

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25.

The almost incredible news comes through Rio Janeiro that a British army is marching through Brazilian territory to the Venezuela boundary.

Another massacre of unarmed Armenians by Moslem Turks occurred on the 9th. Turkey is fast filling its cup, and at present rates it will not be long ere it is full.

The statement is made that every western state, in '96, will be in the republican column, and the list includes all the states in the Mississippi valley north of Tennessee.

It was rumored yesterday that Secretary of State Olney did not accompany the presidential party to Atlanta for the reason that he intends resigning because his foreign policy is not supported by Mr. Cleveland.

The paragraphs who are taking such extreme pains to belittle the life and character of Ex-President Garfield will have a big job on hands to make the American people believe it. It is usually more safe to assail a deceased statesman.

One of the councilmen authorizes a statement to the effect that "Economy," who made some pointed criticisms touching the management of city finances, will disclose his identity, his article, published last week, will receive attention.

If we can only keep out of John Bull's clutches during the remainder of Grover's reign, we may then be in a position to preserve our autonomy until the people of some future generation wish another object lesson in free-trade.

Spain need not be surprised to hear at any time of the recognition of Cuban belligerency. She is an inferior power, and this administration following the example of England will not allow the Hidalgo to "presume upon their insignificance."

The National Republican Central Committee is called to meet in New York, December 10th, next, to choose a time and place for holding the next National Republican Convention. Pittsburg, Pen n., and San Francisco, Cal., are mentioned as the places.

The California State Press Association meets in San Francisco to-morrow. The Oregon association has the privilege of sending five delegates. The INDEPENDENT was selected to go, but the notice was too short. Who went has not been learned.

The New York Post is recognized in America as an English organ, and when England allows itself to believe that the Post reflects American sentiment, while the N. Y. Tribune does not, a great mistake is made which some day will be humiliating to John Bull.

A wild project is seriously announced that the Catholic world will raise a fund of \$1,000,000,000, and place the same in the pope's treasury to be used in buying from Italy the city of Rome to re-establish the temporal power of the church. A confidential circular to Catholic countries has already been scattered.

The Corvallis Gazette explains that criticisms of the management of the State Agricultural College are made only by patrons who have to "dig up." Well, "dig up" may be good logic, but it is not convincing to some of the farmers of this county, and it is very doubtful if such flippant defenses will stand before the board of regents next June.

John Sherman has for twenty years been a commanding figure in American politics. Some of us small fry have looked up to him as an idol without fault or blemish. But he is only a man. That fact has been revealed within the past ten days. His little book has rent the veil. There were those of us who thought him above the jealousies of the partisan. Now, the mistaken idea is seen. No man can afford to fight members of his own party supposing them to be enemies. Sherman's version of the Garfield nomination may or may not be a true reflection of that time, but it will react on the narrator. Sherman has evidently been in a pet ever since that incident and now that people know it, they have much less esteem for him. We thought him incapable of harboring the small passion.

A swagger tone is breathed by most the English papers commenting on Venezuelan affairs. There is, however, one exception—the London Daily News. It seems to have a true conception of the situation when it remarks: "It is little credit to diplomacy that the Venezuelan affair should be so long unsettled. In 1835, the Royal Geographical Society, of London, sent Robert Hermann Schomburgk, a celebrated German traveler, into Guiana on an exploring expedition. This savant, without the authority of government and none of the responsibilities of office resting on him, returned, after itinerating through the uninhabited wilds of Guiana, and reported that the boundaries of the country lay along certain water courses, then across the hills to another ravine, and so on,

THE EAGLE AND THE LION.

Some Anglo Saxons have fondly dreamed of the time when the English speaking people are to be the dominating power in the world. They have even prophesied that such will be, and not many ages hence. The vision is alluring. There are two strong, English speaking nations now in existence. Which shall be the power? Will it be arrogant England, or, as they dub us, boasting America? There is going to be a struggle for leadership, unless we tamely submit.

