Hillsboro Independent.

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THE
Independent and Oregonian
ONE YEAR FOR
Two Dollars.

Vol. XXI. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1894. No. 35.

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POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:

Glenson, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 11:30 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, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10:30 a. m.

OREGON CITY LAND OFFICE.

Robert A. Miller ..... Register
Peter Paquet ..... Receiver

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

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.
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. BRAMBER, 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. WEHRUNG, 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. BUCK, 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.
REBA SCHOFIELD, Master,
ANNIE IMBAIS, 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, 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. Sabbath 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, 7:30 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 Glenson on first and third Sunday of each month at 11 A. M.
D. S. WIGSTEAD, Pastor.

HILLSBORO READING ROOM, Second street, in old Masonic hall, is open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sundays from 12 m. to 5 p. m.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

EAST AND SOUTH . .
—VIA—
THE SHASTA ROUTE
—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.

ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY:

8:30 A M	Lv	Portland	Ar	4:30 P M
5:50 P M	Ar	Roseburg	Lv	7:00 A M

DINING CARS ON OGDEN ROUTE.
PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS
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ATTACHED TO ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND & CORVALLIS
Mail Train Daily (Except Sunday).

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).

4:40 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	8:25 A M
6:00 P M	Lv	Hillsboro	Lv	7:18 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.

E. P. ROGERS, Asst. G. P. & P. Ag't.
R. KOEHLER, Manager, Portland.

CLEVELAND TO PENNOYER.

Much has been said about Pennoyer's Christmas letter to President Cleveland. The following is a reply to our governor, from the president, which first appeared in the Astoria Sunday Herald. If the chief executive didn't write it, he has a clever friend. It is more than suspected that Curtis, who is well known at Forest Grove, furnished some of the facts, and perhaps helped to arrange them.

GROVER TO SYLVESTER.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C.

Pylvester Pennoyer: Dear Sir and Brother.—Your esteemed favor at hand. While I regret my inability to furnish employment for all you constituents, I will say, that owing to the success of my administration nearly every laboring man in the United States is out of a job. The people wanted a change and they are getting it, now let them take their medicine. You say that two-thirds of the people of Oregon are out of employment. My dear governor, you are extemporizing through your hat. You're off your Nannie. You have a population of 280,000. Of this number, according to the census, are 73,500 males, 67,000 females, and 138,000 children. Two thirds of 280,000 is 186,000. There are at least 20,000 merchants, farmers, officeholders, and clerks. There are 13,000 Chinamen. This would make, including women, children, Chinamen, merchants, farmers, etc., 238,000. Now, then, if two-thirds are out of work, there would be 22,000 men, all the women and children, all the poor chinamen and 17,000 merchants, farmers, clerks and officers. My dear Sylvester, you appear to be short on finance and long on statistics. You also had too many Thanksgivings, which was incompatible with my administration. I feel sure, however, that your letter to me will secure you several hundred votes at the June election, which was probably your object in writing it. You will please excuse haste and a bad pen, but I have just received a message from Queen Lil stating that she has the Windy Colic—in fact it appears to be epidemic with this administration. We are all well and hope this letter will find you enjoying the same blessing.

Done at Washington, this 4th day of June, in the year of our Lord A. D., 1894, of the independence of the United States the 109th, and the reign of Queen Lil and King Grover, the 2d. GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President,
Dan Lamont, Vallet.

Democratic Wrangle About Taxes.

The democrats who are expressing doubts of the passage of the internal taxes recently agreed upon by the committee on ways and means can furnish good reasons for the fear that is in them. A strong fight will be made in their party against the general and corporation income taxes. Such imposts are so unusual and so objectionable that they are certain to arouse the bitter hostility of a large portion of the country. It is known that, though, the president has agreed to sanction a corporation tax, he is opposed to the taxation of general incomes. The whole eastern section of his party is resolute and unalterably hostile to both schemes. Neither form of taxation can get half a dozen democratic votes in congress from the region east of Ohio and north of Virginia. Of course the bulk of the republicans all over the country will oppose both forms of taxes.

Taxation of general and corporation income is legislation against a section as well as against a class and is sure to seriously embarrass and weaken the party proposing it. A large majority of the persons who would pay those taxes reside in the eastern states. The western and southern democrats want to tax incomes of of both sorts because they know that such imposts, comparatively speaking, will not strike their locality. They are endeavoring to throw the burdens of government off their own shoulders and to trust them to the rest of the country. The party which has been howling against sectionalism every since the slavery question introduced a sectional element into politics here embraces sectionalism of the most radical and vicious form. Two great divisions of the country make a sweeping and vindictive assault on the other division, and at a time and by method which can not fail to embarrass the government and damage the party which is in control of governmental affairs.

