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Vol. XXI. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1894. No. 34.

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Glencoe, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 11:20 a. m.

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CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

A. F. and A. M.

QUALITY LODGE NO. 6, A. F. & A. M., meets every Saturday night on or after full moon of each month.

J. E. ADKINS, Master.
R. CRANDALL, Sec'y.

K. of P.

PHŒNIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. OF P., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcomed to lodge meetings.

W. BRAMSON, C. C.
W. LOHMAN, K. of R. & S.

I. O. O. F.

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

C. E. DEICHMAN, N. G.
J. I. KNIGHT, Sec'y.
W. H. WARBURG, Per. Sec'y.

Daughters of Rebekah.

HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO. 54, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening of each month. MRS. MARY LAMBIN, N. G.
MRS. MARY HUMPHREYS, Sec'y.

A. O. F. of A.

COURT TUALATIN NO. 7974, A. O. F. of A., meets every Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows Hall at 8 o'clock.

S. A. MILLER, C. R.
W. W. MCKINNEY, F. S.

A. O. U. W.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W., meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening in the month.

W. E. BROCK, M. W.
JOSEPH KLINEMAN, Recorder.

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

S. H. HUMPHREYS, C. P.
P. H. Baughman, Scribe.

P. of H.

HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month.

RESS. SCHOFIELD, Master,
ANNIE IMBRIE, Sec.

Y. P. S. C. E.

MEETS every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. You are cordially invited to attend its meetings.

A. G. LUCAS, Pres't.

WASHINGTON COUNTY ROD AND Gun Club meets in Morgan Block every second Thursday of each month, at 8 P. M.

J. E. LONG, Sec. Pres.
J. A. H. ROUNDEY, Sec.

BAPTIST CHURCH Sunday School at 10 a. m; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Main and Fifth streets. Preaching every Sabbath, morning and evening. Sab. bath school at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday at 6:30 p. m.

FIRST Christian Church, Harry Watkins, pastor, Baseline and Fifth. Preaching Second and Fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8:00 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday, 7:00 p. m.

M. E. CHURCH, H. B. Elworthy, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. League meeting every Sunday at 4 p. m. General prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Leaders' and Steward's meeting the second Tuesday evening of each month.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Services 1st and 3d Sunday evenings in each month at 7:30 o'clock P. M., Rev. H. L. Pratt, pastor. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening of each week.

CORNELIUS CHURCH.—Services first and third Sunday at 7 P. M.; second and fourth Sunday at 11 A. M and 7 P. M. Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Preaching at Glencoe on first and third Sunday of each month at 11 A. M.

D. S. WISTRAND, Pastor.

HILLSBORO READING ROOM, Second street, in old Masonic hall, is open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays, from 12 m. to 5 p. m.

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CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND WAGONS
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HILLSBORO PUBLISHING COMPANY

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—VIA—
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—OF THE—
SOUTHERN PAC. CO.

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY:

South			North
6:15 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar 8:20 A M
10:45 A M	Ar	San Francisco	Lv 7:00 A M

Above trains stop at all stations from Portland to Albany; also at Tangent, Shedds, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene, and all stations from Roseburg to Ashland, inclusive.

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BETWEEN PORTLAND & CORVALLIS
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7:30 A M	Lv	Portland	Ar 5:35 P M
8:50 A M	Lv	Hillsboro	Lv 4:22 P M
12:15 P M	Ar	Corvallis	Lv 1:00 P M

☞At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Express Train Daily, (Except Sunday).

1:40 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar 8:25 A M
6:00 P M	Lv	Hillsboro	Lv 7:13 A M
7:25 P M	Ar	McMinnville	Lv 5:50 A M

THROUGH TICKETS to all points in the Eastern States, Canada and Europe, can be obtained at lowest rates from J. J. Morgan, agent, Hillsboro.

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ROAD BUILDING.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:

Dear Sir.—Your correspondent is well aware of the dreadfulness of his venture, to contribute to help to better the conditions of the farming community, more especially in this county, for he sees the lances and spears of a multitude of wise critics pointing at him. But I don't see how a Washington county farmer who has to use the public roads to any considerable extent like your correspondent, can have any such sensation as fear any more, when he has to plunge from one mudhole into the other, in order to get anywhere outside his dooryard.

