OUR OFFER

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Hillsboro Independent.

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Vol. XXVIII. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1900 No. 0.

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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.
Going South, 8:30 a. m.
Going to Portland and way-offices, 6:55 a. m. and 4 p. m.
For Farmington and Laurel, daily at 12

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Main and Fifth streets. Preaching every Sabbath, morning and evening. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday at 6:30 p. m. All services will be short, bright, interesting and helpful. Everyone cordially welcome.
EVAN P. HUGHES, Pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Corner Fifth and Fir. Preaching every Sunday evening at 8 p. m.; every Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening; Christain Endeavor at 7:30 p. m. Benj. Hartman, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, H. Owen, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. League meeting every Sunday at 6:30 p. m. General prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Leaders' and Steward's meeting the third Tuesday evening of each month.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Preaching 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month at 11 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m.
K. H. SICKAFOOSE, 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.

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

K. of P.

PHENIX LODGE, NO. 38, K. OF P., meets in Masonic Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren cordially 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 first and third 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.

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

GEN. RANSOM CORPS NO. 47, W. R. C. MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL in Hillsboro, on the 1st and 3d Friday of each month at 2:30 p. m.

GEN. RANSOM POST, NO. 69, G. A. R. MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL ON the first and third Saturdays of each month, at 2:00 o'clock, P. M.

NERVITA PILLS Restores VITALITY, LOST VIGOR AND MANHOOD
Cures Impotency, Night Emissions and wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse, or excess and indiscretion. **A nerve tonic and blood builder.** Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box, 6 boxes for $2.50; with a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Send for circular. Address,
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OFFICE: Rooms 6 and 7, Morgan block

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Best artificial teeth $5.00 per set. Cement and Amalgam fillings 50 cents each. Gold fillings from $1 up. Vitalized air for painless extraction.
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Moki Tea positively cures Sick Headache, indigestion and constipation. A delightful herb drink. Removes all eruptions of the skin, producing a perfect complexion, or money refunded. 25 cts. and 50 cts. The Delta Drug Store.

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. Enclose reference, any business city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago. 18-51

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, Colestin, 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.

CONDITION PAYS.

HORSES SELL BEST THAT ARE WELL FED AND PROPERLY BROKEN.

Those who have horses which they mean to market will find it very much to their advantage to put them in good condition before offering them for sale, says the Iowa Homestead. Every horse must be put in good condition before he will bring in the market all that he might bring. Who can do it cheapest, the producer of both the horse and the grain to feed him with or the horse buyer, who has to purchase both the animal and the feed? The inquiry suggests its own answer. If a horse buyer can gather up a car-

ADJUSTABLE CALK.

load of horses and feed them till they are fit for market and make money by doing so, surely it will be profitable for the farmer who has grown the hay and grain to do the same thing. Moreover, it is in accordance with the general principle that it never pays to sell raw materials as it does to make a finished product as far as possible and thus having as few middlemen as possible between the producer and the consumer.

The same principle applies to the breaking of the horse to harness, single or double. Somebody has to do it before the horse is useful to the person who finally drives him, and that somebody is paid for his trouble. An untaught, unbroken horse or one that is skittish or has tricks suffers a depreciation in price as compared with what he would otherwise bring, and there is no better place to break a young horse than the farm on which he was raised provided he be handled kindly and wisely. They can be handled every day from colthood and never know what it is to be afraid of man, and, as almost all the faults in the education of a horse have their origin in fear rather than vice, properly treated they become so, and the fact adds materially to their value. This is especially true of light horses and such as, if quiet and reliable, would be suitable for ladies' drivers.

The necessity of keeping a horse's shoes sharpened in winter weather to enable him to keep his feet on ice covered and slippery pavements has given inventors an attractive problem. One solution offered is an adjustable calk that can be fastened to the shoe temporarily and which can readily be resharpened at will. It consists of two bars, bent as shown, with their ends bent up into hooks so as to engage with the shoe. As both bars are of shorter length than the largest diameter of the shoe it is evident that they can readily be held in place with a bolt and nut in the manner shown. Wedge shaped calks are fastened in tapering holes formed in the bars, the location of the holes being directly over the iron shoe, so that they cannot accidentally be driven through into the hoof.

Western Cattle.

