made acid. The same soil made all the colors—yellow, blue, red, green and other symphonies. Do you believe that?"

"Why, yes," they said.

"Can you explain it?"

"No," and they then looked at each other.

"And I saw pigs, geese, sheep and cows eating grass—do you believe that?"

"Of course."

"But this grass, after digestion, turned to feathers on the geese, to wool on the sheep, to bristles on the pig and to hair on the cow. It turned into a resplendent rainbow on the peacock. Do you believe that?"

"Certainly," they all replied.

"But do you understand it—can you explain these miracles?"

The boys were confounded and silent. I had a "touchdown" on them.

"And still many of you boys believe him when he says that tariff has nothing to do with wages. Some of you believe the miracle that with free-trade a nation with high wages can ship knives and silks and machinery to a low wage country and pay the freight. Some of you believe with Prof. Sumner that with free-trade you can buy things cheap in Europe and still make them in America."

Then the boys leaned their foreheads against the tips of their fingers and tried to think. They thought deeper than the professor. Finally the "first-base" said: "You can't fool a freshman with such a silly miracle as that."—Lit Perkins.

THE PROCESS OF ADJUSTMENT.

It is not to be doubted, as Senator Sherman says, that the country will adjust itself to the new tariff. The removal of the burden of uncertainty and apprehension is a source of gratification and an incentive to business activity. There are signs in every direction that the people are preparing to make the best of the new conditions. But it is well to keep in mind the fact that this process of adjustment involves a good deal of loss, of difficulty, and of disappointment. The task will be accomplished, because nothing is impossible in a country of so much energy and perseverance. It is safe to say that the Louisiana sugar-planters will somehow adjust themselves to the destruction of their industry, and that the tin plate manufacturers will adjust themselves to the heavy blow they have received. The wool growers will adjust themselves to the necessity of selling their sheep for mutton, and the farmers to the removal of duties which have heretofore materially promoted their welfare. There is reason to believe that the people will gradually get used to paying more for their sugar, and that those who are fortunate enough to have incomes will accept the idea of being taxed for their thrift and economy. The workingman will become accustomed to lower wages, of course; and other unpleasant features of the situation will receive similar treatment.

That is what adjustment signifies in this case. A great amount of damage has been deliberately inflicted upon the country by democratic legislation, and now the country must so arrange its concerns as to get along in spite of the misfortune. It is not a matter of choice, but of compulsion. There is no other alternative. The harm has been done, and it must be borne as patiently as possible, and with an earnest determination to bring about a revival of prosperity in so far as circumstances will permit and adverse influences can be propitiated. Let no mistake be made about the meaning of the experience that has thus been thrust upon the people. If the republican party had remained in power, there would have been no necessity of adjustment. The policy under which the country has prospered in an unprecedented degree would have been continued, and good times would have been prolonged. There would have been no panic, no deficit, no increase of the public debt, no new devices of taxation, no assaults upon important industries, and no hostility to the interests of labor. The people are required to adjust their affairs to the absence of things that helped them to earn good wages and make good profits when the republicans were in power. That is the simple truth, and it conveys a lesson which comes home to every voter.—Globe-Democrat.

THE RIGHT STAND.

The action of the Knights of Pythias at their recent national encampment, in declaring that only the English language should be used in the ritualistic work of the order, is to be commended by all true Americans whether native or foreign born. If we are to have a united people who will live in peace and harmony with one another, we must have but one language. The moment we allow any other than our native language to come into general use race prejudices will be engendered and the strong foundation of our nation be undermined. We can look to Austria with her twenty-three languages and dialects, all recognized by the government and which keep the nation in a constant turmoil in their efforts to override each other, for an example of the evils a diversity of languages will bring on a people.

When foreigners come to America it should be with the intention of becoming citizens of the country and a part of the people. But if they are to keep up their native language in their social and business relations it will be a perpetual bar to their assimilating with and becoming a part of our people. If an American sees fit to migrate to Germany or France in order to better his conditon and makes that country his home, he should conform to the laws, customs and language of his adopted country, else he can hardly be classed as a loyal citizen who will have the best interests of his country at heart.—Oregon City Enterprise.

