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Vol. XXIII. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1895. No. 8.

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POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:

Glenoee, 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.

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CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

K. of P.

PHŒNIX LODGE, NO. 36, 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, 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.
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.
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.
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. 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. 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.

CORNELIUS CHURCH.—Services first and third Sunday at 7 P. M.; second and fourth Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Young People' 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. WISSTRAD, 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. Unternahrer on the last Friday in each month at 10 A. M.
REV. E. D. DONNELLY, Pastor.

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"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.
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HILLSBORO PUBLISHING COMPANY

"WE ALL FEEL POLITE"

The Educational News states that once upon a time a certain mother noticed a remarkable change in the deportment of her 9-year-old son, who from a rough, noisy, discourteous boy became transformed into one of the gentlest, most courteous and considerate little fellows in the world. The children were attending the kindergarten, and the mother naturally inferred that to his teacher was due the change she was so glad to notice in him.

"Miss Smith teaches you to be polite," she remarked, making what was really an assertion in an interrogative tone.

"No, she never teaches us one bit about it," was the instant and most emphatic reply.

The mother was puzzled, for she was at a loss to account in any other way for so radical a change. A second and third attempt to discover the cause of this condition was attended with a similar result—energetic denial upon the part of the child of any instruction in the matter of courtesy.

"Well, then, if Miss Smith doesn't say anything, what does she do?" she asked at length, quite desperate in her desire for light upon the matter.

"She doesn't do anything. She just walks around, and we feel polite. We feel just polite as—as everything!" and the inquring mother was fully satisfied.

The most pleasant little pills for regulating the bowels are De Witt's Little Early Risers. Cures sick headache and constipation. Small pills, small doses. W. E. Brock.

A SILVER BASIS AND ITS EFFECT.

Mr. Frederick R. Coudert is one of the leading lawyers in this country. Such is his eminence that he is one of the advocates chosen by the United States to represent them in the great forensic struggle which took place before the commissioners appointed to arbitrate the Behring Sea matter. Mr. Coudert's views on almost any economic question are worthy of attention. A few days ago he was interviewed upon the silver question, and said:

"I have read and talked with European writers on finance, and I find that they are becoming impressed with the fact that unless European nations soon reach an agreement on this question of adopting a uniform bimetallic standard, they will have to face the certainty that the United States will do business on a silver basis. The result would be undoubtedly a financial revolution, and loss to the United States, but it would be ruin to Europe. They are beginning to realize the fact that they can not get along without us, while we can get along without them. If the worst comes to the worst, we could build a wall of silver around our country, and the world would be knocking at our doors."

These pregnant words of Mr. Coudert remind us that some months ago in these columns—on the 8th of April, 1895, to be exact—the Argonaut printed a forecast of the probable situation of the United States on a monometallic silver basis—which is what free silver coinage means. The Argonaut does not believe that it would be wise for this country, acting independently, to become a single-standard silver country; but it also does not believe in the dismal pictures of ruin presented by the single-standard gold men when forecasting the results of bimetallism. We therefore attempted to picture the conditions resulting from a single-standard silver basis in this country, basing our forecast largely on an article from the London Statist. That is a strong monometallic gold organ, and certainly could not be suspected of painting in too rosy colors a silver country's fate. But the fact remains that the dreadful pictures drawn by the gold men were not at all like those presented by the Statist. Briefly, then, our article showed that the adoption of the silver single standard would result first in a readjustment of prices, then a rise in commodities, then a rise in silver, and last of all a rise in wages. The country would then be on the same basis as Mexico.

