

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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D. B. G. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1897.

The Pendleton Tribune subscription books, presses and type are to be sold June 4th to the highest bidder to satisfy a promissory note secured by a chattel mortgage.

Considering the troubles in the home government, Weyer in Cuba might as well get off his high horse and sentimentalize the boundary line between Cuba and the United States. It was never a favorite dog in America.

All the powers have united on a proposition for a treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece. Those countries may have at one time entertained an opinion that they are free and independent but this incident proves that they are not.

The new grand jury in Multnomah county is more tractable than the one doing duty at the last term of the circuit court. The members were spying a few nights ago and next day reported ten indictments against that many gamblers.

Hon. Benton Killin has been appointed a commissioner to report upon the agricultural possibilities of Alaska. This appointment, doubtless, is made as a recognition of the work Mr. Killin did in '96 for the cause of McKinley and sound money.

Our Dumb Animals published in Boston having heard that "Bird Day" is to be established in the public schools of Oregon by law immediately proposes a similar law for Massachusetts. "We cannot permit any State or country in the world to get ahead of Massachusetts."

A vigilance committee is organizing in Butte, Montana. This follows a highway robbery that recently occurred in which one of the men who refused to hold up his hands was shot and killed. It does not appear that the courts fall in their office, but the region is overrun with criminals and it is proposed to rid the country of some.

Turkey has mobilized 50,000 recruits for service in Thessaly, and is otherwise preparing to hold conquered ground. It is announced that England has decided to withdraw from the concert of the Powers if they allow Turkey to annex Thessaly or even occupy that province till the money indemnity is paid. Is the end yet?

Haveney, president of the American Sugar Trust was before a congressional investigating committee two or three years ago. A question was asked him, which he refused to answer. The committee called this contempt, and had him indicted. The matter is now on trial with the jail doors ajar. One of the minor officials of the same company is now serving a sentence in the jail for refusing to answer questions.

In times past Europeans have gleefully as well as sneeringly commented upon some congressional squabbles that have occurred in Washington. Well, only a few days ago a cabinet minister in the Spanish Cortez struck and knocked down a senator, and only a few days later in the Austrian legislature a great row accompanied by numerous assaults and batteries were indulged in. And all this in conservative, enlightened monarchial Europe.

Those who have kept up with foreign negotiations know of the difficulty and friction between the United States and England last summer over the Alaska boundary line. A treaty was prepared making Mr. St. Elias an initial point. The foreign relations committee of the senate has agreed to report amendments that modify the treaty so that the designation of that peak shall not operate as a concession of any claims of the United States on the sea coast line between the two countries.

This sentence from an editorial of one of the leading dailies of the nation of date March 4, shows how far the best of our politicians can see into a mill stone. The sentence reads: "The Greek situation puts a tremendous strain upon the traditional alliances of Europe. Its tension cannot be increased much more without rupturing the most important of these alliances and creating new ones." We now know that Greek brigands gave Turkey the excuse for pouring her hordes through the passes. So that the strain came but the new alliances were left unformed.

This paragraph uttered by Eutaxia the Greek minister of education, voices what Americans have felt from the first to be the truth. The minister says, "The war has been one of the cross against the crescent, with Europe against Christ. The powers permitted our troops to land to protect Christians in Crete, and then blockaded us. If the powers give Turkey one foot of Greece, enlightenment will be so much retarded and the Christians imperiled." This ought to make the Christians of Europe shudder at their prayers, supposing, of course, that the members of the ruling cabinets pray.

OUR SECOND LESSON.

We are to be treated to another object lesson in tariff. If the duty on tea proposed by the senate finance committee is allowed to remain, we will have a genuine taste of free trade. The real free-traders seldom define their scheme, but rather allow the impression to go abroad that free-trade means the unrestricted importation of foreign goods. They would have us believe that no tariff is imposed. Nothing is further from the truth and no scheme has been suggested for carrying on the affairs of government except by collecting revenue from the people either by direct taxation or by laying duties on the importation of foreign merchandise. The latter plan is the one usually employed. Oh, yes. There is one other idea suggested, that of the populist which is building a paper mill, with a printing press annex, by a straw stack. However that money has not yet been authorized.

Looking at the tariff system two branches appear—one when the consumer pays the tax and the other when the foreign producer pays the tax for the privilege of trading with us. When revenue is the sole object in view then duties are laid on these articles of widest consumption so that it will be most speedily collected. These select those articles used by people—tea, coffee, sugar and other articles produced here, wool, livestock, manufactures, etc. Since a duty on those things would tend to hinder their importation and thus curtail revenue. A duty on revenue being laid on articles not produced in this country, makes the foreigner a monopolist of what he sends to us. To the world's price he adds the duty imposed and our consumer pays it.

