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Vol. XXVIII. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 22 1900. No. 5.

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The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:
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Going South, 8:30 a m.
Going to Portland and way-offices, 6:55 a. m. and 4 p. m.
For Farmington and Laurel, daily at 12

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.
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CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Preaching 1st 2d and 4th Sundays in each month at 11 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Christian Endeavor at 7 p m.
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A. O. U. W.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W., Meets every first and third Friday evening each month.
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W. H. Wehrung, Recorder.

Daughters of Rebekah.

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

P. of H.

HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month.
CHOFIELD, Master.

I. O. O. F.

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

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. Bridges, C. of H.
Mrs. Nellie Hare, Recorder.

Rathbone Sisters.

PHENICIA TEMPLE NO. 10, R. S., meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in each month at 7:30 o'clock in Wehrung's Hall.
Mrs S Sappington, M. E. C.
Mrs Nellie Hare, M. of R. and C.

K. of P.

PHŒNIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. OF P., meets in Masonic Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcomed to lodge meetings.

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.
F. A. BAILEY, W. M.
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O. E. S.

TUALATIN CHAPTER, NO. 31, O. E. S., meets at Masonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.

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.
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WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT No. 24, I. O. O. F., meets on first and third Tuesdays of each month.
C E Deichman

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

MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL Hillsboro, on the 1st. tnd 3d. Fridays of each month at 2:30 p. m.
Mrs. H. V. Gates, Elizabeth O'Crandall, Sretary.

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Photographic Test

OLEOMARGARINE AND RENOVATED BUTTER DETECTED UNDER THE CAMERA.

Oleomargarine and renovated butter have seen their halcyon days if the silent efforts now being made in the basement of the state capitol prove effective, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. State Chemist J. A. Hummel is engaged on varieties of yellow stuff, alleged butter, which the inspectors are sending him from every portion of the state.

The chemist has hit upon a new scheme which he thinks will surely

PURE BUTTER.

bring the butterine dodgers to time. It is not a case of spirit photography, though equally mysterious and fully as graphic in its results. By a combination of nickel prisms, microscopes and a lensless camera with a sensitive plate Mr. Hummel has developed a plan which must show the difference between butters and pseudo butters to every amateur eye at a moment's glance. Thus, it is hoped, the photographs will carry weight with a jury where chemical formulas fail.

The real butter is smooth and woolly looking, but the renovated butter with its various adulterants is full of ugly blotches and blurs, while the "real thing," the oleo, looks like a drop of coagulated blood filled with diphtheria bacilli.

"Now, which do you want to eat?" asked Mr. Hummel as he placed three photos side by side. "To my eye the first sample looks by far the most appetizing after we, or, rather, the photographic plate, has once caught a glimpse of it under the microscope.

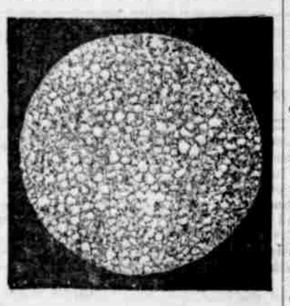
"Yet," he continued, taking some samples of butter from an ice chest,

RENOVATED BUTTER.

"the three grades look almost alike. Sometimes a practiced eye cannot distinguish them, while the tongue cannot always discover any preference.

"Oleomargarine is generally detected without much difficulty, but even the chemist, with his liquids, his test tubes and his minute apparatus, has found it difficult to draw the line between creamery and renovated butter. There are so many different kinds and gradations of the former, you know. Consequently, at times when we knew renovated butter had been sold under the wrong title, we have found it difficult to convict. Under the photographic system we need only show the pictures, and he that runs may read.

"Now, all we need to do is to place a sample of suspected butter in a glass slide and then under the microscope. We put one prism above and one below in such a way that the light rays cannot pass through, according to a law of physics. Now we push the tube of a camera directly over the head of



OLEOMARGARINE.

the microscope and insert a plate at the other end. No direct light, you see, can pass through—that is, as long as those two prisms are properly placed. But, according to the laws of light, as soon as we get a third prism, such as a crystal, which, you know, is of prismatic shape, the light again finds its way through. Consequently, if the butter is free from crystals, no direct rays and only a dull, translucent light will pass through, while otherwise bright and dark spots will come together and form the peculiarly shaded picture you see in the oleomargarine sample. The proof is simple, absolute and convincing."

MILK FROM SILO FED COWS.

Agricultural Department of Illinois University Finds It Is Good.

The attaches of the Illinois State Agricultural college think they have settled the controversy which sprung up between certain buyers of milk and the men who produced it, the former refusing to buy the milk of cows fed on silage.

