

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1898.

Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis have sent an expedition to Iloilo, where the natives and the Spaniards have been fighting.

The U. S. cruiser Buffalo has arrived at Port Said, Suez, time 164 days, an unprecedented run. Dewey needs her and she is going.

Gen. John Eaton a live public school man has been invited to go to Porto Rico and supervise the introduction of the American public school system in that island.

Aginaldo's congress in the Philippines has adjourned unexpectedly. Difficulty was met in forming a constitution. His cabinet has also resigned. Philippine nationality seems not to be possible just now.

It is proposed to appoint Archbishop Ireland to be the commissioner for the United States to the Car's peace congress. This in recognition of the archbishop's political services, and also his fitness for the position.

There has been some rioting in Havana during the week and some lives have been sacrificed. But the Americans are not responsible for the good order of the city till they take control next Sunday, Jan. 1st. The Spaniards are now responsible.

An order for 2,500 tons of 83-lb. steel rails for an Irish railway has been placed with the Maryland Steel Company. American rails have before this gone to British colonial possessions, but this is understood to be the first time that they have been bought for use in the United Kingdom.

A new skyscraper is to be built in New York which will be 390 feet high. The depth of the foundation is 54 feet and the total height from the bottom of the foundation to the top of the flag pole is 601 feet. The number of stories is 29. Number of offices 950, estimated number of occupants 4,000, number of windows 2,095, weight 20,000 tons, cost \$2,400,000.

Commissioner Gen. Egan and Maj. Gen. Miles are at odds and ends concerning the condition of a lot of canned beef furnished the army in the Santiago and Porto Rico campaign. Miles contemptuously calls it emulsion of beef. That explains it. Last June in Oregon we needed more than a thousand populists. It was they who were emulsioned and sent to the army. Of course they would upset even a rough rider.

In 1851 Admiral Wilkes being then on an exploring expedition found a point of coral reef that reached eight feet above water at high tide in latitude 19 north and longitude about 160 east. No trees, no grass, no inhabitants, only position and a name, Wake Island. This hitherto worthless territory now has value as it is in the path between Hawaii and Manila. It is to be a cable station for the telegraph cable that will some day be laid.

Gen. Wood, governor of Santiago, Cuba, has shown what Americans can do toward governing conquered territory. He has suppressed gambling, cock fighting and saloons, has established courts of justice, cleansed the streets and alleys and imposed a sanitary code, insisting upon religious liberty where it was never known before, and given merchants, who under Spanish law were compelled to keep their stores open until Sunday noon, the privilege of an entire day of rest on the Sabbath. And with all this he has retained the respect of those with whom he has interfered and across whose material interests he has erected barriers of law. Now let Col. Bryan show that what has been done in Santiago will not be done in Havana, San Juan or Manila rests on those who believe in the general venality of the American people.

Medical statistics of the American Spanish war, as reported by the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, stand as follows: From May to September, inclusive, and representing an army of 167,168 men, there were reported in full 1,715 deaths. Of this number, 640 were due to typhoid fever, 97 to malarial fevers, and 363 to diarrhea and dysentery. The death rates of May and June 0.46 and 0.70 were not in excess of those of the army in peace times; in July the rate reached 2.15 for the month, or 25.80 per 1,000, which does not much exceed that of well-cared-for cities. But in August the rate became excessive, or 4.08 per month, or 48.96 per 1,000 per year. In September the conditions improved and the death rate fell to 2.45, or 29.40 per year. The records of the civil war show that a high death rate in August was generally continued for months after, and Dr. Sternberg ascribes the improvement noted in September to the stricter sanitary measures adopted.

THE ANTI-EXPANSIONIST.

There is a party in America who delight to call themselves Anti-Expansionists but we know little more of their sentiments than what is conveyed in the name. However a society has been organized calling itself "The Anti-Imperial League" which a few days since declared something of its plans. The secretary visited Pres. McKinley to lay before him the protest of the society against the policy of the administration. The president patiently listened to the reading of the protest and the arguments advanced in its support. He then asked the secretary what plan his society had for dealing with the Philippines. The delegate suggested three plans preferable to the islands becoming the wards of the United States. One plan was a joint protectorate by the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Japan. Another was the placing of the islands under the temporal authority of the pope at Rome. The third was the scattering of the islands and leaving the natives to govern themselves.

