

Vol. XXIV.

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.

No. 50.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor, Wm. P. Lord
Secretary of State, Harrison H. Kinnard
Treasurer, Philip Metcalf
Supt. Public Instruction, G. M. Lewis
State Printer, W. H. Lewis
Supreme Court, Chas. E. Wolverton
R. S. Bean
Judge Fifth District, T. A. McBride
Attorney Fifth District, T. J. Cleiton

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Judge, R. P. Corns
Commissioners, D. B. Resner
Clerk, T. G. Todd
Sheriff, J. A. Smith
Recorder, W. D. Bradford
Assessor, E. L. Moore
School Superintendent, George H. Wilcox
Surveyor, A. W. Smith
Coroner, L. E. Wilcox
C. L. Large

OREGON CITY LAND OFFICE.
Robert A. Miller, Register
Wm. Galloway, Receiver

CITY OFFICERS.
Mayor, R. B. Goodin
Council, Jos. Downie
Board of Trustees, W. H. Lewis
Recorder, R. H. Greer
Treasurer, J. P. Mitchell
Marshal, W. W. Adams
Justice of Peace, J. P. Hicks

PORT OFFICE INFORMATION.
The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily, at 11:30 a. m.
Going South, 8:30 a. m.
Going to Portland and way-offices, 6:50 a. m. and 4 p. m.
For Farmington and Laurel, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10:30 a. m.

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. S. C. E. Sunday at 6:30 p. m. All services will be short, bright, interesting and helpful. Everyone cordially welcome.
EVANP. 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.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—R. L. Shelley, pastor, Second and Third. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 6:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday, 7:30 p. m.

M. E. CHURCH.—C. E. Cline, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sunday at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Leaders' and Stewards' meeting the second Tuesday evening of each month.

A. O. U. W.
W. meets every first and third Friday evening in the month.
H. H. BAUGHMAN, M. W.
P. H. BAUGHMAN, Recorder.

Daughters of Rebekah.
H. H. BAUGHMAN, M. W.
P. H. BAUGHMAN, Recorder.

P. O. F.
H. H. BAUGHMAN, M. W.
P. H. BAUGHMAN, Recorder.

M. E. CHURCH.
C. E. Cline, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sunday at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Leaders' and Stewards' meeting the second Tuesday evening of each month.

A. F. and A. M.
T. A. L. Lodge No. 1, A. F. and A. M. meets every Saturday night on or after full moon of each month.
R. CHANDLER, Secretary.

O. E. S.
T. A. L. Lodge No. 1, O. E. S. meets at Masonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.
Mrs. W. D. HARK, W. M.
GRACE CHORIST, Secretary.

W. C. T. U.
H. H. BAUGHMAN, M. W.
P. H. BAUGHMAN, Recorder.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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

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

S. T. LISKATER, M. D. 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. B. SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office and Residence: corner Third and Main streets. Office hours, 9:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone to residence from Block 3, 2nd Druggists at all hours. All calls promptly attended, night or day.

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

F. A. BAILEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office in Pharmacy, Union Block. Calls attended to, night or day. Residence, S. W. Cor. First and Second streets.

R. NIXON,
DENTIST,
FOREST GROVE, OREGON.
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.

A. B. BAILEY, D. D. S.,
DENTIST,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Rooms 1 and 2, Morgan & Bailey Block.

WILKES BROS.,
ABSTRACTORS AND SURVEYORS,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Age—For Bar Lock Type Writer. Two doors north of Postoffice.

THOS. D. HUMPHREYS,
CONVEYANCING AND ABSTRACTING OF TITLES,
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Legal papers drawn and loans on Real Estate negotiated. Business attended to with promptness and dispatch.
Office: Main Street, opposite Court House.

