

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1899.

Salem advertised for \$65,000, 4 per cent city bonds. The time for making subscriptions expired at midnight Aug. 31. The subscriptions amounted to \$175,250 made by residents of the city.

The difference in the price of wheat in Portland and San Francisco by Wednesday's quotations was \$1.50 per ton. No wonder the O. R. & N. can afford to ship Oregon wheat to Frisco for export. Something is wrong with the Portland market.

Editor Williamson in Oregon Agriculturalist and Rural Northwest discusses briefly two methods of protecting grain from summer rains, one capping the shocks, the other stacking. The writer states that both methods are comparatively safe, tho he prefers the capped shocks. He would put twelve bundles in a shock including the caps. A shock thus made will stand a fortnight's rain. He objects to a stack on account of its expense which he estimates at a dollar per acre, besides there is skill required to build it so as to stand rain, and further there is not a long dry fall here in which to thresh as in the Mississippi valley states. The capped shock seems preferable. There is another way of saving grain which Oregon farmers of 45 years ago found very successful, sheltering the bundles in the barn to be threshed during the winter. It is now that that barn would be a good way of saving grain from damage by rain.

The highest wheat quotation for Portland in the report of Wednesday morning was 62 cents per bushel. In San Francisco for the same date it was 67.35 cents, or 4.35 cents higher than in Portland. Now, why? Portland is an export city and had the distinction last year of sending abroad more wheat than all other Pacific coast ports combined. It looks to us on the outside as tho the Astoria contention is true, that it costs 4.35 cents to take wheat down the Columbia. Little ships seem not to be economical. If it takes big ships to cheaply carry wheat let them ship at Astoria if they cannot get to Portland. If ships must be towed then low them from San Francisco. It is cheaper to tow a 3,000 tonner to Astoria than it is to take that amount of wheat to California. How much will it cost to tow a ship from San Francisco to Astoria? About \$1500.00 or 50 cents per ton. It costs \$2.50 per ton to take the wheat to the ship. But you say it is not necessary to tow the ship. So much the better. There is something radically wrong with the Oregon exporting problem. Oregon has a deeper and better harbor than San Francisco, has four trans-continental roads to one, for that city, is from four to six days nearer the markets of the world than Puget Sound. Yet we get less for our wheat.

Multnomah county always looked out for the main chance. Its assessment was low, recognized so by the other counties of the state. To equalize the other counties placed a low valuation on property. Multnomah went lower. True the showing was bad when comparisons with other states were made, Washington for instance. The rate of levy was abnormally high which kept capital away that did not understand the game. A state Equalization Board was created. Multnomah's assessment was raised every year but the board, so the courts held, could not raise the assessment of the whole state, hence the work of the board for purposes of comparison and advertising abroad was without value. Multnomah raged, until the law creating the board was repealed. Now Multnomah county is out doing herself. There will be a lower assessment than ever before and the county will have a less state tax to pay. The deficiency will be made up by the other counties. But Multnomah finds herself in a hole, the existence of which was not noticed. During the time when there was an equalization board the tax law was changed so that the city assessment was abolished, and all revenues for the city government must be raised on the property as valued by the county assessor. The maximum for the city taxes is fixed by law at a mill rate and when there is a low valuation the revenue for the expenses of the city government is shy. The fire department fund is separate from all other funds and has a maximum rate. The assessment this year is so low that the efficiency of the department will be impaired. The insurance companies see losses a head because the fire department will not be able to handle the blazes. To even up the insurance companies raise their rates. Accordingly what the property owner saves on tax payment he spends on increased insurance premiums. There is no choice in the matter tho he pays his money.

BRITON AND BOER.

