

OUR OFFER

INDEPENDENT and Weekly Oregonian, both for \$2.00 per year. INDEPENDENT and the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal both for only \$1.50 per year.

Vol. XXVIII.

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1900

JOB PRINTING

Our Job Printing Department Surpasses any in the County for neatness, quickness and cheapness. Call and be convinced.

No. 20.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATES OFFICERS.
 Secretary of State: T. E. Geer
 Treasurer: C. S. Dyer
 Auditor: H. H. Moore
 Chief Justice: J. H. Astor
 Justices: J. H. Astor, C. S. Dyer, H. H. Moore
 County Clerk: W. H. Leese
 Sheriff: J. H. Astor

COUNTY OFFICERS.
 Commissioners: E. J. Ward, J. H. Astor, W. H. Leese
 Assessor: J. H. Astor
 Surveyor: J. H. Astor
 Treasurer: J. H. Astor

OREGON CITY LAND OFFICE.
 Registrar: J. H. Astor
 Recorder: J. H. Astor

CITY OFFICERS.
 Mayor: J. H. Astor
 City Clerk: J. H. Astor
 City Treasurer: J. H. Astor
 Police Chief: J. H. Astor
 Fire Chief: J. H. Astor

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.
 The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily.
 (Times, West Union, Bethany and Paducah, 7:20 a. m., every Sunday.)
 (Times, West Union, Bethany and Paducah, 8:30 a. m., every Sunday.)
 (Times, West Union, Bethany and Paducah, 6:55 a. m., every Sunday.)
 (Times, West Union, Bethany and Paducah, 12:15 p. m., every Sunday.)

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Services every Sabbath, morning and evening. Sunday school at 10 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 p. m. Services at 10:00 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. on the first and third Sundays of each month.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Corner 5th and 1st streets, Hillsboro. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 p. m. Services at 10:00 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. on the first and third Sundays of each month.

W. E. CHURCH. 11 Oregon, Hillsboro. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 p. m. Services at 10:00 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. on the first and third Sundays of each month.

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

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

HILLSBORO CHANGING, NO. 73, Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month.

MONTICELLO LODGE, NO. 20, Meets Wednesday evenings at 7:30 p. m. in I. O. O. F. Hall. Visitors welcome.

Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W. Meets in Odd Fellows' hall every first and third Friday evening of each month.

Hathorne Sisters.
PHONOLA TEMPLE, NO. 19, R. S. Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in each month at 7:30 o'clock in Wehrung's hall.

K. of P.
HIDEN LODGE, NO. 24, K. OF P. Meets in Masonic Hall on Monday evening of each week. Supporting members welcomed to lodge meetings.

A. F. and A. M.
QUALITY LODGE NO. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets every Saturday night on or after 1st moon of each month.

O. E. S.
TOTALITY CHAPTER, NO. 31, O. E. S. Meets at Masonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month.

K. O. T. M.
VIOLA TENT, NO. 18, K. O. T. M. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOMAS H. E. B. TONGUE,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 HILLSBORO, OREGON.
 Office: Rooms 3, 4, 5, Morgan Block.

W. N. BARRETT,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 HILLSBORO, OREGON.
 Office: Central Block, Room 2, 3rd St.

BENTON BOWMAN,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 HILLSBORO, OREGON.
 Office: Rooms 6 and 7, Morgan Block.

H. T. HURLEY,
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
 HILLSBORO, OREGON.
 Office: Over Delta Drug Store.

JOHN M. WALL,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 HILLSBORO, OREGON.
 Bailey Morgan Block, Rooms 1 & 2.

S. T. LINKLATER, M. D.,
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
 HILLSBORO, OREGON.
 Office: at residence, east of town. Home, where he will be found at all hours, when not visiting patients.

J. P. TAMMSE, M. D.,
 P. R. R. SURGEON,
 HILLSBORO, OREGON.
 Office and Residence: corner Third and Main Streets. Office hours, 9:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone in residence from Brook & Bell. Telegrams all hours. All calls promptly attended to at night or day.

F. A. BAILEY, M. E.,
 PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUACHEUR,
 HILLSBORO, OREGON.
 Office: in Pharmacy, Union Block. Calls attended to, night or day. Residence, S. W. Cor. Base Line and Second Streets.

J. M. THOMPSON, NOTARY PUBLIC.
THOMPSON & SON,
 30 years experience in Office Legal Business. General trusts executed. Property of Estates and Individuals cared for.
 Office at the Baranor, Forest Grove, Oregon.

R. NIXON,
 DENTIST,
 FOREST GROVE, OREGON.
 Best art, vital teeth \$5.00 per set. Cement and Amalgam fillings 50 cents each. Gold fillings from \$1 up. Vitallized air for painless extraction.
 Office: three doors north of Park Store. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

J. E. ADKINS,
 DENTIST,
 HILLSBORO, OREGON.
 Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.
 Office in Union block over Pharmacy.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER, to deliver and collect on ore for old establish manufacturing wholesale house, \$90 a year, sure pay. Knowledge more than experience required. References, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 221 D St., Chicago, Ill.