The republican idea is to admit free of duty those articles which we cannot produce and tax those things that come in competition with our own industries. The world's price of those commodities is only a little less than our own so that if the foreigner attempts to add our tax to this world's price the cost of his commodity is more than ours wherefore the consumer refuses to buy the importation, but takes the domestic goods. To sell at all the importer must pay the tax. The American producer does not have to mark his goods as high as the foreign article. With the duty added, for buying, at least a partial control of the home market the trade is broken and he does a greater volume of business which he can afford to do even at a narrower margin of profits. This has been shown with acres of articles the latest of which is tin-plate. It is competition that governs here, and it is the republican policy to encourage this competition. Republicans would not allow an American industry to be choked or even clipped. Free trade has no patriotic concern for American industries but adopts a policy that will raise money.

We do not produce tea. There are no plantations in America to create competition. South Eastern Asia enjoys a tea monopoly; hence if the Senate tax of four cents per pound is retained, the consumer will have to pay, but that is free trade and not a republican policy. A duty on sugar was not thought of by republicans till both the cane and beet sugar industry began to assume national importance and now a duty is imposed to protect. But notwithstanding this duty the price of sugar is not advanced. It is controlled somewhat by our domestic output. It will be charged that the tax is chargeable to the republican party. That must be answered that it is a free trade expedient adopted till 1900 to recover the lost ground occasioned by the failure to collect under the income tax of the Wilson bill. It will be an object lesson to us, teaching that we should shun all free trade tariff schedules.

C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Company calls attention to the misfortune he sees in the indiscriminate granting of franchises of incorporation and franchises to companies for building railroads. He reasons that by the great number of trans-continental lines business is so divided that no one can make money and the public is really injured in that it does not have as good service as it deserves or might have were there fewer lines. He thinks that one trans-continental road, or at most two, could do all the business and at the same rates or even lower and make a profit. He discovers there is only a certain amount of traffic and that building more roads does not create more business. Perhaps he is right in this. Are thousands of miles of track over which pass no more than one or two freight trains per day when there ought to be a dozen? He is certainly right in concluding that one road could do at least half the business at present rates and make money. But would it?

Mr. Huntington cannot in justice find fault with the west, anyhow Oregon, since the state does not individually grant charters to corporations, but on the other hand the incorporators without the advice or consent of the legislature incorporate under the provisions of a general law. The people however generally do not regard the formation of a new company with disfavour, but rather welcome it. Experience recognizes that the selfish greed of most transportation companies can be controlled only by competition. Even the rates at some points on the presidents own roads are modified by river competition.

If a spirit of equity and fairness should dominate all railroad managers and they could content them selves with a reasonable profit then the public could join Pres. Huntington in a wish that the parallel roads might be dismantled so that a better service might be had at the same price. But human nature remaining as selfish and grasping as it now is, the experiment would be hazardous indeed. If one may have an opinion different from that of a man of so wide observation and extensive study in a special line the INDEPENDENT suggests that Pres. Huntington's remarks will apply only to through lines. Local business is certainly favored by facilities for transportation and a net work of roads reaching out through valleys and over plains actually creates business—seems to, at any rate. Were there transportation lines like the class mountains toward Vernonia, there would be a business in lumber where as now not a dollar in value is created. Indeed the same may be said of districts opened up by each of the trans-continental lines, for without such roads, the fertile spots and rich mines would have no value surrounded as they are by acres of arid plains in summer and snow covered stretches in winter. The real effective defense of the governmental policy of granting land subsidies is found in the statement that the acres given away had no value till the road was built and that the land remaining could not be a source of revenue till transportation facilities had been established. The government gave nothing and received all that the whole tract under the most favored circumstances would have been worth. It was an anomalous case of giving nothing and receiving something. Mr. Huntington ought to revise his views.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR AMPUTATION.