Your correspondent, at least, is getting perfectly oblivious to such a sensation. The other evening when I was reading a ghost story, (and a good one, too, by the way,) I experienced that the usual shudder did not pass over my hide when I read of the agony that the man and his wife in the story suffered, who were scared so that the sweat was running off their faces, and they didn't dare to look around over their shoulders. I should have wanted in their case to embrace that ghost and get acquainted with it. Pshaw! a true and accurate description of the real condition of our roads would beat the best ghost story in the world in dreadfulness, even hades would seem to be a pleasure ground in comparison. This may be one good side of the situation. But wise men say, that a person who faces danger too often, unnecessarily is going to perish by it sooner or later. I have never heard it stated that Indians had any fear or dread of anything else. I should think they would prepare for a rainy day a little better than they do, and some people say they were the happiest race of people on earth, but what is their fate or destination? Extermination! Shall we fall into the same careless way of looking at things? It sometimes seems to me we are going to drop into the same rut. But fellow-farmers, and those who love the country and farm life, let us shake the moss off our heads before it grows over our eyes and make us perfectly blind. Let us get up and strive and work harmoniously to make it pleasant to live in the country, so that people will not be scheming all the time to accumulate a little money to move to some one-horse town where the most prominent feature is wooden sidewalks. I should like to see the reverse, people trying to get away from the monotony of town life into the country to spend the remainder of their days, and the first step to bring about such a state of affairs should be to secure good roads. That seems to me to be the key to open the doors into a bright and glorious future. But what can we do? That's the puzzle.

There are a good many people in the country that desire good roads, and would be willing to bear their share of the burden to that end, and considerable more, but others are indifferent and satisfied to let things drift, and shirk all they can. Now, there are some things that an individual can accomplish to good advantage, but for others, it takes two, three, four or more men to carry it to an economical and successful end, thus co-operation works wonders where it is carried out systematically and judiciously, but one of the prime necessities is organization and labor-saving machinery, and the results are astounding.

The same principles applied to the road matter would overcome the whole difficulty and the whole trouble would vanish like an ugly nightmare in a short while. Organization we have as a county, what we need then is labor-saving machinery, systematically and judiciously applied. Next question is what do our roads need? I would answer, first of all, they need a good solid stationary and even bottom, not one that is three feet below the surface in one rod and two feet above in the next. The embellishments, such as ornamental shade trees, can be put in afterwards, but that is not to be thought of at present, however nice it would be. Another question is, have we the material to put a good substantial bottom into them. I answer emphatically we have, and in superabundance. In that respect I think we are one of the most favored communities in the world. I mention the stuff—it's our fir trees, that stand in our way in so many places that we burn and destroy them by the million feet every year. But right here I encounter a prejudice of a good many that think rock or gravel is the proper and only road material, because most of the good roads they ever saw were made out of that stuff. Perhaps in New York or Pennsylvania, or Europe, where they have plenty of such and no cheap timber standing in their way, is the reason for using rock. Do not imagine that the English, the Germans or the French, in those countries where they have good roads, would use rock if they had so much timber as we have, comparatively worthless. They have engineers that can figure and cannot afford to be extravagant, or foolish in other words. And I cannot view it in any other light when I see a whole community like Washington county plow around in the mud six months of the year, then to call it a little foolish and extravagant. It may not be a luxury, but an extravagance it is certainly. Why, if all the unnecessary wear and tear of wagons and teams, loss of time and the endless disadvantages accruing from it in one year was computed into dollars and cents and applied on the roads, it would cure that cancer in a short time, then why not tax ourselves to that amount and spend it on the roads in addition to our usual road tax. Wouldn't that be better than to send the money back East for new wagons, buggies and rubber boots? It looks like most of the people have not settled the question yet, whether to remain in this country or not. Everything is done in a haphazard and temporary way, a habit we Americans get into in roaming over this continent, skimming the cream off till that cream is getting somewhat thin, and we are compelled to utilize some of the skimmed residue too. We have got to the Pacific coast and no other country to go to and take up large tracts of land to renew our skimming, so we had better resolve to stay here and make our surroundings as comfortable and pleasant as possible. There isn't a better place on earth than Washington county. If the farmers or people of Washington county would consider themselves a co-operative body, each one do his part cheerfully, a state I should think we could reason ourselves into very easy when we consider that it is for our own benefit. Why can not our county government build two or three portable sawmills? I was told the other day by an old sawmill man that the price of one is only about $400, and can be set up in one day. Hire some of the many traction engines to furnish running power, then go and make war on these giant firs and reduce them to nice smooth planks and compel the district supervisor to lay them down in good workmanlike shape, according to specification. They ought to be laid just a little below the surface about an inch apart, then the dirt will exclude the air, and keep them from decaying. In some of these black swale bottoms I think they would almost get petrified and last forever. In some places where rock is handier it might be better to set up a rock-crusher. That matter should be looked into and decided by the county administration. Let somebody that's in position to get at facts make computation as to cost to base operation on. Or, has not our county government, as I would call it, not the authority to act as outlined? If not, then why not? What are the obstacles? Let us find out then remove them. Let some of our lawyers throw light on the legal side of it. Let us get out of the mud by all means. Where there is a will there's a way.

