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Hillsboro Independent.

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The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily, Gloucester, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill...

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Worship at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayers at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Worship at 8 p. m. second and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Worship at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayers at 10 a. m.

DAILY BAPTIST CHURCH OF HILLSBORO.

Worship at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayers at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

M. E. CHURCH.

Worship at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayers at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

A. O. U. W.

Hillsboro Lodge No. 61, A. O. U. W. meets every first and third Friday evening...

Daughters of Rebekah.

Hillsboro Rebekah Lodge No. 54, I. O. O. F. meets in Odd Fellows Hall every Saturday evening...

F. of H.

Hillsboro Grand, No. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month...

M. E. C. G.

Montezuma Lodge, No. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock in I. O. F. Hall...

MEETINGS

at the Christian church. You are cordially invited to attend a meeting. EDA ADAMS, Pres.

Rathbone Sisters.

Phoenicia Temple No. 10, R. S. meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in each month at 7:30 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall...

K. of P.

Phenix Lodge, No. 34, K. of P. meets in Odd Fellows Hall on Monday evening of each week...

A. F. and A. M.

Quality Lodge No. 6, A. F. and A. M. meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in full moon of each month...

O. E. S.

Tualatin Chapter, No. 31, O. E. S. meets at Masonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month...

W. C. T. U.

Hillsboro W. C. T. U. meets in the Congregational Church on the 4th Friday in each month at 3 o'clock P. M.

Tualatin Plains Presbyterian Church.

Worship at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayers at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school at 10 o'clock a. m.

V. I. O. F.

Washington Encampment No. 34, I. O. O. F. meets on first and 3rd Thursdays of each month...

GEN. BAYBROOK POST.

Meets in Odd Fellows Hall on the first and third Saturdays of each month at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

R. O. B.

Gen. Baybrook Post No. 47, W. R. C. meets in Odd Fellows Hall in Hillsboro on the 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month at 7:30 p. m.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOMAS H. TONGUE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HILLSBORO, OREGON.

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OFFICE: Central Block, Rooms 6 and 7.

BENTON BOWMAN, W. D. SMITH, Notary Public.

SMITH & BOWMAN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, HILLSBORO, OREGON.

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C. E. KIMPT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, PORTLAND, OREGON.

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R. NIXON, DENTIST, FOREST GROVE, OREGON.

Is now making teeth for \$5.00 and \$7.50 per set, best of material and workmanship. Will compare with sets costing \$25. Teeth extracted without pain. Fillings at the lowest prices. All work warranted.

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Legal papers drawn and Loans on Real Estate negotiated. Business attended to with promptness and dispatch. OFFICE: Main Street, opposite the Court House.

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All kinds of repairing on Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Work, Threshing Machines, Mowers, Feed Cutters, Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Wringers, Pumps, Saws, Scissors, Grind, and Locks made.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Awarded Gold Medal Melbourne Fair, San Francisco.

Knock Bruise THE SPOTS and watch the color fade, the soreness disappear. IT IS MAGICAL.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

From the returns received, the following statement of the complexion of the next national house of representatives is compiled:

Alabama—7 democrats, 1 populist and independent; eighth district doubtful. Arkansas—6 democrats. California—2 democrats, 3 republicans, 2 populists, probably. Colorado—2 populists and independents.

Connecticut—4 republicans. Delaware—1 democrat. Florida—2 democrats. Georgia—11 democrats. Idaho—1 populist and independent.

Illinois—2 democrats, 16 republicans; third district doubtful. Indiana—4 democrats, 8 republicans. Iowa—11 republicans.

Kansas—1 democrat, 2 republicans, 5 fusionists and populists. Kentucky—7 democrats, 4 republicans. Louisiana—5 democrats, 1 republican.

Maine—4 republicans. Maryland—6 republicans. Massachusetts—1 democrat, 11 republicans. Michigan—2 democrats, 10 republicans.

Minnesota—7 republicans. Mississippi—7 democrats. Missouri—12 democrats, 3 republicans. Montana—1 populist and independent.

Nebraska—4 democrats, 2 republicans. Nevada—1 populist and independent. New Mexico—1 democrat.

