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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5.

The latest definition for "A commodity extensively dealt in by United States senators."

The Independent democrats of New York will not support Hill, but are preparing to place a new ticket in the field.

The New York Times, and to be controlled by English influence and capital and the leader of the mugwumps, is not supporting Hill's nomination for governor, at least that is true now. What its course will be later on is to be noted.

The Corvallis Times, democratic, attaches little importance to the bolt of the Louisiana democrats. "Till not be much of a showery way." Perhaps the Corvallis organ knows where he speaks. A shrewd guess can be ventured after November 6th.

A gentleman named Belshazzar had a feast. It turned out badly. That bit of interesting history Representative Wilson must have overlooked, or he would not have authorized the free-traders to banquet him in London.

The New York Post, the organ of the aristocracy of Gotham, is in an anomalous position. It is a pronounced free-trade advocate, but now a bolter of the nomination of the only party that gives promise of effective legislation favorable to its tariff dogmas.

Hill's interest in New York politics this year seems to be restricted to a desire to have the democratic nomination for governor thrust upon some Cleveland man—Missouri paper. That was said before the ball. Afterward it appears as though the nomination has been thrust on Hill.

The Russian of Japanese troops near the Russian frontier is explained. The Chinese have left a force in North China, which these troops are to take care of while the main army marches on to take Moukden, and afterward to unite with forces landed on the shores of the gulf and operate against Peking.

In the Louisiana democratic revolt the beginning of the inevitable break in the South? Perhaps so. If the republican recruits in the Creole state show up strongly in November there is likely to be a secession from the democratic to the republican camp in nearly every one of the ex-slave states before 1896. Politics in the South are getting highly interesting.

Brasil has been given notice to the U. S. that she reciprocally treaty now existing between the two countries will be abrogated January 1st next. This step is taken, not because of any dissatisfaction with the workings of the treaty, but because of the passage of our new tariff law. Brasil's sugar industry will be injured by the abrogation, while ours will not be benefited.

The united democracy of New York will triumph in November. Whitney will probably be the democratic rock against which republican hopes are to crumble—Telephone Register. Hear, hear. But that word "probably" is well employed. The New York democracy spelt Whitney, H-I-I-I. And have they forgotten Maynard? Maynard, who was elected to the legislature by a majority of 100,000 ballots? Hill planned Maynard's work.

The democrats of Nebraska are not harmonious. The disagreement is on the question of free and unlimited coinage of silver. The silver army is guided by Bryan and claims to be the democratic party. The administration men bolted the nominations made by the Bryan crowd, and nominated a new ticket which they desire to file with the secretary of state under the reformed ballot law, as the regular nominees. Thereupon is issue joined, and it is not amicable.

General McKinley's trip through Kansas Wednesday was one continuous ovation. During the day and evening he delivered thirteen speeches, people going for miles to see and hear him. It is estimated that 100,000 persons heard him during the trip. At Emporia the crowd was estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. Thousands followed and crowded around his carriage on the way from the depot to the place arranged for speaking. All were eager to shake hands with the author of the McKinley Bill. The governor left for Omaha, Neb., after speaking at night. "The people of Kansas have had enough of populism and democratic tariff reform."

The New York Herald rejoices. It says good times are at hand; that the good effect of putting wool on the free list is beginning to show itself; that Minister Zeballos, of the Argentine republic, says that the wool trade in that country has been greatly stimulated and that the exports of coarse grades to the United States promise to reach \$6,000,000 this year, or three times as great as they were last; that a corresponding increase in fine merino is also expected, etc. All this does indeed indicate good times for Argentina; but we, out this way, know what it means to the American woolgrower.

SUGAR BEET FACTORY.

It is understood that a corporation has already been formed in Portland and the money pledged necessary to start two sugar beet factories in Oregon. It has definitely been settled that one of these plants is to be located east of the Cascade mountains and the other in the Willamette valley. Exertions are making at several places to secure the industry. Just what the company ask has not been stated, or even that they ask anything, but it is probable that the company will require a community to pledge the cultivation of a specified number of acres of land in sugar beets. It would be no more than right that ground for the plant is donated. The company intimates that a station near Portland is preferred on account of transportation to that center.

