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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

The laborers of Chicago are returning to work. The steel works found employment for 2500 laborers on Monday.

It seems to be settled that the New York democrats will renominate Governor Flower; and it is equally certain that the republicans will beat him by a handsome majority.

If Reed's chances of being the next president were as good as his chances of being the next speaker of the house there would not be a bit of encouragement for any other candidate.

The people are with the president in his tariff position.—Forest Grove Times. The democrats can't very well be with the president, and republicans don't claim to be. Then who are the people, the populists?

The Haverhill, Massachusetts, prohibitionists, beaten in the late election, have invented a new method of annoying the "enemy." They have, according to the New York Tribune, themselves opened saloons and are selling whisky at 5 cents per glass and beer at 2¢. But this is like stamping out anarchy by lowering the price dynamite.

The recent strikes materially reduced the traffic on the railroads, and the chances for employment are correspondingly less. That is to say, the action of the strikers has made it impossible for railroads to re-employ all of them, because there is no work for them to do.

The sinking of the Chinese transport Kow Shung, when flying the British flag, is another Trent affair, with this difference. The Kow Shung was carrying Chinese troops, was conveyed by Chinese war ships. It seems hardly reasonable to hold the Japanese liable for her acts under the circumstances.

The truth about the tariff matter is that the democrats can not possibly settle it in such a way as to prevent the republicans from carrying every northern state in fall elections.

The 'Maine Farmer' notices in that state a movement on the part of unemployed workmen in the cities to return to the country and buy or rent farms. The farmer never lacks employment, and though the amount of cash he handles is unusually small, he makes a comfortable living and is engaged in a healthful pursuit. The idle workman who has a chance to go on a farm should consider himself fortunate.

The rainmakers are about the plains of Kansas again. One report declares that a committee of farmers procured a ton of explosives and directions for using the same from a professional. These chemicals were burned in midair with so much effect that a great rainfall resulted over an area of twenty miles. In places as much as two inches of water fell. In that neighborhood the corn is saved and hay much benefited. But wouldn't the rain have fallen without the shooting?

Dr. Wallace of the First Congregational church in Portland stirred up a hornet's nest last Sunday when he criticized the theater. The doctor, perhaps, was never before so well aware of the tender feelings of the players as now. No class of people are so sensitive as actors and none so valuable in self-defense when the object of their attack is a clergyman. In proof of this it is only necessary to cite the two or more columns published by them in the Oregonian.

The difference between nations possessing schools, colleges and academies and those that do not is strikingly shown by the condition of China and the European nations. China is overwhelmed and appalled by the plague, and is helpless except in so far as the heeding of a few puppets can appease the anger of their gods. When the cholera struck Germany its surgeons knew what to do and the epidemic was stamped out in a few weeks. Nor did it cross the channel to England, or the broader water to America. Immunity from these deadly perils is worth all we pay for schools, for hospitals or for experimental stations.

When the American rebellion, in 1861, broke out, the fleets of the world were at once revolutionized. Iron and steel propelled by steam took the place of wood propelled by wind. Now the necessity of another change in naval architecture is liable to be made imperative. The war between Japan and China is the first one where any considerable operations on water have occurred since our struggle in 1861, and it is making tremendous havoc with the Chinese canoes. Japan sinks them with even greater ease than was done with the old wooden hulks. A duel is just reported in which the Chinese ship, Chen Yen, a typical battle ship and the best product of the English navy yard, manned by European officers, was sent to the bottom by the Japs, and two other iron-clad cruisers were captured. How all this was done will be told in later reports. One authority predicts that this victory will end the war on the sea.

SUGAR IS SWEET.

It seems now that some sort of protection is to be given to the domestic sugar industry. The democratic majority in the senate is fairly committed to that policy. The views of the senators are so firmly fixed that it is not probable that the house or the president or both combined can turn them very far from their purpose. Further, if the democrats are beaten in the next election, as they probably will be, the republicans will not put sugar on the free list unless they provide protection in the shape of a bounty. Wherefore, let the elections go as they will, it is safe to embark in the sugar industry.

