Hillsboro Independent.

Vol. XXI. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1894. No. 41.

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POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:
Glenoce, 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
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CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

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. BRAMISH, 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. WEBBING, Per. Sec'y.

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.

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. BAOCK, 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.

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 LAMKIN, N. G.
MRS. MARY HUMPHREYS, Sec'y.

P. of H.

HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month.
BENJ. SCHOFIELD, Master.
ANNIE ISMAN, 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.

HILLSBORO JUVENILE TEMPLE meets in Good Templar's hall at 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon. All are invited to come and join, especially the children. MYRTLE REYNOLD, C. T.
ROY PURDY, Secretary.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 17, I. O. G. T. meets in Good Templars' hall every Saturday evening. All sojourning members in good standing are invited to visit with the lodge. J. F. BECKERT, C. T.
Q. ALBISON, Secretary.

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, 7:00 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.

BAPTIST CHURCH Sunday School at 10 a. m; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:00

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 Glenoce 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

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HILLSBORO PUBLISHING COMPANY

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
AND
Second-Class Sleeping Cars
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	7:13 A M
7:28 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.
H. KOEHLER, Manager, Portland. n54

SILVER AND LEGISLATION.

The serious depreciation in the value of silver raises the question whether some protection, by means of an import tariff, should not be afforded to this mining industry as well as to lead, copper, iron or coal all of which come within the principles of The American Protective Tariff League in its regard for the protection of American industries. A comparison of the average prices of this metal in the London market through a series of years is consequently of interest.

Year	Average price in pence	Year	Average price in pence
1841	60 1-16	1875	56
1850	59¼	1880	52¼
1859	61 1-16	1885	48 9-16
1860	61 5-16	1890	47¼
1869	61 11-16	1891	45 1-16
1865	61 1-16	1893, June 28	35
1870	60 9-16	1894, Feb'y 15	29¾

It can be here seen that the shrinkage in the value of silver has been more than one-half within 50 years. But the improved methods of production do not cause a corresponding loss to the owners of the mines. Since 1792 the value of the silver product of the United States has been $1,148,183,179. The increase during the decade, 1880-1890, was from $41,110,957 to $66,396,988, and in 1892 its value was $74,965,442, obtained from the following sections:

States and Territories.	Fine Ounces	Coining Value
Alaska	8,000	$10,343
Arizona	1,062,210	1,373,975
California	320,000	465,455
Colorado	24,000,000	31,030,303
Georgia	400	517
Idaho	3,164,269	4,091,176
Michigan	60,000	77,576
Montana	17,350,000	22,432,323
Nevada	2,244,000	2,901,293
New Mexico	1,075,000	1,389,999
North Carolina	9,000	11,636
Oregon	50,000	64,646
South Carolina	400	517
South Dakota	60,000	77,576
Texas	310,000	400,808
Utah	8,100,000	10,472,727
Washington	150,000	193,939
*Other States	1,000	1,293
Totals	$58,804,289	$74,995,442

*Including Alabama, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont and Wyoming.

Silver is almost universally found combined with baser metals from which it has to be separated by an expensive process, and the reduction of silver from its ores requires high technical and scientific knowledge and the expenditure of large capital in smelting plants at a much greater cost than the production of gold. A glance at our imports and exports of silver shows our net exports of bullion and foreign coin to be $18,048,748 in excess of the imports, the difference being almost entirely in exports of silver bullion as follows:

	Imports	Exports
Bullion	$1,378,463	$23,464,746
Foreign coin	17,178,033	17,178,065
Totals	$22,594,063	$40,642,811

Krause's Headache Capsules, unlike many remedies, are perfectly harmless. They contain no injurious substance, and will stop any kind of a headache, will prevent headaches caused by over indulgence in food or drink late at night. Price twenty-five cents.

For sale by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

WILSON'S DISTRICT.

The feeling that exists in West Virginia, in Wilson's district, may be earned from the following conversations which were recently heard between two men who are as competent to judge of the situation in their state as any that could be found. One of these gentlemen is a member of the national democratic committee, and the other was a prominent West Virginian, who first nominated Wilson to congress over ten years ago. Both of the speakers are connected in various ways with the principal industries of their state. Said one:

"One year ago Cleveland came into office with the strongest backing that he ever had in his political career. We regarded him as our friend. The south was then apparently entering on an era which would see rapid development of its resources from Tennessee to Texas and from Virginia to Florida. I am not now speaking for other states, but I will say that in West Virginia the first results of Cleveland's administration have been that our industries have suffered complete collapse. Our securities have shriveled up and are worth just about one-half of what they were one year ago. Our lumber and coal mining industries are threatened with practical annihilation, and northern capital, which was beginning to invade the south, has been withdrawn, both because money is frightened by uncertainty of the times and because the proposed tariff legislation is in the line of reducing the attraction of capital to our timber and coal fields. In lumber we shall be thrown entirely out by competition with the Canadian product and in coal we are already being crowded by the Nova Scotia product. It is poorer coal, but is being laid down at 30 cents a ton less than ours. With the tariff taken off, with the Canadian advantage of cheap water transportation, West Virginia will not be able to mine coal at a profit with anything but starvation wages. Now it is all very well to talk about straight democracy and party fealty. I have voted the democratic ticket for a good many years. I have taken part in all the democratic conventions in Wilson's district since I was old enough to vote, but when from the man whom we were led to believe was our friend our industries receive such a crushing blow as has been leveled at them by Cleveland, through his servants in congress, the situation changes. We are not going to vote against the fundamental prosperity of our state for the mere sake of having stuck to the democratic ticket."

Said the other West Virginian:

"I wouldn't take the nomination to fill the unexpired term of Wilson in case of his death. All my friends advise me against it. I do not know any man, prominent in our district, who would accept the nomination, for the reason that he would never be heard from when the votes were counted. West Virginiy will go republican in the next election. Any democrat who cannot see that is blind."

"As for the policy that controls the acts of Cleveland, ask of the winds. No democrat has ever explained Cleveland to me. He is not working for his party nor his country. That is sure. We, who helped to elect him, find him obstinate and dictatorial to the last degree, and I think he has wrecked his party for the next ten years. At any rate, Cleveland at the head of the democratic tariff policy has done the South more financial harm in one year than the civil war did in four years."

More Thinking in the South.

EDITOR AMERICAN ECONOMIST: The tariff debate in congress has attracted a great deal of attention. The Manufacturer's Record is widely read, however, and is doing magnificent protective tariff work. It gets a hearing among the southern democrats because of its persistent work for southern interests. Its interviews with leading men such as John Inman, De Bardeleben of Bessemer and others have attracted wide attention. I hope the senate will speedily kill or pass the Wilson bill. If killed the country is saved. If passed with free coal, iron, wool and sugar, and no bounty upon the latter, I think West Virginia and Alabama will go out of the democratic column upon the iron and coal feature, and Louisiana and Florida upon sugar, and Texas upon free wool. The lumber interest is deeply stirred over free lumber. This interest has $82,000,000 invested and 3,900 mills, a good share of which are idle, and employs when running full force, directly and indirectly, nearly a million of men.

C. P. GOODYEAR,
Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 3, 1894.

Lord Dufferin, English ambassador at Paris, is in a Parisian scandal muss. Report states that President Carnot has asked for his recall.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTH.

So far as southeast Alabama, being almost purely agricultural, is concerned the Wilson bill cannot directly affect us much, but indirectly it will work us as great ruin as the "rule or ruin" party could hope for.

The principal money crops of this section are cotton and pine timber. Cotton is down now, not because of overproduction, so many say, but because of non-consumption. Retailers are afraid to buy goods of the jobbers more than for immediate use. Jobbers only buy to fill orders on file. Manufactures do not want the cotton, because the jobbers give them no orders for future supply, so here we are with cotton enough to tolerably decently clothe the world, and our wives and children are in rags waiting for English spinners to give us 6 cents for our cotton, spin it and send it back to sell to us at 12½ cents per yard for prints, just as it was in the '50's, while our factories are idle, and help raising cotton for the English spinners' special benefit. So it was in slavery times, when slaveholders ruled. Will it be so again?

I can hear from the mining districts of Alabama, and that even the "Bourbons" are kicking at the free trade Wilson tariff bill, but they are "Democrats" and must not kick too hard or they will be counted out. Now, don't you believe if it was publicly announced by Grover, and the people could believe it, that he would veto any and each and every infringement of the McKinley tariff, that cotton would advance to 10 cents in twenty days? I do. Cause why? Confidence would be restored; the factories would want the cotton; money would come from its hiding places; wages would return to labor; consumers would have the wherewithal to pay for necessaries; prosperity would make a general charge upon depression and rout it; and the prosperous times of '92 get here with increased vigor.

Now I propose a prescription that would, I think, cure all this want of money and depression in business that "voting for a change" has brought on. Here it is:

One tablespoonful of brains.
One ounce patriotism
Half pint of principle.

Mix well. Stir it constantly, and rub it into the head, three times daily, of Grover and each one of the majority of the ways and means committee.

