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Vol. XXIV. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1896. No. 9.

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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.

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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. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday at 6:30 p. m. All services will be short, bright, interesting and helpful. Everyone cordially welcome.
EVAN P. HUGHES, 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's Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Preaching at Glencoe on first and third Sunday of each month at 11 a. m.
D. S. WIGSTEAD, Pastor.

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; local preaching every Sunday evening.
H. L. Pratt, pastor.

FIRST Christian Church, R. L. Shelley pastor, Baseline and Third. 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.

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.

M. E. CHURCH, U. E. Kline 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.

A. O. U. W.

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

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.

Daughters of Rebekah.

HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO 54, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Saturday evening.
MAY GREER, N. G.
MRS. JANE WEHRUNG, Sec'y.

P. of H.

HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month.
BENJ. SCHOFIELD, Master.
ANNIE IMBRIE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

MONTEZUMA LODGE, NO. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, in I. O. O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome.
S. S. RUTZEBN, N. G.
D. M. C. GAULT, Sec'y.

Y. P. S. C.

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

Rathbone Sisters.

PHENICIA TEMPLE, NO. 19, R. S., meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in each month at 7:30 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall.
MRS. SUSIE STANLEY, M. E. C.
MRS. M. A. HOUSE, M. of R. and C.

K. of P.

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

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.
W. D. WOOD, W. M.
R. CRANDALL, Secretary.

O. E. S.

TUALATIN CHAPTER, NO. 31, O. E. S., meets at Masonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.
MRS. W. D. HARE, W. M.
GRACE CROSSITT, Secretary.

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

K. O. T. M.

VIOLA TENT, NO. 18, K. O. T. M., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, on second fourth Thursday evenings of each month.
E. A. LONG, Com.
BENTON BOWMAN, R. K.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT No. 24, I. O. O. F., meets on first and third Tuesdays of each month.
D. M. C. GAULT, Scribe.

GEN. RANSOM POST, NO. 69, G. A. R. MEETS IN GRANGE HALL ON THE first and third Saturdays of each month, at 1:30 o'clock, P. M.
A. M. COLLINS, P. C.
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OFFICE: at residence, east of Court House, where he will be found at all times when not visiting patients.

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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.
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All kinds of repairing on Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Work, Threshing Machines Mowers, Feed Cutters, Sewing Machines Washing Machines, Wringers, Pumps, Scales, Saws ground, Gun and Locksmithing. Saws ground and filed; 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.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in National Convention, appealing for the popular and historic justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an increasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the Government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity.

THE TARIFF.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of an American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift, and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly; to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from the degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants a rest.

RECIPROCITY.

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension upon such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both and both must be re-established. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interest which gain open markets in return for our open markets to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

SUGAR.

We condemn the present Administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use and for which they paid other countries more than $100,000,000 annually.

WOOL AND WOOLENS.

To all our products—to those of the mine and field, as well as those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry as well as to the finished woolens of the mill—we promise the most ample protection.

MERCHANT MARINE.

We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping interests in the foreign carrying trade, so American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

MONEY.

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payment in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold; we are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

PENSIONS.

The veterans of the Union armies deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the pension bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present Administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the Western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them. The Nicaragua canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure the proper and much needed naval station in the West Indies.

ARMEMIAN MASSACRES.

The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe the United States should exert all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its fullest extent and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere and to the ultimate union of all English-speaking parts of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

CUBA.

From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The Government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe the Government of the United States should actively use its influences and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

THE NAVY.

The peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and sea coast defenses.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil service law was placed on the statute books by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

FREE BALLOT.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot be counted and returned as cast.

LYNCHINGS.

We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practice, well known as lynching, or killing of human beings suspected or charged with crime, without process of law.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION.

We favor the creation of a National Board of Arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce.

HOMESTEADS.

We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party, and urge the passage by Congress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regards to the interest of the Territories and the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

TEMPERANCE.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The Republican party is mindful of the rights of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home.

We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist mismanagement and misrule.

Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates, in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

Pass the good word along the line. Piles can be quickly cured without an operation by simply applying DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. W. E. Brock.

REFUSE SUPPORT.

The Louisville Ky., Anzeiger and the New York Sun, the one the leading German organ in the South, and the other the newspaper representative of Tammany Hall, have announced that they will not follow the Populistic banner raised at Chicago. This is one country, and the deliberate attempt made at Chicago to divide it on sectional lines will be defeated, as it has been always heretofore.