SUMMER RESORTS.
 "To the mountains our people in increasing numbers yearly look for those days of relaxation and recreation necessary to maintain the human machine in its best working condition. The languorous sloth of the seashore proves very unproductive while it lasts, but many have decided that the annual outing should provide not only radiant change of air and surroundings, but also such stimulation, flagging energies will provide brain and vigor for the return to labor. For this they urge the mountain climb and ramble, the balsam of the mountain pines, and the clear, unadulterated mountain air."

"In this direction the Shasta Route now affords a wealth of attractions. The entire line of road from Ashland to Hedding is studded with charming and accessible hotels and camps where are cheer and comfort and housing at reasonable cost, and where you can hunt, fish, ride, loaf, or play with equal facility."

"If you look for healing waters, none better can be found, hot or cold, than the springs of Ashland, Coleston, Anderson, Bartlett, Byron and Pass Robles."

"Before visiting Europe, the people of the Northwest should see the glories of Yosemite Valley, and the wondrous groves of Mariposa and Calaveras; the Parisians are likely to make inquiries concerning these attractive resorts."

"Sent to Mr. C. H. Markham, General Passenger Agent, Portland, for new booklets on Coast Range, Shasta Springs, McCloud River, Yosemite, and excursion rates thereto."

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

PHILADELPHIA.—Following is the full text of the platform adopted by the Republican National convention.
 The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in national convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement, and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:
 The expectation in which the American people, turning from the Democratic party, intrusted power four years ago to a Republican chief magistrate and a Republican congress, has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls after a term of Democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry paralyzed and the national credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden away and its labor distressed and unemployed. The Democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous conditions which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the rate of 16 to 1.
Prosperity Brought by Republicans.
 The Republican party denouncing even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures—a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value. The people by great majorities instructed the Republican party a commission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed and the Republican promise is redeemed. Prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments. There is no longer any controversy as to the value of any government obligations. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any other nation. Capital is fully employed and everywhere labor is profitably occupied.
 No single fact can more strikingly tell the story of what Republican government means to the country than this: that while during the whole period from 1801 to 1897 there was an excess of exports over imports of only \$28,024,497, there has been in the short three years of the present Republican administration an excess of exports over imports of the enormous sum of \$1,483,738,094, and while the American people, maintained by this Republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business and industry, have conducted and in victory concluded a war for liberty and human rights.

War for Liberty and Human Rights.
 No thought of national aggrandizement tainted the high purpose with which American standards were uniformly maintained. It was with patriotic and patient resolve, but when it came the American government was ready. Its fleets were cleared for action. Its armies were in the field, and the quick and signal triumph of the skillful and brave leaders, upon the sea and on the land, bore equal tribute to the high foresight of Republican statesmanship. To 10,000,000 of the human race there was given "a new birth of freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.
Indorsement of President McKinley.
 We indorse the administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American people. Walking untried paths and facing untried responsibilities, President McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot and upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen.
 In asking the American people to indorse this Republican record and to renew their commission to the Republican party, we remind them of the fact that the menace to their prosperity has always resided in Democratic principles and no less in the general inactivity of the Democratic party to conduct public affairs. The prime essential of business prosperity is public confidence in the good sense of the government and its ability to deal intelligently with all new problems of administration and legislation. That confidence the Democratic party has never earned. It is hopelessly inadequate and the country's prosperity, when Democratic success at the polls is announced, halts and ceases in mere anticipation of Democratic blunders and failures.
Declaration for the Gold Standard.
 We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard, and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the Fifty-sixth congress by which the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency on a gold basis has been secured. We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be properly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is today.
 We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However firmly Republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the perils of base and discredited currency, the election of a Democratic president could not fail to impair the country's credit and to bring once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money circulation. The Democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform.

On the Question of Trade.
 We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest operation of capital to meet new business conditions, and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all complicity and combinations intended to restrict production, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and lower each level.

With distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious European alliance for the government of Samoa, his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group, and the best harbor in the southern Pacific, every American interest has been safeguarded.
 We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. We commend the part taken by our government in the peace conference at The Hague. We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine.
On the South African War.
 The provisions of The Hague Convention were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interests of peace between Great Britain and the South African Republic. While the American government maintains the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding president, and imposed upon us by The Hague treaty, of non-intervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them.
Treatment of the Philippines.
 In accepting by the treaty of Paris the just responsibility of our victory in the Spanish war, the president and the senate won the unqualified approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippines. That course created our responsibility before the world and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for maintenance of law and order, and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility, and wherever sovereign rights were extended, it became the high duty of the government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba, independence and self-government were issued in the same voice by which war was declared and to the latter this pledge shall be performed. The Republican party, upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies, confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

diplomatic and military withdrawal from Peking. The United States government sees that a partial repudiation of Peking, by only a few of the Powers, might render negotiations futile and be fraught with much danger to international peace. Apparently, therefore, with the hope and perhaps with the expectation, that Russia will reverse her decision, our government somewhat reluctantly asks the other powers, in case she does not, to consider the advisability of a withdrawal of all the forces, not from China as yet, but merely from Peking.

This proposition is an expedient of necessity. The government does not like it. But it would, like the alternative loss. And after all, the Chinese question is a question to be settled, not to be maintained indefinitely as a bone of contention. If it is to be done by standing persistently against the judgment of other powers and compelling them to accept our view, as was done in the matter of the advance upon Peking, well and good. But if it is to be done by accepting their view and making concessions thereto, that is the proper thing to do, so long as the right end is surely to be attained. There is no surrender quality in Peking that makes it essential for negotiations to be conducted there. If Tien Tsin will serve the purpose better, let Tien Tsin be the place. Certainly we can have no wish to sit down at Peking indefinitely, for months or years, waiting for the Chinese government to return, nor yet to be chasing that government over the Peking range and into the Kokonor. We do not wish to keep a large army at Peking, or to put it under the command of a foreign officer—and if it were not put under such command the danger of bad blood would be much increased.

It is not necessary for this country to concern itself with the ambitions and schemes of this power or that, or to call into question the motives of any power. That is well recognized in England, as our London correspondent assured us yesterday. People there realize that the political interests in China beyond that of securing freedom of trade and intercourse. It has nothing to do with "spheres of influence." It simply wants an open door into the whole Empire. That was agreed upon long ago, before the present troubles arose. That agreement stands. The United States will expect it to be respected and maintained, just as though there had been no outbreak and no march to Peking. For any power as a result of this present trouble to violate it would be to manifest an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. And that, it is to be assumed, no power desires to do. But however that may be, the present duty is not to settle, but to settle, and then to get out of China. There will be an additional gain in it so doing it is made clear that this country has no thought of getting into any foreign entanglements.—N. Y. Tribune.

GENERAL CHAFFEE'S FAMILY.
 Wandering among the flowering butternut and ripening blackberry along the banks of the romantic Niantic river, with a frolic child on either side of her, Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee may be seen any day as happy and contented as she was when twenty-five years ago she crossed the plains with her husband to share the life of an army officer in Arizona.
 One of the natives of the locality knows that the brown haired little woman who is staying at the Oswegatchie Inn, near New London, Conn., is the wife of the central American figure in the Chinese trouble. She is a strikingly young and attractive looking woman. The anxiety that the wife of a soldier always tries to conceal from her face. Her trying experiences of an army post have but sweetened and beautified her countenance. And this summer, while her husband is in China, she has retired to the loneliness of the Connecticut hills and is enjoying the restfulness of the region.
 General and Mrs. Chaffee have two daughters and one son. The oldest girl was married by her father to Lieutenant George French Hamilton of the regular army. The second child is Adna R. Jr., who is a bright and keen boy of 14 years and is full of the ambition to be a soldier.
 The youngest child is Helen, 12 years old, and a most lovable and interesting child. She has her mother's repose and her father's spirit. The result is a girl who is as full of fun and pranks as a kitten. She and her brother are at Oswegatchie Inn with their mother, and it is a common sight to see them come in with their arms full of wild flowers and lips stained with wild fruit.
 It is the hope of Mrs. Chaffee to some time retire to her home at Fort Riley, Kansas, with her distinguished husband and to enjoy the society of the man who has been called away from her so often during the last twenty-five years.

SETTLE, NOT SCUTTLE.
 We have described the administration's latest note on the Chinese question as a mere proposal, or a suggestion, and not a positive declaration of policy or commitment of the government to any certain course of action. That is an accurate description of it, and in that fact lies one of its most commendable features. The United States government adheres steadfastly to its original aims and objects in China. From them there is no thought nor hint of departure. It reaffirms its conviction that they are best to be attained by joint operations of Peking until some further progress is made toward the reestablishment of stable government and the redress of grievances. But it recognizes a changed condition on its own making or its own seeking or desire. One of the most important of the hitherto co-operating powers has announced its abstention from further co-operation and its

California is the natural paradise of the holy maker. Its resources are inexhaustible, its luxuriant universe, 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 pleasuring grounds.
 The Southern Pacific Company publishes descriptive literature 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 Tehachap" tells all about the charms of that remarkably favored semi-tropic garden spot of the world in Southern California.
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 "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.

