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Vol. XXVIII. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1900 No. 26.

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POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:
Glencoe, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 7:30 a. m.
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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 and 3d Sundays in each month at 11 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m.
K. H. SKOKFOOSE, Pastor.

A. O. U. W.

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

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.

I. O. O. F.

MONTEZUMA LODGE, NO. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, in I. O. O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome.

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.

Rathbone Sisters.

PHŒNICIA TEMPLE NO. 10, R. S., meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in each month at 7:30 o'clock in Wehrung's Hall.

K. of P.

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

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 fourth Thursday evenings of each month.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT No. 24, I. O. O. F., meets on first and third Fridays of each month.

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WANTED—ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER, to deliver and collect in Oregon for old established manufacturing wholesale house, $900 a year, sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago. 18-34

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 fair working condition. The languorous sloth of the seashore proves very seductive while it lasts, but many have decided that the annual outing should provide not only radical change of air and surroundings, but also such stimulation of flagging energies as will provide brawn 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 Redding is studded with charming and accessible hotels and camps, where are cheer and comfort and healing at reasonable cost, and where you can hunt, fish, ride, loaf, or play with equal facility."

"Or if you look for healing waters, none better can be found, hot or cold, than the springs of Ashland, Celestin, Anderson, Bartlett, Byron and Paso 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."

Send to Mr. C. H. Markham, General Passenger Agent, Portland, for new booklets on Castle Crag, Shasta Springs, McCloud River, Yosemite, and excursion rates thereto.

SKIMMILK AND WHEY.

Value of Byproducts of Creameries and Cheese Factories.

Skimmilk and whey are the prominent byproducts of creameries and cheese factories, says The National Stockman. Three pounds of curd taken from the 100 pounds of milk leaves whey. This curd has an important value as sizing for fine paper and calico. For these purposes it has a value of 5 cents a pound or 15 cents per 100 pounds of milk. We find casein and protein near the same in composition and learn from comparison of values of the different elements of food that protein can be bought for much less in the vegetable world than can be obtained for casein or curd for mercantile purposes.

Thus in cornmeal 1 4-5 cents will buy one pound of protein, while our creameries can pay 3 1-3 cents for the same. In gluten meal rich in nitrogen it can be bought for one-third of a cent, thus saving 6 cents the 100 pounds of milk and leaving a more valuable food than before. More valuable because more digestible than the curd, which we have found was meant to have butter fat accompany it in the process of digestion to lubricate the delicate animal mechanism. Another element in its favor is found in the perishable nature of casein. In a large proportion of cases this element is on the verge of decomposition before pigs and calves have a chance at it. Dear bought experience has taught many of us that skimmilk cheese is no better adapted to the stomachs of young animals than to our own. When milk is fed sweet and warm with proper additions of middlings and corn, great results have been obtained, but in most cases the chances are in favor of the whey and grain, making a saving of 6 cents per 100 pounds on our milk, or $6 a day in a factory where 10,000 pounds of milk are handled.

If we would consider the values that have been taken from whey, we would not expect much of it fed alone, but because of these poor results as a whole feed the valuable milk sugar, the albumen and the ash are oftimes allowed to waste.

The albumen of the whey is another value we should have investigation reveal the merits concerning. We know it has a great place in the arts, and the three-quarters of a pound in every 100 pounds of milk may cut a figure among our lists of byproducts at no distant day.

After these are all properly cared for the ash that remains can be applied with the liquid for fertilizing and irrigation upon the land, thus winding up our analysis that today seems speculative, but ere long will be a part of the gigantic industry of American dairying.

The Place For the Jersey.

