

Hillsboro Independent.

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Two Dollars.

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Vol. XXIII.

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1896.

No. 41.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor..... Wm. P. Lord
Secretary of State..... Harrison H. Kincaid
Treasurer..... Philip Metzger
Supt. Public Instruction..... G. M. Irwin
State Printer..... W. H. Lewis
Supreme Court..... Chas. E. Walcott
Judge Fifth District..... F. A. Moore
Attorney Fifth District..... W. N. Barrett

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Commissioners..... J. G. Todd
Clerk..... R. B. Goodin
Recorder..... E. L. McCormick
Treasurer..... J. W. Sappington
Assessor..... H. Wilson
School Superintendent..... W. A. Bond
Surveyor..... L. E. Wilkes
Coroner..... W. D. Wood

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Board of Trustees..... W. H. Lewis
Recorder..... Benton Bowman
Treasurer..... F. G. Mitchell
Marshal..... J. I. Knight
Justice of Peace..... J. I. Knight

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office daily:
Genesee, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Hill, at 11:20 a. m.
Going South, at 3 a. m.
Going to Portland and way-offices, at 3:35 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.

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, 7 p. m. S. C. E. short, bright, interesting and helpful. Everyone cordially welcome.
EVAN P. HUGHES, Pastor.

COINTELLEUS 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 Genesee on first and third Sunday of each month at 11 a. m.
D. S. WIGGARD, Pastor.

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, 7:30 p. m.
H. L. PRATT, pastor.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, R. L. Shelley pastor, Baseline and Third. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8:00 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday, 7:00 p. m.

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. H. L. PRATT, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, J. M. McDonald, 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 Stewards' meeting the second Tuesday evening of each month.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W., meets every first and third Friday evening in the Odd Fellows' Hall. J. H. BAUGHMAN, M. W. J. L. KNIGHT, Recorder.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 17, I. O. G. T., meets in Grange Hall every Saturday evening. Visiting members in good standing are invited to visit with the lodge. JAMES ADAMS, O. T. W. H. GAULT, Sec'y.

Daughters of Rebekah.
HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO. 54, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Saturday evening.
Mrs. JANE WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month. Mrs. M. A. HARRIS, Sec'y.

MONTEZUMA LODGE, NO. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock in I. O. F. Hall. Visiting members in good standing are invited to visit with the lodge. JAMES ADAMS, O. T. D. M. C. GAULT, Sec'y.

MEETS every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. You are cordially invited to attend its meetings.
EDNA ADAMS, Pres't.

Rathbone Sisters.
PHOENIX TEMPLE NO. 10, R. S., meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in each month at 7:30 o'clock in O. F. Hall.
Mrs. M. A. HARRIS, Sec'y.

PHOENIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. O. P., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcomed to lodge meetings.
J. M. WALL, C. C. L. A. LONO, K. of R. & S.

A. F. and A. M.
QUALITY LODGE NO. 6, F. & A. M., meets every Friday night on or after full moon of each month.
W. D. WOOD, W. M. R. CHANDLER, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOMAS H. TONGUE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: Morgan Block.

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

W. N. BARRETT, L. K. ADAMS
BARRETT & ADAMS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: Central Block, Rooms 6 and 7.

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

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.

GEO. R. HAYLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Resident agent for Royal Insurance Co.
Room: No. 13, Morgan Block.

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.

J. P. TAMMIE, M. D.,
S. P. R. SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office and residence: corner Third and Main streets. Office hours, 8:30 to 12. Telephone at residence from Brock & Selig Drugstore at all hours. All calls promptly attended.

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

F. A. BAILEY, M. D., F. J. BAILEY, R. S. M. D.,
DHS. 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. Baseline and Second streets.

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.

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.

WILKES BROS.,
ABSTRACTORS AND SURVEYORS,
LSBORO, OREGON.
Agen for Ink Lock Type Writer. Two doors

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.

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, Saws, grinders, and all kinds of smithing, Saws grinds and files; and have a large number of second-hand engines and boilers for sale. All work warranted.

