# HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

*OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY*

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.


It costs an American girl who marries an Italian prince $12,000 a year to get rid of him. There have been no recent transactions to fix the quotations on British dukes.

Stemler, the wayward O. A. C. student who was expelled last winter, was lynched by a mob, at Yreka, last week. He died protesting innocence, but the S. F. Call, by a review of the evidence, concludes that he was guilty.

The French are making unfavorable customs regulations in Madagascar for one shipping interests. Wetter, our consul, has laid the matters before our state department. As Wetter is not a "nigger," and the interest most effected is the cotton trade, perhaps the department will look into the matter.

An outside man has been appointed governor of Manitoba by the Dominion of Canada, no doubt in the hope that he will, as a disinterested person, be able to compromise the school differences in that province, but it now looks as if a directly opposite effect is to follow. Manitoba has the sack in her hands and her chief men declare they will appropriate no money for the salary of the new governor.

There appears to be a spirit of war brooding the old world, and a conflict is liable at any moment. The "sick man" of the East is not performing his duty toward his subject in Armenia, wherefore Salisbury, of England, indulges in plain language. Russia does not cease to long for an open port on the Pacific. By the time Russia gets her Asiatic railroad completed to the Pacific, Japan will have to consent to the acquiring the open port or fight.

J. C. Reed attempted to lute a bank in East Portland, last summer. He was captured while in the act. At his trial it was shown that he was insane. The matter ended by sending him to the insane asylum. Since then he has recovered, and a few days ago he was discharged as a sane man. The Corvallis Times now wants to know which one of his minds he will hereafter use in the business relations of life, since he has two. The enquiry is an interesting one, bearing as it does on the good order of many communities. If there were fewer insanity defenses it is very probable that Judge Lynch would hold fewer terms of his court.

The hills forming the Burnt river canyon, and those of Snake river, adjacent, have gold in them in paying quantities if the miner could get water, but that is a dry country, and although Burnt river gives the idea of moisture, yet through a large part of its course there is no water at this season of the year and in other places water exists only in holes. However, an attempt is making this summer and fall to work the mines without water. Mr. Brummel, of Portland, has taken a dry-process machine to that neighborhood, which will first be tried on the sands of Snake river. The machine has been so perfected that it is no longer a question of saving gold—fine or coarse—but one of how much dirt can be put through. Dirt that will pay to work with water because great quantities can be put through the sluices, may be too poor for any dry process which has hitherto been tested.

For gross fraud, nothing exceeds the action of the Oregon school land ring, as it existed before it was scotched by the last legislature. About two years ago, a correspondent wrote the INDEPENDENT an article in which irregularities were charged, but the acts complained of were so monstrous that they were not believed, and the letter was not published. But the charges were true, and not as bad as some now being unearthed. The latest told method of fraud is in the selection of lieu lands. As is known, the 16th and 36th sections in each township is set apart by the federal government as school land—to be sold by the state, and the proceeds placed in the irreducible school fund. By reason of the settlement of much of the lands in Oregon before the surveys were made, the reserved sections were claimed and could not be appropriated. The state was then allowed to select other lands from the public domains in lieu thereof. The original 16th and 36th sections becoming what was termed bases. The thieves, for that is what they are, noted a base, say the 16th section in T. 1 S. R. 2 W. It is already occupied by a donation claimant and has been for forty years. The state is entitled to other land instead. The ring proceeded to select another piece in the Oregon City district; also in the Roseburg district. This not being enough, they went to the Lake View district, to the LaGrande, the Burnes and The Dalles districts. Thus, in six places could a section be located without immediate detection. They sold it and pocketed the money. The state will have to make good the title, or the private purchaser will lose his land. The bill of the last legislature was not passed a minute too soon.

## *A LINE TO HILLSBORO.*

Under the above head the Oregonian of Monday last announces that work on the Portland-Hillsboro Electric motor road was to be, that day, commenced, promoted by the Portland & Western Railway Company; capital stock, $50,000. The length of the line is seventeen miles. The new company, by purchase, has become the owner of the Barnes Height road, already built for a distance of four miles to the top of the hill. The plan, as announced, is to build four miles further this fall, which will extend the road to Beaverton, or nearly so. Next year the road will be completed to Hillsboro, provided the property owners along the line and in Hillsboro will donate money or property enough to construct it. This proposition is not as good as that proposed a year and a half ago, which looked to the south end of Portland for an exit. It failed. The Barnes Height road cost $100,000 and was sold to liquidate a debt of $63,000, wherefore it is fair to suppose that the capital stock of the Portland & Western Railway Company is about exhausted.

