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Vol. XXV. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1897. No. 4.

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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, 6:15 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. 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.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Corner Fifth and Fir. Preaching every Sunday evening at 8 p. m. second and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; prayer meeting every Wednesday evening; teachers meeting every Sunday evening. H. L. Pratt, pastor.

FIRST Christian Church, R. L. Shelley pastor, Baseline and Third. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundayschool, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8:00 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E., Sunday, 7:00 p. m.

M. E. CHURCH, C. E. Cline pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. [illegible] every Sunday at 3:30 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.
JOS. FLINEMAN, M. W.
P. H. BAUGHMAN, Recorder.

Daughters of Rebekah.

HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO 54, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Saturday evening.
SARAH WILLIAMS, N. G.

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.
RICHARD BEMISH, 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.

Degree of Honor.

THE DEGREE OF HONOR, A. O. U. W., meets in Odd Fellows' hall every first and third Friday evening of each month.
M. M. Pittenger, C. of H.
Mrs. Belle Brown, Recorder.

Rathbone Sisters.

PHENICIA TEMPLE NO. 10, 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. HOGUE, M. of R. and C.

K. of P.

PHOENIX 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 CRONKITE, Secretary.

W. C. T. U.

HILLSBORO, W. C. T. U. MEETS IN the Congregational Church on the 4th Friday in each month at 3 o'clock P. M.

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 and fourth Thursday evenings of each month.
L. 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 ODD FELLOWS HALL ON the first and third Saturdays of each month, at 1:30 o'clock, P. M.
J. P. Hicks, Adjutant. H. L. Locke, P. C.

GEN. RANSOM CORPS NO. 47, W R. C.

MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL Hillsboro, on the 1st. and 3d. Fridays of each month at 2:30 p. m.
Mrs. Crandall, Pres.
Mrs. Orpha Carlile, Sec.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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HILLSBORO, OREGON.
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Dr. CHAS. E. GEIGER,
WILL BE IN FOREST GROVE after August 3d to practice his profession and will be found at the residence of Dr. Wm. Geiger. Special attention paid to Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women and Children and all Chronic Diseases.

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Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.
Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

HURRYING THE FOREIGN GOODS.

A number of American buyers have left for the European hosiery markets during the past two weeks, as conditions are such that their presence is required on the spot looking into the balance of goods still on order for Autumn delivery.

Great delays in shipments have occurred, and they have been caused by strikes in Europe, and also by the scarcity of freight room during the past three months. The manufacture of goods for American account has also been hampered by the active demand from European and colonel trade centers and the result is that deliveries up to date have been comparatively light, and much remains to be shipped. To get as much of this stock into America as possible before the new tariff rates take effect is part of the work that buyers have come to Europe to perform.—The Textile Mercury, Manchester, England.

A responsible American company has, since January, 1897, been completing its plant for the manufacture for permanganate of potash on a scale sufficient to supply all ordinary or extraordinary demands for the chemical, and is now in a position to make good their claim. The advantages of having within our own country an independent and adequate supply of this important chemical are manifest for it is apart from its uses as an antiseptic and its importance as a bleaching and oxidizing agent in the arts, one of the first things to which health officers turn when water supplies are suspected in cholera and other epidemics. It needs no argument to show that in such emergencies the demand is sudden and large, and as matters stand in the United States today, there is no way to meet it. A specific protective tariff will enable the establishment of the plant.—Economist.

The throwing of the bomb into the professors' room at the dormitory of the Washington Agricultural College emphasizes the fact that is fast impressing the minds of our people, that anarchy is too often permitted in incipient forms in our colleges. Whatever characterizes our national life must be taught in our schools. Hainstaking, conscientious and liberal professors should always be selected to control educational institutions and after this step has been accomplished every lawless student should be as promptly and severely dealt with as though he was a Haymarket bearer of the red flag. A generation of young people, who cannot appreciate governmental and state aid in furnishing them free education is certainly a deplorable meance national devolopment.—Register.

At Ellensburg the other day a white woman married a well to do Chinaman and it is the talk of all that section of country, and her act is violently condemned. If she had married some worthless white man whom she would have had to support it is probable her critics would not have had a word to say. The woman mature in age, had the right to pick the person she wanted for a husband, and being legally married to him it should concern no one but her and him.—East Oregonian.

Retaliation means protection. If England resorted to retaliation because this nation adopted a discriminating duties, then she would thereby tacitly admit the efficacy of protection. To admit the benefit of protection is to deny the efficacy of free-trade. The adoption of retaliation—which means counter discriminations—by Great Britain, therefore means a condemnation of free-trade.—American Economist.