As a good deal of modern dairying is becoming specialized it may be said that we will soon have special breeds for certain lines of dairying, says E. P. Smith in The American Cultivator. In a sense the Jersey breed represents just such a specialty, and she can do her best only when in her proper place. It is a mistake to think that the Jersey is the fancy dairyman's cow and for the wealthy farmer who goes into the business largely for the pleasure of it. Likewise it is far from the truth to say that the Jersey is suited to any dairy. The animal is a practical and useful one on every dairy where good food, good care and scientific treatment are observed. This presupposes an intelligent knowledge of the needs of this particular breed. The animal is not a hardy or rough one, and it will not stand neglect and abuse. Take a fine record breaking Jersey milker and turn her out to find a living on rough pasturage, and she will grow thin and cadaverous and gradually decrease her yield of rich milk. She is not adapted to such a life. Neither will she stand exposure to a rough climate in any kind of weather. She needs more protection and care. We have cows that will endure any kind of rough usage, food and weather and still seem to thrive. They are suited to the prairie life, to farms where little attention is paid to modern, careful methods of dairying. But if a man has only enough stock to occupy his time so that he can give all the attention needed to each animal the Jersey will probably give him better returns than any other breed.

Ration For Cow and Calf.

A very satisfactory ration to supplement pasture may be made by mixing two parts by weight of bran or middlings with one part each of corn, oats and cottonseed meal, to be fed in such quantities as the cow will make returns for at the pail. A young calf should have whole milk from the cow for the first two weeks, after that skimmed milk till 6 or 8 months old. As soon as it will eat dry food, which will be at about 3 weeks old, it should have access to good, early cut clover hay and bran and whole oats mixed and should be allowed to eat of these all it wants. After weaning pasture, hay or ensilage, according to the season, should be sufficient to keep it growing without grain food till it comes into service as a cow. If at any time grain seems to be needed, oats and bran, either alone or mixed, are as good as anything that can be used.—Country Gentleman.

Basis of Creameries.

Commissioner Norton of Iowa thinks that the man who imagines that all the attention should be paid to the immediate interests of the creamery has an entirely wrong idea of dairying. He argues that the basis of the creamery industry is not the man who makes the butter and sells it, but that the cow and the man who milks her constitute the basis and that when they do not produce milk at a profit there will be no use for creameries.

The British government's committee is now making inquiry into the use of coloring matters and preservatives in food. One of the coloring matters used to color milk and butter is known as Martius' yellow, naphthol yellow, naphthalene yellow, Manchester yellow, saffron yellow or golden yellow, and is chemically the same as the dinitro alpha naphthol prepared from the naphthalene that crystallizes in gas mains. Physiological experiments show that it is injurious or fatal in food.

COWS AND CALVES.

They Must Be Separated Early If Milk Is Wanted.

A Missouri correspondent asks if it will injure the milking qualities of cows to let their calves run with them until weaning time, says The Breeder's Gazette. No more certain means could be adopted to lessen the persistency of flow in a cow. The milk flow is nature's provision for the sustenance of the young. When the necessity no longer exists in nature for the exercise of that function, it ceases its activity—that is to say, as the calf approaches the age when it becomes fitted to live on other foods nature governs herself accordingly and gradually reduces the milk secretion and finally abandons it altogether. By the artificial stimulation of regular, constant hand milking we induce a prolongation of the secretion until finally cows are "educated" to milk right through the piece from one calf to another, although most dairymen prefer to give their cows from four to six weeks' respite from milking before parturition. Nature's method is to supply milk enough merely to grow the calf until it is able to live on other foods. Taking advantage of this lactation, man has stimulated it into a persistent rather than a limited function. But on the slightest relaxation of man's effort to induce a persistent flow of milk there is a tendency to relapse to the natural condition of a comparatively short flow. The supply at first is usually too abundant for the calf, and nature at once sets to work to remedy it. The surplus amount of milk left in the udder is notification to the mammary glands that they are overexerting themselves, and they at once, imperceptibly perhaps, but none the less surely, begin to diminish their secretory activity. It is here that the art of man triumphs over nature. By the removal by hand of the last drop of milk in the udder the glands are stimulated to perform their function and "fill up the jug." Moreover, manipulation of the udder in the act of milking induces a greater flow of blood to the glands and thus increases the milk supply.

