

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12.

The supreme court of South Carolina, two to one, decides that the dispensary law of that state is constitutional.

The national flower of Japan is the chrysanthemum, which now, in a few weeks can be worn. It is progressive, too, and a stayer.

Congressman Wilson is justifying his London speech before his constituents. Will they, on the first Tuesday in November, pronounce him justified?

When Senator Hill speaks of "that unfortunate period in 1860 when the republican party came into power," he condemns all of the great results which followed that event, and which have never been surpassed in historic splendor and in advantage to the cause of civilization.

Asiatic news reports speak of the hopelessness of a winter campaign on the part of the Japanese if their objective shall be Peking. The severe winter of that country practically puts an end to campaigning by November first. What is done this year must be undertaken and accomplished within the next fortnight.

The "Statesman" is slashing at a wind-mill. No one in Oregon wants to adopt the lease system for the penitentiary convicts. What some are opposing is the building of expensive factories by the state, which, as yet, are but experiments. There is a suspicion in the minds of some that pure philanthropy is not the only passion harbored in the "Statesman" office. May there not be a selfish desire for gain?

The latest statistics given to the public by the British Labor Commission show that in the agricultural districts the weekly wages of laborers average \$3.35, and in many cases the hours of labor are returned at twelve per day. These laborers live in hovels and subsist on vegetables, with meat once a week. Such facts are certainly not calculated to make votes for free-trade among the farmers and workmen of the United States.

The result of an attempt to operate a rolling mill at Hubbard, O., on the co-operative plan is interesting. After paying all outstanding indebtedness there was a surplus of about 25 per cent to distribute to the stockholders out of the 50 per cent of the wages that have been retained by the managers to create a capital. This is equivalent to a reduction of 25 per cent in wages for the time that the mill was in operation. In other words, in order to get out even the company could only afford to pay 75 per cent of the wage scale. Doubtless the hard times was the cause of this ill success.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes died at his home in Boston a few minutes after noon on Sunday last. Born August 29, 1809, he had reached the ripe age of 85 years. He had completed his undertaking. His life was well rounded. And while there is sorrow for a departed, there is no anguish when his vacant chair is recognized. Would that all men who are so much to the public could live to complete the tasks set for them and then drop to sleep to rest. Dr. Holmes was a well-read physician and eminent in his profession, but his great fame comes by his literary work. As a writer he had few equals either in America or Europe, and as a humorist he was unsurpassable.

Hill, of New York, formally accepted the nomination for governor tendered by the democratic state convention. He will be defeated, but he is the most popular candidate that party. It is true that but few Sunday school teachers will vote for him, but then they are not nearly so numerous as that other class. In this light, though, there are a lot of independent democrats that will prove as annoying this year as the independent republicans did a few years ago to the then dominant party. These men voice sentiment through the New York "Times" and the "Post." They will poll a lot of votes. And Mr. Hill does well to hold on to his senatorial seat till he is certain of getting out of the gubernatorial woods.

In another column will be found a call for a mass meeting of the citizens interested in instituting a plant for extracting sugar from beets, and refining it. This call is signed by a few of our citizens, who could be seen in a canvass of half an hour. The gentlemen making the call are not fully advised as to what can be done, or even ought to be attempted, but all recognize the necessity of diverse employments. A dollar a bushel for wheat is no longer to be expected. Wool is wooley. Beef does not encourage, and there is a limit to dairy products. Hops are down and fruit is wormy. Let us turn to sugar for it is sweet. The independent bespeaks a full house on Wednesday next. Let us find out what is to be done and then determine what effort is necessary to reach success.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

There is a great clamor in some quarters for the repeal of the law creating a state railroad commission, but it is not greater than it was a few years ago by the same element, demanding its enactment. The law that provides for a commission, no doubt, should be amended. The parties, who now demand the repeal of the law, would not get what they want. They forget that it is not in the provision of a commission to make freight rates, but it may regulate the charges.

The present commission has done faithful work in that direction, and but, for the shortness of its term of office, something handsome could have been done with the O. R. & N. Co. this year. It is understood, from good authority, that this company would have made large concessions this year to the farmers of Eastern Oregon only if feared that the commission would be abolished and a maximum freight law enacted, taking the special low rating on grain as a basis. If the law provided for a gradual change in the complexity of the commission instead of a violent change every two years, and guaranteed its stability, the reduction to eastern shippers would have been cheerfully made. The great reduction that went into effect on the Southern Pacific Co.'s lines this week is a very pleasant surprise, and Manager Koehler's letter shows conclusively that the commission has not been idle. The states having the best freight rates are Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, and they each have a railroad commission.