One of the results of the war in the Transvaal is that the demand for United States beef both on the hoof and dressed is greater than ever before at this season of the year, says the New York Mail and Express. Heavy shipments of cattle are now being made from New York every week, with the result that the big stockyards of the west are kept fairly busy with the shipments of cattle from them. Reports from the western ranges show that the cattle passed a very good winter, and the cowboys, or "cow punchers," as they are better known on their native heath, are busy rounding them up and shipping train load after train load to New York. Technically live stock sent to Europe comes under the head of expert cattle. In one week recently 60,000 head were marketed in the Chicago stockyards alone. It used to be that the bulk of the beef cattle sent abroad were "longhorns," or Texas cattle, but it is noticeable today that the breeding up of cattle has been so extensive that fully three-fifths of the exports are Hereford, Shorthorn or Polled Angus grades. Grade cattle are not full bloods, but a mixture of the old time range cattle and the finer breeds.

Belgian Hares Are Popular.

The prevailing topic of conversation in the street cars, on street corners and other places in Kansas City deals with the new industry of raising Belgian hares. To the man or woman whose attention or interest has not yet been attracted to this new field of work it is a difficult matter to view it seriously, but the supreme test of success for any project according to business standards is its money making qualities, and in this the Belgian hare has made a phenomenal record. But it is not in Kansas City alone. The whole west and south have been electrified by the new industry. Men, women, boys and girls are joining in the ranks by hundreds, and the demand is greater than the supply.

BABY BEEF.

Meat Produced on Calves Cheaper Than on Older Cattle.

If the feeding of any class of cattle will pay, it will pay to feed baby beef, writes Joseph E. Wing in The Breeder's Gazette. There is no doubt that gain is produced at much less cost on the calf than on the older animal. As his age increases each succeeding day sees the cost of gain increased. Compared with weight the animal is to eat, to digest and assimilate is immensely greater in the young animal, and the "food of support" is in comparison much less in amount. Provide besides your corn and barley plenty of good alfalfa hay. There is need of plenty of protein in the ration that is to be fed to the baby, whether it be a baby steer, a baby lamb or a baby boy or girl. Protein, which abounds in all clovers (alfalfa is a clover), goes to make lean flesh and blood and bone, to build the frame, without which you will have not room to hang your fat. It keeps the animal in health and vigor. The mature animal will endure a ration of corn alone, not so the baby.

As to the questions of market, they are well answered in the following from a leading Chicago commission house:

"We think it pays to feed baby beef. In the first place, this class of cattle is gaining favor every day, and it makes no difference how many cattle are on sale there is always an excellent demand for baby beef—in fact, the demand exceeds the supply, and they are about the first cattle that sell in the morning. Baby beef will weigh from 1,150 to 1,300 pounds at the time of market. The heavier they are the better they sell, as the eastern shippers are strong competitors for heavyweights. Barring Christmas time, the months of June and July are the best market months for baby weight beeves. This is on account of their suiting the warm weather trade much better than the heavyweight beeves. We strongly advise feeding nothing but top calves. Heifer calves will sell about the same as steer calves."

Feed For Young Bulls.

At reasonable prices barley is an economical concentrate and should be used as freely as possible, writes W. A. Henry of the Wisconsin experiment station. Barley, however, is not particularly rich in protein, ranking lower than oats and considerably lower than bran. As the young bulls are growing bone and muscle they should therefore not receive too much of the barley, but instead a reasonable allowance of both oats and bran. At the prices named there is not much choice in these two latter feeds excepting that being richer in protein than the oats the bran will supplement the barley very nicely. After giving all the brome and oat hay the bulls will eat allow them for concentrates a mixture as follows: Barley, 200 pounds; bran, 100 pounds; oats, 50 pounds. Of this mixture allow not less than one pound per hundred weight of animals fed. Some will eat a little more, and some will possibly get on with somewhat less. As the animals grow older the proportion of barley to other concentrates can be increased. The barley should be reduced to meal either by rolling or grinding, preferably the former, and it would be well as a rule to grind the oats, though if the person is some distance from the mill or has not the machinery available he can try feeding whole oats, giving them separately if the animals do not take to them kindly when mixed with the other mill feeds.

American Horses For War.

Very recently agents of the British government began to purchase horses in Texas. By the last enumeration there were 1,100,000 horses in Texas, and the sale of several thousand of them to the British government at prices ranging from $50 to $70 a head (the average value of a horse in the United States is now about $37) marks a feature of the development of a new item of American trade. It is not in respect to horses only that the United States offers a large market to the governments of other countries, for there are now in this country 2,000,000 mules, and thousands of these have been purchased for war service by the British government in South Africa. The armies of European countries are constantly increasing in size and with this increase comes the need for more horses. Roughly speaking, there are 1,000,000 horses required for military service on a war footing in all countries, or one horse in 60. The requirements of the Russian army are 300,000, of France and Germany 200,000 each and of England and the United States 100,000 each. Horses and mules bought in the United States have been seen in actual warfare to possess the very qualities needed. The horses have speed, endurance, strength, and the mules endurance and strength without speed.