W. M. RENSON,
PRACTICAL MACHINIST,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
All kinds of repairing on Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Work, Threshing Machines, Mowers, Feed Cutters, Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Winners, Pumps, Saws, Saws ground, Gun and Locks smithing, Saws ground and filed; and have a large number of second-hand engines and boilers for sale. All work warranted.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.
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.



THE LESSON OF A LOSS.
Dr. Beckley, contributes to The Independent for April 8, an exceedingly interesting account of a stirring incident, in the life of that famous Scotchman, Professor Blackie. The professor called upon a country boy named Geggie, and asked him to recite. He rose, holding his book awkwardly in his left hand.

"Take your book in your right hand, mon!" said the teacher. "I have nae right hand," answered the youth, as he held up the stump. There was a moment's silence. Tears rose to the boy's eyes. The students hesitated.

Dr. Blackie came down from his desk and, putting his arm around the boy, said, "I did not mean to hurt you, lad," and then, turning to the class, he thanked them for the privilege of teaching a class of gentlemen.

In the shifts of his life, this lad years afterwards found himself in Boston, and happened to attend Clarendon Street church on a Sunday on which Dr. Gordon told this story of Geggie and the great hearted professor. At the close of the service Geggie made himself known to Dr. Gordon, who at once called the congregation back and made him enter the pulpit and continue the service.

This same Geggie is now one of the most enthusiastic Christian Endeavorers in the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

ACCOMPLISHED CATS.
In the Treasury Department at Washington there is one very wonderful cat. According to "Our Animal Friends," his name is Tom, and when addressed he will quickly respond, even walking out of a sound sleep to go toward the speaker. Sometimes to confuse him, the clerk will sing out some words to which the syllable "tom" is emphasized, and to that he pays no attention. But let one call "Tom, it's dinner-time!" and forthwith he walks across the room, reaches up with his paw to a tin plate, claws it down, and comes bringing it in his mouth. Tom is a passionate fond of music. At the cry of the "band organ" he climbs to a high window seat, but at the words "here's a dog!" he sinks under a desk.

One of the most accomplished cats in London belongs to Lady Randolph Churchill. It is a Maltese Angora, without spot and with a particularly cunning face. This cat was bought for the late Lord Randolph Churchill during that year or two when his strong mind failed and every effort was made to amuse him. He was afraid of dogs, taking a sudden terror at the sight of them, but Miss Angora just pleased him. She was sent from India by an officer in that country who had taken her parents three years before. Her mother had been a watch-cat, able to keep guard over a tent, meowing if a strange step was heard, and of course her children were very bright. When this Churchill cat was told to "go play the piano" she would immediately walk back and forth upon the keys of the babygrand in the boudoir. "Now sit for your picture," meant to assume a demure position, with her paws in line, her tail neatly curled around them, and her head nicely bent to one side, as if trying to "look pleasant."

The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L. N. & C. Ry, here says: I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer—am never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it. It is a specific for all Bowel Disorders. For sale by The Delta Drug Store.

SCIATICA. St. Jacobs Oil
It turns back the screw. — It unloosens the knot. — IT SOOTHES — IT CURES.

The Port Orford Tribune says Mr. Artell has discovered a ledge of gold and silver-bearing rock on one of the mountains of this river, in Curry

OVER THE STATE.

The Moro Observer says that Moro will certainly have an electrical power and light plant before long.

There was plenty of hay in Sherman county last winter to carry cattle over to new grass this spring.

An extra force of men are digging about 700 feet a day on the Hood-river irrigating dune, and it is expected work on the ditch will be finished early in May.

A shipment of one engine, nine box cars and six flat cars arrived in Astoria, by barge Tuesday, for the Astoria & Columbia railway. The cars are all new ones and of modern pattern.

Three heavy gun carriages for the coast defense battery at Fort Stevens, mouth of the Columbia, have gotten as far as Portland. They are of the disappearing type and weigh 100 tons each.

John Wood, of Malheur county, recently sold 2000 head of sheep to A. W. Turner and Thomas Turnbull and 2000 to Mr. Hearsey. Sheepmen say that the grass in Malheur county this season is more abundant than it has been for years.