As the chances are overwhelmingly against the enactment of an income tax law in any form the question arises, How is revenue to be furnished for the support of the government? If the income taxes fail of passage from $30,000,000 or $50,000,000 will have to be raised from some other source to fill up the gap. In this exigency the ways and means committee will be strongly tempted to put raw sugar on the dutiable list. A few democratic congressmen favor the placing of a duty on sugar, tea and coffee, and they will make themselves heard if the income tax devices are defeated. But a duty on these articles would be opposed by a large element of the democracy and by the practically solid vote of the republican party, and would probably fail of enactment. It will be seen that the perils to the democracy from its wrangling over the revenues are numerous and serious, and defeat for the party on account of them in the elections this year and in 1896 seems inevitable.

Nature Is Kind to Her Children.

The New York Tribune thus speaks of the beneficence of nature: "In what a wonderful way does nature provide for unexpected emergencies. Take, for instance, the existing situation in several of the western states. It has long been known, of course, that for the ordinary ass the thistle—either Canada or Scotch—furnished useful and nutritious food. In agricultural neighborhoods there is more or less prejudice against the thistle, as there is in cultivated intellectual circles against the ass. Efforts have been made to exterminate the thistle, but nature has successfully resisted them up to date, and it seems probable that the plant will flourish so long as the ass survives. The simultaneous appearance, however, during the last year of such governors as Waite, of Colorado, Lewelling, of Kansas, and Pennoyer, of Oregon, has raised a doubt in the minds of thoughtful men as to the sufficiency of the ordinary thistle crop to supply the extraordinary demand. At this point provident nature steps in. The emergency has been met by the appearance in the northwest of a new variety of thistle, known as the Russian, which grows to four feet in height and seventeen feet in circumference, as appears from a specimen forwarded to the agricultural department at Washington. Manifestly this is an effort of nature to make provisions for the new order of governors now browsing over our prairies. It is an endeavor to keep up the relative proportion of the ordinary ass. Four feet by seventeen may not prove entirely adequate, but it is at least a good beginning. It illustrates the marvelous fertility and adaptability of nature.

The popular vote in the recent elections, which resulted favorably to the republicans, does not present the usual features of an "off year" contest. For instance, in Ohio the republicans cast a bigger vote in November last than in 1892, the figures being 433,342 in 1893, and 405,187 in 1892. On the other hand the democratic vote, which was 404,115 in 1892, fell off to 352,347 in 1893. It is quite evident from this that the success of the republicans was due to a transfer of at least 40,000 democratic votes, and not to the apathy of the democrats, as has been rashly assumed by some partisan writers. The case of Ohio is most significant, but the figures of Massachusetts are also full of meaning, showing as they do that the republican majority was largely swelled by defections of democrats, who were dissatisfied or apprehensive of the results of the free trade policy of their party. It is the study of these figures that is causing Wilson so much trouble, for the democrats from Northern States understand their meaning and are not deluded into believing that the transfer of democratic votes to the republican protectionist column in 1893 was due to impatience over the failure of Cleveland to carry out his suicidal free trade policy.

The country has had several so-called "business" congresses, but the body which best deserved that designation was the one which extended from 1861 to 1863, the popular branch of which was presided over by Galusha A. Grow, who has just been nominated for congressman-at-large by the Pennsylvania republicans. In the extra session of that body which began on July 4, 1861, and ended on August 6, sixty-one public and seven private bills and five joint resolutions were passed. Most of those were measures of the highest importance. That extra session, which lasted a little less than five weeks, revised the Morrill tariff, appropriated large sums of money for the army and navy, arranged for the enlistment of 500,000 volunteers, and made general provision for the prosecution of the war. That body—the thirty-seventh congress—was largely composed of able, resolute and patriotic men, and one of the sturdiest, most public spirited and most useful of all of them was Speaker Grow.

THE BRITISH TO ASSIST.

Are to Sustain the Queen When Once She Is Restored.

The Press, of New York, under date of January 8, says the key to the Hawaiian riddle comes in a private letter dated from Honolulu, December 14, ten days before the departure of the Corwin. The letter is from Dr. M. E. Grossman, of Honolulu, inclosing a memorandum from one of the petty officers on board the British gunboat Champion, now at Honolulu. Dr. Grossman writes:

December 7.—The Champion left Honolulu harbor for the ostensible purpose of going to the island of Maui and having shell practice. She left Honolulu but did not go to Maui. Instead, she steamed a couple of hours up and down the front of Honolulu harbor, the crew all the time going through gun drill and taking sights on all the provisional government buildings where the troops are stationed, ammunition stored and public offices established. The Champion then steamed a little further out and had some shell practice, returning to the harbor late in the day, but not a man from either the British or United States ships was allowed to go on shore."