The United States ought to be the one power in the western continent, but to be that we must do more than quote the Monroe doctrine. The struggle is to come, and it might as well be sure as later. It will cost, to be sure, but the victory will be worth something. It will give stability to our southern neighbors and a confidence that would turn trade this way.

It is not our policy to meddle with old world politics, nor American, either, but it is our business to establish and maintain an influence throughout the American continent. Lord Salisbury may assert over and over that England was a power in America before the United States, but he must also be made to realize that his country has met with losses and is liable to meet with more. England calls herself a strong nation. She is powerful on the sea, but her army cannot compare with ours. In truth, England is a weak nation, but she does not know it. It is the duty, and ought to be the policy of the United States to teach her that fact.

THE MORMONS AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

In its long history seldom has any action of the democratic party been found worthy of commendation, but the address of the Utah democracy issued the first of the week is as strong a document and as patriotic as has ever been given to the public. The Mormon church has been interfering with the candidates before the people in that territory. The democratic party takes exceptions. It does not fight its political opponents, but it does attack the church. The political axioms with which the address concludes are so healthy that they are here given in full for information and adoption:

We declare the truth to be:

"That man may worship his Maker as his conscience dictates.

"That no church or political body has the right to interfere with this great privilege.

"That man's allegiance politically is to his country.

"That no church, ecclesiastical body nor spiritual adviser should encroach upon the political rights of the individual.

"That in a free country no man nor body of men can, with safety to the state, use the name or power of any religious sect or society to influence or control the elective franchise.

"That a trust is imposed upon each citizen in a free country to act politically upon his own judgment and absolutely free from control or dictation, ecclesiastical or otherwise.

"That no political party can be required to obtain the consent of any church or the leader thereof before selecting its candidate for public office.

"That no citizen, by reason of his association with any church, can be absolved from his duty to the state, either in times of war or of peace, without the consent of the state.

"That all men should be, and of right are, free to think, free to act, free to speak and free to vote, without fear, molestation, intimidation or undue influence.

"Thus, believing designing men have seized upon the cloak of religion to hide from view their nefarious designs, and, while appealing to man's spiritual faith, have sought to direct his political action for selfish ends, the democratic party, since its organization, has denounced such a course. It has declared in the past and it declares now for every man's political freedom, whatever may be the governmental views of those who guide his spiritual welfare.

"We, therefore, in the most solemn manner, say that we will not be dictated to, interfered with or hindered in our political duties by those selected to minister the consolation of the gospel.

"The people, being sovereign in this free land, to the people we make our appeal. The church being the source of man's religion, to the church we appeal when we desire to with regard to matters affecting the conscience."

VENEZUELA AND ENGLAND.

Since 1803, England has had undisputed possession of territory on the mainland of South America, known as British Guiana.

The other provinces of Guiana are known as French and Dutch. The English province is in the extreme west part of the country, having for its western neighbor the republic of Venezuela.

While England has had possession of the colony since 1803, the boundaries have never been fixed. In 1835, the Royal Geographical Society, of London, sent Robert Hermann Schomburgk, a celebrated German traveler, into Guiana on an exploring expedition.

This savant, without the authority of government and none of the responsibilities of office resting on him, returned, after itinerating through the uninhabited wilds of Guiana, and reported that the boundaries of the country lay along certain water courses, then across the hills to another ravine, and so on,

reaching the coast at a point accessible by water. The survey was made by a wave of the arm and ex parte.

Venezuela never conceded the Schomburgk line, and has been protesting for fifty years. England got her title from the Dutch. The Dutch had settled three plantations, which were first given to the English in 1796, but not confirmed till 1803, or perhaps, even later, 1814. The Dutch had no certain boundaries. The English could, therefore, acquire none through the Dutch. The great river in the northern part of the continent is the Orinoco, which in its lower course flows almost due east.

England claims land on the south side of this river, and towards its mouth jumps across to the north bank, so that her claim admitted no Venezuelan trade could be carried on the Orinoco without passing through British territory.

Venezuela cares not to submit to this humiliation. The dispute commenced two score or more years ago, even as far back as the Schomburgk report, has been growing more fierce till diplomatic relations were broken of a few years ago.