"A new and simple mode of treatment has been introduced in France," says the Medical Times, "by which, it is claimed, a large proportion of injured limbs now usually amputated can be saved. The method, which is due to Dr. Reclus, was recently described before the French congress of Surgery, and is thus explained: "Whatever the extent or gravity of the lesions, he never, under any circumstances, amputates the injured limb, but merely wraps it in antiseptic substances by a veritable embalming process, leaving nature to separate the dead from the living tissues. This method of treatment possesses the double advantage of being much less fatal than surgical excision and of preserving for the use of the patient, if not the entire limb, at any rate a much larger part than would be left after amputation. "He advocates this very conservative treatment on account of the excellent effects of hot water, which he uses freely. After the skin has been shaved and cleansed from all fatty substances by ether, etc., in the usual way a jet of hot water 60° to 62° C. (140° to 144°), but not higher, is made to irrigate all the injured surfaces and to penetrate into all the hollows and under all the detached parts of the wound without exception. This is the only way of removing all clots and to wash away all foreign bodies, together with the micro-organisms they may contain. The advantages of hot water at this high temperature are threefold: First, hot water at this temperature is antiseptic, heat greatly increases the potency of antiseptic substances; second, it is hemostatic (blood-stanching), third, it helps to compensate for the loss of heat resulting from the bleeding and especially from the traumatic shock. After the embalming process and the dead tissue has been separated from the living, the surgeon has nothing to do except to divide the bone at a suitable spot. According to Reclus the results attained are remarkable."

TARIFF DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The debate on the tariff bill began in the senate last Tuesday with crowded galleries and a large attendance of senators and tariff leaders of the house. At 2 p. m. Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, in charge of the bill, had the measure laid before the senate, and took the floor for the opening speech. At that time, every available seat in the galleries was occupied. The republican side of the floor showed an almost solid representation, there being only three or four vacant seats. The democrats also presented full ranks, and the scattered seats of the populists were occupied with but one exception.

Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee and author of the house bill, took a seat beside Senator Aldrich and listened attentively. Other republican members of the ways and means committee, and Representative Simpson, of the populist contingent, occupied the back benches. Speaker Reed was not present.

Mr. Aldrich spoke for almost an hour and a quarter, adopting an easy conversational style. His speech was the official utterance of the finance committee and, in a sense, of the republican side of the chamber. Without making invidious distinctions between the two bills, Mr. Aldrich clearly stated, as the belief of the finance committee, that the house bill would not yield revenue adequate for the needs of the government.

Vest, democratic member of the finance committee, followed with a statement in opposition to the bill. He spoke of the futility of piling up taxes on an over-burdened people, when there was a balance of \$159,000,000 in the treasury. He criticized the schedules in detail, and said some of them were designed to be prohibitive. He severely attacked the increase in the lead duty, declaring it was for the benefit of the "corn-merchants" of the monopoly.

Canon, silver republican, closed the debate for the day by urging that protection should be so distributed as to aid the farmers.

THE FIRST VOTE.

The first vote on the tariff bill was taken in the senate Wednesday. It came after two hours' debate on the item for boracic acid, which, although comparatively unimportant, afforded an opportunity for the alignment of the various elements. Senator Vest, a democratic member of the finance committee, moved to make the rate on boracic acid 3 cents instead of 5 cents per pound, as provided by the committee. This presented a direct issue between the committee and the opponents of the bill. The amendment was defeated, 24 to 26. The vote was largely on the party lines. The debate was participated in by Senators Vest, Jones of Arkansas, Aldrich, Perkins, White, Caffery, Gray and Stewart. Senator White, a democratic member of the finance committee, opposed Vest's amendment, arguing that the California industry required the rate allowed by the committee. Seven paragraphs of the bill were considered during the day, the committee being sustained in each instance. These voters indicate that the friends of the new tariff bill will be able to carry the measure through unless they do some silly thing to alienate voters.

BRIDGE CONTRACTS.

The contracts for building four bridges, all truss, were let last Saturday. These with a bill will cost the county \$180. The heavy timbers in the trusses will be dressed and painted two coats. None of this work will be slighted as Mr. Johnson, the contractor, has a reputation to sustain. These are the contractors bidding.

Frank's Switch near Middleton—culvert and fill. T. C. Johnson \$280 M. M. Mead \$44 S. S. Vaughn \$74 The contract was awarded to Mr. Vaughn at his bid. Rock Creek bridge near Phillips. J. W. Goodin \$174 M. S. Dally \$155 T. C. Johnson \$128 The contract went to Mr. Johnson. Glen Hill and bridge across Ash creek in East Butte. J. W. Goodin \$195 M. M. Mead \$180 M. S. Dally \$185 T. C. Johnson \$134 So the latter bidder gets the job. The Robinson bridge spanning Ash Creek. J. W. Goodin \$148 M. S. Dally \$120 F. C. Johnson \$100 And the figures tell the story. Olsen bridge near Garden Home. J. W. Goodin \$128 M. S. Dally \$100 T. C. Johnson \$69 Again Mr. Johnsons bridge.

