

Hillsboro Independent.

Independent and Oregonian
ONE YEAR FOR
Two Dollars.

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Vol. XXV.

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1897.

No. 3.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor: Wm. F. Lord
Secretary of State: Harrison B. Kincaid
Treasurer: Charles H. Mendenhall
Public Instruction: G. M. Irwin
State Printer: W. H. Leeds
Supreme Court: Chas. E. Wagoner
Judge Fifth District: F. A. Moore
Attorney Fifth District: T. J. Clifton

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge: D. B. Ross
Commissioner: T. G. Todd
Clerk: I. A. Imbrie
Recorder: E. L. McCormick
Treasurer: A. B. O'Leary
School Superintendent: Austin Gray
Surveyor: C. L. Lacey
Coroner: C. L. Lacey

OREGON CITY LAND OFFICE.

Robert A. Miller, Register
Wm. Galloway, Receiver

CITY OFFICERS.

W. N. Barrett, Mayor
Thos. Tucker, At-Large
J. M. Greer, At-Large
W. H. Weir, At-Large
J. H. Stanley, At-Large
E. H. Greer, At-Large
W. T. Lacey, At-Large
F. G. Mitchell, At-Large
W. D. Smith, At-Large
J. P. Hicks, At-Large

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily, at 11:30 a. m.
Going South, 8:30 a. m.
Going to Portland and way-offices, 6:55 a. m., and 4 p. m.
For Farmington and Laurel, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10:30 a. m.

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL CHURCH.

Corner Main and Fifth streets. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening, 7:30 p. m. Services will be short, bright, interesting and helpful. Everyone cordially welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Corner Fifth and Fir. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Sunday at 8:30 a. m. Services will be short, bright, interesting and helpful. Everyone cordially welcome.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Corner Main and Third streets. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Sunday at 8:30 a. m. Services will be short, bright, interesting and helpful. Everyone cordially welcome.

M. E. CHURCH.

Corner Main and Third streets. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Sunday at 8:30 a. m. Services will be short, bright, interesting and helpful. Everyone cordially welcome.

HILLSBORO CHURCH.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOMAS H. TONGUE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: Morgan Block.

W. E. BARRETT, L. E. ADAMS
BARRATT & ADAMS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: Central Block, Rooms 9 and 10.

BENTON BOWMAN, W. D. SMITH
BENTON & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: Rooms 6 and 7, Morgan block.

C. E. KINDT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

PORTLAND, OREGON.
Room No. 5, Portland Savings Bank Building, Second and Washington Streets.

J. E. BROWN, G. E. BAGLEY
BAGLEY & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Resident agent for Royal Insurance Co.
Rooms: 1, 2, and 3, State Building.

S. T. LINKLATER, M. B. C. M.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: at residence, east of Court House, where he will be found at all times when not visiting patients.

J. P. TAMMIE, M. D.,

S. P. R. R. SURGEON,

HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office and residence: corner Third and Main streets. Office hours, 9:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone to residence from Brook & Sell Drugstore at all hours. All calls promptly attended, night or day.

W. D. WOOD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: in Chenette Row, residence corner First and Main streets.

F. A. BAILEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: in Pharmacy, Union Block. Calls attended to, night or day. Residence, S. W. Cor. Main Line and Second streets.

R. NIXON,

DENTIST,

FOREST GROVE, OREGON.
Now making teeth for \$5.00 and \$7.50 per set; best of material and workmanship. Will complete with sets costing \$25. Teeth extracted without pain. Fillings at the lowest prices. All work warranted. (Oregon) three doors north of Brick store. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

A. B. BAILEY, D. D. S.,
DENTIST,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Rooms 1 and 2, Morgan & Bailey Block.

WILKES BROS.,

TRACTORS AND SURVEYORS,

HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Agents for Haz Lock Type Writer. Two doors from Post Office.

THOS. D. HUMPHREYS,
CONVEYANCING AND ABSTRACTING OF TITLES,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Legal papers drawn and Loans on Real Estate negotiated. Business attended to with promptness and dispatch.
Office: Main Street, opposite Court House.

WM. BENSON,
PRACTICAL MACHINIST,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
All kinds of repairing on Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Work, Threshing Machines, Mowers, Feed Cutters, Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Wringers, Pumps, Saws, Saws ground, Gm and Locks, and all kinds of machinery, and have a large number of second-hand engines and boilers for sale. All work warranted.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

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.

Are you made miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, yellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

RHEUMATISM,

Chronic, Acute, or Inflammatory

of the Muscles, Joints, and Bones is cured by

ST. JACQUES' OIL

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against acid and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

OUR IMPORTS OF FOREIGN GOODS.

