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Independent and Oregonian
ONE YEAR FOR
Two Dollars.

Hillsboro Independent.

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Vol. XXIII. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3 1896. No. 32.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor.....Wm. P. Lord
Secretary of State.....Harrison H. Kincaid
Treasurer.....Phillip McDaniel
Sup. Public Instruction.....J. M. Lewis
State Printer.....W. H. Leeds
State Engineer.....Chas. E. Walcott
Supreme Court.....J. S. Beas
Judge Fifth District.....F. A. Moore
Attorney Fifth District.....W. A. McElhin

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Judge.....R. P. Cornelius
Commissioners.....D. H. Rosander
T. G. Todd
R. B. Goodin
H. P. Ford
Recorder.....F. L. McDaniel
Assessor.....J. W. Suppington
Treasurer.....George H. Wilcox
School Superintendent.....W. A. Bond
Surveyor.....L. E. Wilkes
Coroner.....W. D. Wood

CITY OFFICERS.
S. B. Hinton, Mayor
E. C. Brown, City Clerk
F. J. Bailey, City Engineer
J. H. Hest, City Treasurer
J. P. Tamsie, City Recorder
D. W. Dobbin, City Assessor
J. W. Peterson, City School Superintendent
W. Richmond, City Marshal
J. I. Knight, City Justice of Peace

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.
The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:
Glencoe, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 11:20 a. m.
Going South, 8:30 a. m.
Going to Portland and way-offices, 6:45 a. m. and 4 p. m.
For Farmington and Laurel, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10:30 a. m.

OREGON CITY LAND OFFICE.
Robert A. Miller, Register
Peter Fugate, Receiver

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Corner Main and Fifth streets. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening, Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday at 6:30 p. m.
CORNELIUS CHURCH.—Services first and third Sunday at 7 p. m.; second and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Preaching at Glencoe on first and third Sunday of each month at 11 a. m. D. S. Wiest, Pastor.
EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Corner 1st and 5th streets. Preaching every Sunday evening at 8 p. m.; second and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Teachers meeting every Sunday evening. H. L. Pratt, pastor.
FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—R. L. Sheller, pastor. Sabbath and First. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8:00 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday, 7:00 p. m.
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HILLSBORO.—Corner Third and 5th streets. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8:00 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday, 7:00 p. m.
A. O. U. W.
HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W.—Meets every first and third Friday evening in the month.
J. H. BAUGHMAN, M. W.
J. L. KNIGHT, Recorder.
HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 17, I. O. G. T.—Meets in Grange Hall every Saturday evening. Alljourning members in good standing are invited to visit with the lodge.
JAMES ADAMS, C. T.
W. H. GABLE, Secretary.
Daughters of Rebekah.
HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO. 54, I. O. O. F.—Meets in Odd Fellows Hall every Saturday evening.
MRS. NATALIE K. REBEK, Sec'y.
F. O. O. F.
HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73.—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month.
Hess, Schenckel, Master.
ANNIE LEMER, Sec.
I. O. O. F.
MONTEZUMA LODGE NO. 50.—Meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock in I. O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome.
J. L. KNIGHT, N. G.
D. M. C. GABLE, Sec'y.
Y. P. S. C. E.
MEETS every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. You are cordially invited to attend its meetings.
MINTIE HUMPHREYS, Pres't.
M. E. CHURCH.—H. P. Webb, pastor and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. League meeting every Sunday at 6:30 p. m. General prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Leaders' and Steward's meeting the second Tuesday evening of each month.
Bathhouse Sisters.
PHOENIX TEMPLE NO. 30, R. S.—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in each month at 7:30 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall.
ELIZA IMBRIE, M. of R. and C.
ALMA MORRIS, M. E. C.
K. of P.
PHOENIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. OF P.—Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcomed to lodge meetings.
D. W. DOBBINS, C. C.
W. J. PARLOW, K. of R. & S.
A. F. and A. M.
TUALITY LODGE NO. 6, A. F. & A. M.—Meets every Saturday night on or after first moon of each month.
TUALITY PLAINS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Regular preaching, Sundays, 11 o'clock A. M.; Sunday school, 10 o'clock A. M.
W. H. DIERDORFF, Pastor.
K. O. T. E.
VIOLA TENT, NO. 18, K. O. T. E.—Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, on second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month.
BENTON BOWMAN, R. N.
WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT NO. 29, I. O. O. F.—Meets on first and third Thursdays of each month.
E. R. GEORGE, Sec'y.
Dr. Witt's Little Early Risers for biliousness, indigestion, constipation. A small pill, a prompt cure. W. E. Brock.

