

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1898.

There will one good result follow the election of Mr. Simon. The only will now admit that there are other sound money men beside Mr. Corbett.

It is now seen that Mr. Simon was no more the choice of the people than was Mr. Corbett. Had all the republicans gone into caucus the first week Mr. Corbett would have had 31 votes and the field 35. At that time Mr. Simon could not have got more than the 31. Lack of organization is what ruined the majority.

Latter word asserts that the pure food law is not disturbed, only the commissioner is deposed. Now if the law can call friends enough to it who will see that it is executed we may keep filled cheese and oleo out of the market as well as other adulterations. But the law will not execute itself. No law does that.

It is estimated at another place that Oregon has paid for ocean freight during the past nine months the sum of \$1,928,000. This sum for taking wheat away. Then there is what is paid for bringing the imported cargo to be added. Surely this money ought to be an inducement to Americans to engage in ship building.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1898, was \$616,005,159. This was the first year's trade with foreign nations under the Dingley Tariff Bill. And yet the Democrats tell us that foreign nations won't buy of us unless we admit their goods free of duty. How do you like it, as far as you have gone, gentlemen?—Laurie "Republican."

Quite an amount of adverse criticism has been indulged touching the personal of the President's commission to investigate the conduct of the war and its ability to white wash. But just now there are indications that the commission is to be lost sight of. Jo Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee have testified and their evidence takes the place of any report the committee might make.

During the past 9 months ending with Sept. 30, there was shipped from Portland, Oregon 5,815,719 bush of grain; from San Francisco and San Diego California's two shipping ports 5,819,782 bush and from Tacoma and Seattle 4,198,000 bushels. The value of the Portland shipment was \$6,941,940. If we had used domestic ships to carry Oregon produce to market the money saved to the state would have been that paid for 264,472 tons or \$1,928,000.

A Chicago steel and iron company has just closed a contract for the delivery at Victoria, B. C. of 2,500 tons of steel plates to be used in the construction of five British steamships. This contract was secured against the competition of some of the largest steel firms in England and Germany. Another Western steel company has just completed the delivery of 6,000 tons of steel plates at Glasgow and has also been supplying a quantity of light "T" rails to parties in Germany. A healthy child of Protection is the United States.—American Economist.

A few days ago ten ships were discharging at a Manila dock cargo made up of supplies for our soldiers. We are at that place feeding 10,000 American troops and 25,000 Spaniards. The supplies are almost wholly furnished by the Pacific coast. We own the docks where the bread and machinery is loaded the last time and we receive the tea and silks and sugars for not only the United States but some of Europe. Factors are now to be encouraged. Let not the smallest escape a fostering care.

A band of the Chippeway Indians in north central Minnesota broke out on a minute's warning last week and fought General Bacon in command of a small detachment of the Third Infantry. In the engagement Maj. Wilkinson was killed and four privates were killed and eight or nine wounded. Some Indians are thought to have been killed. The difficulty is not yet settled though there may be no more fighting. The origin of the difficulty is said to have originated in a whiskey trial at Duluth sometime ago where Indian witnesses were subpoenaed and taken from the reservation 150 miles from the court. After testifying they were dismissed but without the payment of fees earned. It was like all courts, a process compels the claims of witnesses, but their claims for compensation is added and warrants voted later on. The Indians were away from home with out money and hungry. A deprivation was committed. An officer was sent to arrest the culprit. He resisted. Then the soldiers went. Then the battle and the killing.

A SUGAR BOUNTY.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature which provides the payment by the state of bounty of \$1.00 per ton for sugar beets for a term of six years. The beet sugar industry in the United States is young. It is struggling, needs protection. The factories have sufficient skill to use the beets after they have been dumped into the sheds. However it will be up hill business for few years till they can get customers wanted to look toward La Grande instead of San Francisco for their sugar supply. Till the new channels of trade are well established and worn smooth some protection will be needed by the factory. But the one needing protection most is the farmer, the grower. All his life he has been studying how to grow wheat. He has learned his lesson—learned it well, till the farmer of Oregon can grow wheat better than anyone else. A new lesson has been assigned to the farmers of Union county. They are to grow beets, an entirely different crop and by an entirely different method of cultivation. They have to learn how to do it successfully. Theoretically, last spring they were to grow 15 and 16 tons to the acre. This fall the beets will not weigh that much. They lost at weeding time. More help was required than was expected because unskilled fingers could not pull weeds as fast as they thought they could before they had tried. The skill will come though and the ease of handling a new crop will be developed, but until that time arrives a higher price for the beets must compensate for the smaller yield of an inferior crop produced at a greater cost than that based on old and established German and French factories, had estimated.