Money was raised to support a teachers training school or teachers institute at Pendleton this summer but now the management is unable to get lecturers and the enterprise will fall through. It seems that talent must be created not bought.

The hop-growers in Polk county are getting their yards in good shape and the prospect for a good crop is excellent. The vines are shooting up fast, and training them to climb the poles is now the order of the day. Both men and women are employed to train.

Capt. Heath commanding, Co. B, 1st Reg. O. N. G., is doing more work with his company than any other commander in the state. Besides the usual army drills Capt. Heath is training his men on the march and in camp, last Saturday he marched to Dayton, camped over Sunday and marched home again.

It is pretty early for grass-hoppers but these little pests have made their appearance in large numbers on Five mile and Eight-mile creeks, Wasco County. The farmers of those sections hope that as the hoppers have made their appearance thus early, they will grow large enough to fly away before doing any damage to vegetation.

Henry Zutz and Bert High, who are placer mining two miles above Nyssa, on Snake river, have struck a bonanza, says the Vale Gazette. They are operating two A. B. C. machines and one day last week took \$35 in gold in nine hours. Mr. Zutz arrived in Vale last Saturday and brought with him a nugget that weighs one ounce, of the value of \$19.

The Roseburg Review reports the drowning of little David Rufus Griffith near that place on Monday of last week. The lad, but a few months past 4 years of age, waded into the slough after a duck and was carried away by the current. He had a play fellow with him but younger, so he helped reached the drowning boy till the cries of the baby gave the alarm. It was then too late.

A one-legged robin is among the curiosities in Salem at present, says the Statesman. It has nested all winter in an evergreen tree of one of Salem's residence lots, and since the warm weather has begun it has been hopping around on the lawn as lively as though sound in every way physically. There is no indication of the robin ever having had more than one leg.

Cougars are reported to be numerous near Fletcher's mill on Weston mountain, Umatilla county. One is reported, walked right into camp recently while the men were absent with the guns and passed through the yard of McSaul's cabin, where children were playing. They set the dog on it, and it trotted leisurely away growling its displeasure.

The farm residence of A. Settlemier, four miles south of Albany, caught fire Tuesday about noon from a defective fuse and was destroyed, together with nearly all the contents. The loss was about \$1000. An insurance policy of \$500 in the Etna on the house expired at noon. The fire was first seen about 12:30 p. m., but it may have started before noon. The policy had been ordered renewed.

A party in the interests of Portland capital has, during the week, secured options on all the mining ground on what is called the "coarse gold gulch" containing several hundred acres, besides the Brisson farm for dumping ground. This gulch has been worked for many years by crude processes producing quite liberally of a coarse quality of gold and it is thought by many to be a valuable proposition.—Roseburg Review.

The Port Orford Tribune says Mr. Artell has discovered a ledge of gold and silver-bearing rock on one of the mountains of this river, in Curry

COUNTY WHICH IS NOT ONLY AN EXTENSIVE AND WELL DEFINED LEDGE, BUT GIVES EVERY PROMISE OF BEING VERY VALUABLE.

The rock carries both gold and silver though in what quantity he has not determined. After going down a sufficient distance he will have a thorough assay made.

Ten men are at work on the county road between the Rogue-river bridge and the Applegate, in Josephine county under the direction of the county judge. Old culverts are being torn up and ditches dug to make one culvert do the work of three. The move is partly one of business and partly charity, the men mostly having drawn upon the county treasury for assistance, and so Judge Chiles thought he would kill two birds with one stone by fixing a much-traveled road and assisting the needy.

Last week seven head of cattle, belonging to James Montgomery, who lives a few miles west of Primeville, were drowned in a peculiar way. The cattle were on a high piece of ground and the waters of the river came up and surrounded the territory on which they were, thus placing them on an island. Mr. Montgomery, discovering their situation, attempted to remove them, whereupon reached swimming water they continued to swim around until they were finally drowned, it being impossible to do anything with them.