This brings a second thought, the policy of our farmers in Washington county engaging in the culture of the sugar beet. Already have some experiments been made, and more are making this year. Our fellowtownsman, D. K. Bill, is so much interested in the matter that he procured from his brother, O. W. Bill, of Garden Grove, Cal., a quantity of sugar beet seeds which he distributed among his neighbors last spring. The seed was planted and is now demonstrating the fitness of our soil and climate for that saccharine plant. The Tualatin bottom and the lowlands of its tributaries, embracing thousands of acres, will grow beets to perfection. And it has not yet been shown that our land—our level plains—are unsuited to the plant. The farmers must not plant beets when there is no factory to use them, but steps ought to be taken to determine how many acres can be pledged to the company that will build a factory. Farmers want to study the culture of beet—what yield can be reasonably expected, and what fertilizers are to be spread. The labor of culture will be a factor in the loss and gain account.

An article is in hand clipped from a California paper, published in the best of that state, and furnished by Mr. Hill, touching the industry of beet sugar, which will be published next week. It, by figures, shows the profits going to the farmer.

There is little doubt but that a factory will be started in the Willamette valley within the next year or two, and the certainty of a large land area pledged to the culture of the beet will have much weight with projectors in locating the plant.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

A paragraph was published in a former issue wherein the position was taken that only differences touching past contracts could be arbitrated, and that future contracts cannot be made subject to the adjustment of board of arbitrators. Since then a synopsis of the report of Royal Labor Commission of England has come to hand. That commission holds to the same idea and declares that it is unwise to institute by law any system of industrial tribunals to compel arbitration of disputes between employer and employee. Of this report the Richmond News says: "This is wise. It is beyond the lawmakers' power to settle these disputes. The law and the civil tribunals can determine what are the respective rights of parties in a past transaction, but no human power can determine the relations which two free men shall hold toward each other for the future. These must be what each determines in his own mind, after canvassing as best he may all the arguments pro and con, he is willing that they shall be. The commission was also wise in recommending that all the power of the state should be exercised to protect non-union men in their right to work without interference from union men. All laborers have the right to be members of the labor unions and to adopt any regulations for their own government that they may choose. But all laborers have an equal right to abstain from joining the unions if they please, and those who prefer remaining out of the unions must receive all the protection from the laws which is accorded to those who join the unions."

Vilas and some other administration democrats have been saying some unkind things of Gorman, of Maryland. They even went so far as to hold a public meeting in that state and pass naughty resolutions of censure, but the wily leader bided his time till the congressional convention met, when he ran things his own way. The tariff reformers got their first whipping when Glin Bryan introduced a resolution declaring that the convention heartily and unanimously indorses the course of the true patriot, President Cleveland, for his manly and uncompromising fight for tariff reform, and demanding that the nominees of the convention shall give the president their unconditional support. The resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions, who hatched out a substitute, which declares that congress ought to pass some kind of a tariff bill, and made no more reference to Grover Cleveland or tariff reform than to Japan and Corea. It went through by a vote of 23 to 7.

Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago, threatens to withdraw troops from Pullman unless work is resumed. This is the first time it has been announced that a mayor of a city had authority over the national guard. But it is supposed this enlightened (?) official will compel the Pullman's to run their factories whether they have remunerative work or not, or whether they have any work. If this is not done then the mob is to be turned loose to burn and destroy.

A FACT PAST FINDING OUT.

It is anomalous that any class of men should organize in opposition to the interest which furnish them the opportunity for winning bread and even wealth. Yet that is what the American Railway Union has done. That organization proposes to destroy the very property that helps him to a support.

In what estimation would a farmer be held should he destroy his barn or his threshing machine, or break up his wagon or burn his plow? And, too, the employees who would render useless their tools?