Congress recognized these conditions when the Dingley tariff bill was written. A duty was laid on sugar imported from foreign countries. But since then almost all the foreign sugar producing countries tributary to the United States have been annexed. Cuba, Porto Rico, Ladrones and the Philippines. Hawaii is not included for the reason we already had their sugar admitted free. These countries had till then been forced by American enterprises till they will all but strangle our new sugar making plants and fields. The tariff duty that before protected was no longer do so. To make good the loss the state proposes to undertake the work. But we are not able. It ought to be done by congress. The La Grande market is not wholly in this state. Washington and Idaho are tributary. Those markets are effected disastrously by the acts of the whole nation hence our commonwealth ought not to be asked to alone rescue this new enterprise.

The bill has been referred to the committee on commerce with instructions to report at the regular session. The sugar industry needs protection but it ought to be by some other plan than by a bounty bounty.

COAL IN THE NEHALEM.

There is a movement organizing to build a road into the Nehalem country for the purpose of tapping that great body of timber and the coal beds that are known to be only slightly covered. The movement is now jiggling because they are uncertain about the resources to be found. But they need not be. The timber can be seen and the coal has been. Some years ago a thorough prospect was made by Honeyman, Doherty & Co. who sent a Pennsylvania coal mining engineer into the district. He found an abundance of good coal, lignite. It burns clear and with little ash. This expert's report is on file with the firm that sent him out. Before him in the days of Ben Holiday, Judge W. E. Smith of this place made a survey of the country reporting to the same effect. Iron is there, too. The engineering problem is not at all difficult. The way was once surveyed and the line located and even graded for several miles through Tualatin plains. The road will go within two or three hundred yards of the mine but rather to the mouth of the tunnel itself. The company need not hesitate on account of a question of resources. They are there. It is only a question of the resources of the company. But people will give every encouragement they can but the organization must not expect a subsidy to build the road, for if we had been able to build it, it would long since have been hauling the wealth of the coast range of mountains to tide water.

What advantages will there be to the present land holder should the railroad be built? Are they sufficient to induce him to be friendly? If a railroad is built through the line for cuts at the head of Dairy Creek and those other woods over the divide, every saw log that can be laid beside the track will have a market value for it can be dumped into the Willamette by the side of the saw mill at Portland. And that is why Portland is interested in the project. An industry is fostered that will call ships to her docks.

INFLUENCE OF MISSIONARY WORK UPON INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

Commenting on the influence which is brought to bear upon the policy of the United States at the present juncture by reason of the eagerness of Protestants to engage in missionary work in the Philippines. The Presbyterian Review (Toronto) moralizes on the general relation of missions to national policy. It says: "It has long been part of the pol-

icy of France to lend active support to Roman Catholic missions in any country which she has sought to colonize or annex, on the ground that she was thereby supposed to strengthen her influence and her hold over it. Russia is also at the present time placing her reliance on missions to the Nestorians in Persia as a means of advancing her interests there. This is why the governments of these two nations are always suspicious of English Protestant missionaries and can not avoid regarding them as having ulterior political aims. France has consented to tolerate the Protestant church in Madagascar only on the understanding that as soon as possible the control of the work there shall be taken over by the Reform church of France.

"As a matter of fact the missions undertaken by the Protestant churches of Britain and America have never had any ulterior aims. They have been undertaken solely for the sake of the spiritual results that might be secured. The same is also true in the main of German missions. But it is impossible to deny that they have actually exercised considerable influence on the foreign policy of the nations which they represented. Whatever may have been the reasons that led a church to adopt a particular field as the sphere of its operations the constituent members of that church will always thereafter take greater interest in its political fortunes, and will be unwilling to consent to any changes that might endanger the work in which they are engaged and for which they have already made great sacrifices.