The college has just announced the result of a series of tests concerning this matter. Samples of milk taken from the cows on the agricultural farm were sent first to a dozen different professors of the college, then to a number of students and later on to a number of women and finally to several milk experts. In addition, the samples were sent to hotels in Chicago and Springfield. In each case both silage and nonsilage milk was sent, and in no case was the object of the undertaking disclosed. In each case a person was asked which sample was preferred and whether there were any objections to the milk of a certain designation, but which was the silage product.

The result of this test, which covered several weeks, was that 118 tests favored the silage milk, 65 the nonsilage and 37 had no choice. To 360 samples of silage milk there were no objections. The tests were double in character, milk from cows being taken both before and after feeding the silage.

Professor W. J. Fraser, under whose direction the tests were made, says that there can be no reasonable objection to silage as a feed if the feeding is properly done. This is considered a very important matter, as a vast amount of money has within the last few years been spent by farmers in building silos.

The condenser people claim that milk from cows fed on silage takes on an undesirable taste. This the professors claim comes from decayed silage. When the milk is exposed to its odor and if care is taken not to permit any feed of the kind to reach the barn, there will be no trouble.

Some Foreign Cheeses.

It has been proved that the quality of cheese depends on the pasturage, says the New York World. Cows, dairy maids and special methods of making have been taken from Cheshire to another part of England, and the result was a product very different from the famous Cheshire cheese.

Cheddar, too, which comes from a vale in Somerset, has a flavor for which there is no chemical counterfeit. It smacks of the soil; it breathes of the pasture.

Brie comes from a small district near Paris and is a cream cheese of unrivaled delicacy, but not easy to keep during warm weather.

Camembert, a cheese very similar, though coarser in flavor, which is made in a large area in Normandie, has been steadily pushing into favor.

Pont l'Eveque comes from Normandie. It is not, as some might suppose, merely a Camembert gone dry, but is intentionally made more solid and milder in taste and is 10 per cent more costly.

Port du Salut is another cheese of the same order, but superior in flavor to all except true Brie. It costs about the same as Brie, and it may take rank over that, as that has done over Roquefort, and as Roquefort did over Swiss, which was the first foreign cheese that ever really had a hold on the affections of the American stomach.

Roquefort, though its price yet is high, is a richer cheese, more fond of lingering on the breath than the others. It is made of goats' milk, and the chiaroscuro effects in it are caused not by rusting it with insertions of wire, but by dropping into it some handfuls of peasant bread.

Gorgonzola, not French, but Italian, is more expensive than Roquefort, though its base is the same—namely, the milk of the goat. This cheese comes from the Milanese district of Italy, retains its aristocratic richness unspoiled by the democratic climate of America and is a good cheese to swear by.

Parmesan, another Italian or Sicilian variety, has been kept 150 years and found still delicious and full of life and power.

Neufchatel is a French cheese, not a Swiss, as many fancy from the name.

Milk Laws.

A Springfield milkman was recently brought before the local court on the complaint of the board of health, says The New England Farmer. The milk was shown to contain 9.69 per cent of solids. The defendant, a man of good character and good standing, testified that he had no personal knowledge of the milk, it being given to his man by the farmer from whom it was bought. The suggestion was made that the excessive amount of water in this sample might have got into the milk accidentally. Such cases as this, however, are exceptional and are no argument for letting the standard down or doing away with it, which would open the door to far greater evils than those that would be remedied.

TROLLEYS A MENACE.

They Should Not Be Allowed to Obstruct Highways.

The people of many localities will, some day, wake up to the fact that their highways have been given over to trolley companies in a haphazard, wholesale way that must work much trouble, says Elliott's Magazine. It is probable there is room enough in the average rural or suburban highway to accommodate a trolley line without woefully discommoding every other means of travel. But there are many instances when the trolley line should not be permitted to gobble up the middle of the road.

An unrestricted, open, public highway should be the first consideration. The trolley line should be a secondary matter. Wherever the road commissioners, or those in authority, are giving away the property of the public without due consideration or recompense, a halt should be called, by injunction of otherwise, and the merits and demerits of the case brought to the attention of all.

At Riverton, N. J., recently the people saw their new stone road being torn up by a trolley company. The rails were being laid directly in the center of the road, to the detriment of vehicles. Of course this was pie for the trolley company, since it eliminated all the cost of grading, a big item in the construction account, but it gave no return to the county or the property owners for the heavy outlay for the improvement of the road. A protest from property owners caused the members of the county board to refuse to grant permission for the use of the center of the road and now the tracks are to go down eight feet on one side of the highway.

