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. XXIII. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1895. No. 5.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor	Wm. P. Lord
Secretary of State	Harrison R. Kincaid
Treasurer	Phillip Metschan
Supt. Public Instruction	G. M. Irwin
State Printer	W. H. Leeds
Supreme Court	Chas. E. Wolverton
	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. R. Beaumer
	T. G. Todd
Clerk	R. B. Goodin
Sheriff	H. P. Ford
Recorder	E. L. McCormick
Treasurer	J. W. Sappington
Assessor	George H. Wilcox
School Superintendent	W. A. Bond
Surveyor	L. E. Wilkes
Coroner	W. D. Wood

CITY OFFICERS.

Board of Trustees	S. B. Huston, Mayor
	E. C. Brown
	Jos. Downs
	F. J. Bailey
	J. H. Stanley
	I. E. Hurst
	J. P. Tamissie
Recorder	D. W. Dobbins
Treasurer	G. W. Patterson
Marshal	W. Redmond
Justice of Peace	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.

PHŒNIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. OF P., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcomed to lodge meetings.
D. W. DOBBINS, C. C.
W. J. PARTLOW, R. 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.
J. I. KNIGHT, N. G.
D. M. C. GAULT, 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.

A. O. U. W.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W., meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening in the month.
P. H. BAUGHMAN, M. W.
J. I. KNIGHT, Recorder.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT No. 24, I. O. O. F., meets on second and fourth Fridays of each month.
R. B. GOODIN, 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 HUMPHREYS, N. G.
MRS. MAY GREER, Sec'y.

P. of H.

HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month.
BRUE SCROFIELD, Master,
ANNIE DUBBIN, 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.
MINTIE HUMPHREYS, Pres't.

WASHINGTON COUNTY ROD AND Gun Club meets in Morgan Block every second Thursday of each month, at 8 P. M.

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. JAMES ADAMS, C. T.
W. H. GAULT, 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, R. L. Shelley, pastor, Baseline and Fifth. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. SundaySchool, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8:00 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E., Sunday, 7:00 p. m.

M. E. CHURCH, H. P. Webb, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 A. M. League meeting every Sunday at 6:30 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 10 a. m.; prayer meeting every Wednesday evening; teachers meeting every Sunday evening. H. L. Pratt, pastor.

COERNELIUS 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. WIDSTEAD, Pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HILLSboro, corner Third and Fir. Preaching second and fourth Sabbath, morning and evening; Sunday school every Sunday at 10 A. M. REV. SCHOFIELD, Pastor.

TUALATIN PLAINS PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Regular preaching, Sundays, 11 o'clock A. M; Sunday school, 10 o'clock A. M. W. H. DIERDORFF, Pastor.

CATHOLIC SERVICES WILL BE held at the residence of Mr. H. Untenahrer on the last Friday in each month at 10 A. M.
REV. E. D. DONNELLY, Pastor.

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.

De Witt's Colic and Cholera cure never disappoints, never fails to give immediate relief. It cures just as sure as uyo take it. W. E. Brock.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

BENTON BOWMAN, Notary Public. W. D. SMITH.

SMITH & BOWMAN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
[HILLSBORO, OREGON.]
OFFICE: Rooms 6 and 7, Morgan block.

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

W. N. BARRETT, L. S. 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.

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 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, B. 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: at residence, east of Court House, where he will be found at all times when not visiting patients.

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

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.

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

Between the age of 14 and 17 youths are enlisted as apprentice boys and serve their time on training ships like the old St. Mary, before she was presented to the City of New York and the Alliance, which left last month with a crew of these apprentice boys for a cruise in European waters. On board the ships the boys are taught seamanship in all its branches, and when qualified are enlisted in the regular service. A boy over 17 and not yet 21 is too old to take such a course, and is not old enough to enlist as a landsman in the navy. So the authorities' who must have some strict rules to govern their action, have decided upon these ages as the limits.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN AMOUNTS OF $500 and upward, long time, at 8 per cent, on improved farm property. Call, or address, Room 205, Commercial Block, Second and Washington streets, Portland, Or. 3-7