A remarkable accident happened to J. P. Irvin in McMinnville, on Monday. He was working in the woodshed at his home, being at the time pounding with a hatchet upon the floor. A bottle containing a quart of gasoline, standing upon the shelf of a cupboard close by was dislodged by the jarring and came down with a crash right in the place where he was working. The concussion ignited the fluid, which flashed up suddenly, almost filling the room with flame. Fortunately none of the gasoline got on his clothes, and he escaped other injury than his eyebrows, whiskers and hair were pretty well singed. During the next two or three minutes great activity was required to subdue the flames and prevent destructive conflagration.

Lafayette is without a saloon. The late saloon-keeper said he couldn't afford to pay the license any longer, and is going to start a racket store.

D. P. Sheridan, of Walker, Lane county, missed a ewe, and after the animal had been gone for over two weeks, she was found by some loggers, lying on her back in a helpless position by a log on a sidehill. Though she had been in that position for two weeks, she was still alive. The wool and skin were worn away from the side of her head, where she had pounded it up on the ground in the effort to rise, and her legs were stiff from inactivity. The animal was rescued from her position, and given water and food, and is now doing quiet well, though not yet able to stand upon her feet.

STORY OF A BRAINY FOWL.
The owner of a small farm on the hills west of the city has a large flock of fine Plymouth Rock chickens. A few days since the cock, a magnificent fowl, and several of the hens were standing in the shade of a pile of stove-wood when it toppled over, burying them out of sight. This catastrophe caused great excitement among the rest of the flock, and they ran wildly about fluttering and squawking. As they seem to have figuratively, at least, lost their heads, a motherly old hen, who had always conducted herself with the greatest modesty and propriety, rose to the occasion and, mounting a few 'horns' began to crow. This seemed to pacify the scared members of the flock, and they rallied around her and became composed. At regular intervals during the day the old hen crowed the best she knew how, and kept the band together. She seemed to consider that it had devolved upon her to take charge of the flock, for next morning she was the first out of the chicken-house and crowded long and to summon the flock to the duties of the day. After breakfast the farmer concluded that he would pile up the stove-wood and take the dead chickens out and bury them. He was much surprised to find them all alive and but little worse for the accident. The old cock as soon as he was released, strutted forth and sounded his clarion and the whole flock came around. The old hen, which had taken his place temporarily, dropped into line with a happy little cackle, and did not offer to crow again, nor had she ever attempted to do so before the accident.—Oregonian.

"It is the Best on Earth."
That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. Sold by The Delta Drug Store.

WHAT TEN DOLLARS A WEEK WILL DO.

In the May "Ladies' Home Journal" Mrs. S. T. Rorer shows that a family of two with one servant can live well on an expenditure of eight dollars a week for food in Philadelphia and the east, six dollars in the South and ten dollars in New England. These figures, she says, covers milk, flour, meat, and vegetables, as well as groceries, and are based upon the presumption that the woman of the family is a practice housekeeper.

"Last summer," Mrs. Rorer writes, "I was superintending very closely and carefully my own household, which numbered at times eight persons, and without the slightest difficulty I arranged an exceedingly attractive table with an expenditure of only ten dollars per week, and this covered everything used on the table, three meals a day. To do this I purchased beef by the loin, taking out the fillet; using it as a roast one day for dinner; made stock from the bones and rough pieces, quiet enough to last half the week. The back was taken out and cut into steaks, and the tough, lean end divided, one portion being used for Hamburg steaks and the other for a brown stew with vegetables. From this one loin, which cost one dollar and seventy-five cents, I had sufficient stock for three days, and meat for four dinners, freshly cooked for each meal, making an average cost of forty-four cents a meal."