That there should be differences of opinions and interests between the common carriers and those furnishing merchandise to be transported is to be expected. Hence when railroad companies and farmers and miners or other shippers wrangle, and the one seeks to outwit the other, 'tis nothing strange. But that transportation employees should forsake the interests of their employers and attempt to arouse the baser opposition of the patrons of the roads is a thing past finding out.

In the late struggle, though, there is an intimation that there is to be a change of sentiment. The brotherhood of engineers and the order to which the conductors belong refused to strike, but stayed with their trains and even worked in some instances with non-union firemen. This looks as though those employees will in future disputes espouse the side of the companies. Indeed before the strike in at least one of their conventions a resolution was adopted embodying that idea.

And, too, the great class furnishing merchandise for transportation have found that there is a limit to their disagreements with the common carriers beyond which they cannot go. The fruit men discover that the prompt and regular operation of the railroad is absolutely necessary to the existence of their industries, and that when the American Railway Union importuned them to join the boycott they were in fact a bitter enemy. The people of California are sympathizing with the wrong party when they take up the quarrel of the strikers.

The Republican State Conventions are nominating the strongest possible tickets and adopting the best possible platforms. In other words, they are making assurances doubly sure in the matter of winning decisive victories.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

Prominent ecclesiastics in the Roman church have aroused much feeling by reason of a church proclamation excommunicating members engaged in the liquor business. This statement of the case is clipped from an exchange.

A controversy about the sale of liquor has arisen in the Catholic church. During the recent season John A. Watterson, bishop of the diocese of Columbus, Ohio, sent out a circular letter to the clergy of the diocese to be read before their several congregations. In the course of this pastoral communication he said: "I hereby withdraw my approbation from any and every Catholic society, or branch, or division thereof, in this diocese, that has a liquor dealer or saloon-keeper at its head or anywhere among its officers. I suspend every such society itself from the rank and privileges as a Catholic society until it ceases to be so offered."

One of the Catholic societies of the diocese was open to this censure appealed from the action of the bishop to the papal delegate, Archbishop Sallati, but the authority of the bishop in the matter was sustained. Some discontent remained, and the plea was made that the delegate did not understand the issue; so Bishop Watterson suggested that another society should renew the appeal. That course was taken, and again the delegate sustained the bishop. This time the delegate wrote a letter of some length, declaring that the action of the Bishop of Columbus was in harmony with the laws of the church, and that his mandates in the premises were to be observed and obeyed. Archbishop Sallati said further:

"You should know that as it belongs to the office of a bishop to observe in his own diocese what is hurtful or helpful to the spiritual good of the faithful, so it belongs to his power to command, prohibit, counsel or permit to be done, or removed, whatever he judges to contribute to the discharge of his own duty and to the good of the faithful. The letter of decree of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Columbus concerning Catholic societies and the abstinence to be observed from intoxicating liquors ought by no means to be subjected to the judgment of every private individual, or every association of simply Catholic citizens; but every Catholic of good conscience must hold for certain that the bishop has commanded those things which seem to be for the greater good of the faithful and the honor of every Catholic society."

Japan has formally declared war against China. Great Britain announces her intention to remain neutral, but will protect English interests in the Levant. Russia will in no event permit any contraction of Korean territorial boundaries or alienation of Korean independence on the part of Great Britain or other power if such interference endangers Russian interests. Russian organs think European powers are too active in their attempts to abort war between Japan and China.

THE SENATORIAL OUTLOOK.