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Better Than Pills

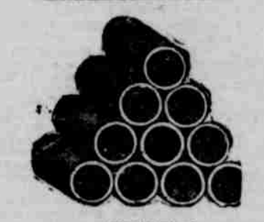
"As old as the hills" and never excelled. "Tried and proven" is the verdict of millions. Simmons Liver Regulator is the only Liver and Kidney medicine to which you can pin your faith for a cure. A mild laxative, and purely vegetable, acting directly on the Liver and Kidneys. Try it. Sold by all Druggists 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 keep it in my medicine chest in these parts." 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.

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

Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT all county warrants endorsed prior to June 1, 1895, are now payable at the office of County Treasurer, and interest will cease on same after June 14, 1895.
Dated at Hillsboro, Or., June 13, 1895.
3-5 J. W. SAPPINGTON, County Treasurer.

Premature ness means Impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.
This new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges.
Send for circulars and testimonials. Address HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Junction Stockton, Market & Ellis Sts. San Francisco, Cal.

FORECASTS WORTH MILLIONS.

Uncle Sam's prophets are not without honor in their own country. What they have to say about prospective rain or shine is eagerly listened to by 70,000,000 of people every day. Of course, not being divinely inspired, their forecasts do not always prove correct; but in a great majority of instances they are endorsed by subsequent events, and that they are the means of saving immense sums of money every year is beyond a doubt.

Bankers and brokers all over the country closely watch the weather predictions. Obviously, whatever affects crops, commerce or business in general affects them. Commission merchants and shippers of perishable produce find the forecasts of great value. One of the largest beef shipping concerns in the United States has recently declared that the prophecies give most important help in running meat cars between cities. The cars are regulated by the forecasts of temperature. It is the same with fruit. A car load of fruit, even after it has started, may, in case of a warning from the weather bureau, be detained at some point on the way and thus escape extreme and trying temperatures.

Besides thus regulating the temperature of freight cars, the forecasts are used by railway companies for controlling the temperature of passenger cars, especially on through trains. Speaking on this point not long ago a railroad official said: "The predictions enable us to determine the length of our trains, to arrange for extra supplies of fuel, to take precautions in the care of engines and to prevent the freezing of the water supply." In like manner the prophecies are employed for maintaining equable and comfortable temperatures in large office buildings.

The Johns Hopkins hospital, in Baltimore, covers perhaps as large an area heated from a single furnace room as can be found anywhere. The problem of heating and ventilating so many wards and rooms is far from being an easy one. Much is at stake; indeed, sometimes the recovery and life of the patient depend upon the preservation of a proper temperature. In this instance the reports of the weather bureau are most useful to the engineer in charge, who makes them a basis for his orders as to the amount of hot water which will be needed to make the heating of the wards absolutely uniform.

The weather bureau gave warning of the fearful storm which caused such great loss of life and property in Louisville, on March 27, 1890. The calamity occurred about 8:30 p. m., and was over in a few minutes. Shortly before the tornado there came a heavy rain, followed by a hail storm, with lightning. The storm wiped out in a few moments about five churches, the Union Railway depot, three schools, thirty-two factories, 266 stores and 532 residences within the city limits. The loss of property was estimated at over $2,000,000. Seventy-six people were killed and over 200 injured.

The famous "sea island storm" of August, 1893, fulfilled a prediction of the weather bureau. It caused the loss of nearly 1,200 lives. The impression made upon the public mind by this catastrophe was so marked that the warnings issued in the autumn of 1894 obtained more attention than usual. Thus, in the case of the tropical hurricane of September 24-29, 1894, 1089 vessels, valued at $17,000,000, remained in port. In the hurricane of October 8-10, 1894, the records show that 1,210 vessels, valued at $19,000,000, heeded the warning. Within, then, a period of a little more than two weeks the forecasts were instrumental in saving from more than likely disaster 2,305 vessels, valued at $36,00,000. Thanks to these warnings, also, ripening crops, accumulated stores and supplies, goods gathered for shipment and goods in transit were removed to places of safety.