These things considered, as well as fertility of soil, points to Washington county as the best place for such an enterprise. It seems to the Independent that it would be well for a committee of our people to put itself in communication with these Portland capitalists and take further steps toward getting it located in this county.

There is profit in sugar beets. The farmer who cultivates them is absolutely certain of realizing a good rental for his land, and the community will be richer by many thousand dollars. The industry will furnish employment for laborers. This will scatter the money where it mostly benefits the people. Farmers say if a factory is within 30 miles they can reach it, but if it is near enough so that it can be visited twice a day with loaded teams the net profit of the industry will be the more.

What the Independent advises is that a committee be appointed at a mass meeting and at once put itself in communication with this Portland company.

THE SCHOOL BOOK ISSUE.

One local issue that is before the people though they have no voice in its determination, is the selection of school books to be used in the state for the next 6 years' term. The vote is taken this December by the county superintendents and the result declared by the superintendent of public instruction in January next. If any change is voted it will not be made till October, 1895, a year hence. The patrons of the schools ought not to be nervous. The last change was free. That is the old books were taken by the dealers and new ones issued. It made no difference in what condition the old book was, so that it appeared to be a change. A new one was handed out in its stead. The change did not cost the patrons a cent, or need not have done so had the old books been offered for exchange within the time specified in the contract. That time was ample. In case of a change for next year, the same arrangement will no doubt be exacted. But the book trust does not want a change this year, and their emissaries are everywhere in the state industriously working up a sentiment in opposition to making a change at this time. Why this solicitude, apparently in the interest of school patrons? This much. Full 95 per cent of the school books used in the state are published and sold by the American book company. The trust does not hope by a change to furnish more books, and if other authors are selected, though the book is published by the combine, a free exchange will have to be made, and the expense will fall on the trust and not on the people. The book monopoly has another scheme to be worked in its interest. An amendment to the state school book uniformity law is to be proposed to the legislature at its next session extending the period from 6 to 12 years for making a selection of books.

Some of the books in use now ought to be changed. One reason is now stated. The law permits districts of 5000 inhabitants and over to select their own books in certain cases. Well, Portland finds some of the books in the list adopted by the state unsuited to the schools in that city. A better text has been chosen and is used to the exclusion of the state series. Now, is the boy at West Union, Washington county, to be compelled to use a book unsuited to a Portland boy? How much better is a Portland boy than a Glencoe boy. If a book is not suited to one it is not to the other and ought to be changed.

As a matter of public policy some books of a series ought to be changed every year—for instance the readers, but that topic will not be discussed here.

What ought to be done is to repeal the law compelling state uniformity. District uniformity is all that ought to be required. A district could then keep its book list if it found a change profitable or desirable.

Rumors of a winter campaign by the Japanese in China are rife, but there are some obstacles of nature's placing that would seem should be considered before so hazardous an enterprise should be undertaken. Peking, the reported objective point is in latitude 40° north, having a climate resembling southern New York and Pennsylvania. Snow, cold and poor transportation facilities are decidedly favorable to the natives. The Japs have courage, discipline and equipments, and are flushed with victory, but winter is a more formidable enemy than the Chinese. An invading army 500 miles from its base must heed the whisperings of winter.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

The Country and the Inter-State Fair.

THE GREAT SOUND CITIES.

To save answering numerous inquiries on part of those who know of my recent visit to the Inter-State fair and the Puget Sound country, and to give those who have not lately visited this part of Washington some idea of its growth and progress, must be my excuse for offering you these lines.

This is a very favorable time of the year to see this country—the fog not yet having set in and the fall rains having dissipated the smoke so that one may see this region, its beautiful bays, inlets and numerous lakes and snow-capped mountains, with other noted scenery, to best advantage. Leaving Hillsboro on the morning express, Tacoma is reached in the afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. The country between Portland and Tacoma does not very favorably impress the stranger, as the route through the mountains, though the entire part of the route through Washington is gravelly, rocky, and looks to be very poor and unproductive. It presents quite a contrast to the rich, loamy soil of our own Willamette valley.