Better Than Pills

Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

THE KING OF LIVER MEDICINES.
"I have used your Simmons Liver Regulator and can conscientiously say it is the king of all liver medicines. I consider it a medicine which in itself is a cure. W. JACOBSON, Tacoma, Washington."

EVERY PACKAGE HAS THE Z STAMP IN RED ON WRAPPER

NORTH PACIFIC CLAY WORKS.

DRAIN TILE
Capacities 6 to 14
Orders Solicited.

JAS. H. SEWELL, Hillsboro, Oregon.

Extraordinary!

The regular subscription price of THE Independent is \$1.50. And the regular subscription price of THE Oregonian is \$1.50. Any one subscribing for THE Independent and paying one year in advance can get both THE Independent and THE Oregonian one year for \$2.00. All old subscribers paying their subscriptions for one year in advance will be entitled to the same offer.

HILLSBORO PUBLISHING COMPANY

Advertising notices.
The reward of the faithful advertiser is certain.
"Many men, many minds." Many ads, in many publications, many buyers.
The name and quality of goods can be advertised so as to be "more lasting than brass."
Make your ads, speak the truth boldly, and the people will appreciate your frankness and respond.
"From nothing (in the leading publications) nothing comes." From something, however, results are sure to come.
"May his fame endure forever!"—the advertiser who advertises with sensible copy that appeals to the sense of the people.
Unfortunate Selection.
"We are convinced," wrote the editor of the Ladies' Home Journal in the January Journal: "As a substitute for a college education, where it is a matter of choice, I am not so sure, since so much depends upon the man. To one man a good course of reading, wisely chosen and followed, would be infinitely more helpful than a college education, while in the case of another man just the reverse would be true. Some men absorb information more readily and retain it better under self-training, while others need the compulsory force of teaching to impress things upon the mind. But where a college education is, for some reason, not accessible, and a substitute must be found, then a course of reading is unquestionably good—none better in fact."
With respect to the inquiry concerning a preparation to enter the field of fiction, Mr. Bok considers it difficult to answer, "since so much depends upon the particular field of historical fiction desired. However, the best reply, perhaps, is that which suggests the reading of a number of the best novels dealing with successive periods of English history from Saxon times to the early part of the present century. A selection may be made from the novels treating of different historical periods severally of France, Germany, Spain, Italy and other countries of Europe and America. The field is almost limitless, but I have begun with the history of England, as containing the direct sources of American history which need to be grasped before one can fairly understand the beginnings and progress of our own national life."
For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Bile Beans. It never fails to cure. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.
A Blind Man at a Play.
Seldom does a blind man see a play. One often hears of sightless persons attending concerts and the like. But the blind actor, W. H. Pope, went to the Standard Theater in New York, where The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown is running, the other night, and practically saw the play. The Press tells how he did it: He was acquainted with the names of all the company. He knows the line of work in which almost every actor or actress of any note engages, and while he has not seen any of them, he has his own idea to fit each name. When the play began, the boy told him what was being done. He spoke quietly and distinctly none of those around him. He explained in detail just what action was taking place, but repeated none of the lines. He described what the actors and actresses were doing and how they were dressed. He grasped all the ridiculous situations as quickly as any one in the audience, and his hearty laughter told more plainly than words that he enjoyed it fully. In the last act, when Miss Brown makes her escape and leads the police a chase over hedges, ditches and muddy roads, the sightless gentleman laughed and applauded as vociferously as any of those who could see.—Buffalo Express.
Catarth cured, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarth Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal injector free. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.
Inviting the Wrong Man.
Among the amusing adventures which Mr. Sals had with eminent men was this pleasant misunderstanding with Joe Jefferson, as told in his memoirs: One Saturday I saw an advertisement in the papers stating that on the ensuing Monday Mr. Jefferson was to make his appearance at the Adelphi theater in Dign Boucicault's strikingly romantic Rip Van Winkle. It seemed to me that I had often met Mr. Jefferson in society in New York, and that we had been on friendly terms; so I wrote him at once at the Charing Cross Hotel as follows: "Dear Old Hoss—Pork and beans to-morrow at 7. Come on." The letter was duly sent to the hotel; but early on Sunday morning the terrible truth broke upon my mind that the actor who had been so friendly to me in New York was not named Jefferson, but had an entirely different appellation, and that I did not know Mr. Joseph Jefferson from the man in the moon. How the astounding aberration had come about I can not tell. I passed the day in moody perturbation. At 7:30 p. m., I and behold, Mr. Joseph Jefferson in full evening dress duly made his appearance. "I wasn't going to miss a good chance," he said, as he took his seat at our humble board, and we spent a delightful evening.
"Ask your physician, your druggist and your friends about Shiloh's Cure for Consumption. They will recommend it. For sale by the Delta Drug Store."
The American people have a calm confidence in their military strength. It is not based on vast standing armies, but on a knowledge of what they have done in past emergencies. They were not trained for war in 1861, yet within the next four years carried through the most deadly conflict of modern times. They are a peaceful people, preferring arbitration if it is possible. When arbitration is rejected, as it has been by Lord Salisbury, they know their duty, and will never surrender their honor.—Globe-Democrat.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.
Ex-President Harrison's paper in January Ladies' Home Journal of "This Country of Ours" series, treats comprehensively of the constitution, and its application and operation, defining the instrument, its scope and limitations, clearly. "The word 'Constitution,'" he writes, "as used among us, implies a written instrument; but in England it is used to describe a government system or organization made up of charters—as the Magna Charta—the general Acts of Parliament, and a body of long-established legal usages or customs. These are not compiled in any single instrument—as with us, but are to be sought in many places."
"The common American usage, in making a state constitution, is to elect, by a popular vote, delegates to a convention, whose duty it is to prepare a plan of government. When the delegates have agreed and have properly certified the instrument it is submitted to a direct vote of the people, and each voter casts a ballot 'For the Constitution' or 'Against the Constitution.' If a majority vote for the constitution it then becomes the paramount law of the state. The legislature does not make the constitution; the constitution makes the legislature. The American idea is that constitutions proceed from the people, in the exercise of their natural right of self-government, and can only be amended or superseded by the people. Whatever one legislature or congress enacts the next one may repeal, but neither can repeal or infringe a constitutional provision."
"The delegates to the convention that framed the constitution of the United States were not, however, chosen by a popular vote in the states, but by the legislatures. Nor was the question of the adoption of the constitution submitted in the states to a direct popular vote."
There have been fifteen amendments to the constitution adopted. Ten of these were proposed to the legislatures of the states by the first congress, and ratified. The other five amendments have, in like manner, been submitted by congress to the state legislatures for ratification—conventions in the states not having been used in any case. It will be noticed, also, that the vote upon the adoption of the constitution, and upon amendments thereto, is by states—each state, without regard to its population, having one vote. But while these provisions make the popular control less direct than is usual in the states, and necessarily recognize the states in the process of making and amending the constitution, the idea that constitutions proceed from the people is not lost."

THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.
The response to President Cleveland's vigorous and straightforward assertion of the Monroe doctrine in the Venezuela case was prompt, general and enthusiastic. In a certain sense, the message was a surprise, but it was not that form of the unexpected which confuses the public mind and provokes discord and controversy. The people were prepared for it, and it suited their mood of thought and feeling upon the subject. It aroused their spirit as American citizens like a match touched to gunpowder. In an instant, all divisions in the way of political opinion and association were suspended and forgotten, and the sentiment of patriotism took possession of the situation. Republicans and democrats alike ceased their party badges and ceased to recognize any emblem but the flag of the country. Congress did not stop to discuss the matter or to observe unnecessary parliamentary formalities, but brushed aside all minor circumstances and went directly to the main point of endorsing the message and giving notice of unanimous resolution to stand by it without compromise or equivocation. There were those, to be sure, who suggested the propriety of a little more deliberation in an affair of so much importance, but they did not press that view very strongly, and it readily passed out of sight in obedience to the prevailing idea that nothing should be done that could be construed as implying the least doubt about the determination to resist the claims of England at all hazards.
It has seldom, if ever, before happened in our history that a proposition involving the possibility of war has been so quickly accepted and applauded by all parties and all classes. There is something very inspiring in such a demonstration, and the significance of it is not to be mistaken. It means that the spirit of the people, which is the strength of republican government, can be depended upon to manifest itself in a spontaneous and decisive way when any vital principle or interest of our political system is menaced by another nation. This potent force is not strikingly in evidence when the conditions are pacific and things are moving smoothly; but the moment that a threat is made against the institutions or the rights of the country as a country, it becomes a vivid and tremendous fact.
We have our domestic disputes and antagonisms which keep our politics in a state of constant agitation, and sometimes seem to render common devotion to any cause an impossibility; but these distractions vanish like wreaths of smoke as soon as an occasion comes for giving patriotism the right of way. The first faint sign of a purpose on the part of any other nation to do us a wrong is sufficient to arouse this spirit of general loyalty and to subordinate all else to the supreme duty of citizenship which includes the readiness to shoulder a gun and go to war.
There is a love of peace in the American heart, but not the kind of peace that must be purchased by permitting our security to be endangered or our interests to be invaded. Our people know by repeated experience that war is a monstrous calamity, but they also know that there are worse things than war, and that the worst of them is submission to imposition and encroachment in order to avoid war. They prefer an amicable adjustment of all difficulties with foreign nations, but when this method of settlement is scorned by the other side, they do not hesitate to try the case according to the bloody metaphysics of battle. This is what we mean when we speak of the spirit of the people. It is a martial spirit in the sense that it would rather fight than yield an inch of the ground that it believes to be just and fair and essential to the safety and welfare of the country. The fact that it remains undemonstrative as a general thing is not to be taken as an indication of its decadence or lukewarmness, and the nation that makes a mistake of this kind is sure to pay dearly for it. Such is the lesson of the present evolution of war sentiment in the United States. The people are not simply given over to a passing influence of excitement. They are moved by an impulse of patriotism that is fundamental and invincible; and if England is wise, she will not fail to see that her best policy is to avoid rather than to invite the test of military collision.—Globe-Democrat.