A province of British Guiana on the river named Cuyuni. A few Venezuelan families lived on the right bank of the stream. July 5th last, a squad of Venezuelan soldiers visited them for the purpose of celebrating a national holiday. The British visited this as a political significance and commenced building a station—practically a fort—to be occupied by police or a semi-military detachment.

This done, the Venezuelans sent a military force and arrested the peace officers and held them prisoners for several days. Now, England demands an apology and an indemnity. Venezuela replies that before the demand can be made, the boundary must be settled, for if Venezuela's claim be established then her soldiers did right, and England's dignity has not been compromised.

England fears the United States, and is endeavoring to make it appear that her national honor has been outraged by the summary expulsion of her representative, although the latter was only a humble consular agent.

The United States consented to stand aloof on this occasion, on the theory that the nation had a right to redress an insult. But in the Uruman affair, it cannot be maintained for an instant that the British government has the right to demand redress for the arrest of its officials unless it shall be first established that they were within British territory, and nothing but an agreement, amicable or enforced, upon the exact location of the boundary line can settle this point.

NEW RULES.

The State Board of Horticulture have amended its rules touching nursery stock as follows:

Rule 14. This rule is hereby changed and made to read as follows:

The fee for the inspection of apple, pear, plum, peach, nectarine, prune, cherry, apricot, nut-bearing trees, and all other trees, shrubs or plants, shall be as follows:

Thirty cents per hour, including the time from leaving home, inspection, and return home of the inspector, and actual traveling and other expenses.

When nursery stock, trees or plants are found to be infested with insect pests or diseases, a charge of 50 per cent, will be added to the foregoing rates to pay expenses of the quarantine officer for supervising disinfection and subsequent inspection.

On all fruits, the fee for inspection shall be one dollar on any sum up to 35 dollars, and two dollars on any sum over that amount, and five dollars for car-load lot.

Inspection fee must be paid in all cases before certificate is granted.

Rule 15. All persons growing nursery stock, trees and plants for sale or to be offered for sale, are hereby required to report to the commissioner of the district in which said nursery stock, trees or plants are grown, for inspection, during the months of September, October or November of each and every year, and the commissioner of such district, or his duly appointed deputy, shall inspect such nursery stock, trees or plants, prior to shipment and delivery.

When said nursery stock, trees or plants are found by said inspecting officer to be worthy of a certificate sitting forth the freedom of such nursery trees or plants from live injurious insect pests, their egg larvae, pupae or fungus diseases, the said inspecting officer shall then issue to the owner or owners of said nursery stock, trees or plants, a certificate of inspection.

The condition under which this certificate is granted is, that the party or parties receiving such certificate shall be compelled to disinfect by fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas, as described in rule 8, all apple trees or other stock grown on apple roots, after lifting the same and before delivery to purchaser or carrier; and in case said fumigation is neglected, said certificate of inspection shall be void and of no effect.

The fees for inspection of nursery stock, trees or plants and issuing a certificate therefor, shall be three dollars and actual expenses per day and must be paid by the party or parties before said certificate is granted.

All fees so collected shall be reported at the regular meeting of this board; and no member of the board

while engaged in inspection for which fees may be collected, shall charge the pro dem allowed by law.

Passed at a meeting of the State Board of Horticulture, at Salem, October 15th, A. D. 1885.

J. R. CARDWELL,
Attest: JOHN MINTO, President.
Secretary.

WHEN AND HOW TO CULTIVATE ORCHARDS.

Mr. Editor: In the Oregonian, of October 15th, there is a lengthy report from Mr. Dorsch, on the cultivation of the various fruits for this Oregon, and especially the Willamette valley, is famous. This report, while full of valuable suggestions to the fruit raisers in Oregon, in my opinion, contains a serious error, at least, with reference to the time of the year in which the deep plowing in a growing orchard should be done.

Mr. Dorsch recommends that, such work should be done in the spring. There are many things to consider in connection with the cultivation of fruit trees.