An incident in connection with the work of the floating hospital in Boston points to the urgent need of instruction in dietetics among the poorer classes. Mothers boarded the vessel, carrying packages containing green fruit, sausages, cold potatoes, salt, beer, brandy and whisky, all of which were confiscated by the physicians in attendance and consigned to the dock instead of being given to the sick babies as their mothers intended. No wonder that children coming from such homes are constantly ailing, and that doctors' bills make sad inroads into the parents' purses. There is, however, an abundance of good literature nowadays bearing upon the general management of homes, but, unfortunately, the women who feed their infants upon salt pork and whisky do not read. Instruction upon domestic matters must be conveyed to them through some other channel. They learn a little from the nurses who accompany them on the trips down the harbor, but more adequate means should be devised for enlarging their meager knowledge. Here is a field for philanthropy to exercise itself.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS.

These are the resolutions adopted by the 500 planters and merchants assembled a few days ago in Donaldsonville, La. There does not seem to be much democratic free-trade sentiment expressed:

WHEREAS, Recent adverse tariff legislation and threats of free sugar clearly indicate that the dominant faction of the national democratic party is bent upon a policy that will lead to the destruction of our industries and the impoverishment of our people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we cannot in justice to ourselves vote for any candidate to represent us in congress who is not pledged to the protection of sugar, rice, lumber, salt and all other great American industries. And be it further

RESOLVED, That our candidate must be free to vote for a speaker of the house and to effect an organization favorable to protection, no matter to what political party said speaker may belong.

PERSERVATION OF RAILROAD TIES.

An experiment on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, dating back to 1881, which shows that 40 per cent of 50 Colorado pine ties were yet in that track after 11.83 years' exposure, indicates that the average life of ties treated by the zinc tannin process will not be less than 12 years.

Unprepared oak ties cost about 53 cents each, and some 25 cents more for hauling, distributing and haying, making a total of 78 cents each. Hence, as they last 8 years, their average annual cost is 9.66 cents. The Burnettized ties are said to cost 72 cents each under the like conditions, and, as they last 12 years, the average annual charge is 6 cents, thus indicating an economy of 3.66 cents per year per tie, or, when 2,640 are laid per mile, of $96 per year per mile of track.

Ingals says that "political leaders in this country are cowards," and it certainly looks so when a president permits a tariff bill of "perfidy and dishonor" to become a law, instead of defeating it by the courageous use of the veto power.—Mist.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

The results of investigations dealing with the serious question of tuberculosis in cattle from both economical and sanitary stand-points are embodied in an important report of the Agricultural Department prepared by Theobald Smith, chief of the animal patholy division. It reviews the examinations, discusses the history and character of tuberculosis, and presents many valuable suggestions for the diagnosis and prevention of the disease. The report in substance is as follows:

"In making tests the temperature of the inspected animal should be taken every two hours, at least six or seven times before making the injections, as without a knowledge of the variations before the injections it is frequently impossible to estimate correctly the value of the elevations of temperature of an animal, which, during the course of the day, is frequently so great that if the variation is not determined and the temperature is taken only once before a tuberculosis injection it is merely a matter of chance if a high temperature, natural to the animal and independent of the tuberculin injection, is not erroneously taken for a reaction. The most convenient place for an injection is the side of the neck where the skin is thin, and a large, strong needle gives much more satisfaction than a small, fine one. Seven or eight hours after the injection the temperature should then be taken, and from then on every two hours until a decided reaction, continuous during several hours, has occurred, or until eighteen or twenty hours have passed since the time of the injection."

The report suggests that a careful inspection of all dairy herds, with the object of detecting and removing all advanced cases of tuberculosis, and especially of cows with diseased parts, would probably exclude the sale of most infected milk. Observations show that occasionally the presumably mixed milk of dairies may contain enough tubercule bacilli to prove fatal to guinea pigs in two months.

"To attack tuberculosis as it exists at present," continues the report, "is a most difficult problem, and no single measure, however sweeping, is likely to be successful. The present wide dissemination of the disease and its prevalence among their domesticated animals, as dogs, cats, horses and, above all, its prevalence among man, makes the complete extinction of the malady an unrealizable problem. Infection through the air is the most serious problem to be dealt with. A question of such practical consequence is the effect of repeated infections. That cattle may be infected more than once is self-evident. The more frequent infections the more rapid the disease and the speedier the danger to other animals. The fewer the tubercule bacilli in the air, the more reduced the danger. It is highly probable that cattle may under conditions inhale a few tubercule bacilli without permanent injury. The importance of reducing the amount of infection in a herd by all possible means, and keeping it permanently reduced, is one necessary condition for the successful eradication of tuberculosis."