"Another aspect of the influence of foreign missions on national policy however which is perhaps more important still, is seen in its helping to determine the whole spirit of a nation's attitude toward the world. No more remarkable instances of such a change of attitude has occurred in modern times than that which is seen in the United States as the outcome of the Spanish war. It would be a very superficial view of the causes of that change, however which would attribute it solely to the war and to the accident of Admiral Dewey's dramatic success at Manila. The way had been prepared for the United States assuming its place among the nations of the world by the fact that the American churches had so long taken an active interest in the spiritual welfare of other nations. Before the Spanish war was thought of many of the Americans had felt that they should have interfered on behalf of the persecuted Armenians, and had it not been for the unfortunate Venezuelan affair they would have probably joined Great Britain in coercing Turkey into treating them decently. The interest they had in them was due almost entirely to the missionary operations carried on among that ancient people. Had there been any considerable missionary interest in Cuba there is little doubt they would have interfered on its behalf long before they did.

"The influence of foreign missions on national policy is altogether likely to be much stronger in the future than in the past. This is largely due to the larger scale on which they are being conducted, but mainly to the fact that they have made good their claim to be among the vital forces in the advancement of civilization."

THEY BROKE THE LOCK.

The legislature last Friday night devised a plan for electing a senator. The members of the Corbett caucus proposed to the republicans who refused to go into caucus, that they would drop the name of Corbett if all the republicans would attend a caucus to nominate a new candidate. They consented. The ballot was secret which is an objection. Forty-one votes were cast for Mr. Joseph Simon, the rest being scattered. Forty-one was a majority and Simon was nominated. Next day Saturday the official vote taken at noon elected Hon. Joseph Simon U. S. senator for the term expiring March 4, 1903.

Those voting for Mr. Simon were: Adams, Marsh, Bates, Maxwell, Beyer, Massingill, Brannan, McDurt, McCulloch, Briggs, McClellan, Brownell, Butt, Morton, Cummings, Mulkey, Curtis, Myers, Daly of Benton, Davis, Patterson, Donnelly, Porter, Driver, Probstel, Farrell, Reed, Flagg, Reader, Fulton, Roberts, Haines, Sellig, Smith of Unatilla, Stanley, Stewart, Taylor, Thompson, Thompson, Black-anas, Thompson, Wash- ington, Tipping, Williamson, Lewis, Young, Mackay, Spenser Carter, 61

Those voting for Kinsaid were: Blackaby, Palmer, Clem, Platts, Conn, Sherwin, Daly of Lake, Smith of Baker, Dufur, Stillman, Gray, Young, Gray, Wade, Gregg, Whitney, Jones, Wilson, Knight, Wonnott, Morrow, For Bennett—McAlister, Blank—President Simon. Absent—Kaykendall.

The Dingley tariff continues to crowd the aisles to the great annoyance of the Democrats in the congression.—Burlington "Hawkeye."

Hostilities Renewed

Our War against High prices will be continued.

We are now offering an immense and complete stock of Dry goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats Caps, Suits, Hosiery, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Capes, Jackets and Mackintoshes.

In fact our store is full of bargains in goods that you need at prices surprisingly low. Call and see us; no trouble to show goods.

R. E. Bryan & Son, Cash Store Hillsboro, Oregon.

OUR FAULTY TRADE METHODS

It is a fact that, while we are able to produce goods of a high quality and at the lowest price we are not always able to sell them to advantage. One of the most valuable offices which our consuls perform is to gather information abroad as to the methods in vogue in conducting business, and also in giving advice as to how we may extend our markets. This information is forwarded by them to the department of state, which in turn prints the reports and tries to disseminate the information as much as possible by giving these reports a wide publicity. The newspapers are supplied with advance sheets of consular reports and interested parties are furnished with them without expense. One of the most valuable collections of hints of this nature is given by Consul Marshall Halstead, of Birmingham, who writes to the department under the caption "Faulty American Trade Methods."

A few days ago Mr. Halstead was shown sixteen letters from sixteen firms all well known in their respective lines in the United States. On 12 of these letters there was insufficient postage, most of them having only a two-cent stamp to carry them. Of course this meant that the Birmingham man who wished to buy from some of these American firms had to pay double the deficiency of the postage, which would tend to give him a bad opinion of the carelessness of American business methods. Our business methods compare favorably with those of any country in the world, and are perhaps better, but we cannot afford to get a reputation of having bad business methods by inattention to even such small matters as this. Steamer mails from the United States frequently arrive after business hours on Saturday, and if a deficiency in postage, the letter will not be delivered at hotels, etc., until Monday so that the traveling representative often loses valuable time waiting instructions from home which cannot be promptly delivered owing to the letter being insufficiently stamped. One American house tells this agent that a deficiency of postage is a guarantee that a letter will be delivered to the right party, as no one else would pay the postage to get the letter.