G. W. E.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

Out in the circuit room of the Benton county courthouse, hangs the picture of Judge O. C. Pratt, and the death in a California insane asylum the other day of she who was his first help meet is a reminder that Judge Pratt was the first magistrate to hold court in Corvallis. That was away back in 1848 and this pioneer court was held in a little log cabin, the only house in what was then Marysville, now Corvallis. There were not many cases to adjudicate in those days, and between courts, the Judge found time to long for the wife he left in New York state when he accepted the appointment of territolial judge of Oregon and started westward. To go after her involved a journey of more than 3000 miles, but he nerved himself for the task and after much tribulation arrived there only to find that the madam did not wish to come West. Sorrowfully the Judge retraced his footsteps and six months later he arrived in Oregon, whither he was followed by his wife several years later. Soon after that Judge Pratt went to California, where he amassed an immense fortune of two million dollars, which he divided in halves with his wife when he became divorced from her years afterwards. Two years ago he died in San Francisco, mourned by all who ever knew him. The death of the woman two weeks ago, who refused to come west with him, is a signal for a big suit over her property, valued at a round million, and her daughter and her sister are the parties who will fight over Judge Pratt's accumulations.—Corvallis Times.

Time Mends All.

Freddy, aged 5, fell down the other day and cut his lip so badly that the doctor was called and found it necessary to take several stitches in it. Mamma was much distressed. "I fear, doctor," she said, "that it will leave a disfiguring scar." "Oh, never mind, mamma," said Freddie bravely, "my mustache'll cover it."

La Grippe.

During the prevalence of the grip the past season it was a noticeable fact that those who depended upon Dr. King's New Discovery not only had a speedy recovery, but escaped all of the troublesome after effects of the malady. This remedy seems to have a peculiar power in effecting rapid cures, not only in cases of la grippe but in all diseases of throat, chest and lungs, and has cured cases of asthma and hay fever of long standing. Try it and be convinced. It won't disappoint. Free trial bottles at Hillsboro Pharmacy.

FOOLED THE BRITISH.

Spruille Braden, who died suddenly Sunday evening, February 25, at the residence of W. E. Clark, was at one time a famous American boy. In 1878 he graduated at the head of his class on H. M. S. Worcester, winning the queen's medal for scholarship, carrying off two first prizes and being honorably mentioned. The story is quite interesting. In 1875 he went from his home, Indianapolis, Ind., where he had received a high school education, to England with his mother, Mrs. M. B. Braden. She had friends there and the boy, then 15 years old, concluded to try for admission to the training ship for marine officers, H. M. S. Worcester. He had an English accent, and as no questions were asked as to his permanent home, he said nothing. Neither the officers nor his classmates knew that he was an American, and when class day came in 1878 great was their surprise to learn that her majesty's medal had been won by an American, Spruille Braden. There was some complaint, but Commodore Smith, of the Worcester, declared that since an American had fairly won, an American should have the medal. Then the flag of the United States was run up the mast of the training ship, which was the first knowledge that the admiralty and the 500 guests from London had that an American boy had carried off the valued prize. Mr. Braden, then 18 years of age, returned to his home in Indianapolis, and soon afterward was tendered a position by Secretary of the Navy Thompson in the bureau of yards and docks, while a bill, which has been introduced in the senate, making him an ensign in the United States navy, was pending. Young Braden accepted the position tendered by the secretary and the bill passed the senate unamimously. There was considerable opposition to the idea of making the plucky young American an ensign over the graduates of Annapolis. The matter was discussed all over the country, fully as many newspapers favoring the appointment as opposing it. But the house of representatives adjourned before considering it and Braden, who was naturally modest and retiring, gave up the idea of entering the navy. He then went to Berlin and attended the school of mines about two years. Returning to the United States, he was appointed in December, 1884, superintendent of assay at Boise, Idaho, and later, upon the resignation of Bussell Harrison, he was made superintendent at Helena.

Bucking Horses.

"Breaking ponies of bucking is a dangerous undertaking, and few who follow it as a business live to a ripe old age," said Matthew Gibbons, of El Paso, Texas, at the Southern last night. "The wages paid to ride horses of this most undesirable trait are very high, and in consequence many young men engage in it as a vocation, but they don't last long as a rule, being unable to withstand the terrible shaking they are bound to receive. It only takes a comparatively short experience in this business to have the lungs so affected as to cause frequent spitting of blood. When I first went to Texas, several years ago, I had one experience on a bucking pony, and have never cared to repeat it since. The first buck lifted me about a couple of inches from the back of the pony, shaking me up pretty severely; the second followed so quickly as to hardly give me time to realize that the first one was over; the third one made me lose my balance, and the fourth accomlished the brute's design and tossed me squarely over his head, where I alighted on the bunch grass all in a heap."