ANTIMUD.

A DEMOCRAT'S THANSGIVING.

Why do I shout like a Modoc?
Why do I roar like a bear?
Why do I paw up the gravel,
And continually rip and tear?

Horace Boies has got there—
Thirty-six years we were out;
A derrick will do for a lifter
While I raise an old time shout.

Throw me an acre of flapjacks,
Soaked in wild goat's cream;
Hold me a minute, waiter,
While I shriek one lusty scream.

For I've been waiting, yes waiting,
Thirty-six years on a fast,
But now we've got 'em, yes got 'em—
The democrats there at last.

Oh! for a bite at a pumpkin
As big as a mountain top;
Oh! for a forty-horse biscuit
Dipped in some elephant sop.

Strangle me an alligator
Bring me a tarraphin—alive;
Turn me loose in the honey
And let me rout out the hive.

Once we were down at the bottom,
But now we dance on top—
A Hawkeye man for ninety-two
Will see old Iowa flop.

Let me give thanks for a million,
Let me revel in song and wine;
Let me feed till my mouth runs over
Giving thanks for eighty-nine.

Rope me a bear and a bison
From the track of the western plain;
Bring me a buffalo bleeding,
For the g. o. p. is slain.

Set out a coon and a possum,
Over them clam juice pour,
For my fast has been so lasting
I could eat for evermore.

But eating is what I am here for,
And rich indeed is my fare;
I'm a goat, I'm an old hyena;
I'm a wolf, I'm a grizzly bear.

Throw me a Jefferson doughnut,
Smothered in Jackson juice;
Give me a saw and a hatchet,
While I carve a republican goose.

—An Iowa Boy, in Hancock Pilot.

The Capital Journal would abolish the state board of equalization, and have the work done by the state officers.

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

FREE WOOL AND CORRUPTION.

For several weeks the St. Louis Globe-Democrat has been publishing personal reminiscences of the methods of the lobby about the halls of Congress in Washington. The investigations in many instances have extended to the official archives of the departments. Below is a part of what was found of the "queer" methods employed in 1857 to put wool on the free list. The reading is particularly entertaining at this time. But here is the scrap:

One of the most interesting witnesses before the committee was J. D. Williamson, an Englishman, who described himself as a "general commercial agent." Mr. Williamson was coy. The committee had great difficulty in reaching him. When he was found it appeared that it was not because of the free-wool campaign he was hiding out, but for other suggestive reasons.

"I do not know of any money of any description being paid to any parties since 1844," he said. "Then, I think, there was some money paid to pass the tariff, but not by parties in the United States, but principally by European parties. I am perfectly willing to answer all your questions; but, so far as I am concerned, I can not show you anything touching your present examination, and I am astonished that I have been called here to the injury of my business and my personal character."

Mr. Williamson had shown such reluctance to appear before the committee that suspicion was aroused. He was pressed for an explanation of a letter he had written to the speaker protesting against being required to testify. This is what he said:

"I have done a great deal of private business in relation to railroads for all the principal capitalists of Europe, and I was told that I would be obliged to reveal it all in this examination. Parties spoke to me, and said that questions would be asked me to make me reveal this business, and I guarded it for fear, as I depended upon the secrecy of the reports I made these gentlemen for retaining their confidence and supporting my family."

"Did you receive any letters from parties here cautioning you and advising you not to come?"