Susan Pulard a domestic in Jacob Burghan's family, Gervais, committed suicide last week by drowning. Unrequited love is given as cause for the silly act.

The Lane county jail has been without a tenant since March.

HOW BUTTER DISHES AND CLOTHES PINS ARE MADE.

The oval, scooped-out disks of wood which have become so familiar at the grocery for doing up butter, lard and other commodities, and at the Sunday school picnic as a receptacle for pie and pickles, are manufactured in Traverse City, Michigan, and the factory turning them out is the largest in the world; in fact, says the Chicago Record, it is said to be the only one except a factory in St. Louis, which operates under the patents owned by the Michagan company. The company buys the standing timber on a tract of land and works up everything on it, whether elm, ash, maple, birch or hemlock. The factory consumes about 12,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

The logs as they are cut in the forest are floated down the Boardman River to the mill booms, and as they are wanted are hoisted into the sawmill, where they are cut. For the butter dishes maple is the only wood used. The outer slabs of the maple logs are slashed off and cut to dimensions of firewood. Then a few layers are sliced off for lumber. After the slabs and lumber are cut a piece of timber about six inches wide is left the length of the log, and this is the part reserved for butter dishes.

The heavy timber is cut into blocks ten or twelve inches in length and boiled in huge vats until thoroughly softened. The hot blocks are placed in machines which scoop out the butter dishes at the rate of two hundred a minute. A curved knife revolving on a spindle does the work the block being automatically advanced with each revolution of the spindle, and a knife working up and down taking off a slice just the thickness of the plate, so as to leave the surface the same as before. The dishes are scooped out of the solid wood exactly as they are found at the grocery, and all that is done to to them after they leave the machine is to dry and pack them.

As the dishes fall from the machine they drop into a funnel which carries them to the dry kilns. Through the drying process they pass automatically and finally fall upon a long table where a row of girls sort them and prepare them for packing. It takes about twenty minutes for the plates to go through the drying process, and not a hand touches them until the girls sort them for packing. Ten machines are working constantly on the oval butter dishes, and the capacity of the works is approximately siv hundred thousand a day.

The most wonderful machine in the shop is that which manufactures the wire end dishes. For these the logs are cut into bolts, boiled, and then converted in veneers the thickness of the materials used in the plates. Still hot and steaming the veneers are fed through a machine which cuts the veneer to the required shape and size, marks the folds, folds them, and sews the ends of the dish completed at the other end. Those machines turn out the wire-end dishes at the rate of one hundred a minute, and the factory facilities are for two hundred thousand a day when running at full capacity.

In making clothes pins, cull lumber which cannot be used for dishes and is not suited for high grade lumber is used. The lumber as it comes from the saw, is cut into lengths. These blocks of wood are carried to a receptacle above and rapidly fed down upon a table where a nimble-fingered girl arranges them sidewise upon a revolving metal belt. This carries them to the turning machine, where the blocks are cut into the shape of clothespins without the forks. As the turned blocks drop down, another girl arranges them upon another belt which carries them to the saw which forks ths pins and gives them the inner bevel on the ends. From this machine the pins drop into a carrier which takes them to the big revolving cylinders receiving and delivering the pins automaticalgy.

The wooden washboards are made of thin maple boards, which can be used either for dishes, clothespins or lumber. The boards are given the "crimp" so familiar in washboards by a machine which works all but automatically, and the side pieces and headboards are dovetailed in the same way. One man puts the boards together, aided by a machine, and he turns out about forty dozen washboards daily. The wooden boards are sold almost entirely in the South.—Boston Jour. Com.

CARYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

The shooting scrape at Clackamas is another instance of what the carrying of concealed weapons leads to. Had this man Lescor, been without a pistol, as he should have been, he would not now be occupying a murders cell in the county jail, for a black eye or two to each of the combatants would have been the probable extent of the damage done. But the exercising of that inalienable right that belongs to all hoodlums and toughs in America, to carry a revolver, leads to a shooting scrape on the least provocation and an additional burden being placed upon the taxpayers. The trial of this tough now under charge of murder, by our cumbersome system of American legal technicalities—not law—will put the taxpayers of Clackamas county to an expense of at least $2,000. While if justice is not thwarted and he is sent to the penitentiary, for murders are never hung, another, $4,000 or $5,000 will be added to the load of the taxpayers. This expense to the taxpayers is not the only harmful feature of carrying concealed weapons. The lives that are destroyed and the sorrow and destitution that it brings to so many homes is a terrible cost in blood and broken hearts to pay for allowing the carrying of concealed weapons. For the law as it now is, is a farce, a $5 or $20 fine being about all the punishment a fellow gets who is too conspicious with his weapon. Hoodlum men and daredevil boys would have less occasion to carry pistols if the punishment was five years work upon the public high ways with a ball and chain attached to their leg and the pardoning power taken out of the governor's hands.—Oregon City Enterprise.