New Hampshire—2 republicans. New Jersey—8 republicans. New York—5 democrats, 29 republicans.

North Carolina—2 democrats, 2 republicans, 5 populists and independents. North Dakota—1 republican.

Ohio—5 democrats (some endorsed by the populists), 14 republicans; first and twelfth districts doubtful. Oregon—2 republicans.

Pennsylvania—3 democrats, 27 republicans. Rhode Island—2 republicans. South Carolina—6 democrats. South Dakota—Returns incomplete.

Tennessee—6 democrats, 3 republicans; tenth district doubtful. Texas—10 democrats; fourth, seventh and tenth districts incomplete. Utah—1 populist and independent.

Wyoming—1 republican. Vermont—2 republicans. Virginia—8 democrats, 2 republicans. Washington—2 fusion. West Virginia—4 republicans. Wisconsin—14 republicans.

EASTERN OREGON MIXES.

To give an idea of the extent and importance of the mining interest of Baker county, the following paragraphs are reproduced, copied from a news report dated Baker City, November 6th:

The placer season practically closed with the end of the month, as the miners all wished to finish their clean-ups in time to get to the nearest town the day before election. Owing to the abundance of water everywhere the clean-ups this year will be considerably in excess of the returns for the last four years.

The shipments of concentrates to the smelter is about 200 tons a month, the principal producer being the E. & E. Mines at Cracker creek, the U. C. mines at Cornucopia and the Red Boy at Granite.

The miners of the new McCulloch's fork district, where the Ibox mine is located, are now prepared to work their claims all winter. It is the opinion of those who have visited the region that it will take rank with the E. & E. and Granite districts next season as a producer.

The Grant Company of Salt Lake, has cleaned and enlarged eight miles of old ditch, and built four miles of new ditch this fall. The main ditch has a width of six feet on the bottom. This water will be used on the Klapp placer and the north fork of the John Day.

Andy Larson has made a rich strike on Olive creek, and has shipped in supplies so as to work all winter.

The U. C. mines, as the Union Company Company properties are called, are already the most extensively developed and best-equipped mines tributary to this city. Owing to the exceptional steepness of the Eagle mountain, the company has already been able to uncover the ledge at the 1000-foot level. The 20-stamp mill is equipped with eight concentrators and two sets of slum tables. Mine and mill are lighted by electricity. A new 275-horse-

power air-compressing plant is now building, so as to do the drilling with machine drills. About 50 tons of ore a day are sent to the mill by a gravity tram.

The U. C. Company has bonds on the Red Boy, which has a 12-foot vein and over 10,000 feet of development work. The same company has a bond also on the Last Chance mine which shows a four-foot vein.

The White Elephant mine is developed by a 400-foot tunnel and a 75-foot shaft, and shows ore running about \$8, free milling, and \$130 in concentrates.

The Queen mine realized \$85 per ton on its shipment of concentrates. The lode is developed by two 100-foot shafts and a tunnel 350 feet long.

The Simmons group of five claims is bonded to Eastern capitalists, as is the Comet group, belonging to Senor & Booles.

A minor who has been testing the black sands of the Snake river published an article recently to the effect that the so-called black sands are really nearly all sulphurets, and that the gold is not free. It may be true that in his particular locality there is a large percentage of sulphurets but the statement will surprise the chemists and assayers who have experimented for years on the well-known sands of the Snake.

The White Swan mill started up this week, after its long two years' rest.

Soap, Foam!!! De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is an antiseptic, soothing and healing application for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, etc., and cures piles like magic. It instantly stops pain. W. E. Brock.

A compound that makes your hands rough will rot clothes. Try Soap Foam.

Speed and safety are the watchwords of the age. One Minute Cough Cure acts speedily, safely and never fails. Asthma, bronchitis, coughs and colds are cured by it. W. E. Brock.

Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal injector free. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Tetter, eczema and all similar skin troubles are cured by the use of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It soothes at once and restores the tissues to their natural condition, and never fails to cure piles. W. E. Brock.

Pure blood means good health. De Witt's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, cures eruptions, eczema, scrofula and all diseases arising from impure blood. W. E. Brock.