According to an article which Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister at Washington, contributes to the June number of the North American Review, the fact that Mexico is on a silver basis does not seem to spell ruin to that country. Mr. Romero says that the silver standard in Mexico encourages very largely increased exports of domestic products. The silver standard also stimulates the development of home manufactures, the gold price of foreign commodities being so high that it pays to make such articles at home. The Mexican dollar becomes only half a dollar when the Mexican uses it in buying from foreigners. Such plants as cotton mills, smelteries, etc., are increasing every day, and some manufacturing plants are even being moved to Mexico from the United States. As to the purchasing power of the silver dollar in Mexico, it has not declined, says Mr. Romero, but is as great as it ever was. As a further result of the silver standard, he says that many Mexicans with large incomes, who used to live in Europe and spend their money there, have been compelled by the fall in silver to return to Mexico and spend their money there. They are just as rich—in Mexico—as they were before; it is only in Europe that they feel poor. But it is certainly an advantage to Mexico for them to spend their money at home. A disadvantage of the silver standard, according to Mr. Romero, is that the import duties are much diminished, because the Mexicans have ceased to import so largely of foreign countries. We do not know whether this is a disadvantage or not. A further disadvantage, he states, is the fact that the interest of the foreign debt must be paid in gold. That may be a disadvantage, but if it should force the Mexican government to borrow money at home and pay both principal and interest to its own people it would be a useful lesson. Altogether, one is forced to agree with the Review of Reviews, a most impartial journal, of high character, and with no silver leanings, when it says: "In all candor, we must confess ourselves unable to see that Mexico is placed at any serious disadvantage by her continued adherence to her single silver standard."

It is not to be supposed from the foregoing that the Argonaut advocates the assumption of the single silver standard by the United States. We believe, as we have said, that such a condition would seriously mean ruin, but it is unnecessary to make such a radical change. If the country will adhere to the system under which we were most prosperous, to-wit, bimetallism, and if it will attempt to bring about international bimetallism, the difficulty will solve itself. From the remarks of Mr. Coudert, which we quoted in the beginning of this article, it is very evident that the United States has the power to bring about international bimetallism. The nations of Europe fear us to such an extent that they would accede to an international bimetallic agreement rather than see us go on a single silver basis and win the trade of other silver countries. It is almost certain that they will all enter into such an agreement, with the possible exception of Great Britain.

And what then? Suppose Great Britain should decline. Suppose the United States entered into an agreement with the other commercial nations of Europe to adopt a single silver standard. What would be the effect of it? Silver countries would find that in selling to England they must receive silver, and in buying from England they must pay in gold. Would these countries continue to trade with England under such circumstances? Could England produce so cheaply as to compete against the advantage of silver prices in production and in payment, and still make a profit? As we have before remarked, if England should persist in remaining outside of an international bimetallic agreement, it would rebound to the advantage of the United States. This country can produce practically every commodity that the silver-using countries now purchase from England. With a similar bimetallic currency and with England on a gold basis, it would not be long before the United States had the bulk of the trade of the silver countries. It would result in the world's clearing-house being New York instead of London. We hope the international conference will result in international bimetallism. We hope that all the great commercial countries of the world will enter into this agreement. But if England should decide to stay out, as her selfishness may impel her to do, no one need be sorry, for it will mean the commercial ruin of England.—S. F. Argonaut.

PICKETT'S CHARGE AND MODERN ARMS.

At Gettysburg, in July, 1863, had the Federal troops been armed with the rifle now being issued to the U. S. infantry, and with the present improved field guns, Pickett's heroic band in the charge on the third day would have been under fire from start to finish, and the fire of massed infantry, combined with breech-loading cannon, would probably have destroyed every man in the assaulting lines. Pickett's right, when formed for the charge, was 1,800 yards from the Union lines; and the magazine rifle sight is graduated, it will be remembered, to 1,900 yards. With the weapons then in use the federals did not open with artillery on the charging Southern troops until they were within 1,100 yards of their lines, and their infantry did not fire until they were within a much closer range. In the recent war between China and Japan, it was stated that a ball fired from a Japanese rifle called the Murata, similar to the United States magazine rifle, struck a Chinese three-quarters of a mile away in the knee, and crushed it to atoms.