The Portland Chronicle, a paper favorable to the election of Mr. Dolph to the U. S. senate, in discussing the senatorial question makes these remarks of probable candidates: "The senatorial situation is becoming interesting. The large republican majority in the legislature has emboldened a number of prominent and popular republicans to contest with Senator Dolph for the prize to be given out next January. Senator Dolph has made a splendid record on the financial question. He has spoken and voted against silver monometalism in a most effective way. He has called attention clearly to the fallacies of fiat money advocated by the populists, and in many ways has counteracted the bad impression of Oregon our rampant populists, especially the governor, have created. He has been endorsed in this by a great plurality, at the most warmly contested election Oregon has ever held. This would seem to make Mr. Dolph the ideal candidate for senator, but there are other considerations and many complications. Mr. Dolph's very excellence of accomplishment has made him especially objectionable to the free silver faction of the party, admittedly strong in numbers and certainly intensely in earnest. While opposed to any gold standard man, because he has made a record which he can not ignore. Any other man would be more satisfactory than he. That a strong fight will be made by the silver men to secure a senator in sympathy with their financial theories is certain, and falling in this they will make the best compromise possible on some man not burdened with so positive and radical record as Mr. Dolph. Already Binger Herman, C. W. Fulton, Thomas H. Tongue, D. P. Thompson, Sol Hirsch and H. W. Corbett are mentioned, and before the legislature meets no doubt several others will come into more or less prominence in this connection. Of those mentioned Herman has been re-elected to the house, and the disposition where he certainly is very useful. Mr. Corbett is almost as objectionable to the silver men as Mr. Dolph, and is not in vigorous health. Mr. Thompson has squared his sails to the silver breeze, but has not yet caught the popular fancy. Mr. Hirsch is, so to speak, considerably "out of the swim." This leaves Mr. Fulton and Mr. Tongue as the most prominent candidates in opposition to Mr. Dolph. Both are popular; both are life-long and hard-working republicans, both are sound on the financial question without having provoked the active hostility of the silver men, and both are in the prime and vigor of manhood. The fight of the silver men to secure a free silver senator is probably destined to failure, but the same can not be said of their fight against Mr. Dolph in favor of some man less objectionable to them."

WEST SIDE PARAGRAPHS.

[From West Side Press Association.]

MCMINNVILLE, OR., August 1.—Expense to this county for salaries is \$750 per month, of the clerk, sheriff and recorder's offices, \$580 per month. The three offices mentioned took in for the month of July, \$284.

Several of our farmers have commenced threshing. The yield is average. Some complain that the wheat aphids has destroyed some of the crop.

T. W. Clark, agent for the State Insurance Company, was sent to Sunnyside hospital Monday by the county. He is suffering with paralysis.

Whole families continue to leave the city for Netarts Bay and Newport, leaving no one but business men to run affairs.

The lawyers are objecting to the salary system, much litigation being stopped by requiring a deposit to cover the fees. Some business is flowing to the justice' court as a consequence.

A move is being made to represent the fruit of the county at the state fair. The horticultural society has in charge and will, no doubt, make a great display.

No agreement has yet been reached by the conference committee on the tariff bill, though there is some expectation that such an agreement will be attained by Saturday of this week. If so, it will be by mutual concessions. The majority is urged to an agreement by the consideration that this is their last opportunity to pass a tariff bill of any kind. But it need surprise no one to hear of another disagreement. This possibility being suggested to a prominent senator, and the further opinion suggested that such a disagreement might kill the bill, he replied: "The president is responsible for that result, if it comes upon the country, and no one else." This sentiment was also echoed by another leading member of the so-called conservatives, who have been keeping a very close watch on the proceedings of the conference.

Debs privately acknowledges that the late railroad strike was a failure. He says he will never again officially have anything to do with a strike.

The English do not compliment themselves when they think this country will fall to pieces on account of a few riots. They ought to have a better opinion of a nation that licked England twice before putting on long pants.

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

Royal Baking Powder

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A PRESCRIPTION FOR RICH PATIENTS.

The following article by Dr. D. K. Parsons, of Chicago, was first published in the Advance, and is reprinted with his consent.