During the early frosts of 1891, just at harvest time, when the wheat crops of Northern Dakota and Minnesota required a week or ten days to mature, extensive preparations were made by the farmers to avert injury from frost. Material for smudge fires was collected and made to be fired on receipt of the frost warning. Through the co-operation of the telegraph service, the warning was widely spread, and at the proper time the fires were lighted and many millions of bushels of grain were saved. In the far South, in the same season, 75 per cent of the vegetable and fruit crops was protected by smudge fires kindled at the approach of cold weather.

Not of least importance are the forecasts to the canal interests. A large raft of lumber, for instance, is passing through a canal into a river. Warning of a cold wave is received; the raft is drawn back into the canal and thus saved from being cut to pieces by running ice. Cattlemen find the warnings of great value. Special warnings are sent to growers of cranberries. Fuel companies find it to their interest to watch carefully the forecasts. At Pittsburgh the shipment of coal by river, amounting to many millions of dollars annually, is to a large degree controlled by information received from the weather bureau. During the winter of 1890-91 ice was harvested before it had reached the average thickness because of timely warning of a thaw.

An out-of-the-way instance of benefit received is testified to by an official of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. A train loaded with wet sand was waiting on a siding, and, as it was not to be used for two or three days, the necessity for unloading was not considered immediate. A cold-wave warning was received, and the cars were emptied as quickly as possible. Had this not been done without delay, the sand could not have been unloaded for several weeks.—Cor. Globe-Democrat.

AFRICA'S GREAT LAKES.

What is called the great equatorial chain of African lakes includes the following: Albert Nyanza, lying under the equator, 2500 feet above the sea level, 150 by 40 miles, discovered by Baker, 1864; to the east of it, Victoria Nyanza, 3,800 feet above sea level, 300 by 200 miles, discovered by Speke, 1858. South of the Albert Nyanza is the Albert Edward Nyanza, connected to it by the Semliki River, discovered by Stanley. South again is Tanganyika, 2700 feet above sea level, 400 by 50 miles, discovered by Burton, 1858, explored by Livingstone, Stanley, Thomson and Cameron; to the east of the south port of Tanganyika, the curious salt lake Rukwa, or Hikwa. Southeast is Nyassa, 1500 feet above sea level, 358 by 38 miles, discovered by Livingstone, 1859; southeast of Nyassa is the small Shirwa; far to west, Moero, 65 by 60 miles, explored by Livingstone, 1867; and south of it, Bangweolo, or Bemba, 3600 feet above sea level, 150 by 75 miles, discovered by Livingstone, 1868. Lake Nyassa and the Zambesi present great facilities for penetrating the interior of Africa. A steamer runs up to the Zambesi and the shire to Katunga, 300 miles, thence a road leads past the rapids to the head of Murchison Falls, sixty-five miles; thence another steamer sails to Karonga, near the northern extremity of Nyassa, 420 miles; and thence a road runs to Tanganyika, 210 miles. Lakes Samburu and Bahringo lie to the northeast of Victoria Nyanza. East of the south end of Victoria Nyanza are two lakes discovered by Baumann, 1892. To the east of the great bend of the Niger is the remarkable Lake Chad, which is, to a large extent, a huge swamp varying in width.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

People now generally begin to see what was quite obvious long ago, to the careful and well-informed observer, namely, that the Cuban rebellion is not a mushroom growth. That it did not, like Jonah's gourd, grow in a night. I had exceptionally good opportunities for studying the course and character of the rebellion of 1868. I personally knew many of the patriots who were engaged in it. Nothing could exceed their courage, endurance, patience under suffering, and devotion to their native land. I remember what they suffered and endured for ten long years, and I felt sure that that bloody and unsuccessful attempt had taught them wisdom, and that they would not make another venture till they felt sure of their grounds. In spite of a muzzled press and a silenced telegraph; in spite of shameless Spanish audacity, all the indications point to the strong probability that the insurgents are making constant headway and have a better hope of success than ever before. Campos has evidently abandoned his campaign of bribery and realized that what is won is to be won with steel and not with gold. The refusal of the Spanish authorities to create good roads for internal communication is the curse that has come home to roost. The general-in-chief moves from place to place by water. The troops can not readily penetrate those fastnesses of the woods and mountains which furnish for the rebels natural places of retreat and refuge. The yellow fever will soon begin its deadly work, and the reluctance of the Spanish soldier to serve in Cuba has developed a system of military despotism and cruelty which is a fitting rival to the Chinese punishment visited upon its unsuccessful soldiers. Very possibly the fate of Cuba will be decided within the current year.