When the imports of foreign goods into the United States exceed a hundred million dollars in a single month, as was the case in April of this year, it is time to call a halt. We find no record of such heavy receipts of foreign goods in any month of this decade, since 1890, the largest previous total being \$81,275,108 in April, 1891—just \$20,000,000 less than now. But this in no measure makes a fair comparison of the real meaning of such imports. In 1891, in 1892 and in the early months of 1893 we were highly prosperous because our people were well employed. They were earning good wages and had money to spend for foreign luxuries over and above their requirements or necessities which we produce at home in our factories, by our people, and for our people.

But now things are different. The deadly blight of the democratic party's free trade policy still hangs over us. Hundreds of thousands of our people are still idle; and the wages of those who are fortunate enough to be at work are below their earnings in 1891, in 1892 and in the early months of 1893. It is now hard work for the masses of American citizens to furnish even the necessities of life for themselves and their families. They have not the means wherewith to buy any foreign luxuries. And the bulk of the foreign goods that are now entering this country, at the rate of a hundred million dollars a month, are not luxuries, but goods that, under the policy of protection, would for the most part be prevented from entering into competition with our own people at our own mills.

The \$20,000,000 more foreign goods imported last month, April, over and above the value imported in April, 1891; the \$40,000,000 imported more than in April 1890, means what? It means \$20,000,000 more work taken from our people than they had when they were busy, and \$40,000,000 more taken from them when idle. It means even more than this if we consider the delivery and the sale of the goods, with their incidental charges to the credit of labor. As compared with April in 1894, it means that we are importing foreign goods at the rate of \$1,500,000 a day for every working and business day in the month; and it means that American wage earners are losing upward of a million dollars during each and every day's delay in the enactment of the Dingley tariff for protection.

She prison authorities at San Quentin, California, in their recent experience with nutpeers, who to the number of seventy revolted against working in the jute mill, tore up the cells and made all the trouble they could, found an effective way of subduing the desperados. They simply turned the hose on them, with a two inch stream of ice cold water, under large pressure from a reservoir in the hills, and they were soon silenced and glad to go back to work.

"For three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house," says A. H. Patter, with E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., "and my wife would as soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it never failed to cure—not simply stop pain, but cure absolutely. It is all right, and anyone who tries it will find it so." For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

"And now, with the precious treasure on her arm, the lady bade the shopkeeper good-afternoon, and was about to step from the door when a poor, miserable looking object of a man met her eye. He was standing but a couple of feet away, and seemed as though he were going to speak to her, attracted, doubtless, by the innocent kindness of her expression, and the tenderness of her blue eyes. But though his lips moved, no sound came from them.

"He stood aside to let her pass—a mute agonized appeal in his sunken cheeks and his quivering chin.

A TARIFF COMMISSION.

On the 19th of May Congressman Fowler of New Jersey introduced the following bill creating a tariff commission. The bill was referred to the committee on ways and means and ordered printed. It reads:

Sec. 1. That there shall be, and is hereby, created a commission of seven members, to be called the tariff commission of the United States of America, who shall be appointed by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate; and that the term of office shall be for a period of 21 years, at an annual salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars, payable monthly, except the chief commissioner, who shall receive eight thousand dollars per annum, and said commissioners shall be removed only by consent of the Senate, for cause stated in writing; that the terms of the first seven commissioners shall be for twenty-one, eighteen, fifteen, twelve, nine, six and three years, respectively. The commissioner appointed for twenty-one years, and his successors, shall be known as chief commissioner, and he shall preside at all meetings of the commission.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of said commission to investigate all questions of Federal taxation and annually make a report to the president of the United States on or before the first day of November, with such recommendations for changes in import duties and internal-revenue taxes as they may deem wise and proper.

Sec. 3. That such tariff commission shall have power, by and with the written approval of the President of the United States, to suspend any part or the whole of any tax upon imports or of any internal tax which may have been imposed by the Congress of the United States: Provided, however, that such suspension shall take effect only upon the following conditions:

First. It may take effect immediately if the recommendation has the unanimous support of said commission and receives the written approval of the President of the United States.

Second. It may take effect in one year after the date of recommendation if recommended by at least five of the said commissioners and receives the written approval of the President of the United States.

Third. It may take effect in two years after the date of recommendation if it has received at the end of each year the recommendation of at least four of the said commissioners and the written approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 4. That said commission is hereby authorized to visit the different sections of the United States with a view of studying local conditions or of sending a committee of their number to any foreign country or countries for the purpose of collecting information that will better enable them to perform the duties of the commission.

Sec. 5. That each of said commissioners shall be entitled to have a private secretary, at an expense to the government not exceeding one thousand two hundred dollars per annum; and that all of the expenses of the members of such commission in connection with the performance of their duties as herein set forth shall be borne by the United States government, the same being evidenced by proper vouchers approved by the chief commissioner.