WESTERN OREGON.

Weather.—Lower temperature prevailed during the past week than during the preceding. Rain fell Sunday over the southern portion, which amounted to less than 10 of an inch. The mean temperature for the week was 62°, which is 4° cooler than the preceding week. The day temperatures averaged 72°, and the night 52°; the highest during the week was 82° on Wednesday, and the lowest was 44° on Friday. The weather was generally clear, with northerly winds, up to Sunday, when it became cloudy and the winds became variable. Winter wheat is in boot; it is from 24 to 36 inches high, has a good color and is promising. Spring wheat is doing well; it would be improved by a good rain and cool weather. Early-sown barley has headed. Oats look well; those sown late would be improved by rain. The correspondents in Douglas, Josephine and Jackson counties report that if more rain does not soon fall, the spring-sown grain will not be over a half crop. Grain sown in these three counties is principally for home use. The grain in the coast sections and in the Willamette Valley was never more promising, though rain would be of benefit. The first cutting of alfalfa has commenced in the southern counties. Clover is generally in bloom and will be ready to cut by June 10th. Garden stuff is making excellent growth. Hops are not uniformly in good condition; in some yards they are fine, in others the growth is irregular. A few lice have already appeared. Potato planting is about done; those planted early have tops from 8 to 10 inches in height. Sheep shearing is in progress in all sections, and an excellent clip has been secured. Flax, for fibre, is making good growth and has an excellent color. Cut worms are reported to be doing damage in the open fields of Washington County. The great fruit crop, indicated by the profusion of blossom, will not this year be realized. The fruit is dropping from the trees. The petite prune is almost gone. The Italian and Silver prune now promise to be about a one-half crop, other varieties a very fair crop. Bartlett pears and apples will make a fair crop, unless more drop; and cherries will be a poor crop. Some sections report poor fruit prospects, as outlined above, while other sections report good fruit prospects. The fruit will be less in the northern half of the Willamette Valley than elsewhere. The cause of the change in the fruit prospects is ascribed by some as being due to the November freeze before the sap had retreated; others ascribe it to the frosts the latter part of April, while others are of the opinion that it is due to the warm period the middle of April, during blooming. Be the cause what it may, the fruit crop, from a comparative point of view, will be short—i. e., much less than last year, but less than in 1895. Strawberries are ripe and are a very fair crop. Quinces have dropped their bloom and the fruit is well set. Early condition for crops of all kinds were very promising, but these promises will not be realized; however, a very fair harvest will be had. As compared with the average harvests east of the Rocky mountains, it will be a large harvest; but using the Oregon average, it will be only fair, at least it so now appears.

EASTERN OREGON.

With favorable weather conditions, Eastern Oregon will have a most prosperous year, the grain and fruit never promised more. The range food is good, hay crop heavy, stock fat, wool extra fine and heavy, large percentage of lambs saved and plenty of water for irrigation and for milking. The current weather conditions are favorable for warm weather the latter part of the week over the entire Pacific Northwest, probably followed by rain about Sunday next. The Columbia river will fall slightly for a few days; a rise is again probable from Tuesday.

Ask your Druggist for the Kinder Garten Novelty.

"The house that Jack Built." He will give it to you Shiloh's Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

MEMORIAL AND DECORATION DAY.

Headquarters Gen. Ransom Post, No. 69, G. A. R., Dept. of Oregon. In accordance with Gen. Order, No. 6, department of Oregon, Gen. Ransom Post, No. 69, will assemble at their hall, Sunday May 30, '97 at 10 o'clock a. m.

REVENUE.

Divisional exercises by Rev. Geo. A. Taggart, 9:30—Appoint a committee. 10:00—The superintendent's prayer. Prof. H. L. Bates, 9:30—Dedication. Rev. E. P. Hughes 10:00—Dedication. Rev. E. P. Hughes 10:20—Prayers and Attendance. Harry Baker. 10:30—Dedication. Prof. Ferris. 10:50—Dedication. Prof. C. A. Jones. 11:30—Dedication. 11:30—Dedication. 11:30—Dedication.

REVENUE.

Divisional exercises by Rev. Shely 8:30—What does the Lord require of the Children, and What there is left for us to do. Rev. C. E. Cline.

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Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of

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T. E. CORNELIUS, Proprietor. April 29, 1897.

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