Most medical men consider that a cold bath every morning is apt to do more harm than good to any but persons of a very vigorous constitution. The sensible thing to do is to see that the temperature of the water in cold weather is not lower than that of the air. A daily bath is a most healthful practice; but it should not be so cold as to give a shock to the system.

There is great danger in neglecting colic, cholera and similar complaints. An absolutely prompt and safe cure is found in De Witt's Colic and Cholera cure. W. E. Brock.

A STRANGE PRESIDENTIAL INCIDENT.

From my balcony window at the Bates I looked out upon a throng of happy and contented people. It is the same window at which sat the great soldier, Grant, the statesman, Hendricks, and other distinguished men of national renown, while at the same moment Andrew Johnson, on the little balcony, addressed a howling mob of political partisans. I have reason to remember that occasion, for I stood in the mob below. Johnson was "swinging round the circle," making a futile bid for the presidential nomination. Grant, then General of the army, bore him company. Thousands of excited men blocked the broad thoroughfare below, compelled to listen to Johnson and yelling for Grant. The Hendricks Club, in campaign uniform and with flaring torches, were drawn up in the foreground, making the air resound with their shouts for Johnson. The mob was a republican mob, and extremely hostile to the Tennessee tailor who had succeeded the martyred Lincoln.

It pressed closer and closer upon the democratic contingent and the excitement grew until a hand-to-hand conflict began. Blows succeeded curses and blazing torches were laid upon heads right and left, evoking a liberal response. Then came a single pistol shot—and this was followed by a fusilade of bullets, and the mob bore down on the torchlight ranks and extinguished them and their light together. Yells and shrieks, the sound of shattered glass, the skurrying of footsteps of the timid—and down came the presidential window and out went the lights within this room. The tumult was succeeded by a deathly calm. The street was deserted in half a minute. It was at first supposed that an attempt was made to assassinate Johnson; and so it was that night heralded throughout the country. The suggestion sent a thrill of horror through the community. But it was only a street conflict, and the shattered window marked the course of a stray shot. Still, even that stray shot might easily have changed the entire political history of this country. A six-shooter in my face came pretty near changing my history. With the flash blinding my eyes and the roar of the explosion ringing in my ears I fled—and I have never made such speed since.—Indianapolis Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.

SLANG WORDS AND PHRASES.

Until the nomination of Franklin Pierce for the presidency, the word "outsider" was unknown. The committee on credentials came to make its report, and could not get into the hall because of the crowd of people who were not members of the convention. The chairman of the convention asked if the committee was ready to report, and the chairman of the committee answered: "Yes, Mr. Chairman, but the committee is unable to get inside on account of the crowd and pressure of the outsiders." The newspapers took up the word and used it.

"You are a daisy" is used by Dickens, in "David Copperfield," in the sense of calling a person a daisy in the way to express admiration and at the same time to laugh at one's credulity. Steerforth says to young Copperfield: "David my daisy, you are innocent of the world. Let me call you my daisy, as it is so refreshing to find one in these current days so innocent and unsophisticated. My dear Copperfield, the daisies in the field are not fresher than you."

"Too thin" was given currency by Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, in the United States congress in 1870. Some members had made a reply to Mr. Stephens, and the latter had his chair wheeled out in the aisle and said in that shrill, piping voice that always commanded silence: "Mr. Speaker, the gentleman's arguments are gratuitous assertions made up of whole cloth—and cloth, sir, so gauzy and thin that it will not hold water. It is entirely too thin, sir."—Boston Post.