If Hillsboro can subscribe a subsidy for motor lines, there is a system of roads that can be promoted that is of much more importance than this Portland road. Let us build a steam motor, narrow gauge, north to Glencoe, then turn west, crossing the Dairy creeks and up West Dairy to Buxton. When that is done let us turn south and pay our respects to Laurel and South Tualatin. The first road would open up a rich country and bring all Nehalem to our doors. Hillsboro would then be a railroad center. The road could be built to Jabe Wilkes' for $50,000. We have the timber for ties and bridges. We have teams for grading. We have engineers for locating and building. We have railroad men skilled in management. We have the wealth necessary for building. All that is to come from abroad is the iron. A line to Glencoe and then West ought to be promoted, rather than one to Portland.

## *THE MODIFICATIONS OF WAR SHIPS.*

The commander of the Chinese battle ship, Chenyuen, defeated, after a battle lasting several hours, by a Japan war ship, has written a long account of the struggle, which appears in the Century for September. From the battle and its results, the commander reaches these conclusions touching modifications that must be adopted for new war ships:

1. A more extended use of stout side armor, with a tendency to carry water line armor completely fore and aft; as in the French and Russian ships.

2. In the case of armored barbettes or turrets, the extending of the armor down to a connection with the water line belt; so that the protection from axis to gun down to water line may be complete.

3. Fewer guns with heavier shields.

4. The elimination of all wood or combustible material from the construction.

5. As far as compatible with the above desiderata, an increase in the speed.

Foraker, in Ohio, says he does not see why the democratic party should poll any more votes than they did last year, inasmuch as they have done nothing in the interval which was calculated to help it. The Globe-Democrat admits the latter proposition, but thinks two causes will swell the vote above the low water mark of 1894, but not enough to win. The first cause is a revival of business, and the second, the adoption of a sound money platform. For the first cause the democrats are not responsible, but for the second they may claim credit, which the St. Louis paper gives them. But we of Oregon fear there is no true revival in business, and that Foraker is nearer correct on all his propositions. The revival is not real but only apparent. It is true there is activity in importing circles, just as the INDEPENDENT, months ago, said there would be, but every thousand dollars' worth of goods that is imported is only making it that much more difficult for the industrial classes to get ahead. Besides, the revenues of the government are not paying the ordinary expenses of government. And it will not be surprising if after October 1st we shall see a panic. In the face of that how can men go to the polls and vote for the party pledged to free trade and gold bonds?

Last year, Mississippi abandoned the vicious plan of hiring out convict labor to contractors, and purchased a farm of 10,000 acres on which to raise cotton. The profits of this farm for the present year will amount, it is reported, to $50,000, which is certainly a good thing for the state. But how do the honest and law-abiding cotton-raisers like such competition, enquires an eastern exchange. Considering the fact that a few bales, one way or the other, cuts no figure with the American surplus, with the world for a market. The farmers are probably indifferent about the matter except as the experiment lowers state taxes. It might not be amiss for the Oregon authorities to give some thought in this direction as a way out of the woods for the Salem penitentiary convicts.

One of our leading democratic politicians remarked this week: "You will not be able to down your boss, Quay, in Pennsylvania, like we will our Gorman, in Maryland." Well, it is easier to down a tool of the corporations than a leader of the people.

## EVAPORATING PRUNES.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT: According to promise, I write you a short article on curing prunes. As the prune crop is almost ready for harvesting, the subject will be of interest to those concerned, who do not already know too much to learn from this.

Gathering prunes is just as important as drying; for if they are not gathered at the right time and in good condition, the dried product will be poor, however well the curing is done. Prunes should be absolutely ripe in order to make a first-class dried article. The ground under the trees should be cleared of grass and weeds, and smoothed by raking, so the fruit that falls can be picked up easily. The prunes are usually shaken from the trees on the ground. Some use a sheet or canvas spread, split to the middle so as to fit on the tree, and the fruit is shaken on it and then poured from it into a box. The tree should be shaken or jarred gently, so as not to throw down unripe fruit. A small sled, drawn by one horse, is handy for hauling the fruit to the drier, where it should be stored in boxes, or shallow bins, or on the floor a foot deep, for several days, for complete ripening; for the last week of ripening adds more sugar to the prune than all the previous growth. If the prunes dry partly on the ground it will not hurt them, but the ground should be dry or the skin will rot on the underside and dirt will stick to it, which cannot be easily washed off, and the fruit will be spoiled for the market.