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

RIBBONS AND ... CARBON PAPER

TYPENRITERS

FOR

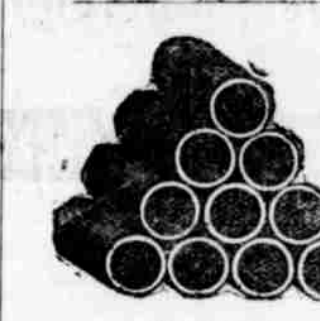
DISCREET OFFICE



"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. 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

The Intelligent Elephant.

"Speakin' about animals, to my experience the elephant is the smartest of the whole carload," said the ex-caveman. "I remember back in '96, when I was with Barnum, ole Emp'ror showed one day he could read." "Oh, come off." "I won't come off, neither. An' I'll prove it to you in about two minutes. Well, as I was sayin', the ole fellow got into a scrap with the royal Bengal tiger, and 'fore we could get 'em separated he got his trunk pretty badly clawed up. After the scrimmage was over, Emp'ror he breaks loose and starts down the street on a dead run. 'He's goin' wild,' somebody hollers. 'Don't you believe it,' says I. Now, where do you suppose that there elephant went?" "Went straight to the surgeon's," I suppose. Say, can't you get up a better yarn?" "Now, he didn't go to no surgeon's, neither. He went straight to a little portmanteau shop which had the sign out that said, 'Trunks repaired while you wait.' Of course he had made a mistake, but what do you expect of a poor dumb brute?" —London Tid-Bits.

Constipation causes more than half the ills of women. Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant cure for constipation. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

NOTICE TO ORCHARDISTS.

The State Board of Horticulture has issued this notice, which is of interest to all orchardists:

Notice is hereby given by the Oregon State Board of Horticulture that all fruit trees and plants which are found to be infested with the San Jose scale, the woolly aphis or other injurious insects, in this state, are required to be sprayed or washed before the end of March, 1896, with a solution of lime, sulphur and salt, or some other equally effective remedy which has been known to destroy these pests.

Spray No. 1.—
Unslacked lime.....30 or 40 lbs
Sulphur (best powdered)..... 20 lbs
Salt..... 15 lbs
Water to make 60 gallons

When 40 pounds instead of 20 pounds of lime are used the solution will have a whiter appearance and the operator can better detect when every limb has been properly treated with the wash.

Directions.—Place 10 pounds of lime and 20 pounds of sulphur in a boiler with 20 gallons of water, stir and boil over a brisk fire for not less than one hour and a half, or until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved.

When this takes place the mixture will be an amber color. Next, place in a cask from 20 to 30 pounds of unslacked lime, pouring over enough hot water to thoroughly slack it (being careful to keep it moist and not to spoil it by burning), and while it is boiling add the 15 pounds of salt.

When this is dissolved add to the lime and sulphur in the boiler, and boil for half an hour or more longer, when the necessary amount of water to make 60 gallons should be added.

It should then be strained through gunny cloth or burlap. When using, it should be frequently and well stirred. In applying this wash a strong rubber hose and a nozzle having a rubber orifice or plate should be used, as those made of brass are soon worn out by the action of the lime. Apply lukewarm.

Spray No. 2.—
Sulphur.....100 lbs
Lime..... 100 lbs
Blue vitriol..... 8 lbs

Directions.—Place 100 pounds sulphur and 80 pounds lime in a boiler with about 100 gallons water, and boil slowly until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved. Dissolve 8 pounds blue vitriol in hot water, add to the remainder of the slacked lime, and mix the whole together. When ready to spray, take one pound of the mixture to two and one-half gallons of hot water, for winter use, applying lukewarm. This formula may be used for a summer spray by using one pound of the mixture to 8 or 10 gallons of water.

Directions for use.—Spray when the trees are dormant, or as soon as the leaves fall, and again in the spring before the buds swell. A good force pump should be used, and care must be taken to thoroughly cover the infested trees with the mixture.

For Codlin Moth.—To amount of ingredients given, add one-half pound Paris green and one-half pound London purple, and water enough to make 300 gallons. In mixing Paris green, first mix it with water to the consistency of a paste, before adding to the mixture, and keep constantly stirred when applying.

Every interested person, of the state of Oregon, is urged to co-operate with the Board to see that all infested trees are cleaned, by taking notice of places where these pests exist, and inform the owners of the importance and manner of treatment.