Sec. 6. That this commission shall be appointed by the president of the United States on or before January first eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and their appointments shall date from said first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

THE CHANGED POSITION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE.

Of all the comment induced by Senator Hoar's recent defence of the United States senate none is more striking than that by Dr. John Clark Ridpath the historian and editor of The Arena. He asserts that as a matter of fact contrary to the intention of the constitution the senate and house of today have changed places; that the house has lost its representative character while the senate, not yet completely subject to the absolutism of party machine is acting as the representative body of the people. Dr. Ridpath's view is stated in The Arena for May, from which we quote:

"After the civil war, there began to be in America a great corporate life. This corporate life was not foreseen and was not provided for in the original plan of our government. The people were provided for, the states were provided for, public interest and local concerns were provided for, but the great fact of corporation as a modifying force in the life of the American nation was not provided for and was not anticipated.

"But the corporation came. It intruded itself more and more, in the seventies and the eighties, and in the nineties it has become almost the dominant fact in the life of the United States. Man as a citizen, as an individual, is engaged in a struggle which appears to be a life and death conflict with corporation. There is not a man in America who has the presence to discover which of the combatants will ultimately be victorious, patriots hope and believe that the people will win.

"We do not here enter into a discussion of the contest of the people with the organic powers. We merely refer to it as one of the bottom causes of the reversed relations of the senate and the house of representatives. It is organic power in its partisan aspect which has converted the house of representatives into a machine subject to the will of the party, and it is organic power in its commercial form which has alarmed the senate into the sudden assertion of itself as the representative body and voice of the people. I am aware that this is stating the question in a manner diametrically opposed to common assertion and belief; but the truth is the truth, and popular tradition, broadly promulgated and loudly proclaimed by a press which represents nothing but the incorporated interests of the country, will have to take care of itself.

"Party and corporation then, are the two facts which have become unexpectedly dominant in the United States. Of these two, party is the worse despot—the more dangerous foe. The party machine has been not only invented and constructed, but perfected. More than any other contrivance of the age, the party machine is in order and operation. Organization was never more effective in anything than in this. In Great Britain they say that parliament rules, and the Queen reigns. In America the party both rules and reigns. Certainly there was a partisan division from the early years of the republic, but it is only within recent times that the party has become automatic, self-existing, self-supporting, and eternal. Formerly it was a means unto an end, now it is the end to which all things else are the means.

"The political party, when in union with corporate power, is supreme in America. When the two act together for a common end, experience shows that nothing can withstand them. When they do not act together—when one acts as a check upon the other—the people have still a measure of power and spontaneous right. Corporate power offers itself as an ally of the party; of either party. It lends itself to the party for its own good. It is for sale to the highest bidder, and generally commands an extraordinary price. We must note, however, that while corporate power is a unit, the partisan contrivance is divided into two. Two parties compete for the assistance of the corporation. They bid against each other; they contend valiantly for the favor of the corporation dandel.

"These, then, are the forces that play upon both congress and people. Congress is the special prey of two goblins, corporate power and party despotism. The party has entrenched itself in the house of representatives, while corporate power finds its greatest opportunity and inducement in the senate. Partisanism more and more has gained the ascendancy over the representative body, and corporate influence has extended its sway more and more in the senate. Of the two tyrannies, the party despotism is far more absolute and destructive than that of the corporation. It has been far more fatal in its ravages. The corporation is at least rational. Its motives are motives that may be appreciated by human beings and may be expressed in a form that appeals to the understanding, if not to the heart. If the party despotism is inhuman it is at least

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.

OVER THE STATE.

The Pendleton Tribune hears that Unstitt wheat is sifting nicely and reports that harvest will be early this year and yield abundant if hot winds blow not.

Twenty-two men of the crew at work at B. F. Grant's North Fork placer mines, in Baker county, struck one day last week, against 12 hours' work without increase of pay. Superintendent Ed. 'Merriott' Weir to Sumpter and picked up 13 idle men to take the places of the strikers and sent them out there to work.

The Pioneer Mill Company, of Island City, in Union county, has received orders for 5000 sacks of 10 car loads of flour for direct shipment to China. This was in competition with bids from 15 different mills in Eastern Oregon and Washington. The Chinese expert who made a glutinous test of samples selected that of the Pioneer mill. The shipment will be loaded this week.

In order to get water into town, citizens of Enterprise have decided to build a ditch from the Wallowa river, along the hillside, and then by a flume over 800 feet long. The water will be carried across prairie creek, and to a point high enough up on the Henderson point to be carried on by a ditch that will run above all the houses in the upper part of town. The flume will be 17 feet high in the highest place.