There would be some technical and political difficulties in the adoption of either of these schemes, but they are principally remarkable for illustrating the dense ignorance of the Anti-Expansionists relative to the real causes for waging the late Spanish war. The Boston Congressionalist writing on the same subject says:

"With slaughtered Armenia and ravished Crete before her eyes, is Christian America to enter a 'concert' and that too with William II. as an active partner, who is now 'check by jowl' with 'Abdul the Damned'? With the natives of the Philippines hating the friars because of their lust, their rapacity, their venality and their intimate alliance with a corrupt and effete State, are we to hand them over body and soul to the papacy, and forego the opportunity to establish once and for all religious liberty where it has never been known, and where it must be known before ever tyranny and anarchy can give way to liberty and democracy? With Spanish authority shattered in the Philippines beyond repair, with the better elements of the natives anxious for our assumption of authority, with all Europe agreeing that if we withdraw the scramble for the spoil on the part of Germany or Japan might bring on the dreaded war for which Europe is prepared, what ethical justification is there for our declining to act as trustees just as Great Britain has in India and Egypt? Americans care far more for the basal principles which underlie all successful government than they do for the particular form which that government takes, and they will not be balked in their purpose to give order, prosperity, religious freedom and equality before the law to peoples who know it not. If the written constitution stands in the way of the work to be done, it will either have to be interpreted broadly or amended."

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

The republican party at its last national convention pledged itself to the re-enactment of the early policy of discriminating duties on goods, values and merchandise imported in foreign vessels. Section 22, of the Dingley law, attempted to carry into effect this platform pledge, but the decision of Attorney General McKenna virtually nullified it. In his report, Secretary Gage for the purpose of restoring the American merchant marine recommends to congress that subsidies be paid to certain classes of vessels and that the privileges of American registry be extended to foreign built crafts. Government has given assistance to very large internal enterprises by granting subsidies, especially is this true when railroads have been built through unpopulated territory, but such assistance has never been popular, and it would be more so in this instance, since no one can see when subsidy-paying would end. Assistance by subsidies is an English method which utterly failed as far as it effected American commerce when we held to discriminating duties.

It is unfortunate that commerce is handled by the treasury department. The secretary of the treasury is a man skilled in the management of finance. What we ought to have is a Department of Commerce to handle all questions of trade, foreign as well as domestic. A trader clearly sees that subsidies take money out while discriminating duties put money into the treasury. There are enough members of congress who oppose subsidies to defeat the measure. The result of it will be that nothing will be done, just what foreign interests want. Congress ought, without a moment's hesitation, to amend the Dingley law in accordance with the demands of the national platform and not be misled by the delusions of the subsidy advocates which could only result to the advantage of our commercial rivals and enemies.

OIL AS A ROAD MATERIAL.

The great interest that is now being awakened in all parts of our country in the good roads movement is born of necessity. In the keen competition in all the markets of the world, America is at a disadvantage, commercially, by reason of bad roads, much as the railroads have done to bring the producer and the consumer close together. The best investigations yet made on the subject shows that it costs on an average 25 cents a ton per mile to market the produce of our farms over the

country roads, often much more; or, the farmers spend as much for one mile as the railroads ask for 75 miles of haulage.

Great areas of our prairie farm country are remote from any supply of good road material, and the outlook for good roads in these sections is discouraging on account of the expense. Some cheap substitute for stone, brick or gravel, if it could be found, is most desirable.

I venture to suggest to your readers that possibly cheap oil may be one solution, and offer this paper in order to induce others to multiply the experiments I am now making. On a certain clay road in Pennsylvania, which lay deep in dust in summer and deep in mud in winter and spring, there was an oil pipe line by the side of the road, which on a certain occasion sprung a leak and spouted a considerable quantity of oil onto the road. An observer noted that for a space of several rods, to which the oil was transported by horses' feet and wagon wheels, this road showed a marked improvement. The dust in summer did not rise, the mud in spring and winter did not exist. The explanation would seem to be that the oil formed a water-tight covering to the road, and the earth beneath being dry no ruts or mud could form and the road became good.