The memorandum from on board the British gunboat which Dr. Grossman incloses, is as follows:

"Tuesday, Dec. 7.—When off shore she had gun drill and sighting on buildings where the provisional government troops are stationed and ammunition stored, and on police headquarters. It is the intention that as soon as the queen is restored by the United States troops and they may retire, the queen is to appeal to the British minister, Major Woodburn, for protection. The English flag is to be hoisted and a protectorate declared over Hawaii. Troops from the Champion will land under the protection of the British guns."

Grossman writes further:

"Such plans will not be a surprise to anybody, because quite in accord with all the previous ideas of British seizure, and neither more nor less than the execution of ideas for many years cultivated by British interests. It is well known that Theopholus H. Davies has been intriguing for upwards of 12 months to attain such a result, and it is evident that since the queen's first refusal to Willis to submit to restoration to the throne unless sustained by the force of American arms, her British friends have been advising her to accept Willis' proposal and thus gain restoration by power of United States diplomacy and arms, after which, the provisional government being out, she could promptly apply to Great Britain for support and turn the islands and dependencies over to Great Britain. This could not be regarded in the light of an affront to the United States by Great Britain, because President Cleveland had, for the United States, withdrawn the treaty and rejected all overtures looking toward annexation."

Dr. Grossman states that his information was derived direct from British naval officers.

A few days ago I was in one of our large stores purchasing a few things, and one of the lady clerks, partly to effect a sale if possible and partly to pass the time away while we were waiting for my purchase to come back from the wrapping counter, called my attention to a number of desirable books that were being sold at remarkably low prices and said: "It seems so strange that when everything is so cheap no one will buy." "Yes," said, I "that is just why they are so cheap. If times were good people could pay higher prices more easily. Yet it is this condition of cheap things with no ability to buy them that a geat many people want to make permanent in this country." She looked at me as though she did not understand my meaning, and I doubt if she did, or if she knew whether it was the Wilson bill or Bill Wilson that was causing the country to hold its breath. I was tempted to go on and explain that this cheapness is only apparant, but that in fact everything is dearer now, because it takes a larger proportion of what one can earn but just then my package came and I went away. I do not know whether she grasped my meaning at all, but if she loses her job because there is nothing for her to do, as many other others have done, she may realize that the present cheapness of goods is the dearest thing the people of America have been offered for many a year. I hope she will be able to see it without the aid of being out of work.—Etchings, in Portland Chronicle.

The declaration comes from Hon. Jerrry Simpson that the people's party stands on a platform for free trade. Simmering it down then we have two parties for free trade to one for protection. Republicans, who are blind enough to take up with any party opposed to the protective policy, are endangering their ideas of good government.—West Side.

I listened with extreme weariness the other day to a discussion of Senator Corbett's generosity in contributing $500 to start a relief fund for the newsboys and messenger boys of the city. Two taproom loafers were dissecting the matter scientifically. Finally one of them assumed up by saying: "What's $500 to a man like Corbett. It is not as much to him as a postage stamp is to me. I'd look pretty goin' down here and startin' a newboy's fund with a nickel, now wouldn't I," and in disgust he spent two nickels for beer, the equivalent in his eyes of $1000 from the pocket of Senator Corbett Right there was the difference between the two men. Corbett does not spend $1000 for beer, and consequently has $500 to put to some good use occasionally, while this guzzler spends an amount proportionate to that from his income several times daily and does not even then contribute the postage stamps so contemptuously referred to for any public or charitable purpose whatever. The difference between $500 and a two-cent stamp is a fair representation of the difference in value to a community between such a man as Senator Corbett and men of the calibre of this beer-swilling critic.—Etchings, in Portland Chronicle.

SOME PARAGRAPHS.

The following paragraphs are from southern papers and give glimpses of the workings of the Alabama mind:

Money is awfully tight; but "confidence" is at liberty, roaming about like a tramp, and not knowing where to lay its head.—New Decatur Advertiser.

The Guntersville Democrat has been digging up His Honor, T. A. Street, probate judge for Marshall county, for a semi-annual report, and this week he has the judge completely cornered by putting in print the blank report in full, leaving out the figures for Mr. Street to supply.—Scottsboro Progressive Age.

The people in North Alabama have some drawbacks, but when we think about the pleasant climate, the excellent water to drink, the nice juicy fruit to eat—a few fat pigs too—and the magnificent mountain scenery with a delightful breeze; it makes us think that old North Alabama is mighty hard to beat.—Collinsville Clipper.

The young man who goes in debt for fine clothes in order to keep up with the fashionable crowd in society is committing financial suicide, and will at less learn to his sorrow that he has lost both credit and name; and the society which considered itself honored by his membership will be the first to kick him out the back door.—Dawson (Ga.) News.

Scrub stock and razor back hogs are not indicative of a progressive farming community. It costs as much to raise a ten dollar cow as a fifty dollar cow. It requires two years and a wagon load of corn to make a respectable hog out of a razor back while the improved breeds can be made to weigh 200 pounds and upwards at a year old.—Ft. Payne Journal.