The next legislature ought to continue the commission, but make it elective and lengthen the term of office of the members to six years, and provide for the retiring of a commissioner every two years. The law amended in this particular will be found to work well. At least such is the experience in other states.

EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Portland was the gathering center on Monday, the 1st inst., for the members of the Press Association and E. L. E. White, of the Chronicle, was most active in his greetings. By 7 o'clock p. m. a jolly company, numbering sixty or more people, was in the O. R. & N.'s luxurious cars bound for Pendleton. The night was spent as all first nights on the cars—one minute wooing Morpheus and the next yawning never again to take a Pullman. Day dawned while yet the train was hurrying up the tortuous Umatilla valley. Farm houses arose out of darkness, stacks of grain showed preparation for winter, but the barns, so liberal and so common in the Umatilla valley, are not.

As the sun began to light the topmost hills, our train slowed, stopped and we were there. Alexander, of the Commercial Club, was there, and the people from the Daily Tribune office, and Jackson, of the East Oregonian, and Lathrop, of the same paper, and Mayor Taylor, and Landlord Col. Cook, of the Pendleton hotel, and many more, besides others curious to see what manner of beast had come to town. What handshakes and introductions and glad greetings. No one said, "I wish I had not come." Most, if not all the visitors, made Pendleton Hotel their home, and a comfortable place it is. A good cook is in the kitchen and Col. Louis F. Cook is in the office. The only thing to criticize is the name. They say "Hotel Pendleton." That is the only French thing about the house. If the Pendleton people would only put the adjective before the noun, where it belongs, all would be good American.

Pendleton is a town of twice the population found in Hillsboro, and situated in the narrow valley of the Umatilla river. The business of the city, though, is far ahead of Hillsboro. But then the city is the metropolis of Eastern Oregon and possesses a retail trade drawn from a radius of forty to fifty miles around. Its prosperity, though, depends entirely upon farming and stock raising. It is something of a railroad center—besides the O. R. & N. through line, a branch line to Walla Walla connects there as well as the Hunt line.

As above hinted, wheat growing is a great industry in Umatilla county. Take one corner. From the line of O. R. & N. branch to Walla Walla northwest to the Columbia river, a distance of forty miles, except perhaps a sandy belt of ten or twelve miles in width along the river, lies a high rolling plain well adapted to wheat raising. Transportation is furnished by the O. R. & N. road on the south and east, and by the Hunt road through the center. Tons and tons of sacked wheat are now on platforms every few miles. At Athena a platform 300 feet long and sixty feet wide was piled with sacks twenty-four high. "How much wheat in that pile?" asked a reporter. "Two hundred thousand bushels and fifty thousand more in the warehouse yonder. At Weston there is as much more." Weston was five miles away. "It is estimated that thirty miles—there are 1,000,000 bushels on platforms." So much wheat was seen that the appetite for bread is gone. "There must be fine farm houses in that neighborhood." "No, not to be seen." The houses are all in gulches by the water holes, and they are too few. All that can be seen from the car window are stubble fields and stubble fields and stubble fields. Water is the only thing needed. Some farmers draw water a distance of eight and ten

miles. They are beginning to dig cisterns, not so much to catch and hold rain water as to furnish a reservoir to be filled during leisure months by hauling from a distance. Wheat there is worth twenty-three cents per bushel. How can it be done? Two examples. Mr. A. Sangler, last year, rented 500 acres one and one-half miles north of Pendleton. This he cultivated by his unaided labor, except at harvest. With six horses hitched to two flour-tin plows in a gang, he plowed the land, and with four horses on a seeder he sowed it. Seven acres per day was his plowing stint, and forty and fifty per day for the header at harvest time. After paying his grain rent Mr. Sangler had 10,000 bushels for his share—thirty bushels to the acre. "Will you raise wheat next year?" "Yes, I will keep it at that."

