

We will in a few weeks have two more battleships the Kentucky and Alabama completed and ready to go into commission.

America has the heaviest guns of any nation. It was our heavy guns in 1812 that gave us the advantage on sea over Great Britain.

The Philippine Islands may not be worth the candle, but if so why is it that Russia and Germany seem anxious to have a voice in their disposition.

Representative John W. McCulloch of Marion county, is at work on a new road law. He will propose a plan for using penitentiary convicts. This may be good for Marion county but of little advantage to Harney.

The needs of the Nicaragua canal are drawing supporters to the scheme, and some late investigations indicate that the ditch can be dug for many thousands less than at one time estimated. Seven years is the time now estimated for its completion.

There is humor in some of the London papers as a cartoon in "Black and White" discloses. It represents Uncle Sam resting his chin in his hands smoking a Manila cigar and watching a little Cuban insurgent trying to play an immense bass tuba horn. Uncle Sam wonders "can he play the deuced thing alone."

If we return the Philippine Islands to Spain we know very well what will happen. The insurgents will continue to fight whereupon Germany will interfere "in the interest of humanity" and annex them just as she did in the case of that Chinese harbor, and the humiliating thing for us is she will cite the example of the United States and Cuba in justification.

European diplomacy seems not to be able to make headway against American straight forward business. The proposition for peace made last week was a trap but President McKinley, whether he saw it or not accepted it as a business proposition and so treated it. Now the diplomats are worried by that Ohio Dogberry.

The United States will soon have ready for service the biggest cannon in the world. It is too large for any battle ship and will be used for coast defense. It will use a projectile 16 inches in diameter. This gun will throw a projectile a distance of 12 miles, but it is not intended for long range work but will be used at close quarters.

Gen. Miles is passing through Porto Rico with his advance guard. The people receive him gladly. The Spanish volunteers surrender by regiments. If the Spanish have prepared a strong resistance at San Juan supposing we would attack them there they have been badly deceived. It may be that Sampson's bombardment of San Juan two months ago was a good move. Miles will have the island subdued before he gets to the soldiers on that point of land.

Spain is hedging. The press reports that our peace ultimatum had been accepted seems to have been premature. It is this hedging practiced by Spain in the beginning that caused all the trouble. But then it matters little to the United States how much delay the dons indulge. Miles is marching through Porto Rico and Merritt and Dewey have not ceased operations in the Philippines. Our warships have now nothing to do except to clean up. There is no Spanish navy to meet. Camara's squadron is not sea worthy and cannot cross the ocean.

The news reports of a few days ago stated that a naval officer of Peru passed through the United States on his way to Europe to purchase warships, and the same paragraph mentioned the fact that Peru was not pleased with some of the acts of our government and was preparing to take advantage of the absence of our Pacific squadron to swoop down upon our coast cities. If Peru really wants to fight the United States and thinks she can do better than she did in her Chili wars she may commence. Capt. Clark is about ready to start home and can call at Calao as he passes.

Senator James K. Jones, in a recently published interview, is reported to have said that "by the annexation of Hawaii, sugar duties, aggregating \$9,000,000 annually, are lost to us, and the sugar refiners are the only gainers." Mr. Jones, as the chairman of the democratic central committee is supposed to wield some influence, and his words to have some weight. But when he utters a bold-faced falsehood—with the intention to gain an advantage by deceiving—he insults the intelligence of even the poorest informed American citizen, for every one knows, or ought to know, that by treaty stipulation Hawaii sugar was admitted free of duty, has been for many years. J. K. Jones better learn that political capital manufactured out of pure lies is very poor stuff even for partisan campaign.—Albany Herald.

AMERICAN TRADITIONS.

America has two traditions that have been distorted so as to obscure the clear vision of some of our people. One is the advice of Washington to the young republic, to avoid entangling alliances with foreign powers especially European, and the other the political doctrine commonly known as the Monroe doctrine—the attempt on the part of an European power to acquire territory on the American continent will be considered an unfriendly act.

