

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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HILLSBORO PUBLISHING CO., Proprietors. D. M. C. GAULT, Editor. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, JULY 6.

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WHEAT IN ARGENTINA.

An eastern exchange declares the price of wheat is not a political question in America or one depending on politics. Argentina, South America, where populist ideas are practically testing by a large issue of paper currency, is our great rival grain producing and exporting neighbor. The vast prairies of that nation made productive by frequent watering from the Atlantic, invited the boomer a few years ago. But those inland prairies were as valueless as our Rocky Mountain states without railroads, wherefore great international lines were projected. One on the west side of the Parana River extended westward toward the Brazilian boundary, while another was run farther to the west across the Andes Mountains into Chili. East of the great La Plata shorter lines are operated. Unfortunately for that country, everything entering into the building of those roads, except perhaps the ties, had to be shipped from foreign countries. The engineers and surveyors were foreigners. Only the unskilled laborers were native. Even a great part of the food was taken there. The litter of tin cans at every camping place used during construction was so great that it has been the remark of every traveler.

The resources of Argentina was hitherto, horns and tallow. Later wool became a product and now that transportation from the interior is possible great areas of those treeless plains are plowed up and sowed in wheat. The wheat industry on those virgin prairies does not demand a high grade of skilled labor. Hence, as in all new countries, it is the leading occupation.

The capital for building the roads was not in the country. They borrowed. They issued paper money. Pay day has come and there is nothing to pay with except wheat and gold. Gold is at a premium of 312—that is, a paper dollar is worth only 31 cents. They have a currency that will not circulate outside of their own country, yet they are not prosperous. They have to pay their debts, wherefore since wheat is what they have to pay with they must put it at such a price that Europeans will buy. There is a limit to the consumption of wheat, and when we before were furnishing about all that was needed, the opening up of a new source of supply is felt at home very quickly. In February last we shipped about 4,001,000, Argentina, 4,320,000 bushels, in March we sent away 6,500,000, Argentina, 9,228,000. Ours in April was 5,078,000, and our southern neighbor went us better to the tune of 9,392,000. And this is not the worst. Our exports of wheat are diminishing while the other is increasing. In February, 1894, our exports were not half what they were in 1893, and in March the loss was about 22 per cent. Argentina exports for February, 1894, showed a gain of 16 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1893, and in April the gain was 86 per cent. Great Britain is taking 8,000,000 bushels monthly from Argentina, as against half that much a year ago, and all this because England gets pay for material furnished for internal improvements. It takes \$20,000,000 per year to pay interest on the debt all owned to foreigners, and the wheat has to be sold. But notwithstanding the vast exports, there is a surplus of 40,000,000 bushels, hence it is not strange that our exports dropped for the ten months ending with April, 1894, to 70,000,000 from 97,000,000 for the same period of 1893. These great surpluses—overproductions—control prices irrespective of politics and emphasizes the necessity for diversified industries.

AS IT APPEARS. The railroad tie-up that is inconveniencing so greatly in the United States is due to the difficulty between Pullman and his men. Some years ago, by a happy thought, Pullman built a sleeping car, and for his improvements and ideas patents were granted to him and his assigns, allowing them the exclusive right to manufacture cars of that description. A company was formed and a tract of land near Chicago was bought and a factory built for their construction. Geo. Pullman is president of the company. A town was laid out and the workmen encouraged to buy homes. They did so invest their savings. Pullman built water works, gas works and an electric plant. No one else was permitted to engage in any enterprise except Pullman. He monopolized everything. In good times though no one complained. No one charges but that the town of Pullman is properly and economically governed, and is altogether a model place of residence.

The hard times came on. The company could not make contracts for new work. Some of the old contracts were cancelled. Work became slack, and men were laid off. Pullman made a new price list for work. He admits that by the new list the men could not make the same wages as by the old one, but they had work, because at the reduced schedule he could undercut competitors and secure contracts. The men returned, so that more than 4000 had employment, but they soon saw how small a sum was earned, and demanded lower water rates and smaller gas bills. Pullman could not or did not hear their demands. The men said they must have the old wages. The mill owner said he could not concede the old schedule, for by the new he had left no margin for interest on investment, or profit of manufacture

IRBY HELD THE KEY.

The tariff bill that had been debated in the senate for three months and a day was passed at 1:45 p. m., July 5d, by a vote of 39 to 34. A strict party showing, except that Hill, of New York, voted with the republicans. Blanchard, of Louisiana, at first refused to vote. Caffery, of the same state, voted "No." Irby, of South Carolina held the key to the situation but he turned it the wrong way and insured thirty-seven votes for the bill to thirty-six against it, wherefore Blanchard and Caffery changed their votes, so the result stands thirty-nine to thirty-four. Hill has done what he was expected to do. Irby disliked the bill quite as much as Hill, but he lacks the independence. The populists disclosed no principles and their policy is not apparent, for Kyle and Allen voted for the bill, and Peffer and Stewart against it.

