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Vol. XXVIII. HILLSBORO WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 6 1900 No. 7.

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CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

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W. H. Wehrung, Recorder.

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P. of H.

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CROFIELD, Master.

I. O. O. F.

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Mrs Nellie Hare M. E. C.
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K. of P.

PHENIX 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 all 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.
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HABITS OF HOGS.

THEY ARE INTELLIGENT ALWAYS AND FASTIDIOUS WHEN THEY HAVE A CHANCE.

Hogs are not stupid, the proverb and the popular mind to the contrary notwithstanding, says the Washington Post. In herds they are tremendously gregarious. They feed and range and sleep in gangs. Their leaf beds are heaped together as soon as frost falls. The older animals begin the heaping, and the pigs quickly fall in line. At first the mound is moderate, but when cold or snow threatens it grows as if by magic. Not only leaves, but low, bushy brush and strawy sedge are gnawed off and carried in great mouthfuls to re-enforce the bed. If 20 hogs are to sleep in it, it will be breast high to a man before the accumulation ceases. Then as soon as feeding is over the hogs make a dash for it, burrow under and bury themselves, head and ears, in its depths. They lie cross and pile—any fashion, indeed, which brings them as close together as possible. As the cold strengthens in the night those upon the outer edges push themselves under and between their sleeping mates, thus rousing them to squeal discontent.

A suckling sow makes her own bed and fights away from it everything except her pigs. She heaps it conically, gets upon top, works herself half way down in it, then whirls around and around until she has hollowed for herself and her piggies a snug nest. After she lies down in it with her pigs strung along her side she rises upon her fore legs and with her snout flirts the bed stuff all over her litter. Upon a bitter day the pigs do not leave the bed. Hogs of every sort indeed lie asleep through the cold unless driven out by hunger.

Hogs learn quickly to discriminate. They will set up a prodigious squealing when hungry at sight of their habitual feeder, yet pay no attention

WIRE COVERED HOG TROUGH.

whatever to any other person. They also learn their own calls as distinguished from those of other animals. Up in the region of mountains and moonshine whisky hogs are called with long wooden trumpets, whose sound is like that of a hunting horn, but more powerful and carrying farther. Revenue vigilance is of course the horn's reason of being—its blasts do not awaken suspicion as would the usual calling. The hogs ranging miles of mountainside come when they hear the trumpet a little before daylight for their beloved swill, but cannot be fooled by blasts of any other horn.

Similarly once upon a time three pet pigs were trained to come for their morning mush and milk at the sound of Dixie most vigorously sung. They never failed to hear and heed, even though half a mile off, yet paid no attention whatever to any other song or sound. Another pig, friendless and estray, fell into the way of feeding with the cows in pen and until he was transmuted into bacon answered only to the call of "Sook cow! Soo-ook!" And still another learned to regulate feeding by the sound of the big farm bell and came grunting and galloping to the trough whenever he heard its clamor.

While a fat pig is about the laziest and the clumsiest of created things one lean and hungry is among the most active in mind and body. A fearless forager, the fence that turns him has to be almost bullet and bomb proof. He learns to climb post and rail as a dog climbs, to throw down snake rail after the manner of breachy cattle, to evade barbed wire as shrewdly as a politician evades the fulfillment of a promise and to worm his way through everything in a manner to justify the angry farmer who said, "I don't know about a camel going through the eye of a needle, but if it was a hog I'd bet on his doing it every time."

Horses' Coats.

Nature provides the horse with a fine and comparatively short coat for summer wear and a coarser and longer one for winter use, says the London Live Stock Journal. The animal sheds the former covering during the autumn and the latter during the spring. The hairs of the forelock, mane and tail and the long hairs about the muzzle and eyes are not shed. Good grooming and the use of warm clothing greatly tend to reduce the difference between the summer coat and the winter coat. If while the coat is being changed in the spring the brush or other means be employed to hasten the process, the roots of the hair will become prematurely exposed to the action of the air and consequently will become stimulated, with the result that coarser hair will be formed than would have been the case had the winter coat been allowed to remain on for its usual period. Hence the summer coat would be rougher than it would otherwise have been, and its appearance may be more or less spoiled. To prevent, therefore, any loss of good looks in the summer coat of their animals grooms who have to study appearances, like those in charge of fashionable carriage horses in the London season, are generally careful to avoid brushing or hand rubbing the coat while it is being shed during the spring.

UNIFORM STANDARD.