AMERICA'S CHINESE POLICY.

The intervention of the United States in the Chinese crisis, involving the representations already made by Minister Conger, together with the action taken by Admiral Kempff, both under the discretion allowed them by the President's instructions, are declared officially to exhaust this government's resources, as far as they can be applied at the present time. Without a distinct change in national policy, which is regarded as most remote, and except under gravely complicated international conditions, affecting not only the stability of the Chinese Empire but the equilibrium of Europe, the offices of American agencies at Peking and Tien-Tsin, as well as in future centres of disturbances, will be limited to such efforts for the protection of American interests as the participation by Minister Conger in the insistent demands made by all the foreign representatives upon the Tsung Li Yamen and the Dowager Empress for affording security to the life and property of aliens, and as the landing of armed forces and the dispatch of gunboats to furnish the necessary protection in case of China's failure to comply.

Beyond this, it is now clearly understood in Washington, other nations propose to go, perhaps at once, but the United States, while entering the concert up to that point, will act independently, if at all, in proceedings which will probably lead to a change of dynasty, and perhaps a revolution through the Empire. It is promised, however, that, whatever occurs, the commercial interests of this country, upon the basis established in the written "open door" compact, shall not be modified even in case of all the remaing coast line and the extension of spheres of influence beyond their present exceedingly elastic limits.

The contingency of permanent territorial encroachment is regarded as too distant just now to call for more specific expression by the United States than has already been given, for it is believed the extensive military operations by the foreign forces around Peking and Tien-Tsin may involve only a brief campaign, resulting in such a salutary lesson to the unprogressive element of China as to permit prompt withdrawal after order is restored. These operations upon rather a large scale, it is now feared, cannot be avoided, but it is unlikely that the United States will contribute ashore more than three hundred marines and sailors to the combined forces, this number being already at Tien-Tsin and on the way there. This number is regarded as a fair proportion for the United States to supply, considering the relative number and value of Americans and property requiring protection compared with the similar responsibilities of Russia, England, Japan, Germany and France. If, as now apprehended, the anti-foreign rioting is to extend beyond the small district of its present violence, and the widespread American missionary interests up to the Yang-Tse are endangered, it is more than likely that Admiral Kempff will have to spare much of his available force in that direction.

THE PARTY OF PROSPERITY.

The republican party is repeating its history. It has not only brought prosperity to the country, but it has brought it to the government. The house asked Secretary Gage for some information about the condition of the treasury, and the information was promptly provided. The secretary tells the house that the treasury will probably have a surplus of $70,000,000 in the next fiscal year which ends on June 30 next, or about a half month hence. As more than three-quarters of this financial year has passed these figures are likely to be found pretty nearly correct. For the next fiscal year, the one which will close at the end of June, 1901, the secretary estimates that there will be a surplus of $82,000,000. As the tendency is upward there is a probability that the excess would be still greater in the following year if the present revenue laws were maintained.

This is the old story. The republican party is the party which fills the treasury and reduces the debt. Necessarily the debt was increased on account of the Spanish war of 1898, but a revenue law was devised which would not only meet the running expenses of the government but would provide sufficient money to allow the government to resume debt payments. When Cleveland was in office the second time the treasury gold fund was so low usually that large amounts of bonds had to be sold in order to replenish the fund and keep the government from dropping to the silver basis. In all about $262,000,000 of bonds were sold, and the debt increased to that extent, to keep the gold in the treasury above the danger line. Since the republican party got into power, however, there has been no difficulty about the gold fund, except that bonds had to be sold in 1898 to meet the immediate expenditures of the war with Spain. The government has no trouble in paying its way these days. The reserve has always been high since the republicans returned to power. In fact, the complaint which the present treasury officials have made is that the gold fund has been so large that it has been embarrassing. In the general fund in the treasury, too, the balance is being kept on the right side of the account.

Some merriment was shown by the democrats for a time after the Dingley law went on the statute book. They predicted that it would produce deficits constantly. The democrats were so accustomed, under the Wilson-Gorman law, to treasury shortages that they thought these things were the regular features of treasury statements. The possibility that the government would some time or other be paying its way again was something which they could not grasp. It soon became evident that the Dingley act, when it got fairly in operation under normal conditions, would more than meet the regular outlay of the government, but the Spanish war came on about that time, and new sources of taxation had to be devised. These met the expectations of their republican framers and, of course, falsified the prophecies of the democrats. Thus the treasury has a handsome surplus at this moment, although the army is up to the 100,000 line, and large expenditures are being made for the navy. A liberal but wise outlay is being made, yet the income is so high that the favorable balance keeps on growing. Secretary Gage is apparently in a jocund mood. He likes to be questioned regarding the condition of the treasury. The republican party, which has started up the idle mills and advanced the wages of the workers all over the country, has also filled the treasury of the government, and it will soon enable that government to resume the old republican practice of reducing its debt and diminishing the burdens of the people.