"My baby had erup and was saved by Shiloh's Cure," writes Mrs. J. B. Martin, of Huntsville, Ala. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

A hacking cough is not only annoying to others, but is dangerous to the person who has it. One Minute Cough Cure will quickly put an end to it. W. E. Brock.

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

Mrs. L. R. Patton, Rockford, Ill., writes: "From personal experience I can recommend De Witt's Sarsaparilla a cure for impure blood and general debility." W. E. Brock.

I was nervous, tired, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tea has made me well and happy Mrs. E. B. Worden. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Many political speakers, clergymen, singers and others who use the voice excessively, rely upon One Minute Cough Cure to prevent hoarseness and laryngitis. Its value as a preventive is only equalled by its power to afford instantaneous relief. W. E. Brock.

Pills do not cure constipation. They only aggravate. Karl's Clover Root Tea gives perfect regularity of the bowels. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Chronic constipation is a painful, disagreeable and life-shortening difficulty. It deranges the system, causes sick headache, bad breath and poisons the blood. It can be readily overcome by Little Early Risers. These little pills are great regulators. W. E. Brock.

Many lives of usefulness have been cut short by neglect to break up an ordinary cold. Pneumonia, bronchitis and even consumption can be averted by the prompt use of One Minute Cough Cure. W. E. Brock.

WAMPUM—AMERICAN SHELL MONEY.

From the New York Evening Post.

The strong interest felt just now in all matters relating to money makes timely an account of the shell money that was current among our American Indians when they were first met by Europeans. The name and general use of the money beads called wampum are familiar enough, but the volume, importance and effect of it upon trade has been forgotten.

The use of a circulating medium to facilitate commerce by simplifying the awkward devices of barter is supposed to indicate a considerable advance toward civilization in the people employing it. On this score, the North American Indians ought to stand high in the list of barbarians, since they possessed an aboriginal money of recognized value, although it had no sanction other than common custom.

This money was made from sea shells, which seem to have commended themselves for this purpose to widely different peoples. A small brown cowry attained a great circulation, and is still largely used in tropical Africa, India and the South Sea Islands. It was once the coin of those regions to the exclusion of everything else, in trading with the savages, and ships going after cargoes of ivory, palm oil, sandalwood and similar products, were obliged first to provide themselves with cargoes of cowries at Zanzibar or some other port where they could be bought in large quantities.

This small shell, smooth, shining, easily perforated, and not too common, was the most suitable thing that could be found. It could not be produced artificially, or counterfeited or acquired without considerable exertion. It therefore represented an expenditure of labor on the part of its possessor, and became at once a purchasing power. Its "intrinsic value" was derived from the fact that strings of this shell were everywhere highly esteemed as ornaments, and could always be turned to good account in that way when their owner had no immediate use for them in trade.

This, in fact, is the basis of value in all the shell moneys, which were ornaments first and became a monetary currency because of their convenience and universal acceptability. This resembles the way in which gems were regarded in the middle ages, when there were no banks or means of carrying and transferring money by drafts or letters of credit. A man going upon a long journey would provide for his expenses by putting his funds into jewels, one of which he would sell whenever he needed more cash. This was the only practical method in those days of making one's wealth portable.

Among the aborigines of the cowry-using countries the shells represented approximately the purchasing power of money to-day; but when European traders began to gather them systematically where they grew, take them in ship-loads to the interior of Africa, the new Hebrides and similar regions, they increased the number in circulation so enormously and outbid one another so recklessly (as they could well afford to do) that the shells became extremely common and sank in value to almost nothing.

No alterations were made to the cowry, except to punch a small hole in it for the passage of a thread; and in this respect it resembles the ligula or money strings of tusk shells (Dentolium), which, as will be presently explained, has only recently gone out of use among the Indians of our Northwest coast.

The origin of American shell money may be taken to have been somewhat as follows: Shells, by their pretty shape and bright colors attracted the eye of the savage, who, finding them easy to suspend about his clothing, employed them as ornaments, certain kinds becoming especially fashionable. Only those tribes living on the shores of the ocean could obtain these shells; but as soon as they were in request by natives of the interior exchanges quickly sprang up. Roger Williams, speaking of the Narragansett Indians of Rhode Island, records that those along the coast "made money" as a regular and profitable operation. The longer these exchanges continued, the more frequently and widely they were carried on, the more the shell beads lost their character as ornaments and became truly money.