Don't pay ten cents a pound for rock salt, simply because it is labeled "lye." The best is the cheapest. Get absolutely pure caustic in large sifting top cans labeled Red Seal Lye for making soap, spraying trees, cleaning tubs, barrels, churns, milk cans, etc. Your grocer can supply you at 12½ cents per pound, full weight cans.

The Pottery Tree.

One of the most peculiar vegetable products of Brazil is the Moquilea utilis, or pottery tree. This tree attains a height of 100 feet, and has a very slender trunk, which seldom exceeds a foot in diameter at the base. The wood is exceedingly hard, and contains a very large amount of silica, but not so much as does the bark, which is largely employed as a source of silica for the manufacture of pottery. In preparing the bark for the potter's use, it is first burned, and the residue is then pulverized and mixed with clay in the proper proportion. With an equal quantity of the two ingredients, a superior quality of earthenware is produced. This is very durable, and is capable of withstanding any amount of heat. The natives employ it for all kinds of culinary purposes. When fresh the bark cuts like soft sandstone, and the presence of the silex may be readily ascertained by grinding a piece of the bark between the teeth. When dry it is generally brittle, though sometimes difficult to break. After being burned it cannot, if of good quality, be broken up between the fingers, a mortar and pestle being required to crush it.—Scientific American.

There is one medicine that will cure immediately. We refer to De Witt's Colic and Cholera cure for all summer complaints. No delay, no disappointment, no failure. W. E. Brock.

GUNS AND BICYCLE TIRES MADE OF PAPER

The wonders in the use of paper and wood pulp seem not likely to cease soon. The latest application of paper is for the manufacture of large guns. Guns have been make from leather pulp, and these are bound with hoops of metal. The leather pulp is, of course, hardened. There is also a core of metal set inside of the gun. The lightness of the leather cannon is an essential feature. The principal aim, however, is to secure a material which has some elasticity, so that the force of a heavy discharge will be broken gradually. This seems to be obtained in cannon made from a pulpy substance. Paper pulp answers the purpose, as numerous trials and experiments have proved; it possesses more elasticity than metal, and when hardened, is nearly as tough, hence this material is useful in the manufacture of articles requiring hard, efficient and elastic properties.

The body of the gun is made of paper pulp. The core is of metal, and made very much like the cores of ordinary cannon. The exterior of the cannon is wound with wire. About five layers of copper, brass or steel wire are firmly wound on, thus binding the cannot. Outside of the covering of wire are various bands of brass. These bands are set with uprights, through which rods extend parallel with the gun. There are lock nuts on each side of the uprights, and these hold the rods in place.

The Western Stationer states that a new bicycle tire is being tried, built on the compartment plan. The arrangement is such that a series of chambers are produced in the tire, each independent of the other, so that in case the tire is punctured with a tack or a sharp piece of glass, only part of the tire will collapse and the rider of the wheel can continue on his journey. If a pneumatic tire is punctured now, the entire tire will collapse wholly, and the machine is useless until repaired. The new tires are made of pulp produced from paper stock, and are of sufficient durability to permit usage on carriage wheels as well as bicycles. It is claimed that the tires manufactured on the compartment plan are as easy riding as the most elastic rubber pneumatics.

BIRDS AND THE FARMER.

Dr. C. Hart Merriman, chief of the division of ornithology of the Agricultural Department, has just made a report on the results of his examination of the contents of the stomachs of hawks, owls, crows, blackbirds and other North American birds that are supposed to be the enemies of farmers. He shows that the popular notions about hawks and birds, for the slaughter of which many states gave bounties, are altogether erroneous. Ninety-five per cent of their food was found to be field mice, grasshoppers, crickets, etc., which were infinitely more injurious to farm crops than they. The charge against crows is that they eat corn and destroy eggs, poultry and wild birds. Examination shows that they eat noxious insects and destructive animals, and that, although 25 per cent of this food is corn, it is mostly waste corn picked up in the fall and winter. With regard to eggs, it was found that the shells were eaten to a very limited extent for the lime. Crows also eat ants, beetles, caterpillars, bugs, flies, grubs, etc., which do much damage. The cuckoos are also found to be very useful birds.—Rochester Herald.

