

\$2.00 \$2.00 \$2.00 THE Independent and Oregonian ONE YEAR FOR Two Dollars.

Hillsboro Independent

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1894. No. 32.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS. Governor Sylvester Penney, Secretary Geo. W. Mellette, Treasurer Philip Melleson, State Printer Frank C. Baker, Supreme Court Justices H. S. Bean, F. A. Moore, Attorney Fifth District W. N. Barrett.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. E. KINDT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, PORTLAND, OREGON. Room 3, Portland Savins Bank Building, Second and Washington streets. W. N. BARRETT, L. A. ADAMS, BARRETT & ADAMS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, HILLSBORO, OREGON. Office: Central Block, Rooms 6 and 7.

BETTER THAN PILLS. An old as the hills and never excelled. "Tried and proven" is the verdict of millions. Simmons' Liver Regulator.

NORTH PACIFIC CLAY WORKS. A full stock of DRAIN TILE. Constantly on hand. Orders Solicited. JAS. H. SEWELL, Hillsboro, Oregon.

Extraordinary! Independent is \$1.50. Oregonian is \$1.50. Any one subscribing for THE Independent and paying one year in advance can get both THE Independent and WEEKLY Oregonian ONE YEAR for \$2.00.

FRUIT TREES. Apples, Pears, Prunes, Cherries and other fruit. Bed-rock Prices. THOS. D. HUMPHREYS.

FERRY'S SEEDS. Always the best. Kinds every one desires. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1893.

NEURALGIA. Without Relapse, Collapse, Mishaps or Perhaps. Dr. J. C. Hall, Surgeon.

THE OREGON PENITENTIARY.

The Salem Statesman, from advance tables of Superintendent Downing's forthcoming biennial report, notes some interesting statistics. Since the report made January 1, 1893, there have been at any time in the prison: For larceny of all kinds, 419 convicts; murder in the second degree, 42; manslaughter, 30; burglary, 80; robbery and assault to rob, 7; rape and assault to commit rape, 27; forgery, 49; obtaining money under false pretenses, 18; selling liquor to Indians, 2; sodomy, 2; assault to kill and with dangerous weapons, 34; embezzlement, 5; arson, 4; perjury and subordination, 3; aiding escape of prisoners, 1; receiving stolen goods, 9; robbing United States mails, 6; bigamy, three; counterfeiting and passing same, 9; mayhem, 2; robbing postoffice, 2; uttering forged checks, 3; incest, 4; sending obscene matter through the mails and obscene writing, 2; procuration, 2; defrauding the government, 2; fornication, 1; seduction, 2; abduction, 1; riot, 2; malicious injury to property, 2; adultery, 2; other charges, 82; total, 806.

Table showing the nationalities of prisoners: Arizona 1, Pennsylvania 31, Alabama 1, Rhode Island 1, Arkansas 1, Tennessee 5, Colorado 1, Tennessee 5, California 53, Utah 1, Connecticut 3, Vermont 2, Delaware 2, Virginia 3, North Carolina 3, West Virginia 2, South Carolina 2, New Hampshire 2, North Dakota 4, Washington 9, South Dakota 2, American, not state 4, Florida 2, Scotland 11, Georgia 2, Sweden 13, Illinois 46, Russia 5, Iowa 2, Italy 13, Indiana 2, Canada 4, Kansas 2, Germany 42, Kentucky 9, England 29, Louisiana 10, Ireland 21, Missouri 36, West Indies 2, Michigan 15, China 35, Maine 17, France 3, Montana 1, Canada 4, Mississippi 2, Norway 3, Massachusetts 19, Wales 2, Maryland 2, Belgium 4, New York 83, Switzerland 4, New Jersey 7, Japan 3, New Mexico 1, Spain 3, Nevada 3, Denmark 1, Nebraska 3, Argentine 1, Oregon 2, 75 Holland 2, Ohio 2, Unknown 3.

Total of nationalities: American, 666; foreign born, 240; making the grand total 906. Of this number 79 were under 20 years of age; 371 between 20 and 30 years; 218 between 30 and 40 years; 81 between 40 and 50 years; 17 between 60 and 80 years; 1 over 90 years; the average age being 31 years. Six per cent could neither read nor write, and 4 per cent could read only.