Hon. Geo. Shurtum, member-elect of the next legislature, has a farm of 800 acres. The grain in this was harvested by himself and two sons, he hiring but one man at a dollar per day to haul water. Mr. Shurtum has a combined header and thrasher which this year proved a success. Drawn by twenty-four horses he met the grain standing and left it in sacks behind him. It is by these immense operations and cheap hauling that makes it possible to come out of the wheat fields with a profit of a few cents on each bushel. We of the Willamette valley with our smaller farms and heavier soil, though equally fertile, can't compete. But the people of Umatilla county cannot dairy and cannot grow fruit, because there is no water. There are some exceptions, Milton for instance. There irrigation makes possible anything the husbandman undertakes. The vegetables and fruits of that neighborhood are perfect—melons, grapes, peaches, prunes and apples, corn, potatoes, cabbage, and turnips.

The enterprise of Pendleton manifests itself in many ways. The city is built on a river bottom. The Umatilla river flows in a shallow channel along the north side of the town, in the summer and fall months little more than a babbling brook, singing its cheerful song among the round pebbles, but in the winter and early spring it is a raging torrent, lifted up by the melting snows of the Blue mountains, till it spreads all over the town. To confine these waters, the city, at an expense of \$40,000, has built a levee of gravel and stone a mile in length, twelve feet high, and forty feet wide at the base and ten at the top. Hillsboro, with one-fourth of the money, could bridge the Umatilla bottom and reap a rich reward in the trade of South Umatilla.

The water works cost \$75,000 and are no better than our own, though more extensive. The water supply is from Umatilla river and not so good as ours. A pumping station puts the water in a reservoir on a hill from which it is served to users. The court house cost \$60,000, and is a fine building, though it is not furnished as well as ours. The vault in the clerk's office has the old-style wooden pigeon holes that sometime will give place to the improved steel vault furniture. The Pendleton hotel is a three-story brick structure admirably suited to its uses. There are other good buildings in the city, but none equal to the Morgan block here at home.

The public school building is a ten-room brick house that cost \$18,000. The district has 560 children on the school roll. These are accommodated in the main building and in four rented rooms in the city. The district employs thirteen teachers. Prof. A. B. Draper is principal, and a very pleasant gentleman. The town is lighted by electricity, furnished by a private company. The expense to patrons is slightly greater than with us. As far as learned, not many private residences are served with a current. The newest industry to which all visitors are led, is the wool scouring plant. This was put in last spring at a cost of \$25,000. It has a capacity of 20,000 pounds per day, of twenty hours, which is handled by forty men and boys, a shift of thirty working through the day and ten at night. A part of the work requires the light of day. The fleece is opened out first and graded. These grades then separately go to a machine, where the wool is opened to some extent, and all loose dirt beaten and blown out. Two wagon loads of dirt per day is the product. From the time the wool, in grease and dirt, is put in the beater, no hand touches it till it comes out clean and dry by the wool press where it is baled. In this automatic work, the Pendleton plant is superior to the California mills, where Chinamen stand by the vats and work the wool forward. In twenty minutes after the wool goes in it comes out cleaned and ready for the carding machines at the factories. A shrinkage in weight averaging from 70 to 75 per cent takes place. Thus six carloads of wool in the grease will make no more than one of scoured wool. The freight on a carload of wool, in the dirt, to the Eastern factory amounts to about \$700. A carload of scoured wool is slightly more, as the rate on the latter is higher. The profit. The freight on six carloads of dirty wool, delivered at Boston, is about \$4,200. This same wool, when cleaned, can be put in a single car and carried to the same market for about \$900. The saving then is something over \$3,300. The expense of grading, scouring and baling is a cent per pound. Scoured wool in Pendleton is worth from 27 1/2 to 30 cents per pound according to quality. When the Press Association visited the mill, a loaded car stood on the track that

contained fleeces from the backs of 12,401 sheep, and was valued at \$10,000. An average of one car per week is sent out by the mill. The mill has wool to keep it going the whole year.

The handsomest business house in the town, though not the largest or the one costing the most is the East Oregonian building. It is a one-story structure with a basement. The composing and press rooms of the Oregonian are in the basement. That paper is the leading publication in the eastern part of the state, and besides, its own paper furnishes several of its neighbors with ready prints. It, though, is not making the money it did a few years ago, indeed none of us are. But the East Oregonian is more unfortunate, since Umatilla county from being a reliably democratic stronghold, has changed to a solidly republican shire. Every republican candidate was elected last June except the superintendent of common schools, and she is a populist.