The proper treatment of cows designed for the dairy involves a removal of the newborn calf within a period of three days at the outside. Practice on this point varies somewhat with dairymen. The calf is occasionally removed before it sucks, sometimes after one, two or three days and sometimes—when it is desired to start the calf particularly well—the new arrival is allowed to help himself for a couple of weeks or more. In the latter case trouble, or, at least, annoyance, from the cow may be expected, as her maternal instinct becomes fully aroused and established, and she bawls and frets for her offspring. On the other hand, this desire to "do" the youngster well sometimes overreaches the mark, as a couple of weeks' tugging at the maternal founts makes it difficult to teach him to drink, and he does not thrive so well as if hand fed from the start.

Water For Cows.

The cow needs water to digest her food, to keep the body in running order, to wash out the products of digestion and for the milk supply, and if all these are to be kept in their normal condition water must be supplied or the milk flow suffers, says Hoard's Dairyman.

It takes four pounds of water for every pound of dry matter in the food, or, if the cow is on dry food, it will require nearly 100 pounds of water to enable the cow to work up her daily ration.

For every pound of milk given the cow requires 4 3-5 pounds of water, or 115 pounds of water for 25 pounds of milk. What between the food and the milk supply a cow needs an abundant supply of good, clean water, and if that cannot be obtained she will endeavor to make up the deficiency at the nearest mudhole, a place that is neither good for the health of the animal, her udder nor the cleanliness of the milk.

Mudholes for watering cows have been responsible for much ropy milk, gassy curd and poor flavored butter, to say nothing of the liability of disease bacteria invading the udder. Whether in summer or winter, water for the cows, clean and in the proper quantities and at the proper time, should be supplied. The want of it may cause a loss to the dairyman even if the animal is supplied with an abundance of proper food.

Butter Prospects.

Butter makers have a fair prospect, says The Breeder's Gazette. Stocks are going into cold storage earlier than usual and in greater quantities, as a number of operators are persuaded that a lower range of values will not be reached later in the season, as is generally the case. While eastern markets are somewhat conservative there is a strong speculative movement in the west and much butter is going to store at 19½ to 20 cents. As usual the conservatives are arguing against such prices, claiming to see nothing in prospective conditions that will let operators out who buy at those values, but not a few men have staked their judgment and money on the outcome of the venture. If the present movement continues, it means that the summer make will not have to meet the competition of the fresh grass butter and will likely find a satisfactory market on which to unload. There is now no special reason for the man who makes milk to envy the lot of his neighbor who makes meat.

Bacteria and Temperature.

The Illinois experiment station finds that the number of bacteria which fall into the milk from an apparently clean but unwashed udder is 2,020 as compared with 90 when the udder has been washed just before milking. It is necessary to cool the milk as quickly as possible.

English Dairy Experiments.

Professor Somerville in his report on experiments with crops and stock in 1899 in the counties of Cumberland, Durham and Northumberland in England makes the following remarks on calf rearing and winter dairying:

In all during the four years nearly that the farm (Cockle Park) has been under the county councils 68 calves have been born and reared without loss. The first year boiled linseed with a little flour was used to supply fat to

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Our Saviour in Art.

Cost nearly $100,000 to produce. Contains nearly 100 full page engravings of our Saviour and His Mother by the world's greatest painters. True copies of the greatest Masterpieces in the art galleries of Europe. Every picture is as beautiful as a sunrise over the hilltops. Contains descriptions of the paintings, biography of the painters, the names and locations of the galleries in Europe where the originals may be seen. Also contains a Child's Department, including a Child's Story of the Christ and His Mother, beautifully written, to fit each picture. This wonderful book, matchless in its purity and beauty, appeals to every mother's heart, and in every Christian home where there are children the book sells itself. Christian men and women are making money rapidly taking orders. A Christian man or woman can in this community soon make $1,000 taking orders for Christmas presents. Mrs. Waite, our agent in Massachusetts, has sold over $3,000 worth of the books in a very short time. Mrs. Sackett, our agent in New York, has sold over $1,500 worth of the books in a very short time. The book is printed on velvet-finished paper, beautifully bound in Cardinal Red and gold, and adorned with Golden Roses and Lilies. It is, without doubt, the most beautiful book of this century. Write for terms quickly and get the management of that territory. You can work on salary or commission, and when you prove your success we will promote you to the position of Manager and Correspondent, at a permanent salary, to devote your time to attending to agents and the correspondence. Wanted also a State Manager to have charge of office in leading city of the State and manage all the State. Send for terms. Address "THE BRITISH-AMERICAN CO., Corcoran Building, Opposite U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.