In 1652 Dutch colonists planted themselves in Cape Town South Africa. They soon had a firm foothold as far as the natives were concerned, but the colony partook of the fortunes of the European Nations. In 1795 the British took possession of the territory and held it seven years at the end of which time the old government was restored by a treaty between home governments. But the independence of the Dutch colonists was short lived, for the English in 1806 again obtained control. The Dutch or Boers as they are called did not take kindly to English rule, but being too weak for battle, they moved northward to new territory. Their new home is now known on the map as Orange Free State. Here all allegiance to Holland seems to have been lost and the Boers were recognized as independent. The English again crowded when the Boers in 1835 moved north of the Vaal river a stream of considerable size flowing east into the Indian Ocean. Here they took up their pastoral life and having no support they had little or no intercourse with outlanders, foreigners. They soon occupied a territory embracing 114,000 to 119,000 square miles, about the size of Oregon and one third of Washington. There was intense hatred of the English tho the latter recognized their independence in 1852. The road to the coast was thru Natal which English colony levied a duty on goods carried thru their territory. A treaty with the Portuguese who held Delagoa Bay directly east of the South African Republic, allowed merchandise to pass duty free. The Boers were active in improving the road to the Portuguese port and were not politic in their treatment of a native tribe. Indeed they had wrested the whole country from natives a hundred times more numerous than themselves, and held the blacks in great contempt.

The natives on all sides pooled issues and started a war of extermination. To these savages all white men were alike and the English colony of Cape Town was involved. The Englishmen recognizing that the Boers were the chief offenders, deposed the Boer administration and in 1877 annexed the territory to the other South African colonies. This did not long exist for in 1880 the Boers revolted, besieged the weak garrisons which soon capitulated. The victors rapidly marched into Natal and took up a strong position where they awaited the coming of the available English force. The English were defeated in the battle. Several other skirmishes ended favorably to the Dutch when Gladstone then at the head of the English ministry made peace notwithstanding there was a large army on its way to the scene of trouble. The treaty recognized the independence of the South African Republic or Trans-Vaal, for it is known by both names, in local government, but exacted the right to advise in matters of foreign treaties and especially in intercourse with native tribes.

In the meantime, 1866 diamonds were discovered in Trans-Vaal, and later gold. The Boers are not miners, but that mattered not for miners were numerous enough as soon as it was known that gold existed. The gold mines are accounted to be the richest in the world. Englishmen emigrated there by thousands, and not a few Americans are there. Johannesburg is the seat of this foreign population and wealth. The Boers remembering their experience in Cape Town and the Orange Free State have been slow to admit outlanders to participate in the government. The law required a continuous residence of five years before the foreign born could acquire the right to vote.

But a greater grievance is the exorbitant miners tax levied and collected. The Boers do not mine, or if they do, they mine free. Almost or quite all the revenue for the support of the government is derived from the mining tax and the outlanders pay it. The little republic that in 1878 could not pay running expenses is now rolling in wealth, yet the natives take their ease on horse back or hunt the wild game. They are dead shots with a Winchester. The foreign population chafes under this state of affairs, but Oom Paul, as the president is known holds a firm rein and will not admit them to the franchise, well knowing that in time he and his country men would be out voted and the power his Boers have enjoyed would be wrested from them. About two years ago one Dr. Jameson led a force of irregular troops on a raid against the Boers intending to force concessions favorable to the outsiders. The attempt was a disastrous failure. He lost many men in the only battle he had, while the Boers lost none. The whole expedition was captured. It was charged that England had a hand in the raid, but the home government disavowed the act, and it is now generally admitted that Jameson raided on his own account. The failure of the raid has not quieted the English residents of Trans-Vaal. They complain to their home government of the Boers and charge that the time when they may obtain the right of franchise is too long, that taxes for mining is too high and that the Boer monopoly in dynamite powder is unjust. The Boers on the other hand claim they ought to be free and independent not only in the matter of international government but in the matter of treaties with foreign powers. It is

this suzerainty that the British quote for authority in interfering. They demand that the Boers relax their franchise laws, equalize taxes and relinquish their monopoly on dynamite. This Oom Paul refuses, but rather makes the naturalization laws more rigid. The English asked for a commission to adjust differences. This is in the nature of a court of arbitration only the members are to be Englishmen and Boers. Pres. Kruger refuses to submit his contention to such a commission. In the meantime both parties are preparing for war, and hostilities may break out any day. The result can be fore-told. England will win, but it will be at considerable cost. The Boers are fine soldiers, and well armed. But it is the old story of the Kickerbockers of New Amsterdam.