In the Spanish war now waging the American government has studiously and successfully avoided any alliance with another government. We have not admitted any of our neighbors into the council for making peace. The commission arranged for by the ultimatum submitted to Spain last Saturday is to be composed of Americans on one side and Spaniards on the other. There is no departure on that line. The Monroe doctrine. We drive an European power out of American waters. We certainly have strengthened rather than weakened ourselves there. But it is claimed that by adhering to and maintaining the doctrine we agree to confine our empire to America. There is nothing in the original doctrine that can be so construed. Europe has never observed the principle except when she viewed our strength and determination to enforce the rule. And now we see in a better shape than ever before to object to the meddling of Europeans.

Have we a right to extend our dominion? We have done so and no one has questioned our acts. We in 1803 annexed Louisiana by purchase. In 1810 we annexed Florida by treaty with Spain. In 1845 we annexed Texas by treaty. In 1848 we got California, Utah and the country between as a result of the war with Mexico. In 1853 we bought of Mexico another strip. In 1867 we got Alaska a possession not contiguous to our other possessions. In 1898 we annexed Hawaii by treaty and get Porto Rico by conquest. What is to hinder our taking the Philippines? Certainly not the Monroe doctrine. Policy, profit and humanity are problems in the question.

The American system of government is acknowledged to be suitable for the highest civilization and enlightenment of mankind. Then why not extend it to those Philippines who have not yet had the best rule. Our laws, our schools, our language, and our customs will not enslave those people. Humanity dictates that we make American citizens of them. In doing that we set in motion forces that will bring profit to our country. Our commerce will be extended. New markets will be created. There is the profit. It is good policy to do these things. But we may have to keep an army and a squadron there for a few years, but it is only getting a plant ready for doing business. A manufacturer or promoter never hesitates to expend thousands if when spent he is prepared to conduct a business at gain.

Spain's plea for peace. If Spain will take its medicine quickly and without kicking the United States will try to make peace palatable as possible. But it is necessarily bitter.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What this country demands is the lowering of the Spanish flag at Havana, San Juan and Manila. Let this be done, and then it will be time for an armistice to discuss the terms.—Baltimore Herald.

The war must not have been fought and treasure spent and lives spilled out in vain. That is the guiding principle to which this nation is committed, and that it is which Spain must realize and accept, before she can have the peace which she wants and which she sorely needs.—New York Tribune.

Spain will not find peace on the bargain counter even if we are a nation of shop-keepers.—Syracuse Standard.

Our guess would be that President McKinley will not be hard upon a foe so easily conquered. His disposition is that of a man filled with generous impulse and burdened with merciful motives, yet he will deal justly as between nation and nation.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

When it comes to dictating terms of peace with Spain the United States should remember the adage, "Noblesse oblige." A powerful and victorious adversary can afford to be generous, and it will look much better in history to read that the United States government was magnanimous than that it was mean.—Indianapolis Journal.

OUR TRADE WITH FOREIGN LANDS.

The bureau of statistics in its monthly "summary of business and commerce," presents the details of the important exports in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. It shows an increase of exports to all parts of the world including manufactures and products of agriculture etc., and that while there was a great falling off of imports, the reduction was almost exclusively in manufactured articles and food products.

Manufactured articles ready for consumption fell from \$184,376,136 in 1897 to \$145,274,039 in 1898; and \$20,956,886 in 1898; articles of food and live animals fell from \$225,169,197 in 1897 to \$237,927,945 in 1898 to \$181,489,911 in 1898 while articles of voluntary use, luxury etc., fell from \$86,080,979 in 1897 and \$93,323,154 in 1898 to \$77,452,561 in 1898. On the other hand articles required by the manufacturing and classified as "articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing," of which the 1897 imports were \$214,919,425 and those of 1898 were \$200,368,717 amounted in 1898 to \$204,543,919 forming in 1898 over 63 percent of the total imports showing a large relative increase in the proportion which these articles used in the domestic industries bore to the total importations. Manufactured articles for use in the mechanical arts formed in 1898 about the same percentage of the imports that they did in 1897.

The exports of manufactures, which amounted to \$288,871,449, in 1898, exceeded those in 1897 by \$11,588,068 and those of 1896 by \$90,309,271, while the products of agriculture exported amounted to \$854,567,929 in 1898 against \$983,471,191 in 1897 and \$959,879,207 in 1896 the chief increase in agricultural exportations being breadstuffs.