There is no question that cutting foreigners in these small sums is a petty annoyance which has some effect on American trade. If an English or Continental house sends a telegram, a letter always follows, even to points nearby, containing a copy of the telegram. Few American houses do this even with cablegrams and many important messages would be delivered in time if this were done. If a letter is sent to a foreign point, a letter-press copy follows by the next steamer as certainly as the second bill of exchange follows the first. With bills of lading the European house does not depend upon the triplicate copy forwarded by the shipping agent, but itself sends a duplicate copy to the consignee, retaining the original. The American houses constantly neglect to do this so that American goods are constantly being held at foreign custom houses.

Another point which Americans are apt to neglect is the discrepancy in weights and measures between those abroad and our own. In Great Britain jewelry is measured on the arbitrary system of measurement called "forty-line scale," which means forty lines to the inch, instead of one-twelfth of an inch which we usually understand to mean a line. A declaration was sworn to before Mr. Halstead of returned American goods, the Birmingham manufacturer having ordered from an American manufacturer a lot of "destructive pearls," giving the measurement he required in lines. Not knowing what lines meant, the American, without inquiry, had recourse to the metric system. By this time the Birmingham manufacturer has undoubtedly received his goods, which are of a size which will render them valueless. A few weeks ago \$300 worth of fountain pens were returned to a manufacturer because

they were not like the sample, although they were superior to it. From what has been already said, it will be seen that Americans to be successful in foreign trade, must pay attention to the methods of conducting business in vogue abroad, and must particularly attend to postal matters, and must in all cases follow instructions implicitly as to measurements and shipping.—Scientific American.

WHEREFORE PROTECTION.

If Free-Trade between New York and Pennsylvania is mutually beneficial to the two States, why shouldn't Free-Trade between New York and Canada be likewise a benefit? Kansas City "Star."

And if Free-Trade between New York and Canada is mutually beneficial to the two sections, why shouldn't Free-Trade between New York and all the rest of the world be likewise a benefit? If the time ever comes when the provinces of Canada sustain toward New York the same political relation as that of Pennsylvania toward New York, then indeed would Free-Trade be mutually beneficial. But for the present Canada is a foreign country, and the people of the United States have fully made up their minds as to the "mutual benefits" of Free-Trade with foreign countries. That is where they draw the line.

Ours is already the greatest Free-Trade country on the habitable globe—a country with absolute Free-Trade between seventy-five millions of people of unequal purchasing and consuming power. To belong to this big family is a privilege too highly valued to be looked away lightly. Wherefore Protection.—American Economist.

THE INDEPENDENT think Reps. Thompson makes a mistake when he secures the passage of a bill cutting the salaries of the officers to the sums reported to be his bill. The proposed salary for the sheriff is \$1800. Out of this he is to pay for a second deputy which he has to employ almost the whole of the year. The same is growing very fast and more help is absolutely required. When extra help is paid hardly get off with 1200 for their services. And the clerk's chief deputy at \$600 is a bad move. That official is in a place of great responsibility and a trained man is required. Six hundred will not get him. Cheap men have been tried and they failed. It is really to be hoped that Messrs. Patterson and Haines will hold the bill in the senate for a more careful study at the regular session.

There are 16,000 or 17,000 soldiers in the Philippines and 100 or a few more sick in the hospitals. When we come to reason about the matter that is not alarming. In Washington county we have almost as many people sick yet we make no great complaint. Since the soldiers left San Francisco 120 deaths have occurred counting the casualties of battle. The same number of population at home will show almost as many deaths. Manila is a much healthier place than Cuba, and our western boys know better how to care for themselves than the city soldiers of the east.

The Telegram reports that some of the commissioned officers of the second Oregon are with-holding delicacies sent to the regiment by the Emergency Corps and selling to the privates thus making a profit for their private pocket. Will the Telegram do Oregonians a favor and publish the names of those delinquents. THE INDEPENDENT has some friends among the commissioned officers in Co's A. E. and H. These are not guilty of the offence but every one else must be satisfied of their innocence, which they will be when the guilty ones are pointed out.