The traveler, however, should not condemn this soil too hastily in passing, as he may find out on closer investigation, as your correspondent did, that this soil, though by no means so rich as that of the Willamette valley, is far better than it looks. Tacoma is a city that favorably impresses the visitor, situated as it is on one of the best harbors in the world. It is the great western terminus of the Northern Pacific R. R., and was designed by this corporation to be the entrepot of the West for the greater share of our trade with the Orient. The company has done a great deal for this city; has spent millions in building docks and wharves and palatial offices and equipments. Many of the business blocks of this city are four to five stories in height, built of stone or brick, and would do credit to a city of twice its size. Her public buildings—city hall and county court house, especially, are monuments of the enterprise and thrift of her people. Tacoma, I believe, boasts of being the healthiest city in the Northwest, and proves it by the lowest death rate; her water supply, being one of the purest and best, contributing to this.

The place is lively this fall and, notwithstanding the hard times, shows unquestioned evidence of good business activity and growth on every hand.

The Inter-State fair, now in progress here, contributes at this time in no small degree to the advance of Tacoma, as the fair is visited daily by from three thousand to, perhaps, six thousand people. And right here let me say the example of this community might be profitably studied by others. The question is often asked the managers of this enterprise, how they could go ahead with such an undertaking in the present financial and business depression? The answer to this is found in what her people have done. They say when times are hard that is the time to get a move on you and push things. And so it is ever, "those are helped who first help themselves." Does this fair pay? Will it yield its managers and promoters any dividends is often asked? It may not pay its stockholders anything, but indirectly it pays immensely, in increase of business, circulation of money by the traveling public among the people here, and by advertising the city and the state and its products. In this way every dollar put into it will return increased four fold. So much has been written about this fair lately that I shall not trespass on your columns with an account of it. The fair was formally opened by Gov. McGraw on August 15th, and will be closed until November, when the awards will be made. The exhibits, however, were not all expected to be in complete and perfect order before October 1st. Some of the foreign exhibits were only partially on display when I visited the fair in September. A U. S. custom house officer has his apartments in the main building, and sees that no dutiable goods are sold without paying the required amount of tariff duties. Of the foreign exhibits here may be mentioned the East Indian, Turkish, Italian, Mexican, British Columbian, Central American and that from Palestine. Of states and territories represented are Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Alaska, and, perhaps, others. I would call attention of intending visitors to the East Indian exhibit, as it is well worthy a careful study.

To those interested in mines, minerals and ores, the Mexican collection will be especially interesting, and the more so because we may here compare it with those on exhibition from our own great mining states. The Italian exhibit leads in statuary and works of art as might be expected. The skill and ingenuity of the Japanese are well shown in their exhibit, and those having it in charge take great pains to show it to visitors. The exhibit from Holyland, of olive wood boxes, inlaid with pearls from the Dead Sea; wooden knives and forks, candlesticks and other curious articles, by one of the Jews, attracts tenth that number. Lake Washington was visited, lying west of the city and about three miles from the business center. This beautiful sheet of fresh water is about twelve miles long

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by, say, five miles wide, and is over twenty feet above sea level at high tide. There are four different street car lines that reach the lake.

Your readers have no doubt heard considerable about the struggles of some of the Washington delegation in congress over getting an appropriation for cutting a ship canal between this lake and the waters of Salmon bay. The requisite appropriation has been obtained and I was informed the work would soon be undertaken. The great advantage to Seattle would be in having a fresh water harbor in which ships could lie in safety when the weather is rough, and also saving shipping the expense to the corroding effects of the salt water. On account of the elevation of the lake above sea level, the canal would necessarily require to be operated by locks. The people here speak of Seattle as the "city of destiny" and have, not without good reason, great confidence in her future greatness. They look to the time when the near future, they say, when she will pass Portland and equal San Francisco in the race for commercial supremacy on the Pacific coast. If we should credit all we hear over here, the stranger would quite naturally infer that either of the twin cities of the sound were equal to Portland in a commercial point of view, but, curiously enough, the bank clearances, which are the surest index of the actual business done in a city, shows that the latter's advantage—the bank clearances of Portland being more than double those of both Seattle and Tacoma combined.