Mr. Bryan's speech at Chicago Thursday night tickled the ears of the groundlings, but made the judicious grieve.

"Wake up, Jacob, day is breaking!" so said DeWitt's Little Early Risers to the man who had taken them to arouse his sluggish liver. W. E. Brock.

THE SILVER SWINDLE.

A gentleman writes the "Globe-Democrat" from Arkansas that in some of the villages of that State, "committees have been appointed to receive the silver coin which the free silver President supposed to be sure of election in November is expected to distribute." This is one of the meanings attached to free silver by some of its advocates. But this is not the only shape which the silver folly takes. From another source we learn that free coinage at 16 to 1 is held by some persons to mean that for every dollar of gold which the Government coins it must coin sixteen dollars in silver. This ought to to bring the "cheap money" which the country is suffering for.

Something can be urged in favor of the Arkansas view. Free silver unless it means the free distribution of silver is a mockery. If a person cannot get his hands on this silver unless he gives something for it—labor or property of some sort—how is it going to help him? He can get silver now under the later conditions, as well as gold, greenbacks and any other sort of money he asks for and if there is to be no change in the procedure it is hard for the 16 to 1 man to see what this silver business is here for. He is told that gold is the "aristocrat's coin," while silver is the "poor man's money," but if the poor man could not get silver under the Presidency of Bland except on the terms that he gets it under Cleveland and that he will get it under McKinley, he has a right to ask himself why he is shouting for free silver.

The truth is, of course, silverism is the greatest swindle ever proposed in any civilized land since John Law's Mississippi bubble burst. There is a possibility that Mr Bland who is a dull witted but honest man believes that free silver would bring at least some of the good to the country which he promises, and perhaps the same may be said of Senator Teller, who is a far abler man, and who, therefore, has less excuse for his wrong headedness. But the number of intelligent, unbiased persons who will urge a presumption of this sort in favor of Stewart or Jones of Nevada, Altgeld of Illinois, Stone of Missouri, Harris of Tennessee, Daniel of Virginia, or the majority of the other cheap money leaders, are very few. The great bulk of the prominent silver advocates are "Hungry Joes" of politics, who are for their own selfish purposes, playing a big game on the gullible and ignorant of the north and south.

Ask your physician, your druggist and your friends about Shiloh's Cure for Consumption. They will recommend it. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Persons who have a coughing spell every night, on account of a tickling sensation in the throat, may overcome it at once by a dose of One Minute Cough Cure. W. E. Brock.

A GLEAM OF SUNSHINE—THAT BABY.

There was a baby in a railroad car the other day. It was not an unusual child, but it had a decidedly bright face and pretty ways. For the first few miles she was very quiet, and her blue eyes looked about in wonderment, for evidently it was the little one's first ride in the cars. Then, as she became used to the roar and rumble, the baby proclivities asserted themselves and she began to play with her father's mustache. At first the father and mother were the only parties interested, but soon a young lady in an adjacent seat nudged her escort and directed his attention to the laughing child. He looked up, remarked that it was a pretty baby and tried to look unconcerned, but it was noticed that his eyes wandered back to the spot occupied by the happy family, and he commenced to smile. The baby pulled the hair of an old lady in front, who turned around savagely and glared at the father with a look that plainly said: "Nuisances should be left at home." But she caught sight of the laughing eyes of the baby, and when she turned back she seemed pleased about something. Several others had become interested in the child by this time, business men and young clerks, old ladies and girls, and when the baby hands grasped the large silk hat of her father and placed it on her head, it made such a comical picture that the old gentleman across the way, unable to retain himself, burst out into a loud guffaw, and then looked sheepishly out the window as if ashamed to be caught doing such an unmanly thing. Before another five minutes he was playing peek-a-boo across the aisle with the baby, and every one was envying him.

The ubiquitous young man, ever on the move, passed through, and was at a loss to account for the frowns of everybody. He had failed to notice the baby. The brakeman looked in from his post on the platform and smiled. The paper boy found no custom till he had spoken to the baby and jingled his pocket of change for her edification. The conductor caught the fever and chucked the little one under the chin, while the old gentleman across the aisle forgot to pass up his ticket, so interested was he in playing peek-a-boo. The old lady in front relaxed, and diving into her reticule unearthed a brilliant red pippin and presented it bashfully to the little one, who, in response, put her chubby arms around the donor's neck, and pressed her rosy little mouth to the old lady's cheek. It brought back a flood of remembrances to that withered heart and a handkerchief was seen to brush first this way and then that, as it to catch a falling tear.