The shell money of the eastern coast consisted of small cylindrical beads from a fifth to a quarter of an inch in length, of two kinds of values represented by different colors, white and dark purple. A great variety of names and spellings of the Indian terms for these beads appears in the books of the early voyagers and historians, none of which survive in popular parlance, except wampum, which seems originally to have designated the white beads alone.

This white variety was most plentiful and was of inferior value. It was commonly made from the eastern

columns of the large post-shaped

conch (Folger), the most plentiful large univalve on the eastern coast.

Roger Williams wrote in his "Key" to the language of the Narragansetts: "The New England Indians are ignorant of Europe's cowrie. Their own is of two sorts: one white, which they make of the stem or stock of the periwinkle, which they call Meteahok, when all the shell is broken off." This kind was distinguished by law in Rhode Island as late as 1663. Smith's "History of New Jersey" tells the same thing of that coast; and Beverly's "History of Virginia," date 1705, records that the riches of the Indians there consisted of "peak, rosnock and such like trifles." The first was made from the quabug shell, but rosnock was the name of a poorer sort of bead made from the conch.

The dark-colored variety of wampum—the gold of the red man—was fabricated out of a small part of the shell of the hard clam or quabug, which the Indians gathered alive by wading or diving, not having such rakes as are used by modern clam-dredgers. Toward one end (the forward) of the otherwise white interior of each of the valves of this mollusk's shell is a deep purplish or brownish-black scar which fishermen call the "eye." It indicates the attachment of the large muscle by which the animal shuts and holds its shells together. This dark spot the Indians broke out of the shell and used as the material for their dark-colored beads. These are worth twice as much as the white ones, because they represented that difference in rarity and labor of manufacture.

Some of the methods of making this finer sort of bead coin are interesting. "Before ever they had awls or blades from Europe," says Williams, "they made shift to bore their shell money with stone"; and from the shell heaps along the New England coast are now exhumed these old flint awls or drills of a prehistoric design, which may have been revolved in some cases by a bow such as jewelers employ at present. Lawson describes, in his account of early trading in Carolina, a method of drilling with a nail stuck in a cane or reed. "They roll it continually on their thighs with their right hand, holding the bit of shell with their left; so in time they drill a hole quite through it, which is very tedious work."

The coinage, so to speak, of this shell money was, therefore, a work of patient labor and great delicacy of manipulation, and there was no fear of increasing the supply beyond the demands of trade by the worth of one deerskin, since a savage would rarely make a single bead more than sufficed for his immediate wants. It was, however, a true medium of exchange—a real currency. All the early writers speak of it as "riches" and "money" and "current specie."

The Delawares, in fact, had a tribal treasury of wampum, out of which were paid the expenses of public affairs. Hired servants at stated feasts and ceremonials were paid in wampum, and great quantities were thrown into graves for the use of the departed spirit in the next world.

It followed as a matter of course that the shrewd first traders who came to New York and New Jersey should adopt this currency, which all the nations were accustomed to, receiving it as pay for their merchandise, and with it buying peltries of the Indians. This wampum quickly became a standard of value among the earliest colonists, their currency to a great extent in their transactions with each other, and finally even a legal tender.

Though the beads were often used separately, the ordinary and approved manner was to string them upon cords or sinews, which might or might not be plaited into bands and be used as wampum belts. The length of these strings varied, but in the neighborhood of the Hudson a length of about six feet was found to be the usual quantity computed by the Indians, and hence a fathom became the Dutch unit of trade. In the South the unit length was a string as long as the distance from the elbow to the tip of the little finger—a cubit.

The Indians were particular as to the quality and size of the beads, for upon the elegance of their finish—to speak scientifically, the amount of personal labor they represented—depended their value; and they were careful to examine each string, and if it were imperfect, or the beads worn and irregular they would not accept it. They measured the quantity by their thumbs, counting six beads to the length from the end of the nail to the first joint. Woolley's "History of New York," written in 1679, says that then wampum was "valued above the Spanish or English silver."