Should any person or party neglect or refuse to treat or disinfect their infested premises, they will be dealt with according to law.

J. H. CALDWELL, Pres.
GEO. L. SARGENT, Sec.
HENRY E. BOSCH,

Commissioner for First District embracing Multnomah, Clackamas, Yamhill, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook counties.

(Office of the Board,) 7 Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon.

The portion of section 10, of the act creating the State Board of Horticulture, relating thereto, reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the several members of the Board, and of the secretary, under their direction, whenever they shall deem it necessary, to cause an inspection to be made of any orchards, nurseries, trees, plants, vegetables, vines, or any fruit packing house, storeroom, salesroom, or any other place within their districts, and if found infested with any pests, diseases, or fungous growths injurious to fruits, plants, vegetables, trees or vines, or with their eggs or larvae, liable to spread to other places or localities, or of such nature as to be a public danger, they shall notify the owner or owners, or persons in charge of, or in possession

of such articles, things or places, that the same are so infested, and shall require said persons to eradicate or destroy said insects or pests, or their eggs or larvae, or to treat such contagious, within a certain time to be specified in said notice. Said notices may be served upon the person or persons, or any of them, owning, having charge, or having possession of such infested place, article, or thing, by any member of the Board, or by the secretary thereof, or by any person deputed by said Board for that purpose, or they may be served in the same manner as a summons in an action at law. Such notice shall contain directions for the application of some treatment approved by the commissioners for the eradication or destruction of said pests, or the eggs or larvae thereof, or the treatment of contagious diseases or fungous growths. Any and all such places, orchards, nurseries, trees, plants, shrubs, vegetables, vines, fruit, or articles thus infested are hereby declared to be a public nuisance. And whenever any such nuisance shall exist at any place in the state, on the property of any owner or owners, upon whom, or upon the person in charge or possession of whose property, notice has been served as aforesaid and who shall have failed or refused to state the same within the time specified in such notice; or on the property of any non-resident or any person and the owner or owners of which cannot be found by the resident member of the Board, or the secretary, after diligent search within the district, it shall be the duty of the Board, or the members thereof in whose district said nuisance shall exist, or of the secretary under his or their direction, to cause such nuisance to be at once abated, by eradicating or destroying said insects or pests, or their eggs or larvae, or by treating or disinfecting the infested or diseased articles. The expense thereof shall be a county charge, and the county court shall allow and pay the same out of the general fund of the county. Any and all sums so paid shall be and become a lien on the property and premises from which said nuisance shall have been removed or abated, in pursuance of this act, and may be recovered by a suit in equity against such property or premises; which suit to foreclose such liens shall be brought in the circuit court of the county where the premises are situate, by the district attorney in the name and for the benefit of the county, making such payment or payments. The proceedings in such cases shall be governed by the same rules as far as may be applicable, as suits to foreclose mechanics' liens, and the property shall be sold under the order of the court and the proceeds applied in like manner. The Board is hereby invested with the power to cause such nuisances to be abated in a summary manner.

Mr.....
You are hereby notified that complaint has been made that fruit pests exist, and that there is upon your premises (.....), which are infested with (.....). The said (.....) must be disinfected with solutions given herewith and placed in your possession, or any other known disinfectant, which will effect the destruction of said pests. You are ordered to proceed and have..... days from date of this notice.

Signed.....
Address..... District.
Date..... 1896.

"State here upon what the pests have been seen as, 'Orchard,' 'Fruit Boxes,' 'Trees,' etc.
Give name of pest, if known.

Newspaper Men.
Every profession has its code of honor. That code is always based upon confidence and trust. I see more reporters and often than any ten men in the universe. They breakfast, dine, sup and sleep with me, or, practically, that is what it amounts to. They come to me blue-penciled at all hours of the day and night for a revelation which they must take back in some form or be discredited at the office. It is often a matter when it is important to me, in justice to the interests which I represent or the people who trust me, not to reveal, but when, as often happens, something can be said which will reach over the important crisis by a suggestion of facts, and the situation can only be understood by a full explanation, the reporter hears in confidence the story, and then the line drawn beyond which he must not go, and never has that confidence been misplaced nor the line overstepped.—Chauncey M. Depew.