A new charter is exercising the Portland people as never before. Some seem to think a new form of government will be imposed by the legislature. Some of the changes are radical and it is not strange that conservative citizens are nervous. Yesterday one met another who said, "The new charter changes the name of Portland." "What is it?" "New Jerusalem." The wag cracked again.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION under and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, in favor of Wm. F. Lord, Governor of the State of Oregon, H. R. Kincaid, Secretary of the State and Phil Nesselbaum, State Treasurer and together ex-officio constituting the Board of commissioners for the sale of school and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom for the State of Oregon and against Anna Trotter, John Fugate, Anna Fugate, Geo. H. Duren, Wm. A. Archie and John Trotter for the sum of \$225.00 costs, and for the further sum of \$300.00, S. gold coin with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent annum from the 1st day of January 1896, and for the further sum of \$250.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent annum from the 1st day of January 1896, and for the cost and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, decree and order of sale, I will, on Monday, the 17th day of Oct. 1898, at the south door of the court house, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real property to-wit:

The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter and lot five in section 28, T. 8 S. R. 1 W. Will Mer containing 76.50 acres a full and complete description of said land is to be found in the return of said survey, and for the costs and expenses of said sale.

Said property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon.

Witness my hand this 15th day of Sept. 1898.

W. D. BRADFORD, Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.

Thos. H. Tongue, Attorney for Plaintiff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the County Court of Washington County, Oregon, did on the 12th day of September, 1898, make and enter an order authorizing and directing its administrator to sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate belonging to said estate at private sale.

The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter and lot five in section 28, T. 8 S. R. 1 W. Will Mer containing 76.50 acres a full and complete description of said land is to be found in the return of said survey, and for the costs and expenses of said sale.

Said property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon.

Witness my hand this 15th day of Sept. 1898.

G. W. MARSH, Administrator of the estate of Michael Wm. deceased.

17-21

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for Washington County.

The Alliance Trust Company, Ltd., a corporation, Plaintiff

S. W. Milne, Minnie Moore, S. W. Milne, Albert Milne, Gertrude Milne, Elizabeth Milne, Mary Milne, Dannie Milne, Anna Milne, J. F. Booth executor of the last will and testament of Anna M. Milne deceased, and S. W. Milne, guardian of the person and estates of Maria Milne, Dannie Milne and Anna Milne, Defendants.

Moore S. W. Milne, as guardian of the person and estates of Maria Milne, Dannie Milne and Anna Milne, Defendants.

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause by the first day of the next term of this court, to-wit: Monday, Nov. 22, 1898, and if you fail to do so, the plaintiff will apply to the court for relief against you in the premises.

And if you fail to do so, the plaintiff will apply to the court for relief against you in the premises.

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Hillsboro Pharmacy

Pure fresh drugs, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Sponges and all Druggists Sundries, Fine first-class cutlery a specialty.

Extra Care in Compounding Prescriptions.

ARE YOU SICK?

The first step toward complete recovery is pure medicines, carefully prepared. We have it. Our stock is fresh.

And our prices are right

Take some ICE CREAM home for supper when the day is hot. We have paper buckets for it: pints and quarts. It will cost you 40c per quart.

THE DELTA DRUG STORE.

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for Washington County.

Jennie K. Haines, Plaintiff

J. R. DeVinney, Mary A. DeVinney, J. A. R. M. Laura B. DeVinney, E. Lock, The First National Bank of Hillsboro, Oregon, J. F. Garstner, and L. F. Garstner, Defendants.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, decree and order of sale, I will, on Monday, the 17th day of Oct. 1898, at the south door of the court house, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real property to-wit:

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W. D. BRADFORD, Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.

Thos. H. Tongue, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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The Alliance Trust Company, Ltd., a corporation, Plaintiff

S. W. Milne, Minnie Moore, S. W. Milne, Albert Milne, Gertrude Milne, Elizabeth Milne, Mary Milne, Dannie Milne, Anna Milne, J. F. Booth executor of the last will and testament of Anna M. Milne deceased, and S. W. Milne, guardian of the person and estates of Maria Milne, Dannie Milne and Anna Milne, Defendants.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Multnomah County, in favor of Mary O'Brien, against John O'Brien for the sum of \$30.00 costs, and for the further sum of \$200.00 S. gold coin with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent annum from the 1st day of July 1896, and for the cost and expenses of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, decree and order of sale, I will, on Monday, the 17th day of Oct. 1898, at the south door of the court house, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real property to-wit:

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