Sixty-five per cent came of poor parents, 29 per cent of comfortable parents and 15 of well-to-do or unknown parents. Eighty-five per cent were city born and 50 per cent in the country. Eighty per cent acknowledged having been more or less addicted to drink, and 60 per cent attributed their downfall to liquor. Only 21 per cent were married. In religious 278 were nominally Protestants; 230 Roman Catholics; 8 Jewish; 37 heathens; 157 nothings-arians.

The character of the offenses of 141 was against the person; 646 against property; and 19 against public morals. On the 1st of January last the total of the inmates was 966, and at the present time it is 850. To feed the average of about 340 convicts the commissariat department required in 1893 a supply of 131,374 pounds of dressed beef in 1894, 139,355, an average of about 11,000 pounds a month. Flour, white, 154,000 and 148,000 pounds respectively; other flour, 3900 pounds in 1893 and 3500 in 1894. Of beans there were used, in 1894, 25,974, Pork, 9023 and about 10,000 pounds respectively. Some other items of use which run within a few pounds of the same from year to year are: Salt, 10,500 pounds; rice, 6000; coffee, 2892; sugar, 5225; pickles, 21 barrels; vinegar, 7 barrels; and apples, 801 boxes. Of farm produce: Potatoes, 274,380 pounds; squashes, 18,679; cabbages, 16,030; onions, 6547; string beans, 4848; carrots, 4081; turnips, 3697; and tomatoes, 3550 pounds, beside minor supplies.

The stove foundry and machine shops are now under the state's control in connection with the penitentiary, and the following figures will give an idea of the magnitude of the business done during the past year, the estimates being closely approximated to the exact figure: No. free men employed, 8; Wages, per year, \$6,000; Wood consumed, value, 5,400; Miscellaneous supplies, 5,400; Iron required, tons, 480; Coke required, tons, 150; No. of cast iron stoves and ranges, heating stoves and brackets and steel ranges manufactured, 4,500; Value of same, \$42,000; No. pieces of hollow ware, 9,000; Value of same, \$1,800.

Number of convicts employed in foundry, moulding-room and cupola, 66; mounting and fitting, 44; steel

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

The recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission furnishes some very interesting data concerning the economic side of placing railroads under government control. According to these statistics, such management by the government has not in the majority of cases been found successful. At present there are in all eighteen countries partly owning and operating the railroad of their countries. The most important of these are France, Germany, Russia, Australia, Japan, Norway and Sweden. In these countries the government fixes the tariff on all traffic, has power to revise these rates at will, and is compelled by law to reduce the rates when the earnings exceed a prescribed percentage. In the majority of cases this percentage does not exceed 15 per cent. The result of this system may be seen in part by the following significant figures. The cost of transporting freight in Great Britain is 2.8 cents per ton per mile, in France 2.2, in Germany 1.64, and in the United States 1 cent. In the case of the interest paid on the capital invested, however, England pays 4.1 per cent, France 3.5 per cent, Germany 5.1 per cent, Russia 5.3 per cent, Austria 1 per cent, Belgium 4.6 per cent and the United States 3.1 per cent. The advantage, it will be seen, is in favor of private rather than of government control. Several states, including Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Massachusetts, and others, have attempted to manage their railroads, but in every case without financial success.

AMERICANISM IN ENGLAND. To begin with, the word which most inspires the sneers and jeers of English scribblers, "guess" is the old Saxon word which is used in the same sense in every page of Chaucer and other ancient writers, and is colloquial to this day. In many parts of this country, it is far more concise and correct than such words as "fancy," "imagine," "suspect," etc., used in England to avoid the derided "Americanism," to say nothing of "expect," which is positively ungrammatical unless relating to a future event. "Store" is manifestly more exact than "shop," which means a place where things are "shaped," and is properly used in the sense of "workshop," as in "fitting shop," etc.

THE BUBBLE PARTY. The bubble party promises to be the special fad for the holiday season. Grown people are just finding out the possibility of soap bubbles. A pipe is not the best thing for blowing them. A tin horn about 8 inches long and 1 1/2 inches in diameter at the big end will make bubbles much bigger and make them much quicker than any pipe. If you have the horns faintly fluted for an inch upward from the base they will be improved, for the irregularities will hold the fluid in small quantities and the bubble will be easier to start and better fed. Such horns can be made by the dozen at any tin shop for a few cents.