The improvement in field cannon has kept pace with that in small arms. It is doubtful whether troops can be held in column or mass formation within two miles of an enemy firing the present modern breech-loading field guns. The extreme range of these 3.2 and 3.6 inch caliber field guns is over five miles, and when a suitable smokeless powder is found, they may throw a projectile eight miles. Had McClellan had these guns when his lines were five miles from Richmond, he could have ruined the city. No troops can live in front of them when they are rapidly discharging shrapnel, 200 bullets to the case; and they can defend themselves without infantry support, and can be captured only by surprise, or when their ammunition is exhausted.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee in the July Century.

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.

Judge Hewitt has made the injunction restraining the location of the branch asylum at Union perpetual, holding that all state institutions should be located at Salem. An appeal will be taken to the supreme court.

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.

FREE SILVER IN MEXICO.

Mexico is a free silver country. When travelers from the United States arrive at Laredo, or at Eagle Pass, or at El Paso, they, of course, exchange their American coin for the currency of Mexico. In place of the green bills of the United States they receive the rather gaudy scrip of Mexico. For the silver of the American eagle they receive dollars which bear imprints of the eagle, serpent and cactus of this brown republic of the South. It makes them feel very wealthy. The rate of exchange is always about two for one. For fifty American dollars they receive 100 of the dollars of Mexico. It is a great thing to double money in this way. The American tourist is likely to keep his hand in his pocket and jingle his horde.

However, when he boards the Pullman to ride to the City of Mexico he finds that the fare has become $9 in Mexican money, instead of the normal and expected $4.50. The traveler discovers that he has not as yet gained anything. Still greater is his disappointment when he learns that the usual tip to the porter is 50c instead of the almost universal 25c. He exclaims that he can as yet see no benefit in this money exchange.

The Americans who earn salaries in the City of Mexico are continually crying that if they could only get their pay in American money and spend it in Mexican money they would be happy. A Mexican dollar is a good dollar with which to buy things, unless those things be imported. Then there is trouble. Pullman cars, porters and a multitude of other things which could be enumerated hereafter come very high.

If a young Mexican clerk, who is, for instance, on a salary of $60 per month, but who, nevertheless, thinks considerable of himself, as young—if this young clerk wishes to purchase a suit of clothes commensurate with his opinions he will have to spend something more than a month's salary to get it. If he wishes to buy a good pair of trousers, he is required to pay about $15. Hats are to be bought at about $10. A tie—an ordinary four-in-hand—comes at $1. A collar is a matter of 25c. The best brand costs 50c. A pair of cuffs can be obtained in exchange for 60c. Shoes, which are ordinarily of very poor quality, cost from $8 to $20. Young clerks do not become great dudes in Mexico.

It is to be noticed that the best dressed men in Mexico are not nearly so well dressed as the men of an ordinary New York crowd. Of course, one would expect the styles to be old, but then there is to be observed a certain lack of quality to the clothes, an air of being fragile about the shoes, and as for the hats, anything goes in Mexico.

The lower classes in Mexico do not wear shoes. They seem contented enough in their sandals, but if one of them should save his money in order to buy a pair of shoes it would take about ten years for him to get the required amount. That is to say, if he got paid at the usual Mexican rates.

If a man wishes to see his wife and his daughters well dressed, and in the latest Mexican style it costs him a very pretty penny. It is not in the power of the middle-class Mexican to buy gowns for the feminine part of his family, as a middle-class American can do. He would go broke shortly.

It costs 25c to get shaved in a Mexican city. However, there is one great point where the Mexicans head us. Cocktails are sold at the rate of two for a quarter. All of the good brands of whisky are at the same rate. Reduced to an American standard, this is at the rate of 6¼c per cocktail or per whisky. Beer is sold for 10c a glass—in American terms 5c a glass. The beer is not imported, but the whiskies come straight from the United States and Canada. Still, whisky is cheaper in Oaxaca or Tehuantepec than it is in Kentucky. There are quite a number of Kentucky emigrants to Mexico who do not feel that longing to return to the homes of their fathers which one would naturally expect in a true son of the blue-grass state.