At the recent Good Roads Convention in St. Louis, Mo., the writer brought forward this idea and offered it as a possible help to improving our dirt roads at a small cost, occasioning considerable comment. It seemed rational and at least easy to try, and many asked questions not easy to answer, for want of sufficient knowledge as to method of applying the oil, the best kind of oil to use, the quantity to put on the road, etc.

As confirmatory of the value of oil on roads, the following observations were made: A gentleman from California said that near Santa Barbara where he lives, they have oil wells and have used the oily sand from the borings to fill holes and ruts in the road, and in places the sand has even been distributed over the roadway. In all these places the road is free from dust in the dry season (a great curse out there), and perfectly hard and firm in the wet season; and he now thinks it must be due to the oil in the sand. Another gentleman said he used to handle oil at Austin, Texas in years gone by; he remembered the lot of perhaps a quarter acre, when he had his depot became sprinkled with oil from leaky cans, and was always hard and firm despite the weather, and he thought it must have been the oil that did it. Another, a road builder from Missouri, said that on a muddy road leading into his town a man had let a barrel of black oil fall from his wagon, breaking it and spilling the contents. Ever since then he had noticed there was a firm place of road near that place, where it did not get muddy or rut, and he thought same was due to the oil. A railroad man said the Pennsylvania Railroad began spraying their roadbed with oil to lay the dust, and now found it not only laid the dust, but shed water, kept down the weeds and preserved the ties.

The present experiments are being made through the liberality of the Standard Oil Company, who, by Mr. Rockefeller's orders, placed a tank of crude oil at the disposal of the writer. On November 20, the writer coated a newly graded piece of dirt road with oil, distributed by means of an improvised sprinkler, over a strip about 11 feet wide by 200 long.

A second part of the roadway was sprinkled more lightly about 500 feet further, making 500 or 600 feet in all, and used eight barrels of oil in the experiment. The day after the sprinkling was done and before the oil had time to become absorbed, for it soaked in very slowly, a heavy rain fell. The road was examined during the rain, and quite a marked difference was seen between the oiled and unoled portions. Where oiled it was evident that the dirt beneath the surface was still dry and retained its supporting power, while on each side of the oiled portion it was muddy and rutty. A heavy freeze, with the temperature at zero, followed the rain, and on the 25th the road was again examined. The oiled part was still more different from the neighboring stretches; the unoled road was cut up with ruts one to two inches deep, and frozen rough and hard; the oiled portion was perfectly smooth, and the wheels made on it a muffled sound that showed the dirt beneath the surface was unfrozen and dry.

It will scarcely be possible until the spring thaw comes to really estimate the value of the oil, but at present the experiments seem to promise well. It is too soon to make any good estimate of the quantity of oil required per mile of road. It will possibly vary with the character of the soil, whether loam, sandy, clay or gumbo. The place selected for this experiment is a regular black gumbo which ruts normally into ruts hub-deep, and holds water like a jug.

My object in this paper, as before stated, is to present it to your readers among whom there are no doubt many who are interested in roads, and induce experiments on varying qualities of soil. To meet with success the following conditions, in the writer's opinion, should be observed:

1. The road should be smoothly graded and rounded well, so as to shed water.
2. Apply the oil to the roadbed while dry. If the soil is filled with water, the oil will penetrate with

difficulty, and much of it will be carried off on the wheels of passing vehicles.

3. It will be well to roll the ground after the oil is put on. It has a tendency to collect in ruts and small hollows, and the roller would force it into the soil and distribute it evenly.

Crude oil costs from 60 to 90 cents per barrel at the wells. Its odor is disagreeable, and oil from which the naphtha and kerosene has been extracted would be preferable to apply in warm weather. When cold the heavy oil becomes too stiff to be applied without heating. This could be overcome by some form of spraying apparatus, using a jet of steam.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MACHINE TOOLS.

It will be remembered that one of the principal grounds of contention during the great strike in the British engineering trade was the question as to the right of the trades unions to control the output of labor saving machinery. Happily for the interests of both employers and employed, the attempt of the men to limit the output of machinery was thwarted.