The following table shows the total exports and imports by the grand divisions in the fiscal year 1898 compared with those of the preceding year:

Imports from 1897.	1898.
Europe	\$480,197,205
N. America	\$105,924,659
S. America	107,369,405
Asia	87,194,297
Oceania	24,400,439
Africa	9,529,713
Totals	\$767,730,412

The United States Government has concluded a contract with a Spanish steamship company for the transportation to Spain of about 24,000 prisoners surrendered to Gen. Shafter at the fall of Santiago. The uniformly high figures named in the proposals of the larger ocean carriers easily suggested some sort of an understanding among them, and it appears they were greatly surprised, and possibly a little chagrined, at the success of the Spanish company in securing the contract at much lower figures. It seems to have been a case of "the doer that failed."

There is an element of humor in the curious outcome of this competition. No one would have suspected the possibility of such an award, involving more than half a million dollars, to the ships of the very nation with which our country is at war. But it must be remembered that to do precisely the thing that the other fellow thinks you are not going to do is a characteristically shrewd American trait. For example, Dewey at Manila. In any case the award of the transportation contract to a Spanish concern was a clever business stroke, for it saves money to our government, and, what is of prime importance, it places upon Spain the entire responsibility for the carrying, the subsistence and the delivery to the Spanish government of this big consignment of human freight.

But there is a melancholy as well as a humorous aspect of the matter. It is seen in the humiliating fact that Uncle Sam was obliged to call in foreigners to convey the Santiago prisoners to the coast of Spain. There was not a single tender from an American steamship company, and there are no American ships available for the service at a y price. The glory and pride of delivering these war captives in vessels flying the stars and stripes are made impossible, because there is no such thing as an American merchant marine. Our deficiency in this regard has never been more mortifyingly demonstrated.—American Economist.

THE PROPER PEOPLE TO PLEASE. One reason of Germany's ill temper is to be found in the Dingley tariff which unquestionably hampers the extension of German commerce in this direction. A dose of it in the Philippines would not be agreeable.—Pittsburg Post.

Many things are trying to the temper of European trade centers have occurred, and more will doubtless occur, in connection with American invasion of foreign markets and defense of its own markets. But this fact does

THE TURN IN THE LAKE.

Industrial activity in the United States is far more general and vigorous than the chronic growler is willing to admit. This is a big country, and a great deal of business can be going on without any particular stir or noise being made about it.

Elephants perspire under light loads. In the state of New York not less than 1390 new manufacturing concerns have started in business this year, and 1560 old firms that had closed their doors have started operations again. Some 400 manufacturers applied for permission to run their plants over time, and 50,000 extra hours of labor is the record of these firms. In comparison with the figures of 1897 some 40,000 more persons are now employed than in that year. Instances of a like nature might be multiplied in which the hands employed by some firms have been nearly doubled, one steel company alone adding 1,800 men to its pay-roll. We have reached the turn in the lake at last.—St. Louis "Age of Steel."

The nations have been building warships on theory and waiting for conditions that would test them in practice. Modern guns were tried at Manila and the ships themselves at Santiago. At Manila a slow, deliberate maneuver were the favorite conditions for the heavy battleships. At Santiago it was speed and strength of armor and weight of projectiles that brought victory. The experiment has been made, and the authorities are profiting by the lesson. The battleship is to be retained but its speed is to be increased. Twenty knots rather than sixteen is to be sought now for the three new battleships that is authorized to be built next year.

Great died at his home in the Fatherland last Saturday at the age of 85 years. He was never a friend of America, yet America recognized his greatness and did naught in retaliation. Conscious of our strength and with a clear conscience we labor to work out our destiny, and now that the iron chancellor has laid down his burden we with the other nations pay respect to his memory.