The summarized facts bearing on tuberculosis in the lungs of cattle are:

"Primary infection through the air is more frequent under existing conditions than any other mode of infections; early stages of the disease may consist of glandular affections only; extent and rapidity of the disease depends, at least in part, upon the number of tubercule bacilli inhaled either within short or long periods of time; tuberculosis of the lungs is not necessarily associated with any other recognizable lung affection as a pre-existing, favoring condition. Tuberculosis of the liver is probably in most cases a result of food infection. Tuberculosis of the membrane seems to cause less damage to the animals affected. It takes place principally by escape of bacilli from some forms of the disease situated under one of the serum coverings, as lungs, liver, intestines and associated lymph glands. It does not appear probable that organs are invaded to any extent by tuberculosis starting on their serum covering. The tubercule bacilli appear to be usually carried in lymph channels with the current, but a case of evidently retrograde movement of the bacilli has been noticed. The virtue of tuberculosis does not vegetate in the blood, its presence there being accidental. In the more advanced stage of the disease infection of the blood may occur repeatedly.

"Generalized infection may be recognized by the discovery of disease in organs not accessible to the virus in any other way than through the circulation or in the lymph glands of such organs. Tuberculosis of the subcutaneous lymph glands and of those situated in the muscular tissue of the trunk and limbs is universally accepted as indicative of the generalized disease. Such glands may be infected from without, but infection through wounds of the skin is quite rare. Generalized infection, both chronic and acute, has obtained considerable attention owing to its important bearing on the infectiousness of meat and milk.

"In all cases of generalized disease the milk should be regarded as dangerous. The difficulty, from a practical standpoint, lies in the recognition of the generalized infection during life. With the meat the question is simple and resolves itself into thorough inspection of every carcass at the abattoir by trained inspectors, and with the living animal there are only a few guides, such as the conditions of the udder lymph glands or fragment of some superficial lymph glands.

"The region of the throat and of the small intestines are more likely to absorb tubercule bacilli early in life than later on, while the lungs seem to become, with age, the preferred seat of the disease. Demonstration of this assumption is complicated by the fact that calves are more exposed to food infection than adult animals, because of the dangers of tubercule bacilli in the milk. There is every reason to believe that most of the tuberculosis of cattle is not demonstrated at or before birth, but is contracted by contagion later on in life. Cattle owners should pay strict attention to the condition of udders, a disease which is particularly dangerous because the milk at first appears normal for some weeks, and, therefore, would be used with impunity. With this disease the only danger to other herds lies in direct contact or in the transfer of a diseased animal or of milk from such an animal. The greatest danger exists in the immediate surroundings of the infected, and loses itself as the distance increases.

"In order to control any infectious disease it is of the utmost importance to recognize in the living animal not only advanced stages, but even the slightest infection. It is essential that the tuberculin test be repeated not later than after an interval of six months, so as to reveal cases not detected at the first test."

In recommending general sanitary measures the report concludes:

"Cattle-owners should become familiar with the general nature of tuberculosis, thereby lifting themselves above the plane where quackery and specifics abound, and understand precisely what to expect after the disease has entered the herd, and how to meet the demands of public health. Sanitary precautions should begin with the removal of diseased and suspected animals.

"Attention should be paid to the stables, and owners should look out for the inhalation disease so common in tuberculosis cattle. Each animal should have plenty of room, always occupy the same place, and be housed as little as possible. The infection of food and waters has been cautioned against. Much of the difficulty which arises when radical measures for the repression of the disease are discussed is the economic value of the cattle products, the meat and milk. The investigations show that the milk of tuberculosis animals is not so frequently infected as supposed.

"Milk of animals in the earliest stages of the disease, and with perfect udders, does not contain tubercule bacilli. Only those showing signs of labored breath and emancipation should be gravely suspected and their milk excluded at once from sale. The relative danger of the stable air to human beings is another phase of the question that should not be overlooked."

The increase in the public debt between January 1, 1893, and August 1, 1894, was $80,000,000. So much for the fear of free trade and its relief of the burden of taxation from the plain people. Further, under republican administrations, we were in the habit of paying off a liberal slice of the public debt.

The Kansas City Journal gets off the following at the expense of Governor Flower: "When I was a boy," says Governor Flower, "ten mills made a cent; but for the past year a hundred mills haven't made a cent." Governor Flower is considerable of a partisan, but he will give his party a dig now and then.