RAMBLING THOUGHTS BY NEMO.

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It is almost impossible in the present day to pick up a newspaper that does not contain references to the strange creature called "The New Woman." She is made the butt of numberless jokes, and a dressmaker's model for all sorts of outlandish garbs. She is described as an inveterate consumer of cigarettes, and a free user of thin-ice expletives like "gosh" and "by jingo." She is even spoken of as threatening to go as far as men in vice with an equal freedom from subsequent blame. The penny-a-liners and paragraphists of nearly every stripe find her as fruitful a topic as the hardy perennial, the mother-in-law.

Does "Nemo" believe in the existance of the New woman? Most decidedly; but not the new woman of the plane of thought occupied by the joker. That short sighted creature is dimly conscious of a change among women, a tendency to assert themselves and to maintain their rights, which he can neither understand fully nor satisfactorily explain, and therefore he feels that the movement in all its phases is a monstrous joke. It is difficult, of course, for a man to enter fully into the feelings of a woman; but yet it seems to the writer that possibly he may with diffidence interpret to men some phases of the wide-spread unrest among women. A few suggestive outlines will suffice. Should the interpretation be at fault, the writer is anxious for more light and will rejoice to get it.

The new woman is with us because she is a necessity. This age is a progressive one, and its great need is progressive woman to keep in step with its forward motion. Without such women the men and the children of the day would have neither help-meet nor guide. The new woman comes forward to prevent that sad marriage catastrophe, where the husband and wife drift apart upon mental grounds and thus grow into a permanent dissonance of interests; and that lamentable phase of domestic life where the children tolerate "poor dear mamma" but neither respect nor heed her.

The new woman is here to make a new declaration of Independence. It shall not read "Woman are entitled to vote, and therefore, to serve in the government." That is relegated to the back ground if she can but gain recognition for the infinitely higher demands she is making. It will, whether engrossed on parchment or not matters little, read somewhat as follows:

Whereas; All men are not born free and equal;

Whereas; Untold thousands of them are morally imperfect from birth because they are the offspring of careless and indifferent mothers, and grossly selfish fathers.

Therefore do we declare: 1. That every child has the right to be born well. 2. That science stops short of its range of influence if it only suffices to guide stock-raisers and does not reach to the pre-natal and subsequent stages of childhood. 3. That woman has the indisputable right to the control of her own body, to say when she shall be called to the burdens and anguish of maternity. 4 That marriage fraught as it is with so much influence upon the future of our race, shall no longer be looked upon as a mere matter of buying and selling.

In some such way is the power of the new woman to be felt. Many of her sisters in their hearts neither understand nor yearn for all these changes but the pioneers of progress among women are loudly calling for these rights and more, and sad will be the day that sees a flat refusal given to demands that are so essential to the well-being of our race.

Do you lack faith and love health? Let us establish your faith and restore your health with DeWitt's Sarsaparilla. W. E. Brock.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

Two or three years ago, one Sunday afternoon, a gentleman was walking with his wife, who was an invalid, in the great park which stretches for sixteen miles along the shores of the beautiful river just outside of the city of Philadelphia.

They were comfortable, middle-aged people, long past the perion of romance. But they were childless, and as is often the case, their hearts were tender with keen sympathies, and they gave to the poor and hurt of God's creatures the love which they had never been permitted to spend upon a child of their own.

As they passed through the thick woods and grassy slopes by the river, Mr. S—— carelessly spoke of the tens of thousands of people shut up in stifling cellars and alleys, and wondered why they did not come out, as the Saviour did, to "walk in the fields on the Sabbath day." His wife did not answer, but seemed lost in thought. Presently she said:

"Music would bring them—sacred music. If there could be an orchestra here every Sunday afternoon, a good orchestra, that would play the old familiar hymn-tunes, which carry everybody's soul up to God, how much good it might do!"

Her husband looked at her and saw that her eyes were full of tears.

"It shall be done wife! he said.

"I hope it will be done soon" she said. "I should like to hear it—once, before I go."

The next morning Mr. S. headed a subscription for the amount required. The best orchestra in the city was engaged and on the next clear Sunday afternoon was stationed in one of the most beautiful glades of the park.

An hour before the appointed time crowds began to pour out from the city; men, and women; old bent creatures on crutches; children and babies in their mother's arms; the poor and ragged, many of them bloated from drink; the very guests whom the Lord bade us find in the highways and byways, and compel to come to His feast.

There were many thousands, more than any church would have held, and of a class who, (conducted as many of our churches are now,) will not enter their doors.