NATION'S FINANCES.

The Albany, Oregon, Herald compiles this statement of the nation's financial report for August: The monthly statement of the public debt shows that the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,157,306,555, a decrease as compared with the last month of \$4,281,116. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$1,046,048,850; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,215,150,427; total, \$1,436,659,426. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, \$317,466,960; silver, \$505,059,814; paper, \$58,484,240; bonds, deposits in national bank depositors, disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$81,388,807, making a total of \$962,379,821, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$783,027,010, leaving a net cash balance on hand of \$279,352,811. The net gold in the treasury today was 218,757,971 the largest amount in the history of the government and an increase of \$877,370 over yesterday. The gold certificates so far withdrawn from the several sub-treasuries for gold amount to \$39,004,491. The comparative statement of government receipts and expenditures show that during August 1899, the receipts from all sources amounted to \$49,987,178, an increase over August, 1898, of about \$8,150,000. The disbursements during the last month amounted to \$45,522,311, as against \$56,260,711 for last August. This leaves a surplus for the month of \$4,465,867. The receipts from customs during the last month amounted to \$20,546,697, against \$16,249,699 for August, 1898; from internal revenue, \$24,238,039, against \$24,015,034 for August, 1898; from miscellaneous sources, \$5,194,436, against \$1,517,073 for August last year. The disbursements charged to the war departments during August amounted to \$14,981,390, against \$25,163,235 for the corresponding month last year. The disbursements charged to the navy department were \$4,597,965, against \$6,386,277 for August, 1898.

Since July 1, 1899, the receipts have aggregated \$97,032,431, as compared with \$85,728,816 during the same period last year. The expenses during the last two months have amounted to \$102,083,402, against \$130,524,192 for the corresponding period last year.

PATRIOTIC RHETORIC.

The following fine description of patriotic fervor is from the West Roxbury, Mass. News written by that paper's delegate to the National Editorial Association. To fully understand it, mention is made of the fact that the new England delegation come in separate cars over the Canadian Pacific from Boston and arrived at Portland before noon July 4th, while the main excursion of twelve cars came from Chicago, over the Union Pacific and O. R. & N., and arrived in Portland at 9 o'clock in the evening of the same day. The latter train contrary to usual custom was switched on to the S. P. Co. tracks and taken up Fourth street to the Portland hotel. This is the paragraph: On the evening of this glorious day our confederates who have been making their way across the states, join us. Their arrival is signalized by a blaze of red light and for a time that part of the city that marks their entrance is lurid. As they approach the hotel the land under whose touch for the entire evening we have been thrilled, strikes up our beloved anthem. "The Star Spangled Banner," and the crowds of people that throng the spacious piazzas rise like one man, heads are uncovered and as the chorus is reached there seems not a person in that vast throng who is not adding his part to that grand burst of song that rises from our hearts to our lips and seems to make the very arches of heaven resound. We who have come from the rugged coast of the Atlantic to the peaceful shores of the Pacific to join in heart and hand in our nation's great festival, feel in the climax of this hour perhaps as never before, that there is no north, no south, no east, no west; it is all our country, we are all equal sharers in the glories over which that banner waves. What a welcome for weary travelers! Is it strange that for the moment they forget the weariness of miles of travel, as they join in wild applause and their cries for a repetition were mingled with those of ours whose fatigue had hours since been forgotten?