The treasury statement for August shows a surplus of receipts over expenditures, owing to the unusually heavy collections due to the anxiety of the sugar and whisky folks to escape the effects of the new tariff law, for which a splendid opportunity was made by Cleveland's delay in the matter.

In America the pocket handkerchief is used as a decorative object. It is the vehicle for displaying a bit of color, delicate embroidery or lace. It is said that the French, with a truer sense of the fitness of things, make the handkerchief as inconspicuous as possible.

It cost Klamath county $450 to have the books expert.

OVER THE STATE.

The postal clerks want more salary these times.

Linn county is investigating the propriety of putting steel cages into her jail.

Hood River is agitating the question of holding a horticultural fair this fall.

The Cottage Grove, Lane county, Echo-Leader has found prosperity. It has enlarged to be an eight column sheet.

Fully 3000 gallons of huckleberries were gathered near Crater lake, Jackson county, this season, some 600 persons doing the picking.

At the Salem flouring mills flour is now quoted at $2.60 per barrel. Bran has dropped to $12 and shorts and chop each $14 per ton loose or a dollar more in sacks.

An Independence, Polk county, man offers fifty acres of land, valued at $2,500, toward a bonus to induce the Portland Sugar beet Company to locate its factory at that town.

Captain Goodin, who was tried by a court martial at Vancouver recently charged with drunk[illegible] acquitted. It seems he d[illegible] icating liquor. It was a[illegible] quality, but of quantity.

A Miss Flendermyer, o[illegible] Portland, aged 22 years, craze[illegible] the pain of a felon, was lost to [illegible] friends, and for two days she al[illegible] lessly wandered around the Peninsula —Thursday and Friday.

Two-thirds interest in the Molly Hill ledge on Mount Reuben was sold last week to Jacob Kamm, of Portland, for $3000. George Kearns, of Grants Pass, and Willis Kramer, of Myrtle Creek, own the other third.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. L. Skinner, widow of the late Judge A. A. Skinner, died at Eugene, Friday, aged 82 years. She was a pioneer of 1847, coming in the same train with ex-Governor Moody and Hon. S. R. Thurston.

Hon. Geo. Rinearson, representative-elect from Clackamas county, was struck fair in the forehead by a bullet from a careless hunter's gun. The shot was nearly spent so that it did not penetrate. The call was too close to be enjoyable.

A man riding a bicycle across the Oregon City suspension bridge a few days ago let the thing run away with him. The bridge is not level, and, having no brake on his wheel, the down grade exerted an accelerating influence. The machine was ruined and the rider badly bruised.

A Clackamas county millman, instead of building a dam and digging a race to carry water to his mill, has bored a tunnel from the foot of a series of rapids to a point beneath his mill, through which he leads the water away after it has turned his wheel. Thus he avoids the expense of maintaining a dam.

Portland is rocked from center to circumference by the threatened passage of a license law by the city council licensing almost every industry in the city. A man may not sell goods without a license. A church cannot have an entertainment without paying to the city a license of ten dollar per night.

A great fire occurred in Portland last Sunday. Property valued at $1,000,000 was destroyed. Albina was the scene of the conflagration. The wind was high and the department was taken at a disadvantage The loss is not to Portland alone, but to the whole state, as it involves storage and transportation facilities. The warehouses and wharves cannot be replaced this season in time for use.

The Boys and Girls Aid Society has 33 children at its home, a greater number than can be cared for at this time. The county is helping in the matter by paying board at private families. Among the children for adoption or indenture now on hand are very desirable girls from 4 to 11 years of age; also boys the same age, and one baby girl and one baby boy. Applications for any of these will be thankfully received by the superintendent at the city board of charities between 9 and 10 a. m.

A scientist says: "bad roads cause insanity." No wonder the lunatic asylums are full and running over. One of these dark days a plank will be inserted into political platforms favoring "road reform" and the politician who doesn't stand upon it will get left. The country depends upon the farmer for its wealth and yet allows them to be mired upon impassable roads fully one-third of the year. It spends $18,000,000 this year to make good rivers for commerce, but not a dime for good roads.

Her Husband's Ashes.

It is solemnly stated that Mrs. Edmund Yates carries about with her wherever she goes the ashes o her late lamented husband, who, it will be remembered, was cremated. They are enclosed in an air-tight receptacle, and this is fitted into a little traveling bag made for the purpose.