What the Market Demands in Butter and Cheese.

One of the needs of the time is some uniform standard of butter and cheese making, so that there will be less difference between the grades which are shipped to our markets, says W. E. Farmer in American Cultivator. Such uniformity of our product would be of inestimable value to our shipping trade, which at present has a good deal to contend with in foreign markets. If all dairymen tried to make their butter and cheese after a certain excellent formula, the products would soon obtain a better reputation in Europe. One of the secrets of the success of Canadian cheese in England is that it is all of a uniform standard. Cheeses from 40 or 50 factories or farms can be placed alongside of each other, and they look so much alike that it would be hard to believe that they were made in widely different parts of the country by as many different men.

Through co-operation and united effort the Canadian cheesemakers have come to adopt a modern, clean, successful method of making and curing their cheese, and, as all cheese that fails to come up to the standard cannot be exported as Canadian cheese, the shrewd dairymen have little incentive to make anything except the best. Now, having established an enviable record for their cheese, these same dairymen are devoting their attention to the improvement of their butter product. They are employing the same method to do this that they adopted so successfully for their cheese. It is the uniformity of their cheese more than anything else that has given it the reputation abroad.

In looking around for a standard of either cheese or butter, it is only necessary to examine the product of the careful, skillful dairymen in the spring and summer of the year. Nature's succulent food is at its best now, and it is not difficult to make fine, yellow butter or rich, fine, full cream cheese. The product of the dairy at this season should be accepted as the standard for the year round. Our June creamery butter is considered so fine that speculators buy hundreds of tons of it and store it for winter trade. This would not be necessary if we made an effort to keep up the standard.

Cows as Food Producers.

The cow is one of the most valuable of the farm animals as an economic producer of food from the coarse and cheap fodders of the farm, says a correspondent of The Breeder's Gazette. The following illustrates this point: One pound of dry matter in milk is produced from 8 pounds of dry matter in food, in beef from 27 pounds, in mutton from 21 pounds and in pork from 7 pounds.

The only fair comparison is between the ruminating animals, which are fed on similar food. The hog is fed almost wholly on concentrated foods, as the various grains. It takes nearly three and one-half times as much food to make a pound of dry food in beef as it does to make one pound of dry matter in milk and over two and one-half times as much to produce the same results with sheep. The cow is therefore a much more efficient food producer than either the steer or the sheep.

The cow, moreover, produces a food that is adapted to a wide range of use and is almost indispensable to the young of humankind. Milk, too, and the products from it are more thoroughly digested than other animal foods, and there is less waste. The dairy cow will long survive the steer as a producer of food for man.

Corn Oil Meal.

We are receiving many inquiries of late concerning this relatively new by-product from corn, says Hoard's Dairyman. It is made from corn hearts, or the germs of the corn kernels, and is claimed to have better if not greater feeding value than linseed oil meal. While we are not prepared to vouch for the literal accuracy of this claim, we have no question that it is a valuable addition to the list of highly concentrated foodstuffs rich in digestible protein and one that dairymen will be well repaid for giving a fair trial. Feed merchants in dairy districts ought to be prepared to distribute this meal to their customers this spring in small lots so that its value may be demonstrated and the farmers be prepared to place their orders for next winter's feed understandingly. It ought to be sold regularly for about $22.50 per ton at retail, and, if it shall prove on trial to have the merit claimed for it, it will fill a place now largely vacant because of the excessive prices charged for linseed oil meal in many sections of the country.

Filthy Milk and Oleo.

The oleo men are now making much of the argument that filthy milk is sometimes sent to the creamery for butter making, says Rural New Yorker. Then they say that laws to compel dairymen to be clean are more needed than laws to regulate the sale of oleo. Of course they think so. From their standpoint filth in milk is a terrible crime, while filth in business morals is a little thing. Dairymen do not object to fair sanitary laws. They will be clean if the oleo people will be honest. All manner of tricks are resorted to in order to evade the present laws. Just as in the sale of "process," or deviled, butter, all sorts of schemes are practiced to pass the stuff off dishonestly. In some cases where the state laws demand that packages shall be plainly marked purple wrapping paper is used, with the printed name in about the same color ink. In other cases yellow ink is used on the white wrapping paper, so that it cannot be easily read. No use talking, the oleo business is full of fraud which our present laws can not prevent.

Advantages of Wide Tires.