In a recent editorial on English and American machine tools, The Engineer comments on the fact that the English manufacturer is at length beginning to recognize that the restriction in the way of their use being now removed, automatic machine tools are of great importance. Our esteemed contemporary expresses regret that English makers of machine tools do not devote more effort to the design and manufacture of automatic machine tools, and goes on to say:

"Is it possible that English manufacturers cannot find time to devote some attention to this class of machinery, and so offer battle to the increasing competition, or is it that they still profess to despise American methods? If the latter is the case they would do well to undeceive themselves by an inspection of American machines. We have frequently heard it stated that the imported article was weak and poorly made. A few years ago that was to a great extent true, but it is no longer. American engineers do not stand still, and they have eagerly learned by experience. The consequence is that their tools are nowadays at least as stoutly built as our own and are as well finished, while in accessibility of their working parts, in ingenious automatic devices, in adaptation for rapid work, in convenience and handiness, they are far ahead of the productions of most British firms."

The Engineer has no intention of "putting" American productions, but speaks plainly, with the hope of "re-mov-ing some of the bias" which misleads the British manufacturers; and it points out to its readers that our success is due largely to the fact that instead of waiting for customers to state what is wanted, our manufacturers have a way of taking the initiative in improvement; "they lead, and do not follow manu-facture."

These are candid words and full of remarkable significance, coming, as they do, from the most conservative technical journal in Great Britain; and if the British manufacturer fails to take the hint, it can never be his excuse that his loss of a profitable trade was due to ignorance of the underlying cause.—Scientific American.

HAVANA'S FLOATING DRY DOCK.

On the recommendation of the American Evacuation Commission of Havana, our government will not insist that the floating dry dock of the Spanish navy in Havana Harbor shall be turned over to the United States. Admiral Sampson on favor of to persuade his colleagues that the dock was not movable property and therefore must be surrendered by Spain. Generals Wade and Butler, however, held that the dock was a floating and movable structure. Both parties were right in a way, for \$40,000 was expended for establishing it in its present berth, and the fact that it cannot be moved was cited by Admiral Sampson in support of his contention.

The dock was built in England and cost the Spanish government \$600,000. It reached Havana a short time before the war began and was promptly sunk, which is not to be wondered at, considering that we know now that the Spaniards are the poorest mechanics in the world. The American commission say it has been so badly used it is not worth more than half what it cost. It is probable the dock will be put up at public auction by the Spaniards and sold, as the American commissioners and Spanish commissioners have failed to agree on a price.

The Spaniards have evacuated Iloilo and that second city of the Philippines is in the hands of the insurgents. The surrender took place 39 hours before the expedition reached the place. We may have a little fighting there but since Aginaldo has met opposition at Manila, his authority may also be weakened at Iloilo.

It is said that the Oregon is the only battleship in the navy that has not been laid up for repairs or has not been ordered to the repair shop.

Money Saved is Money Earned

This is one thing you get as well as fresh goods at

J. M. Brown's GROCERY

He never cheapens quality to Lower prices.

We are not The only House

In Oregon that sell Paints and Oils; however, we do keep a few of these rare articles occasionally—but as a side line only.

We are Pharmacists

And we sell Drugs first and foremost. Good, pure drugs at reasonable prices.

Our Prescription Department is our Specialty.

THE DELTA DRUG STORE.

More Room.

Having secured more store room for Furniture and Undertaker's goods can supply the trade better than before.

A Good Hearse

In connection with the business. Prices very low.

P. O. BROWN.

Hillsboro Pharmacy

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

Extra Care in Compounding Prescriptions.

Herold Deed of an Engineer.

William Carney, an engineer at the Richmond Rolling Mills, Richmond, Ind., met his death on December 10 by falling against a large gear wheel, which tore off one of his legs. He was alone in the engine room and knew that possibly no one would enter it for hours. Realizing that disaster would result if the fire under the boilers were left burning, he dragged his mutilated body 50 feet to the boiler room, turned off the natural gas which was used as fuel, and then lapsed into unconsciousness. Twenty minutes later the machinery stopped, caused by a lack of steam, and the employees rushed to the engine room to ascertain the reason and found the brave engineer dying.