Travelers find a safe companion in De Witt's Colic and Cholera cure. A change in drinking water and in diet often causes severe and dangerous complaints. This medicine always cures them. W. E. Brock.

Persons who are subject to diarrhœa will find a speedy cure in De Witt's Colic and Cholera cure. Use no other. It is the best that money can procure. It leaves the system in natural condition after its use. I sell it. W. E. Brock.

Over 3,000 wheelmen participated in the annual parade of the Associated Cycling clubs at Chicago the other day.

OVER THE STATE.

The elegant new residence of Judge McFadden, at Corvallis, was burned last week. It is a case of arson. The house was just nearing completion, and would have been occupied within a month. The loss is $2,500; partly covered by insurance.

The conductor of a freight train running on the O. & E. road, near Corvallis, saw a young lady hanging on a horse, by her foot being fast in the stirrup, jumped from his train, caught the horse and rescued the rider. But he did not get back on his train till it stopped for him some distance ahead. The Corvallis Times thinks there may be a romantic wedding, as provided for in the novels, since the principals in this adventure are both single.

This is Col. J. B. Eddy's description of the crickets of Eastern Oregon: "About Friday of last week the vanguard of an army of crickets appeared on the banks of the river about five miles east of Huntington. They came from the west and were journeying east. On reaching the river, the leaders plunged boldly in, and the rank and file followed. Millions floated down and were drowned, and millions more reached the opposite bank and proceeded on in an easterly direction. Every rock and stick in the stream below the point where the crickets took the water for hundreds of yards was literally covered with the insects. Where bridges cross they climb up the posts, over the bridge and on. Every garden that happens in the way is left bare of verdure. They follow the cornstalks and eat them an inch or so below the surface."

USE OF KITES IN WAR.

Tests in kite flying for military purposes have established the following facts: That a properly constructed kite can be made to fly in the very lightest breezes; that by fitting "side lines" to the kite it can be steered out of the wind course to an extent of at least 45 degrees; that in an average wind, say twelve miles an hour, a kite can lift off the ground a weight equal to three pounds per square foot area, so that a kite of 500 square feet could lift a man; that if the string of a kite carrying a weight breaks the kite forms a good parachute, and descends gently; that the length of the string is practically unlimited, since, when a kite has taken out all of the string it is able to lift, the end of the string may be affixed to a second kite, and so on; that by suitable arrangements of cords, etc., a kite may be made to fly quite steadily without any possibility of its capsizing; that on a perfectly calm day a kite can be made to float in the air so long as it is towed along at the rate of, at least, four miles an hour. It is believed that in actual warfare kites may serve as a means of communicating between bodies of troops when the usual method can not be conveniently employed. Excellent pictures of important strategic positions and movements have already been taken by making a camera-carrying kite hover over a given spot. A kite may be used for carrying a torpedo over the heads of an enemy, for communicating with a besieged place, or for raising a man, and in the last respect a large kite might be employed instead of a captive balloon. Kites, indeed, should be an indispensable auxiliary to a balloon equipment; but the advantages in their favor are so enormous that in course of time they will probably entirely supersede the balloons. The only serious objection to the employment of kites in war is the possibility of the lack of wind force; but, practically, this is not so great as might be imagined.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phœbe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results of which these are samples that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at Hillsboro Pharmacy. Regular size 50c. and $1.

The bill to prohibit treating in drinks passed by one branch of the Michigan legislature failed in the other house because a committee reported that it was unconstitutional. It is therefore still legal in Michigan to take a constitutional before breakfast at another man's expense, but it is frequently necessary to skirmish for the man.

When occasion demands its use, try De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is cooling to burns stops pain instantly, cleanses, a perfect healer for scalds or skin eruptions. W. E. Brock.