CONGRESS AS A MIMIC SHOW.
Practically there was no union of the states, and certainly nothing that could be called a national government until the constitution was adopted in 1789, writes Ex-President Harrison in January Ladies' Home Journal. Before that we had a congress consisting of a single body of delegates. All votes were taken by states—a majority of the delegates from the state casting the vote of the state. There was no senate, no president nor any separate executive department, and practically no judiciary. The congress, either by the whole body or by committees, performed the necessary executive functions, commissioned officers, raised and disbursed revenue, conducted our diplomacy, audited accounts and exercised certain judicial functions. It was a weak attempt to organize a government, but it answered so long as the common peril of British subjugation lasted. When that threat was withdrawn by the peace of 1783, the selfishness and jealousies of the states became intense and threatened to snap the feeble bonds that held the states in union. The congress became the laughing-stock of the country, and the best men shunned it. It had contracted debts in the prosecution of the war, and the states neglected or refusing to pay their quotas, congress was protested and dishonored, for it had no power to lay and collect taxes. It had made commercial treaties with foreign powers, and the states refused to allow in their ports the privileges guaranteed by the treaties. Congress was a mimic show, the butt of jealousy and ridicule. Great things were demanded of men who could do nothing.
Each state made its own tariff law. If one, with a view to raising money to pay its pressing debts, fixed a high rate on foreign goods imported, another would adopt a lower rate to attract commerce to its ports. It was hence impossible for the states to make a beneficial use of the power to levy duties on foreign goods. And besides, commerce between the states was hindered and bad blood engendered by duties levied by one state on goods coming from another. New York laid a duty on firewood coming down the sound from Connecticut, and upon garden truck crossing the river from Jersey. Out of these and many like things grew the conviction in the minds of our statesmen and people that "a more perfect union" was necessary; that we must have a national government, to which should be entrusted all those general powers affecting especially our relations with foreign countries, and the relations of the states with each other, and including such as were necessary to the general defense and welfare.
Constipation causes more than half the ills of women. Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant cure for constipation. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

THE ABOTT KISS.
In January, 1890, Emma Abbott played a week's engagement in Kansas City. One night she gave Paul and Virginia. William Castle was the tenor. In Paul occurs a kissing scene, and the manner in which Emma passed through the ordeal delighted the heart of Eugene Field so much that the following Sunday, as a part of a four-column tribute to the singer, appeared this expansive description: "Aha, that kiss—that long, low, languishing, limpid, liquid, lingering kiss! 'T was not a tender kiss, for a studied kiss, nor an artistic kiss, nor a fervent kiss, nor a boisterous kiss, nor a paroxysmal kiss, nor a nervous kiss, nor a fraternal kiss, nor a gingerly kiss, nor a diffident kiss, nor a pop-gun kiss—'T was a calm, holy, ecstatic outbreathing of two fond and trusting hearts, an intermingling of two gentle souls sanctified by love, a communion of the intangible by tangible means, a blending of earth with heaven, in which the latter had a manifest preponderance. 'T was such a kiss as Troilus, stealing by night into Trojan camp, might have breathed on Cressida's maiden lip, to the melody of the joyful nightingale that sung of love and in the sheen of the round, red moon and the stars that see but never tell."
Don't Let Strangers Kiss The Baby.
"Your baby is the most lovely that was ever born," writes Isabel A. Mallon in January Ladies' Home Journal, "but do not let strangers, in their desire to express their admiration of it, kiss the little lips that cannot object, or clasp tightly in their arms the little body that is, as yet, so tender. So many little ones are injured by promiscuous kissing that the wise mother tells the nurse that once she knows that outsiders are permitted to kiss the baby her discharge without a reference will promptly follow. Hardhearted! No, indeed. Nurse must consider, first of all, her charge, even if, to the rest of the world, she is unwilling to display the baby entrusted to her care."
Karl's Clover Root Tea is a sure cure for headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.
Tackling a Philosopher.
In reply to the request for assistance, the professor said: "If I could help you, I could not help helping you. It is because I can't not help you that I can not help refusing you."
The mendicant darted around the corner with terror in his eye and cries of "Help!" in his mouth.