26 34

To remove a troublesome corn or bunion: First soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily; rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequaled. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Phipps, of Poteau, Ark. "It cured me of bloody flux, I cannot speak too highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not praise, of those who use it. The quick cures which it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

When you feel that life is hardly worth the candle take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will cleanse your stomach, tone up your liver and regulate your bowels making you feel like a new man. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

New Churns.

When it becomes necessary to procure a new churn for the dairy, get one with a marked capacity at least one-half larger than the quantity of cream that is expected to be churned. We never saw a churn of any pattern that did not do its work better when from one-half to two-thirds full than when more was put in it. We have some prejudice against those churns which have paddles or other arrangements inside, though the best one we ever used was built so, and we made good butter and salted it and worked it in the churn. But that was before we ever saw an oscillating churn or swing churn, and when we saw one of those we quickly decided that they were on the right principle, easier to handle, easier to keep clean and sweet and less liable to injure the butter.—American Cultivator

A curious story is told of President Kruger, for which a Natal newspaper is responsible. Many years ago the president bought from an old half-breed woman peddlar a meerschaum pipe, to which she ascribed the power of foretelling the future. The old woman predicted that three important changes in his life would be foretold by accidents befalling the pipe. Early in the year 1881, before the independence of the Transvaale was modified, the stem came to pieces, a little before the Jameson raid he chipped a piece off the bowl and just before his departure for the Bloemfontein conference last year the pipe fell to the ground and was smashed to fragments.

Another Prodigy.

"Well, sir," said a smallish man with big blue veins on his temples, "I don't know what to do with my boy. I'm awfully worried about him. It seems to me that he's too precocious. We can't keep him from studying. He's only 10 years old, but in school they have to put him in classes with children who range all the way from 14 to 17. I'm afraid he'll overtax himself."

"Oh, pshaw!" said a proud-appearing young fellow who was clinging to a strap a little nearer the door, "don't be alarmed. My boy beats that. He's only six weeks old and knows all the college yells, right now."

THE MEANING OF DEFEAT.

The next day after election the San Francisco Examiner, published by Hurst, who also publishes the New York Journal and a Chicago paper of same grade, contained the following editorial. The three Hurst papers were Bryan's leading supporters, and ought to have had more influence in building Bryan's platform. The Examiner sees a part of the conditions in its party, but not all. Its faith in Bryan is misplaced. He is a small man. He was dominated first by free silver advisers, then by the Tammany bosses, and finally by the Anarchistic element voiced by Altgeld. He was never frank, as witness his answers to the question propounded regarding his policy for paying governmental obligations. But the Examiner is braver than many of our Oregon papers that even yet hold to free silver and flag furling. The San Francisco organ thus discourses:

The latest indications are that McKinley has carried every state he carried in 1896 and several that Bryan carried, including Bryan's own state of Nebraska. William McKinley has been re-elected in most decisive fashion. His popular majority is much less than in 1896, but his electoral majority is enormous. Through the haze of this defeat the democracy can see the victory that might have been. Beyond a doubt Mr. Bryan would have been triumphantly elected but for two things.

The first was the intrusion of the silver issue. Free silver was dead, and so unpopular that even its corpse was enough to drag any man down to defeat.

The second was the policy of cutting loose entirely from the Philippines. That was not in accord with the spirit of the American people.

The people have evidently made up their minds to dispose of free silver once for all. The effort was superfluous, for free silver had ceased to exist as a possible policy four years ago, but the voters were determined not to have the remains lying around any longer.

The democratic party has paid by two defeats for the adoption of an unpopular and discredited issue. Free silver was defensible in 1896, although even then its advocates had an up-hill fight. But everything that has happened in the past four years has helped to bury it deeper in the graveyard of obsolete issues. Russia, Japan and half a dozen minor nations have become gold standard countries. Even in South America silver is steadily losing ground, and Mexico is almost the only important friend it has left. A flood of new gold has filled the monetary channels of the world.