The Pacific coast is demanding a member on the board of commissioners created by President McKinley's ultimatum to Spain. Considering the interests at stake the coast is entitled to a man on the commission. The one who would best serve our interests is Congressman Tongue. He would save us the Philippines and guard our commercial interests in Asiatic waters.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

E C Hughes et al to J Burke	600 00
W C Gaylor and wf to H Meizer, 15 acres in the	1300 00
H Parsons d l c	1300 00
John Burke to Mary Ann Burke, part of blk 18 W	100 00
Portland Hs. Schilling a	100 00
R C Hull to J G Schilling a	100 00
w 1/2 sec 1 and 2 of n 1/2	1600 00
w 1/2 sec 3 1/2 s 2 w and	
other lands	
U S to John Winters and wf	patent
John Winters and wf to R C	1500 00
Hull same as above	
T J Hodge and wf to Eli Pos	250 00
and wf to 8 blk 4 Thorn's	
add to Hillsboro	
Rosa N Gerrish to G Goler	735 00
s 1/2 of a w 1/2 sec 28 and n 1/2	
of a w 1/2 and lots 1 and 2	
sec 31 1/2 r 4 w	
W A Freeman by adm to B	3400 00
Schiffel 109.7 of the Chas	
McKay d l c	
R H Whitehead and wf to	5 00
Fay Anderson tract in sec	
27 1/2 r 2 w	
H Wehrung and wf to Keokuk	900 00
Ellis lots 1, 2 in blk 2	
Fairview add to Hillsboro	
Peacock to Minnie Peacock	1 00
Chaffed d l c	
John H Wilkins and wf to	500 00
Geo Wilkins w 1/2 of a e 1/2	
and e 1/2 of s 1/2 w 1/2 r 1	
5 w and other lands	
Geo Roseboom and wf to	250 00
August Holzgang 1/2 acre	
sec 32 1/2 r 1 w	

DAIRY CATTLE.

The Oregon Agriculturalist has an excellent and quite full report of the farmers' congress recently held at Astoria. On the subject of the sanitary conditions of dairy cattle, Dr. James W. Thymocome of our county called attention to the fact that what ever endangers the health of milk cows endangers the health also of the human beings who may consume the products of such cows. A cow requires more pure air than any other animal. An insufficient supply of pure air brings on an enfeebled condition of the cow which invites the attack of disease and particularly the dreaded tuberculosis.

Barns for cows must be capacious and the cows must be permitted to go outside as much as possible. Consumption is not brought on by starvation or exposure to cold and storm. There is no consumption among the animals on the range. The dairy cow is a highly specialized and artificially developed animal. The greatest danger to her health is overcrowding in small barns. This danger is especially great near large cities. There must be plenty of sunshine in the stable and an allowance of at least 1000 cubic feet of space for each cow. Pure air and sunshine are nature's remedy for tuberculosis. He believes that consumption is to be a thing of the past. The use of the Koch lymph as a tuberculin test will enable us to eradicate it from our herds, and the bicycle, by greatly increasing the outdoor exercise of the youth of both sexes, is going to break up the tendency to consumption among the human family. Oregon is the first state which took legal steps to free itself of tuberculosis.

In studying the insurgents at Manila we must not forget the galling tyranny of the Spaniards under which they have existed for a century or more and that their leaders are few. Aguinaldo seems to have developed the greatest influence. He was the leader in 1897 and at that time traitorously sold out to the Spaniards. It will be remembered that then the Spaniards proclaimed to the world that they had subdued the rebellion in the Philippines. Well, that is how it was done. Aguinaldo went across to Hong Kong where he was spending his Spanish gold when Admiral Dewey was there. On the breaking out of war between the United States and Spain this Aguinaldo attached himself to the American fleet, till he reached Luzon just before the battle of Manila, when he left and again joined the insurgents. His influence with the natives marshaled them again against the Spaniards and as we were fighting the dons, the insurgents were our allies. We made them effective by placing in their hands the guns we captured at Cavite. They fought well, but some weeks ago or perhaps not more than ten days since Aguinaldo had a conference with the Spanish leaders in Manila. That meeting probably explains his later conduct toward the Americans. The Spaniards have probably again bribed him, if not with gold then with the promise of kingly power. There is little question but that Aguinaldo is a corrupt man. Notwithstanding this we cannot leave his people to the wolves because he is unfaithful.