But I must not take up too much time on this subject as I want to say a few things about Olympia, the capital of the state and county seat of Thurston county. It is easy of access from either of the other sound cities by rail or steam. No city of the Northwest can rival this in picturesque beauty of location. It is situated on an extension of the waters of the sound, known as Budd's Inlet, and the city, though rises from the bay, giving off its natural drainage and showing off its many public and private buildings to good advantage. Far to the north may be seen the grand Olympic range of mountains, rising in sublime majesty with their snowy peaks, while the black hills form a beautiful outline on the west. The city takes its name from the former range. If the enterprise and progressive spirit of a people are to be gauged by their public buildings, then Olympia should easily hold the first rank, for it would be a difficult matter, indeed, to find a city of six thousand inhabitants with such fine public school buildings, such a hospital as St. Peter's, or such hotels as the Olympia, or a more beautiful city park than is here to be found. The Thurston county court house is a magnificent structure built of Beltingham bay stone, costing about \$150,000. It is surmounted by a tower in shape of an octagon, and on each of the eight faces the clock has a dial that shows the time. The city has an excellent water supply and is lighted by electricity. The streets are lighted by fifty are lights of two thousand candle power each. The power for running everything here, including the electric motor cars, is obtained from the falls of the Tumwater three miles distant from the city. Street cars run to the falls around which Tumwater, an incorporated city of, perhaps, 600 inhabitants, is built. The falls are eighty feet in height, and furnish Olympia with an excellent water power for municipal and manufacturing purposes.

There is an exhibit of finest cut glass, by a firm of San Francisco, that deserves more than a passing notice. This is said by those who were at both the World's and Midwinter fair to be unexcelled by any exhibit of the kind in either.

The fisheries exhibit, I regret to say, was not complete when my correspondent was at the fair, but this will be one of the best ever shown. All kinds and varieties of fresh water fish are to be in one apartment and the salt water varieties in another, and water from the bay will be pumped in the latter, while the former will be replenished from the fresh waters of the lake. This was an arrangement impossible at the World's fair.

The wonderful lightning card printing machine, on exhibition at the World's fair, is here. Incredible as it may seem, it will print 8,000 cards per hour. The exhibit of the work done in the public schools of Tacoma is very creditable and even that of the kindergarten is included. The drawing and penmanship of the advanced classes were exceptionally superior.

Of state exhibits it goes without saying that Washington has more than any other competing state, but Oregon has an exhibit there that in certain lines no other state or nation can successfully compete with. Mr. A. W. Miller, assisted by Mr. C.

poses and cannot but make her a great manufacturing center in the future. She too has an appropriation from the government for deepening the harbor, which is being judiciously used for that purpose, and it is claimed here that this can be made one of the best on the coast. Washington has not been backward in making her demands on the government in aid of her public works. She goes on the principle of "ask and ye shall receive," knock, and the door of the public crib shall be opened up to you.

The capital building is just now in process of construction and, when completed, will be one of the finest on the coast. At present the state offices are all in a rented building, the state paying \$6,500 per year rent for these rooms. There are many objects of historical interest in this county, it being among the first settled on the Pacific Coast. The residence of the late Gov. Stevens, Washington's first governor, was pointed out to me. It is still in a fair state of preservation and is owned now, I believe, by one of his sons, who lives in the East. I was driven out to the site of old Fort Stevens, a Yelm prairie. This old fort was a place of some strategic importance in the earlier Indian wars, but not a vestige of the block house now remains, and the site, with other lands, is the property of a thrifty farmer, who has a creamery and fine herd of cattle. He has no difficulty in selling his wares as relics to those piously inclined.

The Indian exhibit from Walla Walla is one that will repay careful study. I saw here a copy of the bible, printed in the Nez Perce language by Rev. Eels, formerly connected with Pacific University at Forest Grove, and a resident of this county, again back in the '60s. Rev. J. S. Griffin, of Hillsboro, was one of the translators. Among Indian collections are weapons of war, arrow heads of every conceivable shape, and those of every interest in the subject of ethnology we have a collection of skulls from every tribe of aborigines from the Flat Heads to the Modocs, which may be studied and compared.

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Morgan, is in charge of Oregon's exhibit, and has the display arranged to good advantage. In the Agricultural building, side by side with our younger rival Washington, our cereals, grasses, fruits and products of every kind are in competition. There are many visitors to the fair from the East, and Oregon's exhibit is one that attracts attention and calls out favorable comment on every hand. It would have been a great mistake if we had failed to send our exhibit.