In the first place, proper cultivation is essential to the growth of healthy trees and the production of first-class fruit. The question of cheapness will, if the work is efficient, always recommend any plan proposed. Admitting this fact, I think that thoroughly stirring the soil at the proper season will always be the most available mode of cultivation. If mulching were not so expensive as to prevent a reliance on it to secure the desired object, a thrifty steady growth, the best results would be secured by its general use. The plow, cultivator and harrow will, however, always be the main reliance when the desire shall be to secure the best results with the least outlay in growing any crop, whether it be grain, vegetables or fruit. Now, the all-important point is to do your work at the right time; and, though the old saying, with regard to pruning fruit trees, to prune when your knife is sharp, may be good advice, it will only hold good when pruning the tops of your trees. The roots require different treatment, and for obvious reasons. Timber, fruit trees included, makes a growth twice each year; which is evidenced by the flow of sap twice each year—called spring and fall growth. The division between these growths is marked by the formation of the terminal buds. The exact time varies—sometimes late and sometimes early—depending much on the season, but more on the manner of cultivation. If the spring growth is heavy, the fall growth will be light, and vice versa. Trees are always more healthy that make a strong, vigorous growth in the spring rather than in the fall. The wood is first matured before the first heavy frost comes, and the danger of black spots on the body and principal branches is avoided. If the spring growth is light by reason of the manner of cultivation, the fall growth will, in all cases where the soil is thoroughly cultivated, scarcely have matured sufficiently to stand even the mild Oregon frosts. It is commonly said of trees in Oregon, suffering under one kind of blight, that they have winter killed. When the disease shows, which is usually early in the spring, on examination it will be found that the immature wood, of late growth of the preceding year is a dark yellow or black color, showing the effect of the first freeze in the fall. There is a difficulty in the sap rising and in black spots on the bark, and often it separates entirely from the wood. It being conceded that a vigorous spring growth is desirable, and my own experience and observation fully satisfies me of the fact, the only question worth considering is how shall this desired object be secured.

Were a customer to inquire of Mr. Dorsch, or any other experienced nurseryman, as to the proper season in which to set out his orchard, I venture to say that in nine cases out of ten the advice given would be, (supposing the ground was properly prepared) to plant in the fall; and the reason given, if any, would be that the rootlets would have ample time before spring to be in a condition to supply the tree with the necessary ingredients to ensure a strong, vigorous growth in the early spring and summer. All will agree that it takes some considerable time for these rootlets, on which the growth of a tree depends, to be in a condition to assimilate that growth by drawing the essential ingredients from the surrounding soil. If your orchard is plowed in the fall, your roots, that are unavoidably broken and badly wounded will have ample time to apply these necessary rootlets or feeders, and a vigorous growth in the spring and early summer months will be the result. But, if plowed in the spring, these feeders will amount to but little until the summer is over, or far advanced, and whatever growth is made will be in the last summer or early fall months, and the more vigorous the growth, the worse will be the condition a tree will be in to resist the early freezing weather which is occasionally felt in Oregon.

Let the plowing or deep cultivation be done in the fall. In the spring cultivate the surface thoroughly with cultivator, harrow and roller, which you will always do if properly impressed with the facts hereinbefore stated, that a strong spring growth is what is desirable, not only for the tree but for the growing fruit, the quality of which greatly depends on the thrifty condition of the tree during the early summer months.

Another objection to deep plowing in the spring (and without deep plowing good cultivation can not be expected) is that its immediate effect, by checking the early flow of sap, so materially weakens the setting of

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

the fruit and its growth in its earliest stage.

I believe a careful examination of this subject is of vital importance to the fruit growing interest of Oregon, and if this communication shall encourage such examination, my object in writing it will be fully secured.

THOS. D. HUMPHREYS.

OVER THE STATE.

A hunting party, near Alsea, recently killed five elk and six deer.

A telephone line is building between LaGrande and Union, in Union county.

McMinnville holds a city election a week from next Monday. One ticket has already been nominated, and another caucus is to be held.

