

Hillsboro Independent.

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HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1893.

No. 29.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
Correspondence intended for publication must be accompanied in all cases with the writer's proper name, not to be inserted, but as evidence of good faith.

THIS MEANS YOU
Be sure of interest in the general public change and news in the columns of The Independent. If you know an item of news send it in for publication.

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ANNIE EMERL, Sec.

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Services 1st and 3rd Sunday evenings in each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Rev. H. E. Frost, pastor. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening of each week.

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TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF DYNAMITE.

The seaport town of Santander, near Bilabo, on the north coast of Spain, was the scene of a terrible disaster on November 3, causing the loss of between two and three hundred lives, with serious injuries also to several hundred other persons, and great destruction of property including damage to many houses in the town. A Spanish coasting steamer, called the Machichago, with a cargo which consisted of barrels of spirits, petroleum and about fifty tons of dynamite, was unloading at the mole. Some portion of the inflammable cargo took fire. Efforts were made, under the direction of town police, acting in the presence of the governor, to remove the dynamite and petroleum while a steam tug was brought alongside the burning ship, to tow her away from the quay, which was crowded with people. At half past four in the afternoon, probably from the concussion produced by the sudden bursting of the steam boilers, the whole interior of the vessel was shattered, its contents were mingled together, and the dynamite was ignited; there was a series of tremendous shocks. The ship and the steam tug were blown to pieces, scattered over the harbor and quay, and at least sixty houses, as well as several vessels lying near, and a train at the railway station, were set on fire by blazing fragments. The governor of the town and several other official persons of rank were among those killed.

Dynamite, as most of our readers know, is a preparation of nitroglycerine, which latter is made by treating glycerine with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. Nitroglycerine is an oil and possesses the remarkable quality of violent explosion when subjected to slight pressure. It is therefore very dangerous to handle. To diminish this danger, and also to present it in a form of a powder, an absorbent substance is mixed with it, which holds the liquid nitroglycerine within its pores and acts as a cushion that prevents the nitroglycerine from exploding under light pressure, such as ordinary handling.

Dynamite is the name given to nitroglycerine when thus protected by an absorbent. Porous microscopic shells, known as infusorial earths, from the best absorbent, and this material is used in the manufacture of dynamite. When dynamite is subjected to sufficient pressure, by concussion, for example, when contained in a bomb which is allowed to fall upon the ground from a suitable height, it explodes with terrific force. The explosive power of dynamite is eight times greater than gunpowder, and in general, for ordinary use for blasting purposes, it is cheaper and safer than gunpowder; but for some kinds of blasting, particularly in coal mining, specially prepared gunpowders are preferred.

The most authentic history of gunpowder attributes its discovery to a German chemist named Berthold Schwarz, sometime during the century beginning with the year 1300; and this remained for more than 500 years the explosive most commonly used, until the invention of gun cotton by Schonbein in 1846 and of nitroglycerine by a French chemist, A. Sobrero, in 1847, in the laboratory of Pelouze, Paris.

The action of nitric acid to render cotton and other substances explosive was discovered by Pelouze in 1838.

Some time ago London Tid-Bits offered a 2-guinea prize for the best definition of a kiss. Seven thousand answers were received. The prize was awarded to Benjamin J. Greenwood, of Tulsa Hill, London, whose definition is herewith given: "An insipid and tasteless morsel, which becomes delicious and delectable in proportion as it is flavored with love." The following is a selection from some of the best definitions submitted: "What the chimney-sweeper imprinted on the rosy lips of the seculary maid when she told him she favored his soot. The sweetest fruit on the tree of love. The oftener plucked the more abundant it grows. A thing of use to no one, but much prized by two. The baby's right, the lover's privilege, the parent's benison and the hypocrite's mask. Nothing divided between two. A rock on the sea of life on which the good ship Bachelor was wrecked. The lover's privilege and the pug dog's right. Contraction of the mouth due to enlargement of the heart.

A "MOONSHINER'S" PLANT.

In a corner of the grounds of the Columbian exposition, in the part called the "back yard," stood one of the most curious exhibits at the fair—the plant of an illicit distillery. The plant of an illicit distillery, or in cant phrase "moonshiner," is very seldom preserved when captured. Either the still is destroyed before the seizure or it is destroyed by the revenue officers, as in many cases the distillery is located on the top of rugged mountains, which makes the transportation of the seized articles difficult.