One of the most amusing of the foreign rumors which have yet found their way to this country is that which comes from Rome to the effect that the Pope has submitted to the powers proposals for peace between the United States and Spain on terms of American annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico, the restitution of the Philippines to Spain and the recognition by Spain of special commercial advantages in surrendered colonies. Peace which would leave Spain without the responsibility of maintaining order there and throwing upon the United States the burden of governing the island—a burden to which Spain has never been equal—would certainly be a peace well worth getting soundly kicked for. Strange to say, these terms omitted altogether the condition that the United States shall cede outright to Spain the state of Michigan.—Courier Journal.

The Texas, Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, all battleships are ordered to the navy yard for an overhauling. In the heavy work at Santiago the weak spots were found. The gun mounts seem to have been frail and while the ships could keep the sea, the first hull is taken for repairs. The Oregon though, has stood the strain and is in perfect condition every way. The only thing wrong with her is the barnacles on the hull. The longer the campaign the more good points are shown.

THE TURN IN THE LAKE.

Industrial activity in the United States is far more general and vigorous than the chronic growler is willing to admit. This is a big country, and a great deal of business can be going on without any particular stir or noise being made about it.

Elephants perspire under light loads. In the state of New York not less than 1390 new manufacturing concerns have started in business this year, and 1560 old firms that had closed their doors have started operations again. Some 400 manufacturers applied for permission to run their plants over time, and 50,000 extra hours of labor is the record of these firms. In comparison with the figures of 1897 some 40,000 more persons are now employed than in that year. Instances of a like nature might be multiplied in which the hands employed by some firms have been nearly doubled, one steel company alone adding 1,800 men to its pay-roll. We have reached the turn in the lake at last.—St. Louis "Age of Steel."

The nations have been building warships on theory and waiting for conditions that would test them in practice. Modern guns were tried at Manila and the ships themselves at Santiago. At Manila a slow, deliberate maneuver were the favorite conditions for the heavy battleships. At Santiago it was speed and strength of armor and weight of projectiles that brought victory. The experiment has been made, and the authorities are profiting by the lesson. The battleship is to be retained but its speed is to be increased. Twenty knots rather than sixteen is to be sought now for the three new battleships that is authorized to be built next year.

Great died at his home in the Fatherland last Saturday at the age of 85 years. He was never a friend of America, yet America recognized his greatness and did naught in retaliation. Conscious of our strength and with a clear conscience we labor to work out our destiny, and now that the iron chancellor has laid down his burden we with the other nations pay respect to his memory.

The Pacific coast is demanding a member on the board of commissioners created by President McKinley's ultimatum to Spain. Considering the interests at stake the coast is entitled to a man on the commission. The one who would best serve our interests is Congressman Tongue. He would save us the Philippines and guard our commercial interests in Asiatic waters.

E C Hughes et al to J Burke	600 00
W C Gaylor and wf to H Meizer, 15 acres in the	1300 00
H Parsons d l c	1300 00
John Burke to Mary Ann Burke, part of blk 18 W	100 00
Portland Hs. Schilling a	100 00
R C Hull to J G Schilling a	100 00
w 1/2 sec 1 and 2 of n 1/2	1600 00
w 1/2 sec 3 1/2 s 2 w and	
other lands	
U S to John Winters and wf	patent
John Winters and wf to R C	1500 00
Hull same as above	
T J Hodge and wf to Eli Pos	250 00
and wf to 8 blk 4 Thorn's	
add to Hillsboro	
Rosa N Gerrish to G Goler	735 00
s 1/2 of a w 1/2 sec 28 and n 1/2	
of a w 1/2 and lots 1 and 2	
sec 31 1/2 r 4 w	
W A Freeman by adm to B	3400 00
Schiffel 109.7 of the Chas	
McKay d l c	
R H Whitehead and wf to	5 00
Fay Anderson tract in sec	
27 1/2 r 2 w	
H Wehrung and wf to Keokuk	900 00
Ellis lots 1, 2 in blk 2	
Fairview add to Hillsboro	
Peacock to Minnie Peacock	1 00
Chaffed d l c	
John H Wilkins and wf to	500 00
Geo Wilkins w 1/2 of a e 1/2	
and e 1/2 of s 1/2 w 1/2 r 1	
5 w and other lands	
Geo Roseboom and wf to	250 00
August Holzgang 1/2 acre	
sec 32 1/2 r 1 w	