Boyd postoffice will soon be known as the town of Boyd, since it has been laid off in town lots and several new residences are being built.

From The Dalles stockyard, Monday, were shipped 236 head of Cronk county beef cattle. They were sent to Portland, Seattle and Tacoma.

About 1,000 downy crawfish are being shipped every week from the five-mile slough just above Westport to the markets of Portland, San Francisco and Chicago.

Forest fires up the North Santiam, near Gates, have been doing considerable damage. The house of Mr. Hodges was burned, also a barn and fencing of other settlers.

Oregon stands sixth in the list of gold-producing states, and the development of new properties since the publication of the last report will probably advance her to fifth place.

The Dalles is to have an exhibition of thoroughbred poultry. The exhibit will consist of a fine line of poultry, fancy pigeons, golden, silver and Mongolian pheasants and other pet stock.

The new church building of the Christian church, in Brownsville, was dedicated last week. The church, as it now stands, represents an outlay of \$3,500, besides many untold days of hard labor by the pastor and a few of the members.

John Scott, who broke out of the Canyon City jail and was recaptured, tried to excuse his act to Judge Clifford on the ground that he had a great longing for potatoes, and that when he wanted potatoes he had to have them, if he broke jail to get them. Judge Clifford turned a deaf ear to John's excuse.

The fine weather this fall, according to M. J. Anderson, of Dufur, has caused the spring laying of grasshopper eggs to hatch. He says that from the number of little hoppers in that part of the world, every egg must have been hatched. The fall frost will lay them low, and there will be fewer of their kind next year.

The Palouse country, in Washington, that was so badly hit two years ago, and again in 1894, is in a better position this year. About 800,000 bushels of wheat have been housed, all in fine condition. About 150,000 bushels of this have been sold, and a firm market for the remainder is assured, though the price is low. The yield averaged twenty-eight bushels to the acre.

Herman Robe, who is teaching school near James R. Templeton's farm, near Brownsville, made a curious find on Mr. Templeton's ranch the other day. It was nothing more nor less than a portion of an elephant's tusk, a tooth, other particles of bones, an Indian knife, made of flint, and an Indian spear. There can be no doubt as to these bones being those of an elephant, and from the fact that the red man's weapons were found it seems to indicate the fact that way back in some prehistoric day this monstrous animal swallowed a sav- age, from the effects of which he soon succumbed, says the Brownsville Times.

It will be remembered that there was much excitement through the whole state, about three years ago, over the disappearance of little Alma Miller from her father's home in Union county. At the time, it was charged that she was stolen by a camp of gypsies, then tramping through that county. The following news paragraph, while not entirely satisfying, is probably as near the facts as will be reached. The item reads: "The upper jawbone of a child has been found about 40 rods from the spot where the skull, thought to be that of Alma Miller, was picked up a few days ago. The jawbone contains two teeth, which had just started from the jaw, and the doctor who examined it says they're years old. This was the age of Alma Miller, and is regarded as conclusive evidence that she died in the brush there. However, the doctors in LaGrande, who have examined the skull, claim it is that of a child from 10 to 14 years old. All agree that the skull and jawbone are those of a white child. Mr. Miller, the father of the lost girl, is still of the opinion that his child was stolen by gypsies. He thinks she died while in their hands, and was returned to the place where the bones are being found." A thorough search for other bones of the skeleton will be made next Sunday by the father and his neighbors.

SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, in favor of Edward Constable, deceased, and sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described real property, to-wit: Lot No. 3 of Block 1, situated in Washington County, Oregon, and containing 1.12 acre, more or less, and for the further sale of \$225.00, cash, and for the further sale of \$250.00, cash, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 17th day of July, 1893, and \$250.00, attorney's fees, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue of said execution, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said county, do hereby sell the above described real property, to-wit: Lot No. 3 of Block 1, situated in Washington County, Oregon, and containing 1.12 acre, more or less, and for the further sale of \$225.00, cash, and for the further sale of \$250.00, cash, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 17th day of July, 1893, and \$250.00, attorney's fees, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

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