"No, sir; but parties came to me and told me I was to be subpœnaed before I received the summons of the committee. I said to them that I did not know anything about this affair, but that if the committee would go back as far as 1844, that I knew of millions sent to Washington from Europe, and I would expose it. I do not know anything about this small sum of $87,000, whether it was given to modify the tariff or wipe it out of existence."

The committee was only authorized to go into the use of money in connection with the free wool of the 1857 tariff. And so the information which Williamson possessed about the expenditure of British gold for the free trade act of 1844 was lost to history.

A letter marked "confidential" was turned up by the investigating committee. It didn't reveal much as regards this particular line of inquiry, but it let in a fund of light on the lobby methods of those days. It showed that the lobby of 1856 was very much like the lobby of 1893, and that the run of suckers is perennial. The letter marked "confidential" was from A. R. Corbin, the clerk of the committee on claims. It was addressed to Samuel Lawrence, the head of the Boston house which was laboring for free wool. A liberal extract of the letter is as follows:

"We are now forced back upon the plan I prayed to have adopted last November—to retain our 30 per cent. duties and have wool and dyestuffs made duty free. * * * We are late in starting, but I do honestly assure you that I think intelligent and energetic action can yet command success. * * * Then arm me for the fight. All can now see that I was right last November. At that time the railroad men said to me, (of course, this is private, but William H. Aspinwall himself will tell you it is true,) 'we will give you $10,000 if you will carry our measure, and you may expend $40,000 more.' And what is the result? Already a large majority for it has been secured, and yet we are now to begin for free wool and dyes. My railroad men say that a union with wool and dyes will hurt. So it will; but we are, I think, strong enough to carry it on our backs. No, say they: yes, answer I.

"I want authority, and without delay, to pledge the payment of from $15,000 to $25,000 in cash the moment the bill making wool and dyes duty free is signed by the president: of course, I mean in addition to $25,000 heretofore agreed upon. I really believe we can pass the bill without this additional expenditure; but it is, in my opinion, the part of ordinary prudence to make the outlay and thus multiply the chances of success of a measure so important. In case you agree with me as to the prudence of this precautionary delay, I would suggest two things; (1) do not delay; (2) go at once to leading parties and say $50,000 in cash has been pledged on a solitary condition, and that is, pay in the event of success, and the moment the president signs it, and no pay in the event of defeat.

"In advance, men will bear the load. After I have won for you that which shall enrich New England, and shall have been paid therefor, it would mar the satisfaction of myself and numerous employes if we should afterwards learn that two or three of the more liberal had to pay for all. In the commencement I told you it was for your interest to arm me thoroughly: not less than $50,000, though I would try with $25,000. So say I now.

"Perhaps, now that you see that all I had the honor to tell you and your talented brother last November has been realized most exactly, you will take my opinion on this occasion to its fullest extent, especially a defeat will cost you not a dollar. When allowed my own plans and money, I never failed to achieve success. Is not success worth paying ten times $50,000? My plan of operations with men I prefer not to detail; can do no good to anybody."

The committee ascertained from Mr. Stone that Corbin had received $1000 for "advice" on the free wool question. Corbin was brought before the committee and put through a rigid examination. The following sample will show how fruitless it was:

"You say: 'In the commencement I told you that it was to your interest to arm me thoroughly; not less than $50,000; I would try with $25,000; so say I now?'

"'I meant by that they should make work a temptation to me and induce me to let out my efforts.'

"'Not that you might have $50,000 to expend in procuring the passage of the bill?'

"'No sir.'

"'Not with a view of enabling you to promise to pay money in the event of the passage of the bill?'

"'No, sir. I never promised any man in power or out of power, or paid a man a cent for any such purpose in my life.'"

IN A WILD COUNTRY.