The Daily Tribune is the republican organ, and is coming to the front as an able champion of the principles of its party. It is, too, satisfactorily to its publishers, dividing business with its longer established contemporary. The churches are well represented, and seem to be in a flourishing condition. During the week the Press Association was there the people of the Episcopal church gave a concert for the benefit of Trinity church, which was classical and greatly enjoyed by a full audience. The Catholics have a large congregation, and a school—St. Joseph's Academy—that furnishes instruction to the children of the parish. At present there are fifty day pupils and fifteen boarders in attendance. The faculty consists of four teachers for literary branches, two for music and one for drawing and painting.

The business men maintain what they deprecate a commercial club, but it is really a club and chamber of commerce combined. The rooms were thrown open to the Press Association for business meetings, and no association could have been more hospitably welcomed or royally entertained than we were by the business men of Pendleton.

To us of the Willamette, Umatilla county seems to be in a financial hole. The delinquent taxes on the 1893 roll foot up \$81,289.50, and the whole delinquent list carried on the rolls looks \$300,000 in the eye. The officials are cheerful, though. The county is a large one, and the criminal court is expensive. The cowboys get into many scrapes, and are required to go before the court to explain them.

The story of the excursion to Milton must be left till next week. The first acquaintance met in the Umatilla city was our ex-marshal, Frank Smith, who was on his way to Lewiston. He was detained at Pendleton a few days on account of a sick horse.

SUMMONS.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Washington.

Annie M. Varum, plaintiff, v. S. D. Varum, defendant. To S. D. Varum, the above named defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, at the court house in the city of Washington, on Monday, the 25th day of November, 1894, which will be the first day of the next regular term of said court following the expiration of the time subscribed in the order for publication of summons in this case, and if you fail to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in said complaint, to-wit:

That the marriage and marriage contract now existing between the plaintiff and the defendant herein be dissolved and annulled and rendered void from the date of such decree. That the plaintiff have judgment against you for the costs and disbursements of this suit and that such other and further decree be made as may be equitable.

This summons is published against you in pursuance of an order of the above named court, made and dated on the 5th day of October, 1894.

THOS. H. FONGUE,
Attorney for plaintiff.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have filed their final account as executors of the last will and testament of Miles Davies, deceased, in the county court of Washington county, Oregon, on the 12th day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the time for hearing objections to said account, and the settlement thereof.

Hillsboro, October 8, 1894.
ALFRED DAVIES,
A. N. DAVIES,
Executors of the last will and testament of Miles Davies, deceased.

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

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SUMMONS.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Washington.

George B. Markle, Clara Markle, Ida Markle, plaintiffs, v. Hesseabrook, the husband of said Ida, defendant. To George B. Markle, Clara Markle, Ida Markle, plaintiffs, and to Hesseabrook, the husband of said Ida, defendant: You and each of you, are hereby required to appear in the above entitled suit, at the court house in the city of Washington, on Monday, the 25th day of November, 1894, which will be the first day of the next regular term of said court following the expiration of the time in the order for the publication of this summons.

And if you fail to so answer said complaint, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief in said complaint prayed for, to-wit:

That the plaintiff have judgment against the defendant, George B. Markle and Ida Markle, for the sum of \$30,000.00 in United States gold coin, with interest thereon from January 1, 1894, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and the sum of \$2,500.00 attorney's fees, and the sum of \$10.00 per day for costs and disbursements since April 1, 1894, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and the costs and disbursements of this suit.

That the mortgage executed by said defendants, George B. Markle and Ida Markle, on the 1st day of March, 1893, and recorded on pages 59 and 70 of Book "H." of the records of mortgages for Washington county, Oregon, to secure said sum, be foreclosed.

That said several sums be declared to be a lien, prior and superior to any lien or claim of any of the above named defendants, in and to the several tracts of land described in said mortgage, and which are lying, being and situate within Washington county, Oregon, and are more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Tract 1—Bounded by commencing at a stake 20 chains east of the south line of the section 21 north range 2 west Willamette meridian, and running thence south 15.77 chains, thence south 64.66 chains to the south line of the section 21 north range 2 west Willamette meridian, containing 100 acres.