Prunes should be graded, as they will thereby bring a better price, and it saves so much time and work in curing. When all sizes are dried together the smaller ones will cure first and the trays will have to be taken out, and the undried fruit thrown on other trays and again be put into the drier for finishing. Some use inclined planes of adjustable slats, the grader thus being available for other fruits than prunes; the large fruit rolls along to the lower end and falls into a receptacle, while the smaller fruit falls through into other boxes. Some graders work on the principle of a fanning-mill, with three or four riddles, placed one above another, each with a slight incline and a spout on the side where each grade drops into a box. Others have a riddle about twelve feet long, with three sizes of wire screen in it, which is hung on four ropes with an incline; the prunes are thrown in at the upper end, and by shaking it they roll through the holes into the boxes beneath. The first piece of screen should have small holes to let only stems and dirt through, and no prunes. This is also used to grade prunes after drying.

Dipping in lye is the next step, to crack the skin, which allows the water to escape more readily, and also cleanses the fruit and neutralizes the acridity and bitterness of the skin and renders it less tough. If you have a large kettle, such as is used by farmers when killing hogs, it is just the thing for making lye in for dipping prunes. Build a brick furnace at a convenient distance for the kettle. Use one pound of concentrated lye to fifteen or twenty gallons of water, and keep the lye boiling hot. Put the prunes in a wire basket, or a coal-oil can with many round, smooth holes cut in it in the sides and bottom, and dip it in the hot lye for about a minute, or until the skin has a wrinkled look, then plunge the basket into clear, cold water to rinse off the lye. The rinsing water must be frequently changed, for it soon becomes alkaline, and the kettle should have more potash added as the solution becomes weaker. If you don't have a kettle, an old cook-stove and boiler will serve the purpose.

After dipping, the prunes are poured on trays. It is handy to have a rock, long enough for two or three trays, made on an incline of 30 degrees, so when the prunes are poured on the trays they will roll down and fill up close without so much trouble as when the trays are put on a level table. It is better to fill a half-dozen trays before putting them in the dryer, thereby saving heat in the dryer, and time in opening and shutting doors.

Evaporating—In curing prunes, some run the temperature up to 180 degrees and keep it there, while others run it up to 225 degrees or more when the fruit is first put in and gradually lower it to 180 as the fruit becomes dry. Henry Dosch, who has a large drying establishment near Hillsdale, in Multnomah county, and who is a member of the state board of horticulture, and has experimented on the length of time prunes require for evaporation with the best result, found that a tray of twenty-eight pounds of French prunes, dried in ten hours, weighed ten and one-fourth pounds; another tray, dried in twenty-four hours, weighed eleven and one-fourth pounds; another tray, dried in thirty-six hours, produced ten and one-fourth pounds; showing that twenty-four hours' drying for French prunes gives the largest product, and he says also that the largest amount of sugar was developed in the prunes subjected to twenty-four hours' heat. Italians, he says, took thirty-six hours to produce similar results. These experiments were made, he says, without the use of lye. It takes about forty-eight hours to cure Coe's Golden Drop plums or Silver prunes. When properly cured, the fruit should neither rattle when poured upon the heap, nor be so soft as to have a mushy feel on pressure with the fingers. They should feel elastic, but neither hard nor soft. Unripe specimens—called culls—will blister and shrivel to the stone, hard and sour, and should be carefully picked out and thrown into a box for the hogs, or for manure for the trees.

One experienced man, with his boys or girls, or a man to assist, can run a small dryer of eighty trays. Commissioner Dosch says he handled 112 trays of twenty-five to twenty-eight pounds of fruit each and every day, filling trays and putting them in and out, which kept one man continually busy at grading. But Mr. Dosch has a big dryer and all the necessary conveniences for drying rapidly, which poor men have to get along without, and he can accomplish double what one could do without them.

The sweating process—When the prunes are sufficiently cured they are thrown into large boxes or bins, where they must lie several days, to sweat before grading and finishing. They must be changed from box to box two or three times, or they will not sweat properly, and will have a rusty, dull color, and be dry in spots and damp in others. When they sweat they have a bright, clear look and a tough, elastic feel.