Charles T. Naylor, an American prospector, who left the city of Chihuahua, Mex., May 1st, 1893, for a trip across the Sierra Madre mountains, and through the wild and dangerous country inhabited by the Yaqui Indians, arrived at Hermosillo, on the railroad, January 3d. His trip was made in the search for silver and gold, and was the most desperate undertaking imaginable. Mr. Naylor's route from Chihuahua was by way of Tomachic, the town which was entirely depopulated in an attack made upon the inhabitants over a year ago by Mexican troops, who massacred the men, women and children. Mr. Naylor states that in the mountains west of the fated town he came upon a band of about 200 Tomochic braves who had an almost impenetrable rendezvous, upon which all attacks of Mexican soldiers proved futile. Upon observing that Mr. Naylor was an American bent upon a peaceable mission he was well received. He spent two weeks with the Tomochics and then entered the Yaqui country. It was there that he met with difficulties. He was captured by a band of Yaquis and held prisoner several days pending a decision from the chief as to what disposition should be made of him. After several solemn councils by the chief with the other prominent members of the tribe, Mr. Naylor was placed upon a horse, and with two wounded Indians as guards, he started across the country toward the West. He passed through a number of villages, and was never permitted to tarry longer than one night at a single place. At the western confines of the Yaqui country his guards left him, and he made his way with great difficulty across the mountains to Hermosillo.

Mr. Naylor tells some marvelous stories of the mineral richness of the Yaqui country, and states that the number of members of the Yaqui tribe has been greatly underestimated. He claims to have seen fully 3000 armed braves. Some of the Indian towns contain handsome chapels and buildings all of Aztec architecture. Mr. Naylor is the first white man known to have crossed the Yaqui country. There have been numerous attempts made, but the Yaquis always interfered. They are the only tribe of Indians in Mexico which has never been conquered.

L. C. Gilmore has adopted a steam heating apparatus whereby he claims to use all the heat set free in the furnace. His first apparatus is put up in his own dwelling, at Independence.

A Benton county farmer has lost two young horses and has a third badly wounded, all by the carelessness or cussedness of hunters.

THE INCOME TAX.

The democratic majority of the ways and means committee have had another caucus at the treasury building, presumably under the eye of Secretary Carlisle, and by a vote of six to five have agreed to recommend an income tax. But the plan is not the one which President Cleveland asserted in his annual message that the committee has adopted. It is just one month ago today since Mr. Cleveland's statement was read in congress. In the light of what has since occurred, his assertion is quite amusing. After discussing the tariff and after informing congress that the ways and means committee had prepared, and would present for immediate legislative action, a bill embodying his views, he said: "The committee, after full consideration, * * * have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporations." As a matter of fact, the committee, as a whole, has never considered the subject, had not considered it up to Tuesday of this week, and we now see that even the democratic majority had not agreed upon the plan. It was, of course, the administration program, but in view of its failure the president made himself ridiculous by announcing to congress and the country that it had been adopted by the committee.

The proposition to enact an income tax has actually excited more interest and discussion throughout the country, the North particularly, than even the tariff bill. Many of the leading democratic and independent papers are fighting the scheme vigorously, whether in the form suggested by Mr. Cleveland or as demanded by the southern members and their northern allies. The vote in the caucus of the democratic members of the committee shows that the party is divided, and there is a good deal of uncertainty as to what the outcome may be. The South, generally speaking, would like an income tax laid upon individuals and corporations, and the south dominates congress. Still Cleveland has secured three southern votes in the committee for his plan, Chairman Wilson, of West Virginia, Montgomery, of Kentucky, and Breckinridge, of Arkansas. Altogether the matter is very much in a muddle.

The ways and means committee is composed of seventeen members, eleven democrats and six republicans. All of the democrats were present at the committee caucus. It would be possible, of course to defeat the individual-income plan in the full committee if the five administration members should unite with the six republicans, but this is not probable. That would defeat both plans, for the republicans would vote against the other as well. Cleveland would not hesitate, probably, to make such an alliance, for he did it in the silver fight. The democratic managers, however, will hardly sacrifice their party organization. But Bourke Cockran and his followers may carry the fight into the general caucus. They can do this without any breach of courtesy or discipline. The right of a minority of the party members of a committee to appeal to the party caucus is always conceded. This will most likely happen.

The fate of the income tax is, therefore, still uncertain. The struggle in the caucus will be a trial of strength between the administration and the mass of southeners, under the leadership of McMillen, of Tennessee. And whatever may occur, the democratic party is not likely to get any satisfaction out of the matter. If the income tax is defeated the inevitable deficit will stare them in the face; if it is adopted, it will be so unpopular that the party will not be able to elect enough members of the house from the eastern states to muster a corporal's guard.

The plant upon which the Pendleton Tribune was formerly published has been sold to G. T. Halsey, Clarence McDonald, G. L. Judson and J. P. McManus, who will revive that organ.

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