Alobama needs as her next governor a man with the firmness of Andrew Jackson, the wisdom of Daniel Webster, the logic of John Calhoun, and the conservatism of Henry Clay. When she can produce such a nominee he is our man.—Mobile Register. And for this quintessence of all the qualities of a statesman, the state offers the gorgeous salary of $3,000 a year!—Tuskegee News.

We want to see more corn and hogs and less cotton and politics. We don't want "razor back" hogs nor "nubbin" corn, but we want corn a hundred ears of which will make a bushel, and hogs when killed will weigh 500 pounds each. They are the things that must have sway over the Sand mountain plateau if prosperity is ever to smile upon her vast acres and her energetic people.—Marshall County News.

The lesson in the elements of diplomatic decency and international law which President Dole has read to President Cleveland will make self-respecting and patriotic Americans ashamed as they realize that the lesson is deserved. In no previous international complication in the whole history of the country has the United States appeared at such a disadvantage as it has in this Hawaiian affair.—Globe-Democrat.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "la grippe" has left you weak and weary use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on liver, stomach and kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c at the Hillsboro Pharmacy.

OVER THE STATE.

A series of revival meetings are holding in the M. E. church, at Astoria. Much interest is manifested.

Elder A. B. Wade, fomerly pastor of the Christian church here, is in Tillamook, as is learned from the Headlight.

The enrollment of students at the Normal, Monmouth, is steadily growing and is expected to reach the 300 mark soon.

One way Governor Pennoyer is able to economize in prison expenditures is by pardoning the convicts. Four were excused from that institution last Wednesday.

The high water in the Willamette, at Eugene, has destroyed the water power at that place. The dam is gone and several factories using power are idle.

Salem must raise $26,000 to continue the work of her public schools to July 1st, '94. The assessment of the district is $4,250,000, hence a 6 mill tax is required.

The Corvallis News reports that a family in that city has been found in a starving condition. No work for the father and a sick mother was the cause of the children's wail.

Dan P. Stouffer, of Polk county, has invented a fruitdryer and is building one for his own farm that is the "best." Dan is trained in physics and what he builds will be good.

A man using a broad tired wagon stole a load of oats recently, near Monmouth. The Itemizer's correspondent knows a man who has that kind of a wagon and horses that need oats.

A fifty candle power incandescent light on an arc circuit in the Dallas courthouse burned out last week and came near setting the building on fire. Say, neighbors, why don't you use three sixteen's on the proper circuit, and be safe.

The Tillamook papers have had a paper famine, occasioned by the interruption of freight trafic by severe ocean storms. The Headlight appeared on a half sheet, and the Nehalem Times was printed on manilla wrapping paper.

Oregon City boasts of its transportation facilities. The Southern Pacific Railroad runs four trains per day, the East Side Electric Company runs twelve, a river company makes six trips beside a number of tramp boats ply between that place and Portland.

The state board met on Wednesday and decided to locate the state insane asylum for eastern Oregon, near Union, providing the land can be purchased at a reasonable price. The site chosen is near the the hot springs, eight miles from Union and is said to be a very good one.

Until recently the only steam communication Tillamook had with the outside world was with Portland, but recently a fortnightly service has been established with San Francisco. The new line seems to have more nerve than the old one, since it made trips when the other claimed to be weather bound.

A very serious affair occurred Wednesday evening at the protracted meetings in the M. E. church at Buena Vista. Some parties were talking in the hall, when they were ordered to either come in or go out, and from that followed blows; the fight was with fists; women screamed and fainted, and now it is to be settled here, in the justice court. There were about 400 in the congregation.—West Side.

The Oregon City Enterprise suggests a law prohibiting salmon and sturgeon fishing in streams above tide water. It cites the fishing law of British Columbia whert no fishing is allowed in Frazier river above the suggested point. The annual run of fish is undeminished notwithstanding the increased number of fishermen employed on the lower course of the river.

The Oregon Short Line has a swag to contend with in the Cascade mountains, just by Brownsville. A deep canyon empting into the Columbia river, like many such gulches, has its mouth contracted by the encroaching bluff that rises up several hundred feet. From these, by the action of the elements, debris rolls down and chokes up the outlet of the little stream that babbles along down from the higher mountains above. Nature continues to build the dam higher till quite a lake is formed above. In time the weight of the water is more than the dam can keep back, and a washout occures, when the rush of waters re-enact on a small scale the scenes of Johnstown. These slides, washouts, or as the railroad employees call them, geysers, destroy a section of the railroad on each occasion, and the breaks are occuring continually, though mostly in the winter time. The last one was last week. A portage by boat has to be made around the slide for passengers and mail. Freight traffic is suspended.