Experiments made at the Missouri agricultural station show that in nearly all road conditions broad tired wagons pull easier than those with narrow tires. On macadam road a load of 2,518 pounds can be hauled on broad tires with the same draft as a load of 2,000 pounds on narrow ones. On gravel road, except when wet and sloppy on top, the draft of the broad tired wagon is much less than that of the narrow tired wagon. A load of 2,482 pounds can be hauled on broad tires with the draft required for 2,000 pounds on narrow tires.

The trials on dirt roads give varying results. When it is dry, hard and free from dust, 2,530 pounds can be hauled on broad tires with the draft required for 2,000 pounds on narrow tires. When the surface is covered with two or three inches of dry, loose dust, the results are favorable to the broad tire.

In general the better the road the greater the advantage of the broad tire. On turf it is much easier of draft.

COMPETITION IN IRON PRODUCTS.

The American Steel and Wire Company announces that it will add several large furnaces to its plant, and make for itself the pig iron and the steel required for its enormous output of wire and nails. This is in effect recognition of the fact that it is going to have serious competition to confront. An extended review of the iron business in "The Journal of Commerce" mentions two formidable competitors which are pushing work on a large scale. The Sharon Steel Company has for its president Frederick Buhl, who built the large open hearth steel plant at Sharon, Penn., which the Steel and Wire Company has purchased, and with him is John Stevenson, formerly superintendent of the Newcastle works, which were sold to the Steel and Wire. The new plant is to have great capacity, with all the latest devices for economizing labor and other cost, a furnace turning out six hundred tons a day, and the skill of men who have not been unsuccessful.

But the Union Steel Company is also to build works at Webster, Penn., thirty miles below Pittsburg, on the Monongahala river, the well known bankers, Mellon Bros., being largely interested in the enterprise, and, according to reports, Mr. H. C. Frick is also interested. This plant is to be of a similar kind, and it is said that it will be in operation before January 1. These concerns are going into the business to make money, and they therefore intend to be able to take business at as low a cost as anybody can. But competition has not been at all confined to this line of manufacture. The Tin Plate Company was another of the great combinations which fell not very far short of a monopoly in its field. Not to speak of several minor companies organized for this manufacture, two are mentioned as having been organized since July 1, one with a capital of $5,000,000, and one claiming patents and processe far superior to those of any other concern. In addition the old companies which were not absorbed by the big corporation have also been extending their plants, one having added thirty tin plate mills within a comparatively short time. These are merely samples of the expansion now going on in almost every line which a great combination has undertaken to control.

In wire and nails and in tin plates the great combinations secured plants about able to supply the entire quantity required for consumption in this country. In fact, the Steel and Wire Company has pushed its enterprise into foreign markets also, and in ten months, ending with April, the actual exports, mainly by this combination, were 198,274,095 pounds wire, 20,665,130 pounds wire rods, and 77,592,208 pounds wire nails, with other items making over 300,000,000 pounds. The tin plate works have scarcely exported any products as yet, the price fixed for the home trade having been quite high. But while new and powerful works are entering the field as competitors, either will be in position to seek the home or the foreign trade, with a prospect that a big foreign trade will be necessary in each line of manufacture to keep all the establishments at work. Owing to this extended demand, the quantity of pig iron required may be found larger than has been anticipated, for one of the considerations which have seemed of especial importance in the trade is that the decrease in demand for finished products, and the increase in production of pig iron by the finishing companies themselves, would leave a large surplus of iron produced by the old furnaces for which there will be insufficient demand.

The truth is that none of the parties interested will be able to determine what relation the supply of pig iron will bear to the demand until the reduction of price to about a normal range has given encouragement to house purchasers. No one pretends to deny that the extraordinary shrinkage in demand since last November has been in large measure due to the high prices asked for finished products. As long as the demand was constantly running far ahead of the supply, so that the prices of materials were being steadily forced upward, the constant tendency was to cut down that demand. The obvious remedy for that state of things is a return of prices to such normal figures that the home and foreign demand may both be encouraged to the utmost. When that happens it will probably be found that, as at other times, the American demand is practically unlimited excepting by advance in prices. The room for development in this fortunate country has not been measured as yet, but can never be fairly tested except under conditions of reasonable steadiness in price and moderate cost of production.

THEORY OF BALANCE OF TRADE.