Besides the general exhibit, Washington has several county and city exhibits worthy of special mention. That of Seattle for instance and that from Yakima. The latter is by far the best county display made in the entire country and is an advertisement for that county that cannot fail to attract immigration. Those who have this in charge never tire of calling attention to the fact that the grains, grasses and other products shown were grown on what was formerly pronounced barren, desert lands, but have been reclaimed by irrigation. The Yakima exhibit is a striking illustration of what may be accomplished in the reclamation of arid lands by irrigation.

The setting apart of special days at fairs of this kind is a feature very popular now, and hence we have British Columbia day, Portland day, G. A. R. day, Seattle and Tacoma day and so on, continuing through the fair to its close. Your correspondent attended the fair on one of these high days, it being the day that the twin cities of the sound burred the hatchet and "clasped hands across the bloody chasm." This was also pioneer's day and I had the pleasure of meeting representative of the Washington Historical Society here, an organization that has collected and is still collecting much valuable information about this wonderful state.

But leaving Tacoma and the fair we take a run down to Seattle. The trip may be made on either train or boat, so a steamer called the "Flyer" is boarded, and her name is appropriately chosen, for she covers the distance between the two cities—thirty-three miles—in an hour and a half. Seattle is the largest city in the state and first in commercial importance, being a very favorably situated on Elliott's bay, an arm of the sound. It is very substantially built, many of its business blocks of brick and stone being from five to seven stories in height, and such would be a credit to cities of 200,000 inhabitants. Its public buildings present an imposing appearance, and the city has many beautiful private residences that attest in a marked degree the opulence and taste of its people. The style of architecture is modern, and although Seattle is an old place, its growth is comparatively recent; for, although it is now a city of 60,000 inhabitants, twelve years ago it had less than one dairy cattle here. I also visited the famed fair of the county, known as Chambers' fair, from which it is to be had the finest of all the views of Mt. Rainier—I say Rainier, for the people here will not allow this grand old monarch of the Cascades to be called Mt. Tacoma. The weather being clear the view was all that could be desired. But I was writing about historical relics, and I may mention here that I saw the first barn ever built on Puget sound. It was built by the Elder Chambers, who, curiously enough, passed over the Willamette valley to locate on the sound. The barn, which was built half a century ago, still stands. The "shakes" that cover it, though worn thin by the rains of fifty winters, are on all right yet, for they were nailed on with hand-wrought nails, bought from the Hudson Bay Company. This was before nails were made by machinery. They were imported from England, every one of which had to be hammered out. I was interested in some very old chert stones—nearly fifty years old—that measure from tip of branches six feet, and are over three feet in diameter two feet from the ground. These trees were carried over on horseback from the Lovellville nursery, at Milwaukie, Oregon, in an early day when there were no bridges across the streams, no roads in the country, none of the conveniences we enjoy, and the present owner, who is a hale old gentleman of 74 years, recounts to his grandchildren the difficulty in the early days of settling the country.

I had intended writing something of the topography of the country, its numerous lakes, its mountains, etc., but this article is already too long and I must reserve these subjects for a future day.

F. A. B.

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On and after Monday, the 10th day of this month, cash or its equivalent will be required of all purchasers. The highest market price will be paid for produce in exchange for goods.

HAINES & BAILEY, Forest Grove, Sep. 6.

Those Who Owe Us.

HAVING disposed of our lively stable property, we ask those owing us to come forward at once and settle with us. Either member of the firm who succeeded us, Haines & Bailey, is authorized to receipt for money paid.

WILLIAMS & SEWELL, Hillsboro, September 17, 1894.

Hillsboro Cider Press.

I am now making and have in stock, apples made into cider on reasonable terms and in any quantity desired. Cider mill at corner of Fourth and Jackson streets, North Hillsboro. E. KESTER, September 11, 1894.

On Saturday, September 8th, in Hillsboro, or near town, a pocket book containing papers of value only to the owner. The finder will confer a favor by leaving the same at Independent Printing Office. H. R. DAMMAN, Sept. 17, 1894.

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