The strongest possible fluid for producing bubbles is made in this way: Take the fourth of an ounce of white castile soap; cut it up into small pieces and boil three-fourths of a pint of water; when the soap is melted and the water has cooled, add three-fourths of an ounce of glycerine. This makes enough of the mixture for a bubble party. It is better made the day before it is used and kept corked tightly; the bubbles are then such visions of glorious violet, rose, green, orange and blue as can not be seen in any other way on this planet. These bubbles will last half a minute or more, and one of the prettiest sports in the world is to toss them into the air like balls. All that is necessary for this feat is a rough woolen mitten and a little care. Don't lift the hand to meet the bubbles in the air, but on the contrary, sink the hand a little as the bubble approaches, so that it will settle on it in the gentlest possible way; then, gently again, toss it up and it will rise time after time like a balloon.

A long table covered with an old blanket is a fine thing for showing off bubbles, they can be formed from one end of it to the other, and a prize can be offered for the blower who successfully forms the greatest number of bubbles during the whole journey. With a fan, too, bubbles can be kept in the air, and a great variety of games invented with them. A fine chance for showing off a pretty figure this exercise gives. Bubbles can be blown to rest on the damp edges of cups, and they last longer in this position than in any other. If they are put under a glass case so as to be quite protected from currents of air the color in them will settle into regular rainbow bands, and the effect is most curious, as well as bewilderingly beautiful.

As Chairman Springer said the first Carlisle bill would pass, his prediction that the second one will be enacted counts for very little.

OVER THE STATE.

The Eugene Register will, on or about January 1st, issue a daily edition. A grain warehouse at Monmouth, Polk county, was burned last week. Loss, \$3,000. Deep snows on the Siskiyou mountains has delayed the California trains during the past week. The Oregonian issued a forty page edition January 1st, surpassing all previous attempts on a great paper. Senator McAllister is said to have come out for abolishing the office of district attorney and substituting county attorneys. The tramps applying for aid at the Salem Board of Charities won't work, claiming that the board has no right to demand labor for its charities. Notwithstanding the dark outlook for hops, one grower in Polk county has faith in the industry, which he shows by building a larger house. Mr. George Wright is feeding 4800 head of mutton sheep at Olex. He will feed some 7000 or 8000 sacks of wheat to them. He is also feeding 5000 head at Ellensburg. The Dallas Transcript don't like the ways adopted by the young men of that town to attract attention. The boys, perhaps, are not smart enough to excel in a dignified way, hence their rowdiness. Bees too large to be weighed in any butcher shop are on exhibition in Roseburg. The local papers don't dare to guess how much they weigh, which may be considered a curious incident. A Polk county smoke house was stripped of three or four hundred pounds of hams, shoulders and lard last week, reports the Observer. No tracks were left, hence it is thought to have been the act of an expert. William Shepherd, of Josephine county, had on his hand what was called a cancer. He proposed heroic treatment, and at once to end the matter submitted to the amputation of his arm at a point between the wrist and elbow. A flock of about 50 Denny pheasants have been seen on several occasions in the vicinity of Nehalem City. These are about the first that have been seen in that section, and if not molested they will soon become plentiful. Skating is good at Perry, the La Grande young folks going up there again this winter on Sundays and holidays on special trains. They make up an unpretentious but satisfactory special at the railroad yards with a clubhouse and switch engine and a merry party climbs aboard. At a stated meeting of the Corvallis council Thursday evening, it was decided by a vote of five to three, to withdraw until further notice the advertisement soliciting bids for the water bonds. The council repealed the ordinance authorizing the indebtedness of \$50,000, and also the one authorizing the purchase of the Corvallis water works. A good story is told of a lazy and loquacious farmer whose farm lies along the John Day river. He called at a neighbor's house recently. "Sit down; sit down," said the neighbor. "I don't know as I ought," replied the farmer, but nevertheless he sat down. After some talk about the crops and the value of an adjoining piece of ground, the farmer said, slowly: "I don't know as I ought to be sitting here. I came over to see if I could get a ladder; our house is afire."

The work of constructing new ditches and deepening the old ones in the Lake Labish drainage district, north of Salem, which has been in progress during the part of two months, under the contract made with A. B. Smith by the drainage commissioners, will be completed this week. Six miles of old and new drain were operated on, an average of thirty men having been employed, under the supervision of Archie Mason. The main line was deepened from three to four feet, and four new branches dug. Much new territory is thereby made available for cultivation that otherwise would have been too wet. At Silver Lake, a small town of two or three hundred people, in Lake county, the rejoicings of Christmas time were turned to mourning on the evening of December 24th. The population, including old and young, had assembled in the second story of a building where spectacular exercises were to be presented. There was a jam. Of course there was one who had to jump on a seat that he might selfishly see more than the more modest people, and in doing so struck a lamp. Oil was spilled and fired and in an attempt to remove the burning lamp the entire contents of the bowl was emptied on the floor, and the lamp kicked to the only door giving an outlet, thus cutting off retreat. The flames from them were fierce. The loss of life was about thirty persons, besides many seriously wounded by fire and by crushing.