There is very little of the romance of crime left in America. The gentle art of holding up a coach is now practically a thing of the past. So that there is little left in the way of exciting adventures except the frequent train robberies and the occasional disturbances of the half-moon people of Kentucky, Tennessee and some other states, who gain a precarious livelihood by the illegal distillation of ardent spirits. Though the literature in regard to moonshiners is very limited, two or three novelists have used the stills in the mountain fastness as a foundation around which to weave their plots.

There appear to be three distinct classes of first who engage in illicit distilling; first, the common criminals; second, old confederate soldiers; and third, the descendants of men who engaged in the post-revolution whisky insurrection, men who regard revenue laws as unjust and oppressive. Rye is one of the principal cereal crops in many of the states in which illicit distilling is carried on. Rye is bulky, cheap, and therefore not convenient or profitable to transport over the wretched roads. But once converted into whisky, it can easily be transported on horseback, and the commodity can be readily disposed of near home.

To men coming of a whisky-making, whisky-loving people, the laws of the federal government enforced by the treasury department seem tyranny. It is stated that whisky can be made where rye is cheap for 20 cents a gallon. The internal revenue tax is now 90 cents a gallon. So that it will be readily seen that large profits may be made if the whisky can be sold without having to pay the tax. When attacked, the moonshiners defend themselves, and as they are expert marksmen, the pursuit of the moonshiners is extremely hazardous; but these are not as bloodthirsty as they are usually painted, and it is a significant fact that most of the revenue officers who are murdered are shot in the back. As soon as a moonshiner is started up in one place another is started a few miles away. The border of North Carolina and Georgia is a very bad spot for illicit stills, the people traveling from one state to the other when necessary.

The still is in form nearly always of the crude shape, like the one illustrated, which is really a very good example of a better class still. Some of the make-shifts resorted to by some of these curious people are really amusing, and many of the stills are made of common wash boilers. The grain is, of course, hand-mashed. The market is generally local, seldom being outside of the state. The moonshiner is a curious outgrowth of the revenue laws, and his history forms a very curious picture of the primitive condition of border life.

Ought We to Visit Her?
A lady belonging to one of the old New York families elected to try suburban life with her young children, and as it happened, her next neighbor, a very rich parvenu, who considered herself one of the fashionable aristocrats of the village, and who was not particularly well up in the social pedigrees of New York, chose to ignore for some time the modest establishment which was so close to her own rather pretentious villa. Finally, however, after about a year's knowledge of each other's names and faces, the would-be great lady rustled up to her somewhat astonished neighbor as she was seated on the deck of a ferryboat on route to town. She introduced herself in rather a patronizing fashion, and explaining that she really had no time to make visits, said in a manner intended to be gracious: "I hope you will consider this a call."

A PARALLEL TO THE HAWAIIAN CASE.

A striking parallel to the Hawaiian case, so far as the circumstances attending the change of the form of government are concerned, is furnished by the record of the establishment of the republic in Spain in 1872. In that instance, it will be remembered, Queen Isabella II., who resembled Lilloukalanai in point of moral delinquency, had been deposed and banished four years before, and an elective monarchy had intervened, but had not proven satisfactory, and so the Cortes proclaimed the republic. General Siskles was our minister to Spain at that time, and he was in open sympathy with the republican movement, and consulted frequently with its leaders. In other words, he did all he could to promote the success of the anti-monarchical party for months preceding the event, and was fully advised as to everything that was being done. The authorities at Washington were well aware of the course that he was pursuing, and they approved and encouraged it. General Grant was president then, and Hamilton Fish was secretary of state; and it did not occur to them that it was any part of their duty to sustain a monarchy and to antagonize a projected republic. Siskles reported several weeks in advance that a republic could soon be organized, and he was instructed to recognize it at the earliest opportunity. The United States was not only the first nation to recognize the new government, but the only one with the single exception of Switzerland, and the people were entirely satisfied with the proceedings.