In the practice of medicine and common sense and some other things for many years, I have come to certain conclusions about rich men and their money, and the relations of both to the needs of the world, which are thoroughly settled in my mind. In the first place I have observed that inherited property does not usually do much good to those that get it. It is more often a curse than a blessing. Hence I say to rich men, "Don't leave vast wealth to your children or other relatives, for such a form of benevolence is not the best." A second thing I have learned is that it is the wisest course for a man of means to be his own administrator, and dispose of a large share of his property in his own lifetime. This plan will prevent his heirs from fighting about it, will keep much of it from the lawyers, will enable the giver to see what good his gifts can do, will show him in the light of one good deed what is the next best thing to do, and will stir up some other who have money to go and do likewise. To know how to make money is one science; to know what to do with it when you have made it is another science; and this last should be studied by the possessor of wealth before he divides his property. How unreasonable it is for a man on his deathbed to scatter a fortune in a hap-hazard, gooey-gooey way to a dozen objects of very different merits. He should do all this with clear brain, after careful thought, and in the vigor of his own best days. Another element in my prescription is that a man should give money, as a rule, to institutions that are backed up by strong corporations or churches, and so have every reasonable prospect of permanent usefulness. I do not believe in fads, cranks, and low-grade, short-cut colleges or seminaries and oddities. Capital should be put into regular, well-manned conservative institutions, that are doing solid work, and supported by men of sense and piety, but which are crippled for want of greater resources. That is why I have helped Beloit, Knox, and Yankton College; and McCormick and Chicago Theological Seminaries.

I will add one thing more, for I am speaking to Chicago men and Western men of wealth. I think the rich man in this part of the country is under strong obligations to give of his abundance to Western institutions. Our money came from the prairies of Illinois, the pine woods of Michigan, or from the wheat and corn and hogs of the whole West; hence the circuit of our benevolence should lead this wealth largely back again into hospitals, schools, libraries, colleges and seminaries, in which the bodily, mental and religious needs of the people in this section of the country might be met.

The past generation in the West has rolled up fortunes, the time has now come to turn this property to the best account. Nobility has its obligations; so has wealth. What are the millionaires all about us going to do with their riches? That is a question to be asked seriously, and in the case of some to be answered very soon.

DR. PARSONS HAS FAITH IN HIS OWN PRESCRIPTION.

His munificent gifts to various colleges and seminaries in the West during the last five years, amounting in all to upwards of \$1,000,000, stamps him as a man of generous deeds as well as brave words.

He is ever on the alert to find institutions which offer good investments for his benefactions. He has recently put his endowment on Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon, by the offer of \$50,000 conditioned that the friends of the school raise an additional \$100,000 before March 1, 1895.

This is the supreme opportunity for the institution, and the condition ought to stimulate its friends to activity and provoke them to generous deeds. For almost half a century Pacific University has been maintaining a high standard of Christian education, much of the time in adverse circumstances against which it was very hard to make way. Its influence for good on the developing civilization of the coast can hardly be overestimated. Today it occupies a place in the confidence of the churches, of the public generally which is enjoyed by scarcely any other in the Pacific northwest. It occupies a position of strategic importance in a region now developing and attracting a large and desirable immigration. It is situated on the Southern Pacific railway, only twenty-six miles from Portland, the commercial metropolis of the north Pacific coast. If the challenge of Dr. Parsons is met, the institution will be in condition to carry forward the great work which is demanded of it. It therefore confidently appeals to the friends of christian education for help to meet the responsibility which is now providentially laid upon it.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY, Forest Grove, Oregon.

THE SALARY GRAB!

After a month's trial date has accumulated for studying the working of the county officers salary law. In this county the salary allowed by law to the Clerk and deputy..... \$250 Recorder and deputy..... 175 Sheriff and deputy..... 275 Total..... \$700 These officers have obtained their stipend heretofore from fees. The other county officials are remunerated as heretofore, by a salary from the county general fund. But litigants and others having business with the officials have to pay the same fees as before except now they have to pay in advance. The income from the three officers for the month of July was Clerk..... \$165 40 Sheriff..... 43 40 Recorder of conveyances..... 131 65 Total..... \$340 45 wherefore it appears that for July, not enough money was taken to pay the salaries by half. However the county has had no fees to pay in its own work though in the recorder's office the county has very little business done. Much business has been driven to the J. P. courts, while in some instances business has been obstructed. The popular action against county officers which culminated in the passage of the fee bill will probably subside.

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Fortunes

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