It is not only so, it must be so. One Minute Cough Cure sets quickly, and that's what makes it go. W. E. Brock.

"My baby had croup and was saved by Shiloh's Cure," writes Mrs. J. B. Martin, of Hartsville, Ala. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

SHERMAN AND THE TARIFF.

Senator Sherman, on Tuesday last, shook off whatever of partisanship he may sometimes feel and arose to the dignity of the statesman. The house tariff bill was under discussion. Sherman uttered these burning paragraphs:

"It is a disgrace to our civilization, it is a disgrace to the country itself that we are now expending \$30,000,000 a year more than the receipts of the government, and that the congress now in session, with both houses armed with power to furnish the revenue is idle and refuses to act. I will vote for a tax on tea, on coffee, on anything to meet this deficiency, and I say that if the present congress does adjourn in the face of the declaration now made to us, of statements by the president of the United States, and of the secretary of the treasury, that we are going on day by day like a careless spendthrift, to involve the country in debt, selling bonds when it is the duty of congress at once to supply the revenue."

"The president asserts that we do not need any more revenue," said another.

"I do not care what the president says," replied Sherman.

"I thought so," remarked Peffer.

"Every man within the sound of my voice knows that we need more revenue," continued Sherman.

"There is a statement showing that since the first day of July, and up to the present month of February, 1896, there has already been a deficiency in the current revenue of \$20,000,000, and that before the end of the fiscal year, at the same ratio, the amount of deficiency will be \$30,000,000. If such a condition should occur in Great Britain or any other country where they have a parliamentary law, it would dethrone any party in power, and an immediate effort would be made to increase the income tax or to provide some other form of taxation to meet the current expenses. Yet now, and every day and every hour since the passage of the present law, and even before, in view of its passage, we have been running in debt and increasing our debts. There is no occasion for it. A tax on tea and coffee would be paid cheerfully by the people of the United States: Any tax whatever, the most obnoxious that could be collected, would be supported by the people of the United States rather than to see the funded debt increased. Already \$263,000,000 of bonds have been issued during the present administration. The issuance of the great body of these bonds was necessary by a deficiency of revenue, and as for the remainder, it was caused by the doubt whether, under this process of financing, we should be able to maintain the standard of our money in this country.

"Any private citizen who would pursue such a course in his financial affairs, however rich he might be, would soon lose his credit and his reputation for solvency and good sense. There is no poverty in this country, no unwillingness to pay taxes, no reason why taxes should not be levied, and if the taxes proposed by the bill are not right, let us, in the name of heaven, provide others. It is sufficient for us to know that our duty is not yet performed, and that if the senator from Vermont does not, I will, at the proper time and under proper circumstances, move to take up the bill and then see what the defects are.

"Every senator here appreciates the necessity for increasing revenue; every senator knows that the hopes and expectations of the president and secretary of the treasury, as made in their reports, have been erroneous, not from any wilful design on their part, but because they did not see the natural tendency of a course of measures which every day left the government more and more in debt, and every month the necessity."

"Why does not the senator from Ohio advise the treasury department to coin the \$55,000,000 seigniorage and the balance of the silver that lies in the treasury idle, and utilize it to answer the purposes of the treasury?" asked Harris.

"The senator from Tennessee," replied Sherman, "wishes to divert me to the question of free coinage of silver. That has been tried and tested, and if ever that question met its final solution, it was in the house of representatives, freshly elected by the people, where, by a majority of almost two to one, the judgment of the house of representatives, the representatives of the people, from equal and exact districts throughout the country, pronounced their denunciation of the most foolish and dangerous policy of departing from the now lawful standard of money in the country.

"Sir, it is not enough for the senator to say to me that the senate should provide a remedy by providing for the free coinage of silver, where the fact is that ten states, whose twenty senators voted for the free coinage of silver, contain a less population than two-thirds of the

state of Ohio. The senate does not represent the people. It represents the states, and rightfully so, and I do not complain about it. But, in the house of representatives the people are represented according to their numbers in every portion of the United States. Let me prophesy to my honorable friend that his remedy will never be so strong in the future as it has been in the past. In my judgment, the sober conviction of the people of the United States will settle in favor of having the best standard that can be found or that is yet known as the standard of value with ample paper money, always maintained at par with gold, to circulate in all parts of the country freely, and without danger of its breaking up.