Grading and finishing—In grading, the prunes are separated, by the use of a grader already described, into several grades; the largest being forty prunes to the pound, and so on, fifty, sixty, etc., to the smallest, which may run one hundred to the pound.

Finishing consists in exposing to steam, or dipping in clear, hot water, or hot sugar syrup, or a solution of hot water and glycerine, but hot water is the cleanest and most honest method, as it does not hide green, scabby or decayed fruit. After this final dip, the prunes should be packed tightly in boxes or sacks for the market.

Recently some makers are processing prunes by steam at a high temperature, which darkens the color and gives the fruit the cooked flavor which is characteristic of the French prune, as prepared in France. But the lighter color of the California and Oregon prunes is proving useful as a distinguishing mark between the cooked prune of French importation and the evaporoted prune of the Pacific coast.

H. B LUCE.

## FARMERS AND SUGAR.

Commercial Agent Washburn, writing from Magdeburg under date of March 30, 1892, makes the cost of producing the raw material for beet sugar abroad $49.50 per acre, while Licht makes it only $41.88, the average between the two being $45.69. With this cost per acre abroad, the only way the German farmer gains an advantage at the lower price of the beets there is in his superior cultivation, an increased tonnage and small wages paid.

E. H. Dyer, of the Alvarado factory in California, makes the cost per acre of beets $46 and profit to farmer per acre $29 less land rent. The Utah Sugar Company at Lehi, Utah Territory, makes the cost per acre $39, and the profit to the agriculturalist $20.54. The Nebraska department of agriculture makes the average cost per acre $33, and profit about $67, with beets at $5 per ton, and the board cites the details of cost given by seven farmers where the average cost per acre was $44.85 and average profit per acre about $57. In these seven statements the gross return per acre is given at from $80 to $122, showing probably an increased yield from superior cultivation, because the item of expense for cultivation is put down at a figure considerably beyond that given by the other six farmers. But the only way, with labor cost against them, in which farmers in Nebraska, Utah and California made their showing so liberal, was in the price ($5 per ton) they were paid for beets prior to the repeal of the McKinley act. Abroad, the price runs from $3.50 to $4 only. But even with beets at $4 per ton here, the profits would run from $16 to $45 per acre.—American Economist.

Portland is usually wide awake, but she was taking a nap the other day when Congressman Clark, of Missouri, passed through town, down the Columbia river, to see Hammond's new townsite, beyond Astoria. The Portland board of trade will be kept awake many a night scratching to get an appropriation for the Columbia river, which Col. Clark now gives notice he will oppose. This August nap will be expensive as well as annoying.

The rebellion in Cuba seems to be a more formidable affair than any of its predecessors. At a banquet eaten in Havana this week, one speaker stated that Spain had already sent 80,000 soldiers to Cuba and would send 25,000 more, but what the revolt would be crushed. An enterprise that requires 80,000 troops to oppose it has reached a bigness that creates respect and that is likely to find employment for more than 25,000 additional men.

The official investigation shows that Indians were not to blame for the Jackson Hole outbreak—just what unbiased people thought from the beginning.


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The new star that is to be added to the national flag to represent Utah will be placed to the right of the fourth row from the top. At the same time, the regulation size of the flag will be changed from 6 feet by 5 to 5 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 4 inches. All of the new flags are to be made of the finest American silk, and will be very handsome.

The New York post office is sending out letters stamped with the name of the office and the date and hour of arrival or departure in perfectly legible, horizontal lines. Thus passes away the time-honored circular blotch upon which untold millions have sharpened their eyes and ingenuity and cultivated a crick in the neck.

Russia is revising the savage penal code which has been in force throughout the empire since 1845, and its punishments and prisons hereafter will more nearly resemble those of the most enlightened countries. The knout will be abolished and reforms will be introduced in Siberia. The young czar starts off well.