Will Remove Their Hats in Church.

At a recent meeting of the women of the Tabernacle Baptist church, of Utica, they passed a resolution that, beginning with the first Sunday in June, they will remove their hats during every regular church service.

There will be several thousand tons more hay cut around Malheur lake than last year, on account of the water falling so rapidly, leaving the land dry at the right season.

Fire at Crate's Point, in Wasco county, destroyed $500 worth of new hay belonging to A. Y. Marsh, Wednesday. The fire started from a lot of wild mustard that had been ignited in a field close by, and got beyond control.

ALL ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

California is the natural paradise of the holy maker. Its resources are inexhaustable, its invitation universal, and its resorts and attractions among the most noted of the world.

"Resorts and Attractions along the Coast Line" is handsomely illustrated folder, giving a description of the health and pleasure resorts on the coast between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

"Shasta Resorts," embellished with beautiful half-tone engravings, describes the scenic and outing attractions of the vast and wonderful Shasta region, the grandest of pleasgrounds.

The Southern Pacific Company publishes descriptive literature containing valuable information about all of them. It is for free distribution and may be obtained from any Southern Pacific agent, or C. H. Markham, General Passenger Agent at Portland. If you apply by mail enclose a stamp for each publication wanted.

"California South of Tehachapi" tells all about the charms of that remarkably favored semi-tropic garden spot of the world in Southern California.

A handsome map of California, complete in detail, reliable, skillfully indexed, and full of information about the State's resources. It is the only publication of kind folded for pocket use.

"Summer Outings" is a 32-page folder devoted to the camping retreats in the Shasta Region and Santa Cruz mountains: It appeals more directly to that large and growing class of recreation seekers who prefer this popular form of outing.

"Pacific Grove" is the Chautauqua of the west, and this folder not only describes the pretty place itself, but gives a program of the religious and educational meetings, conventions, schools, etc., to be held there this summer.

Other publications are "Lake Tahoe," "Geysers and Lake county," "Yosemite," "Hotel del Monte," "Castle Crags," each brimful of information about the places named, and printed in the highest style of the art."

PURSUING GRANT'S POLICY.

The more serious the conditions grow in China, the more decided and definite becomes the policy of this government not to be drawn into proceedings for the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire. Grant's policy is the guide of the present administration. John Russell Young, who died a year ago, was Minister to China. He accompanied Gen. Grant on a journey around the world. He enjoyed the confidence of the general, and was especially familiar with Grant's views regarding China—views in which there was almost a prescience of the situation which has now arisen. Some time ago Mr. Young wrote his recollections of the period in which was formed the relationship of the United States toward China that has been maintained until this time, and which it is the purpose of the president to continue. Mr. Young said:

"The policy of Gen. Grant, which governed the instructions that I received from Mr. Frelinghuysen when I was in diplomatic service, was based on a careful study of the Eastern question amid advantages such as no other foreigner ever enjoyed. It was a policy developed after careful and confidential conversations with the Prince Regent and ministers of China and the Emperor and ministers of Japan. What he expressed in the freedom and vividness of personal intercourse was spoken no less in public addresses, where he weighed every word. 'America,' he said in one speech, delivered to a company of Oriental noblemen, and memorable for the impression it made at the time.—'America has much to gain from the East; no nation has greater interests; but America has nothing to gain except what comes from the cheerful acquiescence of the Eastern people, and insures them as much benefit as it does us. I should be ashamed of my country if its relations to other nations, and especially with these ancient and most interesting empires of the East, were based on any other idea.'

"It was my privilege to be present at many interviews, and to know how deeply Gen. Grant was impressed by what he heard and saw. 'What would I not give,' he said to me one day, 'to have known ten years ago what I know to-day!'

"What might not America give had the just, intrepid policy toward the Eastern nations which the genius of Grant evolved from the political conditions of the Pacific found fruition and encouragement or been governed by his firm, enlightened will? American policy toward China should be based on the same lines as American policy toward England and France. Out of the fullness of our diplomacy, what have we not done for the American hog in Paris, Vienna and Berlin? For that praise now and always! But what might we also have done for the American man in Pekin and Tokio? American genius brought China into the diplomatic family of nations. Where now is the power bequeathed to us by Burlingame?