The conference committee that is certain to be required is, on the part of the senate, Voorhes, Harris, Vest, Jones (Ark.), Sherman, Allison and Aldrich. The populists disclosed no principles and their policy is not apparent, for Kyle and Allen voted for the bill, and Peffer and Stewart against it.

HIS VIEW OF THE MATTER.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, has some clear views of the railroad troubles that are now uppermost in the minds of the people. The presiding officer of the American Railway Union, at Duluth, asked the Senator to support Kyle's resolutions, which looks to the protection of strikers from federal interference, except to insure transportation of the mails, and declaring that the detachment of Pullman or sleeping cars from a train shall not constitute an offence against the United States. The Senator thinks otherwise, and answers the petitioner thus:

"I will not support Senator Kyle's resolution. It is against your own real welfare. It is also a blow at the security, peace and rights of millions of people, who never harmed you or your association. My duty under the constitution and law forbid me sustaining a resolution to legalize lawlessness. The same duty rests upon yourself and your associates. The power to regulate the commercial interests of the several states is vested by the constitution in congress. Your associates have usurped that power by force at Hammond and other places, and have destroyed the commerce between the states in these particular instances. You are rapidly approaching an overt act in levying war against the United States, and you will find the definition of that act in the constitution. I trust wiser thoughts will regain control. You might as well ask me to vote to dissolve this government."

MORE PANIC.

The State Press is now in the wild throes of apprehension. Some one has discovered bugs among the wheat for the first time and call them woolly aphis. A better name perhaps would be democrats or populists. It is true that they (the bugs or flies) have always existed more or less till now, when somebody has said they would kill the wheat, and at once the panic begins, but a few warm days will hatch them all out and they will fly away, leaving the farmer to recover from his panic as best he may. The next that will be seen of them will be their swarming around the fresh droppings of cattle. The next great evil is the caterpillar, whose predelict existence is to eat up the lice that makes the worms in our fruit, but never to touch the fruit itself. The leaves are eaten because that leaf and louse must go together. The bites are wadded into a round ball and the juices of leaf and louse extracted, after which the ball is ejected from the mouth and millions of these dry balls can be found beneath every lousy tree where caterpillars feed. The destruction of the leaves does not kill the fruit or trees off. Take any tree of the apple variety that has been stripped early by caterpillars and see if you can scarcely find a worm in the apples at maturity. They are loathsome folks, but they are doing a glorious work. It is preferable to see caterpillars a month or six weeks than to eat wormy apples all winter.

If one needs to kill these flies and caterpillars, the best recipe I know of is to take a quantity of McKInley tariff, mix with it one-half pound of the free silver plank of California republicans, add two ounces of initiative and referendum, mix and stir with a leading editorial of the Oregonian on currency; spray liberally, and, if this don't kill, consider these pests a special providence and let them alone.

PULLMAN'S STATEMENT.

The great railroad strike, that is now effecting the business world and traveling public so largely not to say disastrously is all over a quarrel between the Pullman Car Manufacturing Company and its employes. Pullman tells his side of the story in this announcement: "At the commencement of the depression last year we were employing at Pullman 5816 men and paying out in wages there \$395,000 a month. Negotiations with intending purchasers of railway equipment that were then pending for new work were stopped by them; orders already given by others were cancelled, and we were obliged to lay off a large number of men in every department, so that by November, 1893, there were only about 2000 men in all the departments, or about one-third of the normal number. I realized the necessity

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Administratrix's Sale. NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of sale made by the County Court of Washington county, Oregon, in the matter of the estate of John Trumbo, deceased, the undersigned, administratrix of said estate, will sell at public auction, subject to confirmation by said court, the following described real property: The south-west quarter of section 18, township 2 north, range 7 west Willamette meridian, containing 80 acres more or less, and all situated in Washington county, state of Oregon. Said sale will be made on Saturday, the 11th day of July, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house door in Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon. Terms of sale:—One-third of the purchase price cash in hand; the balance one-third in one year and the remaining one-third in two years from date of sale. Deferred payments to draw interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold. Conveyance at the expense of purchaser.

Administratrix's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county, Oregon, a trustee to satisfy the hereinbefore named estate of John D. Hill, deceased. All persons therefore, having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them with the proper vouchers to me, at the law office of James H. Tongue, in Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon, within 6 months from the date hereof.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

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Portland Business College.

A. P. Armstrong, Prin. Portland, Oregon. J. A. Wesco, Secretary

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THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

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If you want to buy a piece of land in a good location the undersigned has for sale 300 acres in 5 and 10-acre tracts in A. H. Johnson's First Addition, located 1-2 mile northwest of REEDVILLE,

along the county road to Butler's Mill. One-half mile to Station, Postoffice and Schoolhouse. Reedville is nicely located 12 miles from Portland on the S. P. R. R., 5 miles east of Hillsboro. Terms: 1-2 cash; balance in 3 years. All those lots have 40-foot road in front. HANS RASMUSEN, Agent, Reedville, Oregon.

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