Already two months of the present fishing season have gone by, and the catch so far is very disappointing. There have been comparatively few fish packed so far. The water in the river is lowering and when warmer weather sets in it is likely the run will increase. The seiners express no anxiety and are making preparations to commence operations as soon as the water recedes sufficiently to allow them to work.

It might interest some people to know what the result of 44 years would be on a corpse. A Monroe correspondent of the Corvallis Times says: "The Noble grave, when opened for reinterment of the body the other day, disclosed the skull and hip bones, together with the larger bones of the limbs, the vertebrae and a few coffin nails. All the wood-work was completely gone, as were also all the smaller bones of the body."

President Looney of the state board of agricultural says there will be a fair held on the state fair grounds next fall, beginning September 30. A premium list has been printed and is now ready for distribution, and Mr. Looney says the board will go right along with the work of preparation. As to the premiums the president holds the state is legally bound to pay its annual \$5000 when the board fulfills the requirements mentioned in the act that made the appropriation. He does not know but that some bank may advance the money after the board has done its part. If not, some kind of certificate, setting out that the holder thereof has been awarded a premium, and in accordance with a statutory provision, is entitled to the named amounts, will be issued in payment of premiums. At any rate, President Looney says the board will go ahead with preparations for a fair.

A bold engineer in Boston, Mass., has conceived a plan of building a dam across the straits of Belle Isle which separates Labrador from New Foundland to prevent the flow of ice water from the polar region into the Atlantic ocean. It is claimed that if this dam is constructed the frigidity of the entire New England states will be modified as it is held that the vapors arising from the Arctic currents is what produces the cold weather in that region. The proposed dam will be about nine miles long and will permit railroad trains to pass over it, thus admitting more direct and rapid traffic from the United States to Canada and from there to England. As these three countries are to be the beneficiaries when the dam is completed the projector proposes to get assistance from each of these countries.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

We'll begin with box, and the plural is boxes. But the plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes. The one foot is a goose, but two are called geese. Yet the plural of mouse should never be mouses. You may find a lone mouse, or a whole nest of mice. But the plural of house is houses, not hices. If the plural of man is always called men, why shouldn't the plural of pan be called pens? The cow in the plural may be called cows or kises. But a bow, if repeated, is never called bins. If I speak of a foot and you show me your feet, and I give you a boot, would a pair be called boots? If one is a tooth and the whole set are teeth. Why shouldn't the plural of booth be called boots? If the singular of this and the plural is these. Should the plural of kiss ever be nicknamed kesses? Than one may be that and three would be those. Yet has in the plural would never be hose. And the plural of cat is cats, not cotes. We speak of a brother, and also of brethren. But though we say mother, we never say methras. So the English, I think you all will agree, is the greatest language job ever done.

While there are no complete statistics available, careful estimates from all possible sources of information make it probable that at the time of the discovery, there were not more than 500,000 Indians in all North America.

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Already two months of the present fishing season have gone by, and the catch so far is very disappointing. There have been comparatively few fish packed so far. The water in the river is lowering and when warmer weather sets in it is likely the run will increase. The seiners express no anxiety and are making preparations to commence operations as soon as the water recedes sufficiently to allow them to work.

It might interest some people to know what the result of 44 years would be on a corpse. A Monroe correspondent of the Corvallis Times says: "The Noble grave, when opened for reinterment of the body the other day, disclosed the skull and hip bones, together with the larger bones of the limbs, the vertebrae and a few coffin nails. All the wood-work was completely gone, as were also all the smaller bones of the body."

President Looney of the state board of agricultural says there will be a fair held on the state fair grounds next fall, beginning September 30. A premium list has been printed and is now ready for distribution, and Mr. Looney says the board will go right along with the work of preparation. As to the premiums the president holds the state is legally bound to pay its annual \$5000 when the board fulfills the requirements mentioned in the act that made the appropriation. He does not know but that some bank may advance the money after the board has done its part. If not, some kind of certificate, setting out that the holder thereof has been awarded a premium, and in accordance with a statutory provision, is entitled to the named amounts, will be issued in payment of premiums. At any rate, President Looney says the board will go ahead with preparations for a fair.

A bold engineer in Boston, Mass., has conceived a plan of building a dam across the straits of Belle Isle which separates Labrador from New Foundland to prevent the flow of ice water from the polar region into the Atlantic ocean. It is claimed that if this dam is constructed the frigidity of the entire New England states will be modified as it is held that the vapors arising from the Arctic currents is what produces the cold weather in that region. The proposed dam will be about nine miles long and will permit railroad trains to pass over it, thus admitting more direct and rapid traffic from the United States to Canada and from there to England. As these three countries are to be the beneficiaries when the dam is completed the projector proposes to get assistance from each of these countries.