War Taxes and Nicaragua Canal. The Dunlop act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of \$40,000,000. So ample are the government's revenues and so great is the public confidence in the integrity of its obligations, that a newly funded two per cent bond sold at a premium. The country is now justified in expecting and it will be the policy of the Republican party to bring about the same conditions.

We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States. New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the administration is warmly to be commended for its successful effort to compel the attention of the Chinese government to the policy of the open door in China.

Department of Commerce Favored. In the interest of our expanding commerce we recommend that congress create a department of commerce and industry in the charge of a secretary, with a seat in the cabinet. The United States consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department upon such a basis of appointment and tenure as will render it most serviceable to the nation's increasing trade.
 The American government must protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.
 We congratulate the senate of America upon their splendid record of public service in the volunteer aid association, and as nurses in camp and hospital during the recent campaigns of our troops in the Eastern and Western India, and we appreciate their faithful co-operation in all works of education and industry.

The President's Foreign Policy Commended. President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States

with distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious European alliance for the government of Samoa, his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group, and the best harbor in the southern Pacific, every American interest has been safeguarded.

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In accepting by the treaty of Paris the just responsibility of our victory in the Spanish war, the president and the senate won the unqualified approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippines. That course created our responsibility before the world and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for maintenance of law and order, and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility, and wherever sovereign rights were extended, it became the high duty of the government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba, independence and self-government were issued in the same voice by which war was declared and to the latter this pledge shall be performed.

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BRYAN As a Soldier

How he became Colonel

The Conservative, J. Sterling Morton's paper, publishes the following history of Colonel Bryan's soldier career:
 Much has been said about Mr. Bryan's resignation from the army when his regiment was ordered to depart from the peaceful environment of Jacksonville, to undergo the hardships of real soldiers in hostile Cuban territory. The hero of many bloodless campaigns before the camera has been enthusiastically criticized for deserting his command upon the eve of their embarkation for the enemy's country. Many who were thoroughly charmed and completely won by that fearless courage and heroic bravery characteristic of his invasion of "the enemy's" country in 1898, were painfully surprised and inconsolably grieved at his reluctance in 1898. Those, however, who were familiar with the manner in which Bryan got in the army were not surprised at the way he got out.
 The Conservative will relate briefly a beginning of Mr. Bryan's military career, the manner in which he organized his regiment, the Third Nebraska. Mr. Bryan was no ordinary soldier. He did not enlist in the usual manner. It required a special dispensation on the part of a populist executive to enable this newly incubated opponent of militarism to become a part of Uncle Sam's fighting force. Before Mr. Bryan was seized with this overpowering impulse to defend his country's honor, a number of his fellow citizens had gone quickly to work and under the advice and direction of Governor Holsom, organized a regiment. It was composed of the very flower of the young manhood of the state, the boys who had put in years of patient toil acquiring a thorough military as well as academic training at the military department of our state university. This regiment was accepted by the governor, tendered to the war department and promised recognition, if additional men were needed from Nebraska. It was known as the heavy artillery regiment.
 Unhappily for the triumph of the military ambitions of these young men, a military despotism prevailed in Nebraska at that time. The despot was Bryan. Clear Bryan, that he might organize a regiment, become a colonel, and reward favoring friends, compelled the governor to set aside his regiment and take out that he should organize. This imperial dictation of the czar of populism was, quite naturally, deeply resented by the young men who had been victimized by him. The story of Bryan's betrayal of these men, forms an interesting chapter in the political and military history of Nebraska. It can best be told in the language of the boys themselves. A committee representing the regiment under date of June 15, 1898, issued a statement setting forth Bryan's perfidy. This committee was composed of five well known Nebraskans, all graduates of the university of Nebraska. It is true they are not men of great affluence politically in their respective communities, but they are all men of strict integrity and possessed of a high sense of personal honor, qualities little known and still less esteemed by Bryanaristocratic leaders. The members of this committee were: S. H. Martin, superintendent of schools at De Witt, Nebraska; W. D. Reed, real estate broker, Omaha, Nebraska; J. B. Barnes, Jr., principal of high school, Norfolk, Nebraska; C. E. Adams, Jr., banker, Superior, Nebraska, and F. C. Elliott, superintendent of schools, Leadville, Colorado.
 Those who know these men accept their statement without question. It proves itself. It is as follows:
 "It was decided to try for the heavy artillery arm of the service because the officers of the regiment were not only especially competent as infantry, but in addition were experienced in light artillery, both essential qualifications for heavy artillerymen. This would indicate to the war department that Nebraska could furnish a regiment capable of being used not only as infantry, but also as heavy artillery. It did not occur to the members of the regiment that they would be discarded as infantry because they know something about light artillery any more than a mathematician would be discarded as a teacher of elementary mathematics, because he knew something about higher mathematics, too. Nor could such a