It has not been many years that a balance of trade in favor of American merchants has been a reality and the people have not yet learned how to interpret our good fortune of the past few months. Some have expressed wonder how England can be at all prosperous and have a trade balance against her every year. Congressman Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means committee, recently talked on the subject to a newspaper reporter.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Payne, "that a nation can meet with continued prosperity whose imports exceed its exports, any more than can an individual whose expenses exceed his income. But exports are not to be confined to merchandise alone. Great Britain is a great creditor nation. Her people have investments in every quarter of the globe. They own government, state and municipal and private corporation bonds; they have invested in stock of every description and embarked in countless private enterprises. This produces an income of which no account is taken in the balances between her imports and exports, which goes far in paying up the trade balances against her. In addition to this, she does a large portion of the carrying trade of the world. From this source she receives hundreds of millions which help to make up this trade balance. Were it not for these compensations the balance of her imports over her exports must of necessity be paid in gold. On the other hand, the United States is and has been a debtor nation. Great Britain holds many of our securities on which the annual indebtedness is enormous. Our traveling people pay tribute to the old country by spending abroad an amount estimated by many at $100,000,000 a year. In other words, we export that much gold. We pay large sums to owners of foreign vessels engaged in our carrying trade. This is estimated as high as $200,000,000 a year. We could not pay these vast sums annually if our exports did exceed our imports, thereby creating an indebtedness from abroad to counter-balance these heavy payments. With our wonderful increase in exports and especially of the balance over our imports, the tables are gradually turning and enormous quantities of our bonds and stocks have been brought back during the last two years. New York has actually subscribed for a Russian loan during the past few months. If our trade increases as it has for the past year, and the balance due us annually becomes larger, we shall soon absorb all our securities held abroad, and our people will be making investments in foreign countries.

"When a nation becomes indebted abroad," said Mr. Payne, "it does not necessarily mean the movement of gold, although this is often the case. Various means are resorted to to prevent the export of gold such as the raising of rates upon the bank of England. We have not been forced to adopt any of these schemes because of the large balance of trade in our favor. Under the last administration, it is true, we were obliged to buy gold (much of it from abroad) with bonds, in order to keep up the equilibrium. Other means are resorted to to pay the balance due foreign nations, like the selling of government bonds, as was our case in 1894 or 1895, and the sale of various other securities. The bankers will seek in each instance to hold on to the gold, and to exchange every form of security for the indebtedness.

"The reason, therefore, that England prospers with so great a balance of trade against her is because of her enormous wealth in investments abroad. These investments are sapping the wealth of every nation in the world, and are the means by which she is enabled to pay the living expenses of her people. If there was the same trade balance against this country as there is against England our people would become bankrupt.

"Nations, like individuals, when business runs against them, are forced into economy, and thus avert disaster. While, on the other hand, when rolling in wealth, they surround themselves with luxuries and thus scatter their surplus. It is thus that equilibrium is preserved, and each nation retains its quota of gold."

RUSSIA IS WARNED.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, a member of the foreign relations committee of the United States senate, made a remarkable speech at the afternoon meeting of the Essex Club, held to ratify the nomination of McKinley and Roosevelt. He described the work of the past four years, commented on the work of the convention, declared that Roosevelt was a great civic executive and hero, and made the following close, which evoked tremendous applause.

"We have put the tariff law on the statute books; we have put the gold standard law on the statute books; we have fought the war with Spain; we have made the peace with Spain; we have given Hawaii a government; we have given Alaska a government; we have given Porto Rico a government; we are restoring order in the Philippines; we are guiding Cuba along the path to independence and safe government. There remains the question of expansion. I am not going to argue that great question here this afternoon. I shall have occasion to say a great deal about it to the people of Massachusetts, I suppose, before they vote in November. But all eyes are fixed upon China. It looks as if the agony of that great empire, so long predicted, had begun. It may be postponed; it may be put off; but the question of China is there. It would have arisen if Dewey had never seen Manila Bay. We had for thirty years but one ship on the China station, the old Monocacy; which was too weak to be taken across to Manila by Dewey.

"If it had not been for the war in the Philippines our missionaries, our traders, our consuls and our merchants would be to-day unprotected in China, or left in the protection of some other nation. As it is, holding Manila, we are the strongest naval power in the east and can protect our own. We are no longer to live like a hermit crab, not allowing our people to go into China or India or our missionaries to spread religion. We are to protect them. We are to take our share in the trade and commerce of the mighty east. We need the markets of China, and I say Manila, which came to us providentially, as I believe, by the fortunes of war, is the great guarantee of American safety in the East. And as to the Filipinos, if the republican party could be trusted to free 4,000,000 slaves in our own land, is it to be suspected of a wish to make 10,000,000 new slaves in the Philippine Islands? Their welfare is to us a sacred trust. We are to guide them in the great problem of self-government.