From the hogs that are brought into this market and other sources the fact is gleaned that Oregon is capable of producing as solid porkers as any section. Last Friday Order & Wells received from Mr. Hastings, at Airle, a fine lot of hogs, one of which weighed 615 pounds. On Thursday last W. W. Miller and his son, W. P., near this place, butchered. Three hogs weighed respectively 406, 496 and 416 pounds. These would be called big hogs in even the Eastern markets. Polk county is all right on the hog question.—Dallas Transcript. On October 3, 1890, George Divine was discharged from the penitentiary, his sentence for committing larceny in Baker county having expired and a few days ago he was restored to citizenship by Governor Penney granting him a full pardon. Divine, says the Baker City Democrat, is his assumed name. He is a son of Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, and now on a tour of the Sandwich Islands. Food Commissioner Lane's prosecution of Wm. Ulrich, the Medford pork packer, has failed, not because he is innocent of the adulteration of his lard, but because there is no law to authorize such prosecutions. The pretended act was not legally passed by the legislature. The enrolling and engrossing committees of the legislature must have been attending other matters than legislative business. IN THE INTEREST OF THE BOYS. If the gentlemen of the Rod and Gun Club are in earnest in their effort to protect the game and song birds of the state and such as may be introduced from foreign countries, they should be careful and secure the passage of such laws as will meet the approval of at least the most intelligent of the rural districts. In these districts the feathered beauties—those desirable as game and for the table—almost universally make their breeding grounds and home; and laws for their protection to be effective must receive the endorsement of at least a respectable part of the rural population, or it were better not to enact them at all. It is very difficult to disabuse the people generally of the conviction that those who for the last few years have been active in passing these laws, were actuated by no higher motive than a desire to protect the game birds, that they might have the pleasure of hunting them. This, in connection with the fact that the Rod and Gun Club bears the unenviable reputation of trespassers and disturbers of that quiet of the Sabbath day that is still cherished by the rural population, makes it difficult to secure the enforcement of laws for the protection of game birds. Of all classes whose co-operation should be secured for this enforcement, the farmers' boys would be the most available. But the sportsman antagonized this class of the rural population by their unreasonable proposition incorporated in the law, making it unlawful to trap the birds at any season. This was done not to protect the birds, but to preserve them for the Sunday raiders and their dogs. No one of average intelligence will say that trapping birds in the proper season is more destructive than hunting them with dog and gun. Until the law providing fines for trespassing on other people's land was passed, a hunter with a good dog would kill and wound more birds in one day than a boy would trap in a week. Boys under sixteen, as a general thing, should not be permitted to carry guns, as they are careless and endanger not only themselves, but others. It would be much better for their safety if they could occasionally trap a few birds, as this would satisfy their murderous instincts with less danger to themselves than to carry guns. Another reason why, in my opinion, the law prohibiting trapping in the open seasons should be repealed, is that the Denny pheasants, if caught in traps, could be tamed, and, if properly domesticated, would be worth more to the people of Oregon for the table than all the game birds in the state. Let the boys have a chance to trap them and make the season for trapping or shooting this bird shorter than at present, and prohibit their sale in the market for food for five years. This will give them such a start in Oregon that hunting them in the future during a reasonably short season will not stop their increase materially. I think without question this pheasant is the finest game bird in Oregon. Give it protection, and give the boys an equal show with sportsmen and pot hunters and they will be your most efficient assistants in enforcing the laws intended to protect these as well as all other birds. The holidays find Lake Superior and the Upper Missouri as free from ice as in midsummer, but this is not in the nature of bragging. The great American climate can get up all sorts of surprises inside of three or four days.

EAGLE MARBLE WORKS! T. G. HARKINS, MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES and all kinds of Marble Work in ITALIAN and AMERICAN MARBLE. Importer and dealer in American and Scotch Granite Monuments. OFFICE AND WORKS 226, Salmon St. PORTLAND, OR.

ST. JACQUES OIL is the Perfect CURE for NEURALGIA WITHOUT RELAPSE, COLLAPSE, MISHAPS or PERHAPS.