Now came some "financing." Seeing that profit and wealth lay in possession of wampum, the burghers along the Hudson river, as the easiest way of getting rich, began to make it, there being no law against a free and unlimited coinage. With their tools of steel and knowledge of lathes this could be done very rapidly, and

there was no lack of clam shells; but

with the absence of the pains-taking care bestowed upon the native hand-

made beads, came a poor quality of wampum which the Indians would not accept at the same price as before. To widen their market the Dutch carried the custom to New England, where it seems that the pilgrims had not made much use of wampum. The Massachusetts rulers tried to prohibit it, but when the Indians there learned that it could buy goods from white men, they began to make it more industriously, and the amount increased so rapidly that the usual result—depreciation—followed.

But meanwhile trade flourished, the wampum (or seawant, as the Dutch called it) circulating everywhere exactly as money does with us. William Kieft was then governor of New Netherlands, and in the Knickerbocker History Irving gives a humorous account of the financial troubles that ensued. To check the evil effects of the inflation hinted at above, Kieft had his council pass a law, dated April 18, 1641, whose preamble illustrates in a singular way the truth of the rule that a cheaper money always supplants a dearer. This law read thus:

"Whereas, very bad wampum is at present circulating here, and payment is made in nothing but rough, unpolished stuff, which is brought hither from other places, where it is 50 per cent cheaper than it is paid out here, and the good polished wampum, commonly called Manhattan wampum, is wholly put out of sight or exported, which tends to the express ruin and destruction of this country. In order to provide in time hereof. We do, therefore, for the public good, interdict and forbid all persons * * * to receive in payment, or to pay out, any unpolished wampum during the next month of May, except at Five for one silver, and that strung, and then after that six beads for one silver. Whoever shall be found to have acted contrary hereunto, shall provisionally forfeit the wampum which is paid out and ten guilders for the poor, and both payer and payee are alike liable. The well-polished wampum shall remain at its price as before, to wit, four for one silver, provided it be strung."

In Massachusetts (act of 1648) "wampumpeg," was legal tender for all debts up to 40 shillings, "except county rates to the treasurer," the white at eight for a penny and the black at four for a penny. In 1656 the Pequot Indians paid as tribute to the United colonies 216 fathoms of wampum. At this time the white was worth 5 shillings sterling per fathom of 800 beads, and the black 10 shillings. It was legal tender in New England until 1661, and in New York until somewhat later, but it remained useful for a long period afterward.

Nearly a century passed and still the shell money held a firm place in colonial trade all along the coast, though it had depreciated to about one-fourth its former value. Baron Kalb, who wrote a most observant book about America in 1845, has much to say of it. He tells us that the Indians of the backwoods knew or cared little for gold or silver, but demanded wampum; and that there were factories of it, especially at Albany. The Rev. Mr. Burnaby saw it made on Staten Island, and in 1756 Jacob Spicer, of Cape May, then one of the leading merchants of New Jersey, collected all he could of it, and found his stock worth more than its weight in silver coin. A factory for making wampum for the Western Indian trade survived at Park Ridge, N. J., until about 1875.

Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price, 50c. Nasal injector free. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

The chief engineer of an English railway, who has been inspecting the railroads in this country, said before leaving for home last week: "You have one advantage which, for practical economy, is inestimable. I refer to the superior intelligence of your conductors, engineers and other employees over ours." For this reason more red tape is necessary in England. The compliment is a neat one. American railway men are better paid than English, and deserve to be. Further, the salary will be in dollars as good as any other dollars.

Consumption can be cured by the use of Shiloh's Cure. This great Cough Cure is the only known remedy for that terrible disease. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Wash your white clothes with Soap Foam and they will not turn yellow.

No Freak. "Are you a single man?" asked a lawyer of a German on the witness stand. "Now you look out!" was the indignant reply, "hadn't you try to make no shoke mit me yost because I was German. Do I look like I was a double man? Do I look like I was a Si'ness dwin? Hah! I was no fool if I am not long in die country?" —Harper's Bazar.