A FORGOTTEN TRAGEDY.

Reading Mr. Grissen's bit of fiction entitled "Clamity Sawmill," calls to mind one of the most dramatic and thrilling incidents that ever for a day stirred the heart of a community. It was away back in the 80's and "Calamity Sawmill" was the scene of action. The unfortunate victim was a young man whose name we have forgotten, the hero of the moment, for such we regard him, was Jas. Flett, a partner in the mills, who died at his home in this city several years later. The man was engaged in oiling the saw while in motion, when by some mishap he fell in front of the revolving disc of steel and its remorseless fangs were buried deep in his neck severing the great artery through which the life current flowed. Mr. Flett was standing by, and all the nerve and quick decision that sympathy for a fellow being could prompt came to his aid in that second Snatching the victim from his perilous situation, it needed but a glance to tell him that life for the poor fellow was a matter of brief duration. Thrusting his hand into the gaping wound he caught up the severed artery and staunched the ebbing current. There was not a surgeon within twenty miles, and a dozen of them could have done no good. Both realized that the man was face to face with eternity, and while Flett held back for a moment the victory of that grim monster, the poor fellow delivered his dying commissions to distant friends and relatives into the ear of a man that he knew would be true to the trust. Then he told Flett to let go, the overwrought tension of nerve and muscle yielded to the command, the crimson tide rushed forth, and in a minute it was all over.

This incident was narrated to the McMinnville Reporter by Geo. W. Jones about seven years ago.

TELEPHONE RELAYS.

Every since telephony became a practical science, the idea of a telephone relay has been a favorite problem with numerous inventors. It may be questioned, however, whether these inventors have really grasped what is involved in the problem they have attempted to solve, and whether they have been working in anything more than a haphazard way.

Let us consider what are the conditions involved, and whether, as matters now stand, there is any prospect of a successful telephone relay being devised. The conditions are very simple. We speak against a diaphragm on which is arranged a microphone, and this diapragm vibrates with certain intensity, an intensity which is perfectly perceptible and which can be felt if the finger is held against it. The result of this vibration is to produce in the diaphragm of the telephone receiver at the further end of the line an effect which is certainly not preceptible to the touch. In other words, the receiver diaphragm vibrates with much less intensity than does the transmitter diaphragm. How, then, can a microphone arranged on this receiver diaphragm possibly cause a vibration sufficient to retransmit or to relay along another section of line equally long, say with the first one? In order that I may do so, the receiver diaphragm on which the microphone relay is arranged, must vibrate with the same intensity, or nearly so, as the original transmitter. Unless, therefore, the diaphragm of a receiver can be made to vibrate with an amplitude somewhat approaching that of the transmitter, telephone relaying seems to be impracticable.—London Electrical Review.

CURRENCY REFORM.

The New York Times, commenting upon Secretary, Gages Cincinnati speech says:

Neither the president nor his secretary of the treasury is prepared at this time to outline any complete scheme of monetary reform. The financial question is a much larger and more complicated subject than the tariff. Several plans of remedial legislation have been suggested, but none of them, it is safe to say, could muster anything like a majority of any party. This subject needs careful discussing and much time. Obviously it would have been folly to give this matter precedence over the revenue is immediate and urgent, while currency reform, important as this is, can wait for a while. These are the reasons why the republicans want to deal with the tariff first, and to do no other work in the extra session. Next winter the currency question can be attended to much more advantageously than it could possibly be now. The matter is sure in any case to bring up the silver issue again, and to revive the whole monetary controversy which raged last year. Manifestly it would be imprudent, to put the case mildly, to bring up such a discussion at this time, and to delay the business improvement. By next winter the improvement will probably have proceeded far enough to enable the country to stand this strain without much injury."

TILLMAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina has paid President McKinley a social visit. A southern paper publishes an account Tillman's visit which reads:

"My call on Mr. McKinley was entirely social in its nature, and was made by me for the purpose of getting better acquainted with the president. Our conversation was such a one as any two men in public life would have, the questions of the day being touched on only in the the most general way, and no attempt being made by either party to introduce questions on which we knew we differed. I was much impressed with Mr. McKinley, and told him that, no matter what his politics were, he had the advantage of coming into the White House with the cleanest personal record of any president for the last twentyfive years.