Every argument the silver advocates advanced in 1896—scarcity of money, appreciating currency, business stringency—has ceased to have any application to present conditions. Prices have been rising instead of falling. The trusts have been practically reducing the wages of the entire laboring population by making the dollar buy less. This is the most effective argument advanced by the democracy for winning labor votes, and it is under such conditions that the democratic party has been put in the ridiculous and odious position of trying to make the dollar buy less still.

As to the Philippines, "The Examiner" was the first paper to advocate their retention, but it never believed in attempting to hold their affections with a shotgun, as McKinley is doing. That policy is as repugnant to the American people as it is to "The Examiner," but the people clearly thought that as between two methods of dealing with the islands, neither of which they approved, they would take the one that could be amended rather than the one that would be irrevocable.

American public opinion believes in the retention of the Philippines, and in the extension to that country of a truly American form of government, under which the Filipinos would have no provocation to revolt. It believes that free silver was dead in 1896 and is ten times deader in 1900. That is one issue, at least, that will not be heard of again in the immediate future.

Unquestionably the people are opposed to Mr. McKinley and his policy in the Philippines. But they reason that if the islands are retained that policy can be changed and a truly American system established in the future, while if they were abandoned altogether they never could be regained.

To give liberty to the Filipinos it was not essential to grant independence. Mr. McKinley, if elected, will find it absolutely necessary to establish liberty in the Philippines and settle the affairs of Porto Rico in accordance with American traditions, and if he defers that work it will be done by a democratic president.

We believe it to be perfectly clear that if the country has rejected Mr. Bryan it has done so with reluctance. It has wanted just such a president as he would be. It has enjoyed the prospect of exchanging a flabby nonentity for a man with a mind, a will and a conscience of his own. It has longed for a chief magistrate who would dominate the sinister aggressions of capital instead of being dominated by them.

Mr. Bryan could have been elected by such a majority as no president since Grant has ever had if the two extraneous issues of free silver and the abandonment of the Philippines had not been needlessly dragged into the campaign.

Mr. Bryan's place in the hearts of the democratic millions is secure. He remains in defeat, as he would have been in victory, a commanding figure, a fine, conscientious spirit, admired and loved by the great masses of the democracy. But the attempted revival of free silver and the proposed abandonment of territory that was already American soil, were fatal mistakes which have cost us this election.

The democratic gains in this popular vote have been due to the unpopularity of the McKinley administration, the revolt of labor against a party whose policy is governed entirely by the desires of capital, the dread of the trusts that are stifling individual effort, and the detestation of the imperialistic rule of possessions that should have been welcomed into full fellowship in our republic.

It has been unfortunate for Mr. Bryan that his immediate accessions of strength have not followed the lines of least resistance. Less than 30,000 more votes, properly distributed, would have elected him in 1896. He has probably gained ten times 30,000 votes, but for the most part they have not been in the quarters where the adverse majorities were smallest before. They have come in states like Massachusetts, where there was an adverse majority of 173,265 to overcome; in New York, where there was one of 268,469, and in Illinois, where there was one of 142,498. In football phrase, they have bucked the center instead of running around the ends, and the center has been too strong to overcome.

Beyond a doubt a great deal of money has been used in this election, and yet we are not inclined to believe that any state has actually been bought. The result may be accepted as the will of the people on the particular issues that the people chose to consider entitled to precedence. The literature circulated by the republican managers shows that the position of "The Examiner" has been well known throughout the country. "The Examiner" has its own individual opinions about the unwisdom of free silver and the disadvantages of abandoning the Philippines, but when the party platforms are finally made it becomes the duty of a newspaper to decide which programme on the whole is more deserving of its support and then to work for the success of the one it prefers. After election the paper may again advance its individual opinions concerning matters whose treatment in the late platform it thinks open to improvement, in the hope that they may be better handled in the next one.

The democrats thought that whether they elected their president or not they would certainly elect a majority in the house. Even this hope has been disappointed. A democratic house would have been a curb on imperialism and extravagance. It would have prevented any more of the reckless abandon with which the republican party has scattered the resources of the country in the past four years. There would have been no more tariff and financial monstrosities. The Nicaragua Canal would not be turned over to a corporation. The work of democrats in congress would have paved the way for the complete restoration of the democracy to power in all branches of the government in 1904.