Rape as a Food Crop.

We have not yet seen a single unfavorable statement about rape from any who have tested it as food for sheep, hogs or poultry, and that is more than we can say for any of the other new forage crops, as vetch, sorghum, brome grass, Kaffir corn or any of the rest, says The American Cultivator. While some praise them very highly, others find some fault or have failed to induce them to grow well upon their soil. But rape seems to grow anywhere that cabbages or turnips will grow and to do nearly as well whether sown in the shade of an orchard or out in the open field and very nearly as well upon a light soil decently manured as on the most fertile fields of the prairie. We hope our readers will try it this year if they have anything to feed it to. It may not prove as good fodder as the corn crop, but it is worthy of trial.

Got It Done.

An intelligent-looking boy walked into a grocer's shop the other day, and, reading from a paper, said:

"I want six pounds of sugar at 2¼d a pound."

"Yes," said the English shopman, "that will be one and three halfpence."

"Eleven pounds of rice at 1½d a pound."

"One and fourpence halfpenny," commented the grocer.

"Four pounds of tea at 1s 8d a pound."

"Six and eight."

And so he continued: "Five pounds of coffee at 1s 10d, seven tins of milk at 5½d, four tins of tomatoes at 6½d, eight tins of sardines at 1s 1½d."

The shopman made out the bill and handed it to the lad, saying: "Did your mother send the money or does she want them entered?"

"My mother didn't send me at all," said the boy seizing hold of the bill, "It's my arithmetic lesson, and I had to get it done somehow."

The star shaped petunia is a novelty worth attention.

AFTER SEVENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

Just seventy-seven years ago the Monroe Doctrine was promulgated to the world. In the circumstances of its origin it was a singularly bold and momentous utterance, practically setting at defiance the leagued Powers of Continental Europe. It was, however, as effective as it was bold, sending forthwith to limbo all schemes for the monarchial reconquest of America. And its efficiency extended far beyond that achievement and beyond that time. Of the three men most concerned in its formulation and promulgation, Canning, Adams and Monroe, probably not one—unless, indeed, Adams—had any notion that it was to serve more than the temporary purpose of foiling the Holy Alliance. Yet while for many years that alliance has been a dead and dishonored thing, the Doctrine is still a vital and a potent force, which for seventy-seven years has been growing in strength and in extent of influence, until to-day it is one of the fundamental principles governing all relationships between Europe and American continents.

These seventy-seven years, then, have, at least in a political and diplomatic sense, abundantly vindicated the wisdom and the efficiency of the Monroe Doctrine. They have, to a dead degree left the higher significance of the Doctrine unfulfilled. For in assuming a certain political guardianship over its kinsmen neighbors at the South the United States also assumed logically a certain social, industrial and commercial leadership among them. It became properly incumbent upon this country to make its relationship with those countries more intimate than that of the Powers which it had warned off. In such a cultivation of intercourse were to be found at once the best justification of the Monroe Doctrine and the best guarantee of its maintenance. For while truly trade follows the flag," so conversely does the flag, or political influence, follow trade. It is a reproach upon this country that for these seventy-seven years it has so largely overlooked and neglected this phase of the case that the South American States have become far more closely related to Europe than to the United States. European colonists have taken up their lands, European capitalists have financed their governments, European manufacturers and tradesmen have supplied their wants, European shipping lines have carried their commerce, and European politicians have made a deep impress upon their institutions and the whole trend of their affairs, so that to-day the nation which has so long protected them with its Doctrine is actually far more of an alien to them than are the very nations against whom that protection was given.

For this unsatisfactory state of affairs the United States has no one to thank—or to blame—but itself. Happily it is not too late to make some amends for our neglect of South America and to accomplish some of the things which should have been accomplished long ago. The treaty with Nicaragua which is being negotiated and the isthmian canal which will doubtless soon be constructed under it will materially strengthen the ties which unite us not only with Central America but also with the northern and western states of South America. The coming year will see a great Pan-American exhibition held in one of the great cities of the United States, which should greatly increase mutual knowledge, intercourse and friendship between the two continents of the Western Hemisphere. And in the wonderful expansion of United States industry and commerce which is now in progress it will be strange if a marked extension southward does not occur. In such manner, though after nearly fourscore years, the Monroe Doctrine may be transformed from a technical abstraction, however potent, into a concrete and controlling factor of international life.—N. Y. Tribune.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

The Chicago Times-Herald publishes the following paragraphs in regard to the progress negotiations are making in China. It really appears as if the American diplomats are more than a match for the "trained" men of Europe and that our Yankee statesmen, by basing their diplomacy on right, lead the world. The Herald's advices read:

The great powers have practically reached the agreement as to the basis of future movements in China, and this basis is that which was proposed by Secretary Hay has cabled Minister Conger to sign for the United States an agreement which the Ministers reached at Pekin. This agreement was sent to the home governments for their approval, and with a single exception every power has already cabled its representative at Pekin to sign the agreement and the power will probably do so tomorrow or the next day. Thus the concert of the powers is preseaved and a practical and national basis of settlement has been reached at last, thanks to the skill and firmness of the American Secretary of State. The chief features of the agreement are as follows:

"It is stipulated that the punishments to be meted out to guilty Chinese are as severe as it is possible for the Chinese government to administer, but not more severe. The government of China is not to be asked to do the impossible. It is expected that under this obligation the government will punish severely 11 ringleaders in the attacks upon the Legations and in the incitement of anti-foreign outrages. Some of these will be beheaded. Others will be banished or degraded."

If Great Britain and Germany had been permitted to have their way the dynasty would have been compelled to agree to behead men who are beyond the reach of the Emperor's government—men who are in the western provinces and in command of military forces sufficient to protect them. Secretary Hay has from the first contended that while in justice all these heads should be taken off, it is necessary to catch your hare before cooking him, and that it was simply absurd to require the Chinese government to decapitate men whom it could not get hold of. These guilty officials will be banished and degraded and thus it will be made impossible for them to return to positions of power.

It is stipulated in the agreement that the Chinese government is formally to admit its liability to the powers for damages and for the expense of military operations. This done the amount of indemnity to be paid each nation is to be ascertained afterward by means of careful inquiries and estimates. This part of the plan will require much time, and while, of course, it will give rise to opportunities for trouble-making powers to precipitate new complications, it is felt that a great point has been gained by making the amount of indemnity a subject of negotiations, as it should be, rather than a preliminary condition.

Other features of the agreement pertain to the Legation guards to be kept at Pekin, to the razing of the Pekin forts, and other military precautions similar to those proposed by the French government a month ago.

To all these conditions it is understood Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, representing the Emperor, are willing to accede.

In official and diplomatic circles in Washington the belief is expressed that a great step forward has been taken and that again there is good prospect of an adjustment of the seemingly unending complications without dismemberment and without destruction of the dynasty. The agreement now reached points to an early military evacuation of Pekin and a return of the court to that capital.

It is learned from other sources that an agreement has been reached by the ministers resident in Pekin, and that Mr. Conger has been directed to sign it. This is believed to be another evidence of the adoption of the American plan.

WHAT THE VICTORY MEANS.

President McKinley, in his address the other night in Philadelphia, told in a very few words what he thought the great victory on November 6 means. "It records," he declares, "the unquestioned indorsement of the gold standard; industrial independence; broader markets; commercial expansion; reciprocal trade; the open door in China; the inviolability of the public faith; the independence and authority of the judiciary; peace and beneficent government under American sovereignty in the Philippines." This is as succinct a statement of the verdict of the election, as President McKinley sees it, as was President Jefferson's outline, in his first inaugural, of the principles of the democratic party as he desired them to be.

The president's interpretation of the meaning of the election will hardly provoke serious dissent from any person who supported him. Some "anti-imperialists" voted for him on account of their hostility to free silver, who probably still want the government to get out of the Philippines at the very earliest possible opportunity. Some believers in free silver supported him on the issue of expansion who perhaps still have a little hope that something can be done in the near or remote future to rehabilitate silver. Both these elements, however, will be apt to think when they give careful attention to the present situation that the questions of expansion and the gold standard have been settled by the election, and that neither of these things can be successfully assailed in the future.

Legislation strengthening the gold standard act of March 14, 1900, in the particulars in which it needs strengthening, will be recommended by the president in his forthcoming message to congress, and congress will act favorably on the suggestion. The "peace and beneficent government under American sovereignty in the Philippines" which the president favors will also undoubtedly appeal sympathetically to Congress, and whatever legislation is needed along that line is likely to be had. These two issues were settled by the election. There will be no "imperialism" in the meaning of the enemies of the administration. The ideals of the government of the United States, as held for over a century, will continue unchanged. A new epoch is opening for the American people.—Globe-Democrat.

THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.

Or

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 $4,500 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

Among the tens of thousands who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds and la grippe during the past few years, to our knowledge, not a single case has resulted in pneumonia. Thos. Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, one of the most prominent retail druggists in that city, in speaking of this, says: "We recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe in many cases, as it not only gives prompt and complete recovery, but also counteracts any tendency of la grippe to result in pneumonia." For sale by Delta Drug Store.