A Young Man's "Wild Oats."

So far as a young man "sowing his wild oats" is concerned, writes E. W. Bok in some editorials for young men in the March Ladies' Home Journal, it has always seemed a pity to me that the man who framed that sentence didn't die before he constructed it. From the way people talk, one would imagine that every man had instilled into him at his birth a certain amount of deviltry which he must get rid of before he can become a man of honor. Now, what is called "sowing wild oats" is nothing more nor less than self-degradation to any young man. It doesn't make a man because he has passed through a siege of riotous living and indiscretion when he was nineteen or twenty; it makes him just so much less of a man. It dwarfs his views of life far more than it broadens them. And he realizes this afterward. And he doesn't know one iota more of "life," except a certain phase of it, which, if it has a glitter for him in youth, becomes a repellent remembrance to him when he is matured. There is no such thing as an investigation period in a man's life; at one period it is as important to him to be honorable and true to the teachings of his mother as at another.

A QUEER RACE OF PEOPLE.

The Smithsonian institution has undertaken a peculiar work in Tennessee. Those people of the world who have paid lengthy visits to that hilly country known as east Tennessee have always been impressed with sublimity and beauty of the mountains, the simplicity and superstition of the inhabitants and the general air of sleepy misteriousness surrounding everything. Ask one of these people where they would most expect to find a race of dwarfs or giants and the reply would be, "In east Tennessee." And recent developments seem to bear them out, for in the last few years the remains of people less than three feet in height have been discovered in this country.

On the eastern slope of one of the peaks of the Great Smoky mountains, where the first rays of the morning sun strike, is an ancient burying ground and such another burying place could not be found, though the world be searched, for not one grave is more than three feet long. The tombs are two feet beneath the surface and are formed of cement and flat stones, and have defined the ravages of time to cause them to be destroyed. Most of those examined contained a vase, a few beads and a human skeleton, which was never more that thirty-six inches long and was that of a full-grown person.

The natives have a beautiful legend of the place, and say none were interred here except Indian children, while naturalists claim the skulls to have reached their full growth.

But the most interesting account is that of the red men, who held that country when first settled by whites. They claim that when they came to that section of the country it was peopled by a race of small, fierce men, with red hair, that these dwarfs waged a long and bloody war with the Indians, but were finally all killed; that this burying ground was used long before they came into the country, and that these killed in the war were never buried.

In some parts of the adjacent mountains, high up on the cliffs, are to be seen rude drawings of combats between full grown men and a number of dwarfs. On account of the superstitions of the east Tennesseeans, it is difficult to reach this pigmy cemetery, and almost as much as life is worth to attempt to dig into the graves of the "leetle people."

In the mountainous district of one of the southern states, in a bend of one of the great rivers, is situated a natural fort, known to the surrounding inhabitants as "Indian Fort," surrounded on three sides by perpendicular cliffs, at the bottom of which flows the river, wide and deep, the only way of approach is by ascending a stiff declivity from the open side, near the summit of which are still to be seen traces of an ancient embankment, almost obliterated by time. Within the space inclosed by the river and embankment have been found a great many stone and flint impliments of Indian warfare and a few bronze axes. There are also a number of tombs, formed of large flat stones, containing nothing but dust and dirt at the present.

In the time of the early settlers the native Indians had a tradition of a great battle having been fought at this place years previous to their own time, in which an entire race was exterminated. The legend is: The exterminated race, who were called "Worshippers of the Sun," had been gradually driven southward from the far North by the Indians. Before reaching the "great river" (the Ohio) they separated into two divisions, one going to the southwest, the other going directly south. What became of the first part is not told in the legend.

After innumerable battles the fleeing race made a final stand at Indian Fort, and after a siege of many months, during which time the besieged subsisted on provisions previously gathered, they were conquered, and every man, woman and child was killed. The legend says these people came from the vicinity of the great lakes, and the few bronze implements discovered seem to give some truth to that part of the story.

It is supposed that these people were the ancestors of the Mexican Aztecs, and that portion which escaped when the tribe divided wandered toward the southwest entered Mexico from the North. At the time of the conquest of Mexico by Cortez the Aztecs claimed that they came from the North, and sun worship was the national religion.

To investigate these relics of a departed race the Smithsonian officials sent Professor Snow and a corps of assistants to the scene.—Tennessee Cor. Globe-Democrat.

Ostrich feathers upon the free list will, no doubt, be highly appreciated by the wealthy ladies who can afford to wear these expensive plumes from foreign countries, but it is hard upon the poor working girl, who will be taxed 45 per cent. ad valorem upon her dress goods under the Wilson tariff for revenue only.—Economist.