"Mr. President, I have said a great deal more than I intended to say. I will merely add that I shall not consider my duty in the senate discharged during the present session until some action is taken according to the request of the president and the secretary of the treasury—not their form of action, but until we give them, as the executive department of the government, sufficient money collected from the people of the United States to carry on the expenses of the government."

HARRISON ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In none of his papers upon "The Country of Ours" has ex-President Harrison delivered himself with such vehemence and emphasis as he has in the one in the March Ladies' Home Journal, "The President's Duties." Besides commending one of Mr. Cleveland's acts, and censuring ambassadors for making political speeches, he talks of presidential appointments in a most pathetic way. Upon the latter theme, in giving endorsement to Civil Service Reform, he says: "In spite of all the difficulties that beset the question of removals and appointments it must be conceded that much progress in the direction of a betterment of the service has been made. The Civil Service Rules have removed a large number of minor offices in the departments at Washington, and in the postal and other services, from the scramble of politics, and have given the president, the cabinet officers and the members of congress great relief; but it still remains true that in the power of appointment to office the president finds the most exacting, unrelenting and distracting of his duties. In the nature of things he begins to make enemies from the start, and has no way of escape—it is fate; and to a sensitive man involves much distress of mind. His only support is in the good opinion of those who chiefly care that the public business shall be well done, and are not disturbed by the consideration whether this man or that man is doing it; but he hears very little directly from this class. No president can conduct a successful administration without the support of congress, and this matter of appointments, do what he will, often weakens that support. It is for him always a sort of compromise between his ideal and the best attainable thing."

EVOLUTION OF THE WEDDING CAKE.

When in ancient or imperial Rome a maiden was wedded according to confederation, she always carried three ears of wheat in her hand, while over her head was broken a simple cake of far and mola salsa as a presage of plenty and an ample abundance of the good things of life.

In this primitive custom, then, we see the germ from which grew the elaborate plum loaves and daintily beribboned boxes of luscious richness that form so conspicuous a feature of our marriage feasts to-day.

The bridal wreath of an early English bride was likewise fashioned of bearded (and sometimes gilded) wheaten spikes, while, on her return from church, corn and other cereals were showered upon her and then carefully gathered up and consumed by the wedding guests. In this also we recognize a rude ancestor of a modern fashion, that of sending a newly married pair off in a small blizzard of hard, snowy rice.

In course of time, however, the golden grain was ground and made into large, thin, dry biscuits, which were gayly shattered about the blushing maid's flowing locks and then distributed among the bystanders. To this day, too, in some portions of Highland Scotland it is still customary for the best man and first bridesmaid to break an oatmeal cake over a young wife as she crosses the threshold of the first house entered after the marriage ceremony. This hannah is then partaken of by all the assembled friends, and washed down with the Scotch whisky, in which they drink the health of the bride and bridegroom and of their respective clans.

A high liver with a torpid liver will not be a long liver. Cured by the liver with DeWitt's Little Nipaw Pills, little pills that cure dyspepsia and constipation. W. E. Brock.

HERMANN VS. OREGON FRUIT INTERESTS.

When Hermann went to congress, Oregon, and especially the Willamette valley, famed far and wide for her big red apples and luscious pears. To-day this industry is almost annihilated in this valley by fungus diseases.

Newton B. Pierce, the government agent sent here to examine fruit pests, at the urgent request of Oregon and Washington should have a special government agent to be stationed here for the study of these diseases, because they are different from those found anywhere else. California has several such agents, Florida and New Jersey several; and other states have them.

Hermann has seen our pear and apple orchards ruined by these pests and never raised his voice to help them. Can it be possible that in his annual hand-shaking tours for ten years, he has not discovered the serious difficulties that beset our farmers and horticulturists?

We ought to have a congressman who would labor to assist our educational, mining, horticultural and agricultural interests and not give his whole time to the improvement of Coos Bay.

Our historical interests are too important to be neglected. We are entitled to aid from