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## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ATTACHMENT execution, issued out of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, in favor of the First National Bank of Hillsboro, Oregon, and against William H. H. Meyers, for the sum of $10, costs, and for the further sum of $495, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 17th day of July, 1895, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, and for want of sufficient personal property, I did, on the 16th day of May, 1895, levy on all the interest of the defendant in the hereinafter described real property, I will, on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1895, at the south door of the Court House, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to-wit:

Lot 1, the west half of lot 3 and 4, in block 39, in the Town of Forest Grove, Oregon, and lot 4 in block 38, in said town; also the following described tract of land, to-wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of said lot 1, in said block 39, and running thence west 400 feet along the south line of said lots 1 and 4, in said block; thence south to the alley on the north side of South Park addition to the said Town of Forest Grove; thence east on the north side of said alley 400 feet; thence north to place of beginning; and an undivided ½ of lots 1 and 4, the west half of lot 3, in block 39, and lot 4, in block 38, in the Town of Forest Grove. Also the following described tract of land:

Commencing at the southeast corner of said lot 4, in said block 38, and running thence west along the south side of said lot, 200 feet; thence south to the north side of the alley on the north side of Park addition, in the Town of Forest Grove, Oregon, and thence east along the north side of said alley, 200 feet; thence north to the place of beginning. Also the northern portion of the donation land claim of John T. Copenhaver in T 1 S R 3 and 4 west; bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the edge of Wapato lake, being the northwest corner of the south portion of the claim, and the southwest corner of the north portion from which an ash, 5 inches in diameter, bears N 75° E 29 links, 20. Ash, 6 inches in diameter, bears N 91½° E 79 links; thence north 1½° west 40.38 chains to the northwest corner of claim; thence E 30.10 chains; thence S 17° E 25.19 chains; thence E 36.50 chains; thence S 1.10 chains to the northeast corner of the south portion of the claim, a post from which an oak, 14 inches in diameter, bears N 40° 92 minutes W Vari 19½ E, 35 links to oak, 14 inches in diameter, bears S 10 degrees W 68 links; thence S 77½ degrees W, Vari 21 degrees E, 501 chains; red fir, 44 inches in diameter, 22.03 chains; an oak tree, 30 inches in diameter, 67 70 chains to the place of beginning, containing 133.70 acres. Also lots 1 and 2 in section 36, T 1 S R 4 W, Willamette Mer, containing 14.50 acres of school land. Lots 8, 9, and 10, in section 36, T 1 S R 4 W, Will Mer, containing 61.14 acres of school land. The N ½ of the N E ¼ of section 36, T 1 S R 4 W Will Mer, containing 80 acres; all situated in Washington County, Oregon, to satisfy the hereinbefore named sums, and for the costs and expenses of said sale.

Said property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon.

Witness my hand this 8th day of August, 1895.

H. P. FORD,
11-15 By W. D. BRADFORD, Deputy.

## SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, in favor of Kelley Dunne & Co., and against Bowlby & Suncheomoe, for the sum of $14.30, costs, and for the further sum of $103.00, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, and for want of sufficient personal property, I did, on the 12th day of August, 1895, levy on all the interest of the defendants, or either of them, in the hereinafter described real property, I will, on Monday, the 16th day of September, 1895, at the south door of the Court House, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following-described real property, to-wit:

All of that portion of the east half of the donation land claim of W. W. Catching and Angeline F. Catching, situate in Washington County, State of Oregon, Notification No. 155, Claim No. 62, Certification No. 33.28, date of patent, May 5, 1873, embraced in and described by deed of conveyance to R. C. Baldra and wife, J. Q. A. Bowlby and Wilson Bowlby, and embracing all the east half of said land claim, except forty acres deeded by us to S. D. Lenox, also the fractional west half of the fractional quarter of section 14, being the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and lot 2 of said section 14, the fractional northwest quarter of section 14, being the north half of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and lot 3 of said section 14, and the fractional north half of the southwest quarter, being the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, and lot 4 of said section 14, all in T 1 S of R 3 W in the District of Lands subject to sale at Oregon City, Oregon, containing three hundred and three acres and thirty-seven hundredths of an acre. Also the east ½ of the s e ¼ of section 11, and the N E ¼ of the N E ¼, and lot No. 1 of section 14, T 1 S of R 3 W in the District of Lands subject to sale at Oregon City, Oregon, containing 148.40 acres, according to official plat of the survey of said lands on file in the land office at Oregon City, Oregon. Also part of lot 1 in block 2, lot 3 in block 4, Forest Grove; lots 1, 2, 3 in block 1, Naylor's addition to the city of Forest Grove; lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in block 6, South Park addition to the city of Forest Grove, all situate in Washington County, Oregon, to satisfy the hereinbefore named sums, and for the costs and expenses of said sale. Said property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon.

Witness my hand this 15th day of August, 1895.

H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Or.
12-16 By W. D. BRADFORD, Deputy.


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