How to Cure Croup.

Mr. R. Gray, who lives near Amenia, Duchess county, N. Y., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best medicine I have ever used. It is a fine children's remedy for croup and never fails to cure." When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has developed, it will prevent the attack. This should be borne in mind and a bottle of the Cough Remedy kept at hand ready for instant use as soon as these symptoms appear.

For sale by Delta Drug Store.

The Best Plaster.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. One application gives relief.

For sale by Delta Drug Store.

No one can reasonably hope for good health unless his bowels move once each day. When this is not attended to, disorders of the stomach arise, biliousness, headache, dyspepsia and piles soon follow. If you wish to avoid these ailments keep your bowels regular by taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when required. They are so easy to take and mild and gentle in effect. For sale by Delta Drug Store.

If you would have an appetite like a bear and a relish for your meals take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They correct disorders of the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels. Price 25 cents. Samples free, at Delta Drug Store.

NEWS OF THE STATE.

Salem has purchased 600 feet of fire hose at a cost of $540.

Dean Blanchard started up his new sawmill at Rainier last week.

John McCarthy recently bought 600 sheep at Heppner for $3.15 per head.

The Newberg council will build a new reservoir on the hill north of town.

The Coos Bay creamery is turning out an average of 250 pounds of butter per day.

Two Chinamen were arrested at Grant's Pass last week for conducting an opium joint.

L. I. Gault has 300 sheep at Pilot Rock, where he is feeding them for the spring market.

Thomas Hannicutt has been sentenced at Eugene to the Reform School for shoplifting.

The Grant's Pass Courier says that Wright's new quartz mill of three stamps is in operation.

D. W. Andrus and A. M. Woodford are figuring on putting in a gas-lighting system at Gold Hill.

The recorder of Grant's Pass imposed fines last week to the amount of $33, most of them for drunkenness.

T. N. Segar, of Eugene, has received a carload of apples from Harrisburg, which he will pack for shipment.

Milton and Will Stockdale were arrested at Pendleton, Thursday, charged with having disturbed a religious meeting.

Militia companies of Albany, Eugene, Woodburn and Roseburg will play a series of football games about Christmas time.

Sheriff Withers, of Lane county, arrested Jack Frost, at Drain, Wednesday for having stolen articles from a hotel at Eugene.

The Sunset Telephone & Telegraph Company has bought the Holmes telephone line, which connects Eagle Point with the main system.

The Benton mill, which was compelled to shut down some time ago on account of a broken casting, renewed operations last Friday.

The Lebanon Electric Light & Water Company will put in a new electric light system, in place of the present incandescent system.

Williams, the boy who escaped from the Reform School Tuesday, was captured at Albany Wednesday, as he was attempting to board a south-bound freight.

Eugene has an example of laudable ambition in the person of E. Carpenter, a colored boy, who is taking a course at the university and makes his way by blacking shoes, says the Register.

Abraham Hackleman, of Albany, discovered Wednesday a large quantity of women's clothing hidden under the hay in the barn. The supposition is that tramps stole the goods and hid them some time in the summer.

Coos Bay has three shipyards in operation. It is now a well-recognized fact, all over the Coast, says the Marshfield News, that we have the necessary material, including the Port Orford white cedar for frames, and that vessels built here last longer than vessels built at other points. Coos Bay vessels are in great demand, and the shipyards have several orders for steamers and sailing vessels on hand.

Robert Leasure and J. R. Bird have been prospecting on the east fork of Hood River for a dam location, says the Glacier. They found a place where a dam could be constructed that would cover 30 acres and hold enough water to flood the river below twice a day and float logs at the rate of 60,000 feet a day. In a haul of half a mile 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet of logs would be available, and in a haul of a mile double that quantity could be reached.

One of the finest orchards in the Mosier district is that of George Sellinger, consisting of 22 acres, 14 in bearing, six acres of which are in Italian prunes, seven years old, says the Pacific Farmer. About 40 tons were sold to the Smead Company, and many tons went to waste. The price obtained for the prunes was $15 per ton. The fine large apple crop is mostly of Baldwins, Ben Davis, Pippins, Swaar and Spitzenbergs, the latter remarkably large and fine. From one acre of peach plums, Mr. Sellinger shipped 2000 boxes, selling them at an average of 40 cents, and netting 18 cents per box. Forty acres in broom corn, a new venture for that section of the country, yielded eight tons of prepared stock, besides 800 bushels of seed. He also raised a patch of Kaffir corn, cutting it three or four times a season for forage. The land is a rich, sandy loam, producing good crops of this, also fine field corn.