If Grant had looked at the matter in the light that Cleveland views the Hawaiian situation, he would have hastened to espouse the cause of the monarchy and to recommend the restoration of Isabella. There was far more justification for such interference in that case than there is in the present one. The action of Siskles was much more offensive than that of Stevens. It is not to be doubted that the former co-operated directly and effectively with the revolutionists, whereas the latter, at most, was only a passive sympathizer with that element. Moreover, the new government of Hawaii has been recognized by all of the nations having intercourse with the country, while the Spanish government was treated with general contempt by the European powers. But Grant's foreign policy was an American one. It did not include the idea of repudiating the philosophy of our political system, and giving aid and comfort to dethroned monarchs. Fish, unlike Gresham, did not have any grudge against a successful rival to make him an attorney for a disolute woman who had been deprived of rulership because of her vices and her unfitness in every respect to exercise authority. The republican party was in control of the government, and it was not then, any more than it is now, a party willing to take sides against an attempt to extend the principles and blessings represented by our institutions. It is true that experience proved that the Spanish people were not ready for a republic, and it is questionable if they ever will be; but the fact remains to the credit of Grant that he did not try to prevent them from having one and did not undertake to place the United States in the attitude of subverting a republic and restoring a monarchy on the plea of righting a wrong and causing justice to be done to a deposed and disreputable queen.—Globe-Democrat.

Turkish Women Unveiled.
But the yashmak is not what it was 10 years ago, and has almost ceased to hide the face at all. Strict as the sultan's ordinance is, there is not the slightest pretense of obeying it, and in the great majority of cases a thin, white veil barely covers the forehead, and is loosely drawn together under the chin. The cross-band which used to cover the nose above the eyes has entirely disappeared, or is worn only when ladies appear in public at such places as the Sweet Waters, or in their walks on the Golden Horn and the Bosphorus. It must be admitted that with the disease of that old-fashioned veil, a great illusion has disappeared from the streets of Constantinople. There was something very mysterious about it. Black eyes never looked so black and deep and liquid as when seen by themselves, as it were, between two broad bands of opaque white. In those days every yashmak veiled an ideal beauty, very different from the ugliness of the pale and flaccid features which its absence now generally discloses. One is inclined to doubt whether the mirror is in common use in the harem of today.—F. Marion Crawford.

Gresham has done a good deal toward modifying the fact that Bayard was the weakest man in the long list of secretaries of state.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Most Perfect Made.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

It seems that the sugar-makers of the country, not the sugar refiners, but the cane-planters and those engaged in the beet and sorghum sugar industry, are determined to make a vigorous fight against the sugar schedule in the new tariff bill. They have been organized for the struggle for several months, and during the tariff sessions of the majority of the Ways and Means committee they presented their protests and arguments against the repeal of the bounty in a forcible, if not effective, manner. They now propose to carry the contest in the House and to resist the repeal all along the line.

The sugar producers claim that their position is entirely different from that of others who may be affected or injured by the new tariff. They insist, particularly the beet-sugar makers, that Congress is morally if not constitutionally bound not to disturb the bounty law during the period fixed for its duration; that, acting upon the inducement held out by the act of 1890, the sugar producers have made large investments, the value of which would be impaired by the proposed repeal.

The McKinley act provides in terms that from and after July 1, 1891, and until July 1, 1903, there shall be paid to sugar producers in the United States for all sugar of a certain grade a bounty of two cents per pound. This provision, a distinctly protective measure, was enacted in lieu of a tariff, and all sugar, except that above number 16 Dutch standard in color, was placed on the free list. Sugar above the 16 standard pays a duty of half a cent a pound. The Wilson bill proposes to repeal the bounty by stages and so that it shall cease entirely July 1, 1902. The duty of high grade sugar above 16 Dutch standard is to be reduced from one-half to one-quarter cent per pound.

The contention of the sugar producers, aside from their argument in favor of the advantages to the country of the protective policy, is that the sugar paragraphs of the tariff act of 1890 amount to a contract; that the terms offered by the law have been accepted and acted upon in good faith; that the repeal of the act in this regard would disturb vested rights and individual contracts running into the future, entered into by the government to maintain the law until 1905. They insist, moreover, that the bounty provision was distinctly intended to operate as an inducement to investors; and that it was a promise that if capitalists would embark their money in a somewhat hazardous business the law would not be disturbed for a fixed and definite period. And they then urge that congress has not the moral right to violate its own plighted faith. And to strengthen this argument they enumerate and point out many instances of large investments and of contracts extending into the future which have been made on the faith of the law which was enacted to remain in force until 1905.