Railroad fares in Mexico are usually quoted at double the mileage in the United States. That is to say, reduced to a common basis, they are equivalent. This doubling of the rates, then, does not affect the tourist from the United States, because he thinks in American coin, but it plays havoc with the Mexican citizen, who earns his money in the coin of Mexico. The passenger trains of these railroads carry first, second and third class coaches. One can find very well-mannered and sensitive people in the second-class car. As for the Pullman, it is a resort of the Americans, and of the higher, perhaps only the very swellest and most wealthy grade of Mexicans. Perhaps it should have been mentioned some distance back in this article that the lower classes can purchase pulque, the native beverage, at the rate of 3c per glass. Five glasses seem to be sufficient to floor the average citizen of the republic, so it happens that he can get howling, staggering and abusive for 15c, or, in our money, 7½c.

The author of this article is not supposed to be transfixed with admiration because of the above facility of jag. He merely recites facts. It is a national condition, for which he is in no wise responsible.

The cost of prepared foods in Mexico is, when reduced to a common basis, about the same as it is in the United States. If one goes to an American restaurant in Mexico, he gets robbed, more or less, but then this is not important. The Mexicans themselves live cheaply. However, they do not have one-eighth of the comforts and luxury that are in the ordinary little American home. Their lives in their houses are bare and scant, when measured with American firesides.

The Mexican laborer earns from 1 real (6¼c United States) to 4 real (25c United States) per day. He lives mostly on tortillas, which are beans. His clothing consists of a cotton shirt, cotton trousers, leather sandals and a straw hat. For his wages he works like a horse.—Stephen Crane, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

We recommend De Witt's Colic and Cholera cure because we believe it a safe and reliable remedy. It's good effects are shown at once in cases of cholera morbus and similar complaints. W. E. Brock.

An epidemic in a French military hospital, which was attributed to the use of American canned meats, has been found to be the result of defective drainage. The disease was complicated with lockjaw, which is more apt to be caused by the venerable horses served up for beef in Paris and Berlin than by any food prepared in this country.

HE KNOWS HOW IT FEELS.

"My experiment room was located on the first floor of the factory and divided from the main part in which light machine work was done by a low partition," says Ludwig Gutmann, in a recent interesting article on physiological effects of electricity. "There were some forty or fifty men engaged on this floor, filing, hammering, fitting, turning, etc.

"The dynamo utilized for testing was on the ground floor, and the switch controlling this, a special circuit, temporarily arrainged and brought to my room, was between my room and the transformer test room. Having finished some determinations regarding a new type of transformer, I went out and opened the switch and returned to my room. Then I carelessly opened the connectors, not expecting that on my return to the room somebody else would close the switch again, which proved to be the case in this instance. On getting hold of the primary wire of the transformer with one hand and the circuit wire with the other and pulling them out apart from the connectors, I placed myself directly in the high tension circuit. I was caught, the bare ends of the wire were held out in either hand, which, by the flow of current were closed, holding the wire, a No. 8 or 10 Brown & Sharpe, tightly in the hands.

"For an instant I was stunned; when this momentary unconsciousness passed away I found myself unable to breathe, utter a cry of assistance, or move. I was spell-bound in a crouching position. The noise around me in the shop seemed to be very weak—it was as if I was a block or more away—and the hammer blows, which generally made the shop so noisy, were very faint. I was not capable of thinking about myself, and the danger in which I was placed. All I do remember besides the faint hammering was that I felt my arms shake as if in grasp of some powerful man, in a playful exaggerated hand-shake.

"I felt the rolling action of the current impulses as they slowly approached, just as we observe the heavy waves approaching the shore on the beach.

"Suddenly the wires had burned through the skin and in some way did not make proper contact. The current was momentarily interrupted and I jumped up, or as this motion was passive one on my part, I was straightened out from my bent position by the relaxation of the muscles, while in doing so the dangerous wires dropped to the floor.

"I was free once more and after taking a deep breath I felt a glowing heat all over my body and a weakness in the limbs, just as after a fainting spell. In spite of this trouble, which had not been noticed by anybody, I continued to work—feeling ashamed of having been caught in that way. The dynamo was a 10-pole alternator, yielding at the time 1,100 to 1,150 volts while my body was in series with the primary coil across the terminals of the generator."