Tract 2—Bounded by commencing at a stake 20 chains east of the south line of the section 21 north range 2 west Willamette meridian, and running thence south 15.77 chains, thence south 64.66 chains to the south line of the section 21 north range 2 west Willamette meridian, containing 100 acres.

Tract 3—Bounded by commencing at a stake 20 chains east of the south line of the section 21 north range 2 west Willamette meridian, and running thence south 15.77 chains, thence south 64.66 chains to the south line of the section 21 north range 2 west Willamette meridian, containing 100 acres.

Tract 4—Bounded by commencing at a stake 20 chains east of the south line of the section 21 north range 2 west Willamette meridian, and running thence south 15.77 chains, thence south 64.66 chains to the south line of the section 21 north range 2 west Willamette meridian, containing 100 acres.

Tract 5—Bounded by commencing at a stake 20 chains east of the south line of the section 21 north range 2 west Willamette meridian, and running thence south 15.77 chains, thence south 64.66 chains to the south line of the section 21 north range 2 west Willamette meridian, containing 100 acres.

Tract 6—Bounded by commencing at a stake 20 chains east of the south line of the section 21 north range 2 west Willamette meridian, and running thence south 15.77 chains, thence south 64.66 chains to the south line of the section 21 north range 2 west Willamette meridian, containing 100 acres.

Tract 7—Bounded by commencing at a stake 20 chains east of the south line of the section 21 north range 2 west Willamette meridian, and running thence south 15.77 chains, thence south 64.66 chains to the south line of the section 21 north range 2 west Willamette meridian, containing 100 acres.

Tract 8—Bounded by commencing at a stake 20 chains east of the south line of the section 21 north range 2 west Willamette meridian, and running thence south 15.77 chains, thence south 64.66 chains to the south line of the section 21 north range 2 west Willamette meridian, containing 100 acres.

Tract 9—Bounded by commencing at a stake 20 chains east of the south line of the section 21 north range 2 west Willamette meridian, and running thence south 15.77 chains, thence south 64.66 chains to the south line of the section 21 north range 2 west Willamette meridian, containing 100 acres.

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Clothing & Furnishing Goods.
And convince yourselves that
we sell for
LESS THAN PORTLAND PRICES!

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Auction Sales will be discontinued.

Look out for our new stock
in a few days.

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All the leading articles of DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, including the FINEST PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, SPONGES, ETC., on display. A large and excellent assortment of SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES is also on hand.

PATENT MEDICINES of all popular kinds in stock.

The finest WINES and LIQUORS supplied in cases of sickness on prescription.

THE HILLSBORO PHARMACY,

Union Block, Hillsboro, Oregon.

CARSTENS BROS., Proprietors.

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SASH, DOORS AND MOULDINGS

A Full Line of standard sizes and patterns of sash, doors mouldings and brackets constantly in stock.

Special Designs of builders' goods made to order on short notice. Lumber Yard, in connection with the sash and door factory a lumber yard will be kept constantly stocked with rough and dressed lumber of all kinds. Builders are invited to place their orders with us.

Office at the factory, west of the railroad station, Hillsboro, Oregon.

TO THE PUBLIC!

We, the undersigned, have concluded hereafter to conduct our business on a different plan. On account of the great reduction in prices it is necessary for us to have cash in hand or its equivalent in exchange for goods.

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.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County.

Lydia S. Barrett, plaintiff, vs. Charles L. Barrett, defendant.

To Charles L. Barrett, the above named defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, at the court house in the city of Washington, on Monday, the 25th day of November, 1894, which will be the first day of the next regular term of said court following the expiration of the time subscribed in the order for publication of summons in this case, and if you fail to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in said complaint, to-wit:

That the marriage and marriage contract now existing between the plaintiff and the defendant herein be dissolved and annulled and rendered void from the date of such decree. That the plaintiff have judgment against you for the costs and disbursements of this suit and that such other and further decree be made as may be equitable.

This summons is published against you in pursuance of an order of the above named court, made and dated on the 5th day of October, 1894.

THOS. H. FONGUE,
Attorney for plaintiff.

NOTICE!

THE class for semi-annual settlement is now at hand. All accounts thereon in arrears must be settled by cash or note. All accounts over due placed in the hands of collector, after October 1, 1894.

J. P. TAMMIE, M. D.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

W. A. LAIDLAW

Will, in this Space,
Quote Cash Prices

NEXT WEEK.

WATCH FOR THEM!

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