Mrs. Rorer also states that a family of six, with two servants, "can live quite well with an expenditure for the table of fourteen dollars a week. Where people have sufficient means to live as the world calls well, but which, from a hygienic standpoint, really had, five hundred dollars a year is a very liberal allowance. On this, in winter, you may have an occasional dish of terrapin, providing you use the fresh water; poultry, at least twice a week, an entire now and then, oysters and the more dainty varieties of fish. The dinner may be served in three or four courses. Breakfast consist of a fruit, a cereal eggs or corn, muffins and coffee; luncheon, a little entree, some well-cooked vegetables, and, perhaps, a water mullin, or a little fruit with a light cake; the dinner, a soup, a meat with two vegetables, a salad with wafers and cheese, a light dessert and coffee. Now then you may put in a little entree following the soup."

ATTRACTIVE HOME-MADE FURNITURE.
A window-seat may be made so that the lid will lift. Then use it as wished for dresses or wraps. Plain lumber is quite good enough. Make the box to suit the size of the window. A sofa, to stand in another part of the room, may also be made like a box. Divide it into two departments so that you can put papers and other things in the different spaces. Both should have castors. The window-seat may be at least six inches higher than the sofa. The top may be upholstered, padded with excelsior, hair or cotton, and then covered with dark mixed material. Any of the Turkish cotton or the new "licking" will answer the purpose. At the ends of the sofa have two rolls. These rolls may be fastened, giving the appearance of old-fashioned rolled arm sofas. Five feet long and two and a half wide would be a very good size.—May Ladies' Home Journal.

CROPS FOR SILAGE.
Many inquiries have recently come to me asking for information regarding crops for the silo. We are glad to note that there is a growing demand for such information. The silo is an important factor in any system of modern dairying.

For the Willamette valley, for Southern Oregon, and for some parts of Eastern Oregon, corn should constitute the chief crop for silage. We have not failed to grow corn successfully on the College farm, for the past seven years. Some years it will make a more satisfactory growth than others, but at no time has there been anything like a failure. The yield of green corn, stock and ear, has varied from eight to twelve tons per acre. Early maturing dent varieties are best adapted to this climate.

Next to corn I would place common red clover. This is a crop which thrives in several of the coast counties; and where it will grow, and corn cannot be depended upon, on account of the cool moist climate, I would recommend clover for first consideration. More care must be exercised in packing clover in the silo, than is necessary in putting in corn. It will not settle quite as closely as corn without extra tramping. It should be put into the silo, when quite green, before the heads begin to turn brown. If wet, when put into the silo all the better. It is better to run the clover through the feed-cutting, but good results may be obtained by placing it in the silo just

as it comes from the field. Vetches or tares are grown to some extent for silage. We have made very good silage from this material. It is not equal to clover or corn, but will give very good results when properly handled. Like clover much care must be exercised in placing it in the silo before it gets too ripe. The material will not pack as closely as corn, and on this account it is a good plan to tramp the material so firmly as possible, and then use board and weights on the top to press the silage down, thereby excluding the air more completely.

Several persons have asked if grass, oats, peas, rye and wheat cannot be successfully stored in this way. We have attempted to silo rye several times and have not succeeded to our own satisfaction. I believe it would be difficult to make silage of green wheat. The straw being hollow and not producing many leaves, would dry out too much. Oats are better but the same difficulty would be in the way to a large extent. Green grass and peas might be ensilaged provided sufficient care is used in tramping the material, and pressing it down firmly enough to exclude the air. In filling the silo with any of these crops it is a good plan to add water until the material is thoroughly wet, and will pack down very closely. We have run as much as twenty barrels of water into our silos when the material was too dry to pack well.

After all that has been said of these other materials, corn stands "head and shoulders" above them all for silage purposes.—Prof. H. T. French, O. A. C.