The democracy has lost a battle it should have won.

A Village Blacksmith Saved His Little Son's Life:

Mr. H. H. Black, the well-known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan Co., N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so bad have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled." There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets cure biliousness, constipation and headache. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

NEWS OF THE STATE.

In the La Grande schools last month 617 pupils were enrolled.

It is announced that the White Swan mine will be cleared of water the coming month.

A Corvallis planing mill has closed a contract with Portland buyers for 20,000 window sashes.

Fred Ashbaugh, of Eight Mile, sold his 6-months-old pet deer last week to an Athena man for $10, says the Heppner Times.

Building is active at Baker City. All contractors and carpenters are busy. Over a dozen handsome residences are going up.

Republicans of Grass Valley held a jollification Wednesday. A parade, a bon-fire, a tin-can brigade and firing of bomb-shells were events of the celebration.

The Rogue River Mining Company, whose property is located near the head of Foots Creek, it is reported, has let a contract for digging a ditch one and one-half miles long.

The Dewey mineowners, in the Gazelle District, recently purchased a complete milling and concentrator plant. The mill will be a 20-stamp one, and its erection will begin at once.

The Port Orford Tribune says that one of ex-Sheriff Turner's fine animals at Gold Beach fell into an old well 40 feet deep, and was lifted out with a block and tackle practically uninjured.

Postmaster Belt, of Dallas, has received word from Washington that the mail service between Dallas and Derry Station has been changed to 12 round trips per week, instead of six. The order restores the former service.

They can't run a bluff on John Hayes, says the Grass Valley Journal. A man offered to bet him his socks that McKinley would be elected. He immediately called the bluff, and the two left their socks with a stakeholder.

The Ministerial Association of Dallas organized Monday evening with the following officers: President, Rev. Mr. Goodfriend; secretary, Rev. Mr. Deck. The association will meet the first Monday of each month.

A rich strike is reported to have been made near the Ashland mine by Walter Messenger, not long since. The ledge is about 18 inches wide. Local assays have gone as high as $125. A selected sample of 5½ lbs of rock sent to the Selby Smelting Company, of San Francisco, assayed $2125 in gold per ton, says the Mining Journal.

A rich quartz belt has been within the past two weeks partially uncovered near Detroit, Marion county. The mine is about one and a half miles from the railroad station. The Corvallis & Eastern road is in operation to that station. Great interest is aroused and claims are being staked by scores of prospectors.

There was very little betting on the election at The Dalles Tuesday, says the Times-Mountaineer. Some offers were made by republicans that McKinley would have 100 majority in the Electoral College, and all such money was covered by democrats. There were also a few bets on McKinley carrying Oregon, Washington and California. These were even, and democrats took all the money offered.

The Deschutes Reclamation & Irrigation Company, whose ditch begins about two miles below Farewell Bend, has completed its first half-mile of flume, seven feet wide and 14 inches deep, on a three-eighths-inch grade. This flume carries the water out on the general level of the desert and will irrigate a large territory lying north and east of the point of diversion. All that remains now to be done is to construct the open ditches.

It is reported that the property of the Gold Standard Mining Company, of Ashland, located on Jackson creek, near Jacksonville, will be taken under the bond under which it has recently operated by Opp Bros., of St. Louis, the latter to pay the amount of the bond, due March 1. H. L. McWilliams, Frank Williams and P. S. Casey, of Ashland, are the principal stockholders in the Gold Standard Company. The property under bond consists of two ledges, one a large, base, low-grade vein, eight to twelve feet wide, and a small free-milling vein of high grade. The Gold Standard Company put a new five-stamp mill on the property, and operated it for some time with good success. It is the intention of Opp Bros. to place a 20-stamp mill on the property and install a cyanide or chloride plant, as the one or the other shall prove the better adapted for the treatment of the concentrates. A force of 50 men will be required to operate the enterprise, and the projectors have capital for all necessary improvements.