I am sure of the fact that the present executive is an honest man, heart and soul, and that no matter what the influences are that surround him, it will not be his fault if he does not give an honest administration, according to the teachings of his party.

The Woodburn, Marion county, Independent commenting on the incident, says:

There is no man at Washington more given to harsh and rasping criticism than Senator Tillman. This peculiarity has earned for him the name "Pitchfork Tillman," and when he has only words of praise for President McKinley it means a great deal. He has had a large following throughout the South. The rural whites, no longer content to be political nonentities, are asserting themselves in all that region, and Benjamin R. Tillman is their great leader. His favorable report of the republican president will do much to soften the asperities of sectionalism.

AN INTERESTING ILLUSTRATION.

In the work of scheduling the new teriff an interesting illustration is shown of how a protective duty "robs" the consumer. Under the proposed schedule of the Dingley bill the tax on beer is increased 44 cents per barrel, or about one cent per gallon. This increase provides an added revenue to our government of more than $13,00,000 per anum. This increased expense of one cent per gallon, or about ½ of a cent per drink of beer, is divided between the wholsale dealers and the retailers the consumer not noticing the difference at all. Thirteen million dollars revenue and not one cent of expense to the consumer. This is certainly a simple but effective illustration of the way the "robber tariff" taxes the poor laborer "from his coffin to his grave." It certainly seems to be a pleasant substitute for the issuing of bonds anyway.—Eugene Register.

WHEN THEY ARE "RAW."

The hide is to the tanner what the wool is to the manufacturer. Wool is and should be protected, it is the finished product of the wool grower.

The hide is to the tanner what iron ore is to the smelter. Ore is and should be protected, for it is the finished product of the miner.

The hide is to the tanner what clay is to the potter. Clay is and should be protected, for it is the finished product of the miner.

This argument might be followed throughout the entire list, but at every point we are met with the conclusion that hides should have a reasonable amount of protection from foreign competition.——American Economist.

Exactly. It is the "raw" materials argument that had quite a baloon ascention some years ago, and was very soon compelled to resort to its parachute.

The finished product of the farmer who raises sheep is the wool, though it is "raw" material for the manufacturer. So on through the list. The way to protect is to protect from the soil up. Things are "raw" and underserving of protection only before they come under the hand of the American laborer or producer.—Salem Statesman.

Out on the Ocean.

The U. S. Cruiser New York left Boston harbor June 10th, under sealed orders. She is fully provisioned and coaled for some long voyage. Rear Admiral Sicard is on board. It is surmised that a trip to Cuba is ordered, probably to look after filibusteres. And it may be to convey a merchant ship that goes for American citizens who may want to come home. In that case Weyler may have a peep at one ship of the White Squadron. Without doubt it will be a good-bye salve.

The Vale Advocate is assured by Judge Miller that the latter recently found near Ontario in Malheur county, genuine diamon mine. The Judge has sent a number of stones to a New York lapidary to be examined. The advocate says that many fine specimens have been picked up at different points along Snake river, and a few years ago preparations were made for opening up diamon mines in the Owyhee country, Idaho at a point where several handsome and valuable gems were found. Not only have diamonds been picked up a various places along snake river but many handsome fire opals have also been taken from the basalt formation along this stream.

Charles Eastland, who has been at work on the railroad line near Fort Stevens, had a strange adventure while on his way to the city. By mistake he started through the fort, against passing through which there is a law. When well within the works, he was discovered by Engineer Hegardt, who stopped him and told him that he could proceed no farther. Eastland asked him if he could return the way he came and received the negative answer. The engineer stated that permission from the Secetary of war was necessary to a promenade through the fortifications. Eastland asked if the secretary was around and was promply run out out the enclosure. The officials have considerable difficulty in keeping people out of the works. Visitors elude the guards almost daily.

A band of Mexican greasers traveling down the valley gave McMinnvill a wide berth, keeping close to the Willamette. They were at Newberg Tuesday. Accounts given by people coming in from the country through which they passed agree with the newspaper reports heretofore given. They are thoroughly degraded, thievish and insolent, adult members clothed in filth and rags, the young ones going stark naked. General Lew Wallace gave a lecture in Portland a couple of years ago in which he described the peons, the lower class of Mexico, and these people fill the bill. They are accustomed to living on twelve to eighteen dollars a year per family.

The total outstanding indebtedness of the city of Corvallis is now $11,291, as follows: Outstanding city warrants, $9,741; estimated interest on the same, $1550. The information is gleaned from the annual report of the police judge, filed with the council at a meeting Monday night. The total indebtness of the city as shown by the same report a year ago was $14,053. The city debt has been reduced during the year by the amount of $1,742. Besides the reduction as above shown, there is on hand the sum of $866 cash, applicable to a further reduction of the debt. The Times makes this report public.