"We have China on the far western shore of the Pacific, but we hold the other side. The people who live on the furthest shore of the Pacific can not be a matter of indifference to the masters of the western coast of North America. Study the Chinese question. It is the great question of the day. The events that are going on to-day in China are big with future results. All the great nations of the world are gathered there. One great nation is planning to seize that empire and close it to the rest of the world. That, in our own interest, and in the interests of humanity, and the interests of civilization, too, we can not afford. I am not afraid ever to see the United States take her place in the struggle of the great world powers, where she belongs. I do not mean that we will have to meddle in Europe. God forbid! But I do say that the other side of the Pacific is an American interest, and I want to see the United States protect her own throughout the East. She can do it. We are no weaklings. The blood of youth is in our veins, and we shall triumph over these difficulties as we have triumphed over greater ones in the past. No one has yet come beneath the flag except to bless it, and the people wherever it waves to-day, in the far East, will bless it, too, even as we and our children."

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," embelished with beautiful half-tone engravings, describes the senic 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.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED DURING THE WEEK

Items of General Interest from all parts of the state

WHITE FIR IN DEMAND

The town of Marshfield will put in a good sewer system.

Seventy families camped at Turner last week where the state convention of Christian churches was held.

The remains of young Clayson, who was murdered on the Dawson, Alaska, trail last winter, was buried in Portland on Friday of last week.

A fraudulent agent has been swindling the people of Portland by taking subscriptions to Munsey's monthly magazine at 75 cents per number.

The Eugene Guard is informed that hop lice are scarcer in Lane county than they have been for 10 years before at this season of the year.

Farmers in Umatilla county have been harvesting for two weeks. There was but little harvesting done until after the first of August last year.

Sheep shearing is in progress in various parts of Curry county, and the yield is proving most satisfactory to all concerned, says the Port Orford Tribune.

Wild blackberries are more plentiful in Columbia county this year than for any season for several years. The crop is ripening about two weeks earlier than usual.

Conservative estimates place the value of this year's Hood River strawberry crop at $175 an acre above all expenses. The O. R. & N. Co. reports that it has handled 75 carloads.

The University of Oregon mailed a wagonload of catalogues to nearly every point in the Northwest. The demand for catalogues is large, indicating a very large attendance next year.

From a private source The Dalles Chronicle learns that 100,000 pounds of wool was sold at Pendleton Monday at 12½ and 13 cents a pound. The Dalles scouring mill bought a lot of heavy wool at 9 cents.

Johnston Bros. are said to be the heaviest losers in the vicinity of Dufur by the storm of last Saturday. They had nearly 100 acres of fine fall wheat knocked down by the hail. Their damage is probably about $1500.

The Fourth Regiment O. N. G. brass band have received their instruments which were bought in New York. The outfit cost $1500. The horns are silver-plated, but that extra finish does not make them silver toned.

A crew of 20 men is at work at Cayuse Station in Umatilla County, building a new wheat ware house for the Pacific Coast Elevator Company. Next week Balfour, Guthrie & Co., will have a crew of men there to put up a house for them.

Saturday Daniel Ross, employed in the Nixon logging camp near Peoria, Linn county, sustained a severe injury. Crosswise of his face, and under his eye, there is a gash several inches long. A felled tree bent a sapling to the ground. Ross released the sapling and it struck him in the face. He was insensible for some time.

H. T. Bruce, of Salem, has returned from a trip up the Willamette Valley, for the purpose of buying some stock sheep. He went as far as Harrisburg. On the way up he bought 158 head, paying $3 to $4 each for them. The poor grain crop has stimulated the farmers to hold on to their sheep.

The first veteran of the Spanish-American war to enter the Roseburg Soldiers' Home is Frank Taylor, of Portland, a late member of Company G, Second Oregon Volunteers, who is suffering with consumption and is now in the Soldiers' Home Hospital in a very critical condition. He is 30 years old and became an inmate of the Home on June 21.

Three years ago there was an ugly labor strike at Astoria and the national guard was called out to suppress the mob. The grievance was that the fishermen demanded 5 cents per pound for salmon which the canners declared they could not afford to pay. This year, on the same grounds, 8 cents per pound is the price. Steel heads are worth 6½ cents. The reason for these better prices is the competition made by the cold storage plants—that were established in 1898 and '99.