"We are the neighbors of these empires. The richest markets in the world are nearer to us than Liverpool or Queenstown were twenty years ago. The development of our Pacific railway, now in its infancy, rests on the commercial relations that should exist in Asia. The commercial empire of the East, if I may so call it, belongs to us by the ties of geography, enterprise and sympathy.

It is not easy to believe sometimes that "the world does move." When one reads of a "witch hunt," which took place recently in one of the United States, it seems quite like the story of Salem witchcraft days. The actors in the mediæval drama were white men and women in the state of Mississippi, and the witch hunt was within thirty miles of a large school for white people carried on by the Women's Home Missionary Society. A woman who became suddenly ill announced her belief that she was bewitched, and her friends consulted an old negro "witch doctor" in the place. He investigated the place with all solemnity, and declared that a dead tree in the yard was the home of the evil spirit, and that if it were burned the spirit would be obliged to take refuge in the body of the witch, who then might be discovered. By an unfortunate chance an old woman in the neighborhood was found to be ill, and it was ascertained that she was the witch, so a party of men with dogs and guns went to her house and drove her before them to the woman who was "bewitched." They kept the poor old creature there without food or drink from Monday until Thursday, trying to make her confess. Finally she was taken to the county poorhouse, after the question of killing her had been seriously discussed, as the "witch doctor" decided that the evil spirit would go with her to the poorhouse. The one ray of brightness in the fact that the persons engaged in the affair were indicted by a grand jury and heavily fined for assault and battery.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED DURING THE WEEK

Items of General Interest from all parts of the state

WHITE FIR IN DEMAND

Sugar-beet Crop in Union County will be very Large

A camera club has been organized at Roseburg.

Farm hands are in great demand in Umatilla county.

A Rebekah lodge was instituted at Kings Valley last week.

A match factory on a small scale has been established at Marshfield.

A new republican paper will make its appearance at Condon next week.

The Coquille cannery is manufacturing 700 pounds of butter per day.

A factory for the manufacture of white paper is contemplated at Albany.

Fred Whitby, of Corvallis, sheared 276 pounds of wool from 25 sheep last week.

E. Smith sold 480 fleeces of wool at Corvallis Tuesday, at 16 cents per pound.

After a canvass for funds, Roseburg decided not to celebrate the 4th of July.

A carload of ship knees was shipped from Coquille City to San Francisco last week.

The Corvallis & Eastern Railroad is extending its telegraph line from Mill City to Detroit.

A number of Michigan timber men are looking for claims on Lake creek, in Lane county.

Woodburn citizens have subscribed $1208 for the erection of a Catholic church in that place.

M. S. Hubbel was run over by a fire engine at Eugene Wednesday and had his leg broken.

A special meeting of the Oregon Hopgrowers' Association will be held in Woodburn June 26.

Mile posts and crossing marks were placed on the Marshfield-Myrtle Point Railroad last week.

W. A. Howe, of Carlton, Yamhill county, concluded a 20,000-bushel shipment of wheat this week.

By a vote of 801 to 1930 Douglas county decided last week against permitting hogs to run at large.

The Medford Free Press, a middle-of-the-road journal, announces that henceforth it is out of politics.

The new saw mill at Cooper mountain, in Washington county, will begin cutting lumber next week.

The Hood River strawberry crop, compared with that of last year, falls short about 10,000 crates.

The local Young Men's Christian Association is fitting up a public reading-room at Marshfield.

The cherry crop of Wasco county is now being gathered, and it is the largest crop that has ever been raised.

Rain this week has interfered with haying in several parts of the state. No great damage resulted however.

The Twickenham News has been moved to Mitchell. R. C. Irvine has succeeded E. M. Shutt as proprietor.

The new regimental band at Eugene has appointed a committee to select instruments, to be ordered at once.

Six carloads of cattle, which were fattened on sugar-beet pulp, were sold at La Grande Wednesday to Portland parties.

A Petite prune orchard of 110 acres in Benton county will turn out a full crop, while apples in the same orchard are much injured.

Robert Mays & Son shipped 2000 head of sheep from The Dalles Thursday to Cook's Landing, to be summered on the range back of that place.

Haying in Harney county this year will be about two weeks earlier than usual, owing to the dryness of the season. The crop will be an average one.

Fire destroyed the granary of Perry Eddy, in King's Valley, Sunday. The building contained 300 bushels of wheat, besides a new wheat-cleaner.

A large number of property-owners at The Dalles have asked for an injunction restraining the city from building the proposed new sewer system, on the ground of defective notice and unequal assessment of the cost.