Hillsboro Pharmacy UNION BLOCK
PURE FRESH DRUGS, BRUSHES, PAINTS, OILS, SPONGES AND ALL DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES.
Sundries, Fine first-class cutlery a specialty.
Extra Care in Compounding Prescriptions.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY
THREE COLLEGE COURSES
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY
The Academy prepares for College and gives a thorough English Education, the best preparation for teaching or business. All expenses very low. Board and rooms at the Ladies' Hall \$3 to \$4 per week, including electric light and heat.
THE COLLEGE DORMITORY
Under experienced management, will furnish rooms and board at cost on the club plan, not to exceed \$1.50
For full particulars, address
PRESIDENT McCLELLAND,
For 2nd Grove, Oregon

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION.
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
... Monmouth, Oregon
Strong Academic and Professional Courses Well-equipped Training Department of the grades with 230 children. Regular Normal Courses of three years. Senior year wholly professional. Graduates of Accredited High Schools and Colleges admitted directly to professional work.
The Diploma of the School is recognized by law as a life certificate to teach. The graduates of the School are in demand as teachers.
Beautiful and healthful location—saloons.
Light Expenses—The Year for from \$120 to \$160.
The first term will open Tuesday, September 23rd. Catalogue giving full details of work, cheerfully sent on application. Address
W. A. WANN,
Secretary of Faculty.
P. L. CAMPBELL,
President.

CITATION.
IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE State of Oregon for the County of Washington,
Michael Wren, et al vs. Nellie Reynolds, Godfrey, et al.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Ellen Godfrey deceased, executor of the final account as such administrator of the County Court of Washington county Oregon and the said County Court has fixed Monday the 13th day of August at the court room of Hillsboro Oregon, a hearing of objections to said account and for the final settlement of said account as a v. e.
Dated at Hillsboro this 11th day of July 1898.
O. M. GODFREY,
Administrator of the estate of Ellen Godfrey deceased.

Notice of Final Settlement
Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Ellen Godfrey deceased, executor of the final account as such administrator of the County Court of Washington county Oregon, my final account as such administrator and final settlement of said account and for the final settlement of said account as a v. e.
Dated at Hillsboro this 11th day of July 1898.
O. M. GODFREY,
Administrator of the estate of Ellen Godfrey deceased.

Executors Notice.
Notice is hereby given, that I the undersigned, have been the County Court of Washington county Oregon duly appointed executor of the estate of Fritze Harms deceased, and all persons indebted as such executor, are notified and required to present their claims against said estate, with proper vouchers at the last office of Fritze Harms deceased, within six months from this date, to wit: August 1st, 1898.
Executor of the estate of Fritze Harms deceased,
H. W. HARMES,

A'Beautiful Present
In order to further introduce ELASTIC STARCH (Flat Iron Brand) the manufacturers, E.C. Hübinger Bros. Co., of Keokuk, Iowa, have decided to GIVE AWAY a beautiful present with each package of starch sold. These presents are in the form of
Beautiful Pastel Pictures
They are 13x10 inches in size, and are entitled as follows:
Lilacs and Pansies.
Wild American Poppies.
Pansies and Marguerites.
Lilacs and Iris.
These rare pictures, four in number, by the renowned pastel artist, R. LeRoy, of New York, have been chosen from his very choicest subjects in his studio and are now offered for the first time to the public, at a price which makes the entire set a most desirable present. The pictures are accurately reproduced in all the colors used in the originals, and are pronounced by competent critics, works of art.
Pastel pictures are the correct thing for the home, nothing surpassing them in beauty, richness of color and artistic merit.
One of these pictures will be given away with each package of purchased of your grocer. It is the best laundry starch on the market, and is sold for 10 cents a package. Ask your grocer for this starch, and get a beautiful picture.
ALL GROCERS KEEP ELASTIC STARCH. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.
Estimate Your Homestead With Castoria.
Castoria is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all ailments of infants and children. It is a powerful laxative, and its use is recommended by the most eminent medical authorities.
ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure
Elastic Starch
The best laundry starch on the market, and is sold for 10 cents a package. Ask your grocer for this starch, and get a beautiful picture.