THE TIN PLATE VICTORY WON.
It looks as if the tin plate industry of South Wales is all but beaten out of the American market, says "Herald's Railway Journal." It is stated that American tin plates now virtually monopolize the market throughout the United States, except on the Pacific coast, and are selling at the Atlantic seaboard at from 25 to 40 cents below the price at which Welsh plate of corresponding grades can be laid down. Imports are now confined, with hardly an exception, to lots designed for use by the exporting oil and canned goods interest, which still enjoy a rebate of 99 percent of the duty on all such foreign material re-shipped abroad. It is true that a comparatively small proportion of imported plates is still entered for actual consumption on the Pacific Coast, owing to the relatively heavy cost of transportation thither of domestic goods and cheap freight rates from Europe. But even there the American product has entered during the past year, and it is merely a matter of time when the Pacific Coast market will also be absorbed. This is bad news for Swansea; but are there no other markets?

WORK FOR AMERICANS.
The requirements of American foreign commerce compel the annual construction of about half a million tons of ships. Practically speaking none of this is now constructed in the United States. Roughly speaking, about \$50,000,000 would be spent in the shipyards of the United States, if the needed half million tons of vessels were annually constructed here. This would create a demand for about a couple of million tons of iron ore, and a corresponding amount of coal and coke and lime. It would give our rolling mills our forges, and our foundries a vast amount of new work; our lumber mills would find a large demand for materials for ship construction and equipment; the manufacturing establishments would be busy in making the multitude of articles needed to equip and maintain ships. The farmers would be called upon to supply food for hundreds of thousands of families whose fathers, husbands and sons would find new employment in all the variety of industries that are called upon to supply the materials and articles which enter into ship construction.—"Seaboard" March 18, 1887.

THE FIRST RAILROAD IN AMERICA.
Gridley Bryant, a civil engineer, in 1826, projected the first railroad in the United States. It was built for the purpose of carrying granite from the quarries of Quincy, Mass., to the nearest tide water. Its length was four miles, including branches, and it first cost \$50,000. The sleepers were of stone and were laid across the track eight feet apart. Upon rails of wood, six inches thick, wrought-iron plates, three inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick, were spiked. At the crossings stone rails were used, and as the wooden rails became unserviceable they were replaced by others of stone.—May Ladies' Home Journal.

Protection to American ships should be provided for at the same time as protection to other industries. With the increase of our products there should be an increase of commercial power to send them all over the world.—San Francisco, Cal., April 19, 1897.

WHEN LOVING MOTHERS GROW SELFISH.
"It is when children reach maturity that the supreme test of parental love comes," writes Edward W. Bok, discussing the home-leaving of children at time of marriage, in the May Ladies' Home Journal. "All through infancy and early years the children are more or less a care. And then, just as the parents feel relieved from cares and anxieties, and are beginning to enjoy the companionship of their children in the serene and complacent way which 'grown-ups' have, there comes a fluttering of the wings, a remote suggestion of flight. The son is no longer his mother's boy than he has been and ever will be. But he is—and who realizes it so quickly as a mother?—in a new and very natural sense, another woman's hero and that woman a girl. With her he disarms, away out on the horizon line, the shadowy lines of a house that is to become a home, their very own. The girl, too, whose going in and out of the house has been a daily joy to the parents—she too, has become a heroine to some one other than her father or her mother. It is hard for the parents to realize that this mate of her flight can care for her as they have; that in her young eyes, in her young heart it is possible that he can be altogether noble and capable. And after the young birds have taken flight the parents wonder if sometimes they do not grieve in their new life. But some fine morning a clearer vision is given them, and they realize that, after all, their children are only playing the role which they played a few years before. It is a magnificent quality in parents when they so prepare themselves that they can meet this inevitable time with the proper spirit—when, in other words, parental love can get the better of selfishness."