OVER THE STATE.
The rain storm of last Wednesday week and the following Thursday was particularly heavy at Oregon City.
The Marion County Record, which has been published at Silverton, is to be removed to Aumsville, south and east of Salem.
Lloyd Montgomery, the triple murderer, who is to stretch hemp January 31st, is having a gay time. His occupation is lying, fiddling, dancing and singing.
James Wood, who arrived at The Dalles, from Harney county, Christmas, with a carload of beef, says that there is a foot of snow in Harney county, but stockmen are well supplied with feed.
A coon, without a hair to cover himself with, was caught in a trap at James Cowan's camp, on North Coos river, the other day. Among the many theories advanced to explain his bare condition is one that he was singed by a stroke of lightning.
The increase in the production of oats in Oregon for the past five years, according to one authority, has been about 15 per cent. The same authority might have shown in the same connection that the demand has decreased, which will account for the low price ruling.
In referring to the new United States senators who were sworn in the other day at Washington, the New York Daily Tribune used the following language: "George W. McBride, of Oregon, who beat the patriarchal and ponderous Dolph after the latter had carried off a caucus nomination."
Better times are overtaking the Eugene, Oregon, gun factory, where a young German mechanic has invented a hammerless fowling-piece of an improved construction. A San Francisco order for 600 shotguns has been received, which will make the piece known to sportsmen. It is thought, with this introduction, orders will be placed so rapidly that a larger factory will be required.
The passengers who went to The Dalles on the Regulator last Thursday witnessed a pretty sight. When rounding a bend in the river just above Shellook point, a fine deer was seen battling with the current of the Columbia. Their first impulse was to run him down and take him captive, but his gallant effort in the water softened their hearts, and he was allowed to swim ashore on the Oregon side.
A quartz ledge, two miles above Jacksonville on Jackson creek, discovered in 1860 and worked till 815 was taken out and then abandoned because it would not pay, has been reopened and prospecting by the newer methods which it shows a value of \$40 to the ton. A new mill has been built and two other parallel ledges near by discovered. The proprietors, Beckman & Huffer, think they have a valuable property which extensive prospecting this winter is to fully demonstrate.
Miss Nellie Stevens will appeal the case of Carter v. Stevens to the supreme court. The appeal will be from Judge Lowell's decision overruling Miss Stevens' demurrer to the complaint. The appeal carries up to the supreme court merely the question as to the sufficiency of the complaint of Carter in the quo warranto proceedings. Miss Carter is the populist who was elected school superintendent in Umatilla county, in 1894, and this proceeding in the court is in relation to her right to the office.

Miss Carrie Fowle, well-known in Polk county, created quite a sensation at Lewisville last week. She and her brother have been visiting in California and had returned home. Friday night she got up at 4 o'clock in the morning and walked out to her father's home three miles away. Next night, while her father was talking to her, she stepped out; he thought for a minute or so, but not returning, search was made. But, although thirty men scoured the country all Sunday morning, it was not until Sunday evening that she was found in a canyon near by, wandering about alone. It is a strange case.—West Side.
We understand some of our young ladies have organized a new society. They pledge themselves not to marry any young man who drinks liquor, chews tobacco, smokes a pipe, cigar or cigarettes, or gambles. Some of the young men now threaten to organize another society and pledge themselves not to marry any young lady who chews gum, wears high heel shoes, paints and powders her face or indulges in tight lacing. "What will the harvest be?"—North Yamhill Record. That depends. If both hold to their resolutions, there won't be any harvest. If they both back down, and they will, the harvest will be more gum chewers and cigarette smokers.—Yamhill Independent.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the blood and gives a clear and beautiful complexion. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

THE KING CURE OVER ALL FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA

SANTAL OIL