At first there was confusion, but when the first notes of the solemn music were heard, the vast audience sat down on the grass and listened.

The dusky aisle of trees, the quiet, bright river, the blue sky overhead, and the strains which brought some old sacred memory to almost every heart, stilled and awed them.

"Old hundred" was played, "Jesus Savior of my Soul" and then "Near my God to Thee."

A woman, an old feeble woman began to sing in a trembling voice. Another and another joined and then with one impulse, the whole mighty audience sang together. The sound rose like rolling thunder toward heaven. There were tears on many a hard face that day.

The woman who had planned the good work was not there. She had been laid in her grave the day before. But is it too much to suppose that she was permitted to hear that hymn?

OVER THE STATE.

The Oregon Press Association is to meet at Astoria August 18-20th. There is some probability that the Washington Press Association will join the Oregon editors at the Seaside.

The people of Independence don't go to the coast for a bathing place but on hot days dip in the Willamette. Last Sunday 200 people, men, women and children, were in swimming.

George Small has started from Silver Lake with a band of horses and mules, to find an Eastern market. He will drive overland as far as Nebraska or Kansas. Four men accompanied him.

Rev. P. S. Knight has been elected superintendent of the Deaf Mute school at Salem. Knight was supt. of the school when first instituted more than fifteen years ago. He will not cultivate the farm that has been carried on for the school.

The irrigation enterprise at Hood river is at a stand still for lack of money. Advertisements brought bids for digging the first section of the ditch for $15,000. This was rejected since but $10,000 worth of stock has been subscribed whereas $20,000 will be required.

J. D. Mallen, of Colorado, has been one of the heaviest buyers of Eastern Oregon cattle this season. He recently bought 3000 head in Crook county. He has shipped 2000 head from Ontario, and is ready to ship 1000 head from the Dalles. These cattle were bought from Howard & Stearns and J. W. Pelton, some of the heaviest cattle raisers of Crook county.

The Scio Press estimates that not more than one-fifth of the usual hop acreage of that locality has been cultivated, and as far as can be learned the same condition is true in other portions of the county. Many people who have hitherto laid in their stock of groceries by means of picking hops will this fall have to look to other means to supply the family larder.

Charley Innis, of Silver Lake, has found a rare Indian relic. It is a pestle five inches long and three across the base or lower end, the point terminating in an oval shape like an egg. It is commonly called granite. It is the first seen there of that formation, and it is thought it must have been used on a tray, principally instead of a mortar, as its length would indicate.

F. W. Georgeson, the woolbuyer, left for Humboldt county, Cal., last Saturday, having been in Southeastern Oregon over two months to buy wool. Mr. Georgeson bought about 250,000 pounds of Lake county product and will buy more wool in Humboldt. There were other large buyers in the field, also: F. M. J. Franklin and Christie & Wise. The prices paid were 6 and 7 cents. The clip is considerably larger than for several years.

Hon. H. B. Miller is about to retire from politics and assume the management of the State Agricultural College. Besides being a skilled mechanic, Mr. Miller has been a successful business man and last year took a course in economics as taught in the books at the State University. He is perhaps the best equipped man in the state to be in charge of an institution which disburses $45,000 annually. The literary work that heretofore has been done by the College president will probably be given into the hands of a professional teacher to be known as the dean of the faculty. A meeting of the board of regents is called for next Tuesday, the 28th instant.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the blood and gives a clear and beautiful complexion. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

It seems that, independent of the now much mooted question of horse-flesh for human food, there can be no doubt as to the value of that animal's bones for industrial and chemical purposes. An investigator of this subject states that the leg bones are so very hard and white as to be specially valuable for handles of pocket and table cutlery, and the ribs and head are burned to make boneblack after they have been treated for the glue that is in them. In the calcining of these bones the vapors arising are condensed and form the chief source of carbonate of ammonia, which constitutes the base of nearly all ammoniacal salts. To make glue the bones are softened in muriatic acid, dissolved in boiling water, cast into squares and dried on nets. The phosphate of lime, acted upon by sulphuric acid and calcined with carbon, produces phosphorus for matches. The hoofs are boiled to extract the oil; the horny substance is shipped to the manufactories of combs and a variety of special articles.—New York Sun.

Reward of Modesty.

Everybody commends the modest man and rushes ahead and takes the seats away from him when there is a crowd getting aboard the car.—Somerville Journal.

Such ills as
SORENESS, STIFFNESS, and the like,
ST. JACOBS OIL
WIPES OUT
Promptly and Effectually.