BUTTER SHIPMENTS.
A Washington Correspondent has written the following words as uttered by an official of the U. S. Agricultural Department touching the butter industry of the United States: "The United States last year, made more good butter than the home demand required. Shipments abroad will be made in the future and it is necessary to ascertain for our people what the world's market wants, and when we speak of the world's market we mean the English market. The English imported 65 millions of dollars worth of butter last year; the United States supplied perhaps one per cent of it, or a little over \$25,000,000 worth. The United States furnishes the cow-food to the Europeans, who make the butter for British consumption. To this end it is proposed that information be obtained for the American butter-makers, by purchasing first-class creamery butter in different localities of the United States, having the butter put up in different kinds of packages—the regulation 60 pound tub, Australian four-square box, sealed tin-can, etc. The agents of the department will see to the transfer from the refrigerator cars to the refrigerator steamboats in New York, and ascertain whether provision is made there for the proper care of the butter while crossing the Atlantic. If not, the department of agriculture will have boxes made to protect the butter in transit from bad odors that might come from meat, vegetables, etc."

"When the butter arrives in London it will be met at the wharf by an agent of the department and put on the market. It will be ascertained what package suits the British public best—whether there is too much salt or too little; whether there is too high color or too low; how our best butter sells there in comparison with the Danish butter. The whole history of the transaction will be written up, from the maker to the consumer, and this process will be repeated again and again, and instructions given to our makers until the butter wanted in the British market can be regularly supplied here by the average creamery man."

WHEN LOVING MOTHERS GROW SELFISH.

"It is when children reach maturity that the supreme test of parental love comes," writes Edward W. Bok, discussing the home-leaving of children at time of marriage, in the May Ladies' Home Journal. "All through infancy and early years the children are more or less a care. And then, just as the parents feel relieved from cares and anxieties, and are beginning to enjoy the companionship of their children in the serene and complacent way which 'grown-ups' have, there comes a fluttering of the wings, a remote suggestion of flight. The son is no longer his mother's boy than he has been and ever will be. But he is—and who realizes it so quickly as a mother?—in a new and very natural sense, another woman's hero and that woman a girl. With her he disarms, away out on the horizon line, the shadowy lines of a house that is to become a home, their very own. The girl, too, whose going in and out of the house has been a daily joy to the parents—she too, has become a heroine to some one other than her father or her mother. It is hard for the parents to realize that this mate of her flight can care for her as they have; that in her young eyes, in her young heart it is possible that he can be altogether noble and capable. And after the young birds have taken flight the parents wonder if sometimes they do not grieve in their new life. But some fine morning a clearer vision is given them, and they realize that, after all, their children are only playing the role which they played a few years before. It is a magnificent quality in parents when they so prepare themselves that they can meet this inevitable time with the proper spirit—when, in other words, parental love can get the better of selfishness."

BUTTER SHIPMENTS.
A Washington Correspondent has written the following words as uttered by an official of the U. S. Agricultural Department touching the butter industry of the United States: "The United States last year, made more good butter than the home demand required. Shipments abroad will be made in the future and it is necessary to ascertain for our people what the world's market wants, and when we speak of the world's market we mean the English market. The English imported 65 millions of dollars worth of butter last year; the United States supplied perhaps one per cent of it, or a little over \$25,000,000 worth. The United States furnishes the cow-food to the Europeans, who make the butter for British consumption. To this end it is proposed that information be obtained for the American butter-makers, by purchasing first-class creamery butter in different localities of the United States, having the butter put up in different kinds of packages—the regulation 60 pound tub, Australian four-square box, sealed tin-can, etc. The agents of the department will see to the transfer from the refrigerator cars to the refrigerator steamboats in New York, and ascertain whether provision is made there for the proper care of the butter while crossing the Atlantic. If not, the department of agriculture will have boxes made to protect the butter in transit from bad odors that might come from meat, vegetables, etc."

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Protection to American ships should be provided for at the same time as protection to other industries. With the increase of our products there should be an increase of commercial power to send them all over the world.—San Francisco, Cal., April 19, 1897.

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