OVER THE STATE.

A county fair in Tillamook is talked of.

It cost $539.20 to publish the delinquent taxroll of Umatilla county.

Campers are on the Tillamook beaches this year earlier than usual.

Several carloads of hogs arrived in Pendleton last week for shipment to Omaha.

A full working creamery plant is to be one of the exhibits at the state fair this fall.

Fred McMurray, well-known in this county, escaped from the reform school July 4th, but was again taken at The Dalles.

Mart Brown, a Salem hostler, went over the road last week, by the water way. He got out of work; then drank, then——

Eight carloads of telegraph poles passed through The Dalles, Tuesday. The poles are for the line between that city and Portland.

Platzoeder & Minger shipped from Pendleton, last week, 3,000 pounds of hams, shoulders and bacon to Astoria, and the same amount of bacon and lard to Montana.

L. B. Alley recently found a large stone knife while spading in his garden, on his ranch near Nehalem. The knife is about 11 inches long, and is supposed to have belonged to a prehistoric man.

A 5-year-old child of Mrs. A. S. White, of Ontario, slipped out of bed the other night and wandered about town, creating much consternation among those that saw her, who took her for a ghost.

The census of Tillamook county is nearing completion, and the Advocate says the population is a little short of 4,000 souls. Tillamook city has about 700 people in it, a gain of 100 per cent since 1890.

The Mono, Sherman county, Observer wants all the timber cut from the Cascade mountains. Then the rain would cross the high hills to the parched plains of the Inland Empire. Such a thing might work, but it is extremely doubtful.

A child of Mr. Dallas, who is camping on Wilson river, came near being captured by a couger the other day. The animal was discovered just as it was ready to spring, by the mother of the child, who threw stones at the brute and drove it away.

Lake county's wool clip this spring was 1,000,000 pounds, and free wool has lessened that county's annual income about $100,000. The woolgrowers know the remedy and they should apply it. Free trade comes rather high in Lake county.—Klamath Falls Express.

The Times-Mountaineer is informed that grasshoppers are attacking the orchards near the The Dalles. The informant says he has seen them cluster on ripening peaches and almost devour them in a few minutes. They leave the toliage of the trees and fasten on the fruit.

A gentleman up near Buena Vista has 100 acres of wild blackberry vines on his farm, and charges 50 cents a day to each person to pick there. This week a family of eight from Independence spent a day there and picked 64 gallons, and one lady picked fifteen gallons in one day.

The Tillamook Advocate is not much scandalized because some rude boys threw firecrackers into Admiral Walker's state room at Astoria on the 4th. Well, perhaps the old tar is able to endure the rattle of explosives, but it was out of taste, and was a useless shock to the nerves of the veteran.

So far, this month, the weather in this portion of the Inland Empire has been all that could be desired. Such gradual and equable distribution of moisture, temperature and sunshine could not probably be better regulated were it within the possibility of legislation or human ingenuity to do so.—Mono Observer.

The Albany Democrat says its readers will remember a shooting affair that occurred three years ago. Charles Denny obtained a license for his marriage with Miss Mellie Smith, but she refused to marry him at the time. They met at Mr. Schmeer's, where the shooting occurred. As a result, Mr. Denny was sentenced to the penitentiary for a year. A few days ago another license was issued by County Clerk Needham, for the marriage of the same couple, and the wedding took place July 5th, at the home of H. J. Zercher.

Jack Case, Jim and Albert Pool have been arrested in Douglas county, charged with robbing the S. P. Co's train near Riddles. They have had their examination before the justice of the peace, who fixed Case's bail at $10,000 and Jim Pool's at $5,000. Albert was discharged. Case and Jim Pool were brought before the U. S. commissioner at Roseberg, but waived examination. They were held in bonds of $5,000 each to await the action of the U. S. grand jury. These they could not give, and are now in jail at Portland.