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, I do hereby order and sell, issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county in favor of C. C. Applegate executor of the last will and testament of G. H. Baber dec'd and against Jacob V. Vala, Mina V. Vala, Ansona Plummer, S. Hughes and A. Blinnam assignors of the state of Oregon Plummer's loan-note debt. For the sum of \$1500.00 and the further sum of \$1500.00 gold coin with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 16th day of January 1897 and the further sum of \$1500.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum and the further sum of \$1500.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 7th day of January 1899 and the costs 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 18th day of September 1899, at the south side of the court house in Hillsboro Washington county Oregon at 4 o'clock of the clock a. m. of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real property to-wit: Beginning at a point in the northeast quarter of section one (1) in township one (1) north of range four (4) west of the Will Mer containing nearly seven (7) acres, to-wit: 55.27 acre tract off the north end of said above described tract, which is located as follows: Beginning at the e. corner of sec 14 1/2 x 4 w. Will Mer and running thence south 89° 30' w. along the S. 1/2 sec 14 1/2 x 4 w. line on the south side of the center of the county road thence north 89° 40' e. along center of said road 30.053 chs to the range line on the e. side of sec 14 1/2 x 4 w. and thence north 17° 25' e. to pt. of beginning containing 17.25 chs. and all in Washington county Oregon to satisfy the debt herebefore named sum and for the costs and expenses of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, I do hereby order and sell, issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county in favor of Claude I. Scoullas a creditor and against J. P. Marshall and Rose A. Marshall for the sum of \$2000.00 gold coin with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 20th day of August 1896 as attorneys fees and for the costs 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 18th day of September 1899, at the south side 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: Beginning at a point in the south line of Geo. Richardson's d. l. c. district 12.25 chs. to 42° 12' e. of Chas. Burnhams e. corner thence n 48° 12' e. 57.75 chs. to the e. corner of the west half of said Geo. Richardson's d. l. c. thence n 2° w. 14.32 chs. to the e. corner of the school house; thence west 3 chs. thence n 54° w. on the w. line of said school house lot 6.67 chs. thence s 48° 15' w. 7.24 chs. to the w. corner of Taylor Ferry Road thence s 64° 15' w. 10.05 chs. thence s 43° 30' w. 7.46 chs. thence s 48° 15' w. 7.24 chs. to the place of beginning containing 30.87 acres. All in section 21 1/2 on the e. 1/2 west of the Will Mer to satisfy the heretofore named sum and for the costs and expenses of sale.

The Man Who Lost Hope. Mr. H. N. Warner, of Minden, Neb., said: "In 1894 I was attacked with paralysis in my left side. You might stick a pin to the head into my left hip and I would not feel it. I was unable to do any kind of work and had to be turned in bed. I made up my mind that I could not be cured as I had used all kinds of medicine and had tried many doctors. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and commenced their use last September. Before I had finished my first box I felt better, and by the time I had used six boxes the disease had entirely disappeared, and I have not been so free from pain since I was a boy. The paralysis also disappeared, and although two months have passed since I finished my last box, there has been no recurrence of the disease." - From the Gazette, Minden, Neb. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitis' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

I Have Moved. Into the Odd Fellow's building, corner of Main and Third. GOOD VALUES in all lines. No second hand or shoddy goods. Prices low. P. O. BROWN, Furniture Dealer.

St. Charles Hotel. Front and Morrison Streets, Portland Oregon. Electric Lights, Electric Bells and Hydraulic Elevator. 150 Rooms at 25 to 50c, Suites, 75, to \$1. Good Restaurant in Connection. Give us a call. DAVIES & BELCHER, Managers.

HELLO! Say how much lumber have you got now? Well we haven't as much as we had but have GREAT BIG PILES of all kinds of finishing lumber dry, and making 18,000 feet every day, all cut from the best yellow fir that grows. Yard at Hillsboro. North of depot. All kinds of building material furnished at lowest prices. Correspondence solicited. Mountindale Lumber Co.

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