Harvey Summerville bought a shepard dog in Harrisburg for $25, the other day. When he went to the house for the dog, the wife, children and hired man of the former owner all protested vigorously. However he put the dog in the hack and started for home. He had not gone far before he was overtaken by the hired man, mounted on a horse. He thought it was fight or give up the dog, but the hired man only wanted to exchange the horse for the dog. The offer was refused, and the shepherd is now driving cattle to the bunchgrass country.

The president of the French republic has a salary of $116,000 a year and a further allowance of an equal amount of expenses.

OVER THE STATE.

Tillamook has three creameries that disbursed $110,000 last year.

Wool is being hauled to Arlington over a distance of 40 miles for 20 cts in some cases 15 cents, says the Fossil Journal.

The city debt of Pendleton is considerable, and a sinking fund has for some time been accumulating. The city is now studying the proposition of buying its own paper and thus investing its sinking fund.

Chemist Shaw of the O. A. C. has gone East and while in Washington he will analyze soils in the laboratory of M. A. Whitney an eminent authority on such matters. Prof. Shaw pays his own expenses on this trip.

The Elgin Recorder says: "This section can boast of a young lady who would be a treasure for some fazy man. She hauls a load of ties to town almost every day, and unloads them by herself, and does it, quicker than the average male tie-hauler."

The little schooner Dauntless was in Port Orford last week. She is manned by Charles Strahan, Dennis Cunniff, jr., and Chancy Woodruff, are out for the purpose of otter and sea lion hunting. They will work the Cape Blanco and Rogue river reefs, but the season is a little early yet.

Nipper & Chapman are putting in a sawmill plant, three-fourths of a mile above Williams postoffice, in Jackson county. The engin is 35-horse-power and the mill has a capacity of 10,000 feet per day. They expect to begin operations in a few days and will turn out all kinds of lumber.

J. B. Okie the Wyoming mutton buyer has so far purchased 12,000 head in Lake county, which he expects to drive out in a short time. B. F. Allen has purchased 6000 head and started the band out Thursday for Huntington with Dan Maloy in charge. Mr. Allen will remain and buy more sheep.

Ered Pyr while walking in the upper part of Himple & Wheeler's mill, in Nehalem last week, slipped and fell a distance of 20 feet. He struck head first on a plank walk, and was picked up for dead; but when he came to his senses, it was found that no bones were broken, and he is recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon who live on Griffin creek Jackson county, and are 90 and 88 years of age, respectively and have been married for 70 years. Their son Uriah Gordon, of Trial creek, is 67 yeare old. The family resided in Jackson county since 1867. The elder Gorden and his wife are still in very good health.

A. J. Knollie, of Kansas City, is in The Dalles looking after stock. Last year says the Times-Mountaineer, he bought 3600 head of graded Shropshire lambs from George A. Young, of Ridgeway, and shipped them east. Six hundred of these averaged 118 pounds, some going as high as 140, and the whole 3600 averaged 102 pounds after shearing, which reduced their weight about seven pounds.

Charles White started about a week ago from Paper Sack Gilliam County with 6,000 weathers and 1000 yearling ewes which be will drive to a feeding range in Nebraska where Lacy & White, the owners of the sheep have a range selected and feed yards purchased. Mrs. White accompanies her husband, making the journey across the trail on horseback.

One of the prisioners, of the name of Robinson, in the Pendleton jail, was fettered with a ball and chain last Monday and compelled to go without his dinner, because he refused to work on the streets. Later in the afternoon the ball and chain was found in the shead of the Rescue hook and ladder company, but Robinson was gone, no one seemed to know where. How he got the chain off his ankles is a mystery to the officers.

Stephen Girard, the infidel millionaire of Philadelphia, to whom a statue was dedicated some days ago, on one Saturday ordered all his clerks to come on the morrow to his wharf and help unload a newly arrived ship. One young man replied quietly, "Mr. Girard, I can't work on Sunday." "You know the rules." "Yes, I know. I have a mother to to support but I can't work on Sunday." "Well step up to the desk and the cashier will settle with you." For three weeks the young man could find no work, but one day a banker came to Girard to ask if he could recommend a man for cashier in a new bank. This discharged young man was at once named as a suitable person. "But," said the banker, "you dismissed him." "Yes, because he would not work on Sundays. A man who would lose his place for conscience's sake would make a trustworthy chashier." And he was appointed.

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