Stockholders Meeting

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Hillsboro Oregon, will be held at the bank of Shute & Foote on the 10th day of January 1899 for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN SHUTE, President.

Your Face

Shows the state of your feelings, and the state of your health as well. Impure blood makes itself apparent in a pale and sallow complexion, pimples and skin eruptions. If you are feeling weak and worn out and do not have a healthy appearance you should try Acker's Blood Elixir. It cures all blood diseases where cheap purgatives and so called purifiers fail, knowing this we will sell every bottle on a positive guarantee. Delta Drug Store.

Executors Final Account

Notice is hereby given, that Saturday the 7th day of January 1899 at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. has been set by the county court of Washington County, State of Oregon for the hearing of objection if any there be to the allowance of the final account of the executor filed in the estate of Wilson Easley deceased.

J. Q. A. BOWLEY Executor.

Played Out.

Dull headache, pains in various parts of the body, sinking at the pit of the stomach. Loss of appetite, feverishness, pimples or sores are all positive evidence of impure blood. No matter how it became soiled must be purified in order to obtain good health. Acker's Blood Elixir has never failed to cure Scrofulous or Syphilitic poisons or any other blood diseases. It is a wonderful remedy and we sell every bottle on a positive guarantee.

DECEMBER 1898

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County.

James A. Imbrie, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, as trustee, Plaintiff.

Henry W. Ficken, Harry Hinck and Claus Heinkmann, 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 suit in the above named Court by Monday, the 20th day of March, 1899, the same being the first day of the next regular term following the expiration of the publication of this summons. And if you fail so to do, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for and demanded in said complaint, to-wit: That the plaintiff have judgment against the defendants, John W. Ficken, Harry Hinck and Claus Heinkmann, one of the above named defendants.

The relief demanded by the plaintiff in his said complaint is for a decree against the defendants, one of each of them, for the execution of the mortgage described in the complaint, in, to, and against and delivered by Joseph DeWay and Addie Swain DeWay, co-defendants, to the said Joseph DeWay and Addie Swain DeWay, co-defendants, for the sum of \$1000 and interest thereon since Sept. 2, 1896 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and for the further sum of \$400 in U. S. gold coin with interest thereon since the 5th day of Oct. 1896, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and the sum of \$114 attorneys fees, and the cost and disbursements of this suit. That the mortgage described in plaintiff's complaint foreclosed and that the real property described therein, and being situate within Washington County, Oregon, and known and designated as the S. 2 of the N. E. 1/4 of sec. 5 T. 3 S. R. 1 W. mer and containing 30 acres, and comprising and being the homestead claim of Casper Belland, be sold in the manner provided by law, and the proceeds of the sale be applied:

First—To the payment of the costs and disbursements of said sale.

Second—To the payment to the plaintiff of the several sums aforesaid forth, and for which judgment is therein prayed, and costs and disbursements for such other and further decree as may be equitable.

This summons is published against you by order of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, made and entered of record on Monday the 28th day of November, 1898.

THOMAS C. PARSONS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR., Nov. 30, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that at the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before County Clerk of Washington County, Hillsboro, Ore., on Jan. 10th, 1899, viz:

THOMAS C. PARSONS, H. E. 18969 for the S. W. 1/4 of sec. 4 T. 1 S. R. 4 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

L. B. McFarland, of Hillsboro Oregon
John Bergeron, of Hillsboro Oregon
G. W. Reed, of Hillsboro Oregon
J. R. Fickett, of Hillsboro Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORE, Register.

Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold on a positive guarantee. Cures heartburn, raising of the food, distress after eating or any form of dyspepsia. One little tablet cures immediately. Relief. 25 and 50 cents at Delta Drug Store.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one cured disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer \$100 reward for any case that it fails to cure. Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. The Hall's Family Pills are the best.

An Exchange of Shots

The above illustrates one of the thrilling moments in Hugo St. Finisterre's captivating story

The Undoing of a Double

Dr. Finisterre is the author of "Who's Who?" a tale that won wide commendation. "The Undoing of a Double" is laid in the South, and the hero is hunted through a dense swamp by a relentless mob, aided by relentless blood hounds.

We have purchased the serial rights of the story and the first chapters will be printed soon.

Look Out for Them

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Gifford*

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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