A Million a Week.
Mr. L. Godchaux's elm hall refinery barreled up 1,000,000 pounds of sugar recently, the production of seven days' grinding. About 900 tons of cane per day passes through the rollers, 40,000 pounds of granulated sugar falls from the vacuum pans every six hours, and under the skillful management of Mr. Eddie Godchaux there is no let-up in this vast aggregation of machinery, not one hesitates, but all know their duty and do it by some kind of instinct, as it were.

The Astorian thinks that the repeal of the sugar bounty in eighteen, annually, is the same conservative policy of the gentleman who, to spare his dog's feelings, cut off his tail an inch at a time.

OVER THE STATE.

The amount of trouble that the big Coos Bay raft is giving its owners indicates that successful ocean rafting is impossible, at least in the winter. High water in the Coquille river has caused much damage to the Coos Bay railroad. A stretch of eighteen miles is more or less damaged. A new road from Vernonia to St. Helens, said to be eight miles shorter than the old one, is locating.

Edward F. Ferry, who had charge of the electric car on November 1st that was allowed to run off the Madison street bridge, has been indicted for manslaughter by the Multnomah county grand jury.

The Vernonia Journal has got to publishing articles whose only attractive feature is bad spelling. Gladys Miller, who was stolen by gypsies from her Summerville, Union county, home more than a year ago, has been recognized and is held by the authorities of an Ohio town. A photograph taken there and forwarded to Summerville has been identified as little Gladys, not only by Mr. Miller, but by many neighbors as well.

James Dempsey, of Polk county, committed suicide last week. The rash act was the result of failure in business. He leaves a widow and nine children, three of whom are married. The Tillamook Headlight reports the sudden death of D. N. Burns at his brother's stock farm, on Salmon river, in Tillamook county. Heart failure was the cause of his sudden death.

Massie, the sheriff of Columbia county, disappeared some days ago. The Nematom Journal states that his continued absence leads his friends to believe that "he has met with foul play." The foul play was probably met before he started, since he is defaulter to the extent of \$3,000 or more. A populist too.

The Marion county court refuses to allow the claims of the Statesman to be docketed. The Tillamook Advocate states that no vote was taken at that place on the question of issuing water bonds for the reason the charter makes no provision for issuing such bonds. The fattening of hogs in Wasco county is carrying money to that section.

A little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tompson, near Astoria, that disappeared on Wednesday last week has not been found and her parents' despair of again seeing her alive.

Couldock's Diplomacy.
"Twenty Years Ago" and old Mr. Couldock, the actor, are so indelibly associated in the public mind, thanks to Hazel Kirk, that to mention one is to think of the other. In fact "Twenty Years Ago" is his nickname, and has replaced the old man's legitimate initials. In an up-town resort where the subject of cheap actor was under discussion, one actor had this to say:

"Talk about getting camed artistically and in cold blood. I had an experience once. Twenty years ago I was playing with Couldock in a road company. We played a repertory, and I was playing juvenile parts. I had quite an estimation of myself in those days. In fact I used to be in such a hurry to spout my lines that on several occasions I broke in on Couldock's scenes and spoiled more than one of them. I saw the old man throw me a dagger's glance now and then, but I didn't give the matter a second thought.

"Finally one morning he asked me to go for a stroll with him. He was remarkably affable, so I went. "Young man," he said, "I've been thinking a lot about you lately. How much money do you draw?" "Ten dollars a week, sir." "Ten dollars! Dear, dear, that's not much! Can you save money out of that?" "Well, not much, sir. You see I have a widowed mother and a sister to support." "How about \$15 a week? Think you could save money out of \$15?" "Oh, dear, yes!" I exclaimed brightening up all of a sudden. "You're dead certain you could save money?" "Yes, sir, I am."

"Very well; after this you draw \$15 from the box office every week and—"