

## OUR OFFER

INDEPENDENT and Weekly Oregonian, both for \$2.00 per year. INDEPENDENT and the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal both for only \$1.60 per year.

Vol. XXVII.

### GENERAL DIRECTORY.

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Secretary of State, T. T. G. G.  
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**POST OFFICE INFORMATION.**  
The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:  
Union, West, Union, Bethany and Cedar at 7:30 a. m.  
Going South, Cedar, Union, West, Union, Cedar at 8:30 a. m.  
Going to Portland and Layoff, 6:25 a. m. and 4 p. m.  
For Farmington and Waukegan, daily at 6:25 a. m.

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS

**THOS. H. TOSQUE,** Notary Public.  
**THOS. H. & E. B. TOSQUE,** Attorneys-at-Law,  
HILLSBORO, OREGON.  
Office: Rooms 3, 4, & 5, Morgan Block.

**W. N. BARRETT,** Attorney-at-Law,  
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Office: Central Block, Rooms 6 and 7.

**BENTON BOWMAN,** Notary Public.  
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HILLSBORO, OREGON.  
Office: Rooms 6 and 7, Morgan block.

**H. T. BAGLEY,** Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,  
HILLSBORO, OREGON.  
Deputy District Attorney for Washington County.  
Office: Over Delta Drug Store.

**JOHN M. WALL,** Attorney-at-Law,  
HILLSBORO, OREGON.  
Bailey-Morgan Block, Rooms 1 & 2.

**S. T. LINNATER, M. B. C. M.** Physician and Surgeon  
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Office: at residence, east of court house, where he will be found at all hours when not visiting patients.

**J. P. TAMMIE, M. D.** S. P. R. R. SURGEON,  
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Office and residence: corner Third and Main Streets. Office hours, 9:30 to 12 p. m. and 2 to 5 p. m. Telephone to residence from Block & Bell Telephone at all hours. All calls promptly attended, night or day.

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**Moki Tea** positively cures Sick Head ache, indigestion and constipation. A delightful herb drink. Removes all eruptions of the skin, producing a perfect complexion, or money refunded. 25 cts. and 50 cts. The Delta Drug Store.

## THE STORY OF AN AFRICAN FARM

BY OLIVE SCHREINER.

"Mark you," she said, "we have at this advantage over you—we can at any time step into ease and competence, where you must labor patiently for it. A little weeding, a little careful use of our advantages, and then some man will say, 'Come, be my wife!' With good looks and youth, marriage is easy to attain. There are men enough, but a woman who has sold herself, even for a ring and new name, need hold her skirts aside for no creature in the street. They both earn their bread in one way. Marriage for love is the beautiful external symbol of the union of souls; marriage without it is the uncleanly traffic that defiles the world. She ran her little finger savagely along the topmost bar, shaking off the dozen little dewdrops that still hung there. "And they tell us we have men's chivalrous attention!" she cried. "When we ask to be doctors, lawyers, lawmakers, anything but ill-paid drudges, they say, 'No, but you have men's chivalrous attention. Now think of that and be satisfied! What would you do without it?' The bitter little silver laugh, so seldom heard, rang out across the bushes. She bit her little teeth together. "It was coming up in Cobb & Co.'s the other day. At a little wayside hotel we had to change the large couch for a small one. We were ten passengers—eight men and two women. As I sat in the house the gentlemen came and whispered to me. 'There is not room for all in the new coach. Take your seat quickly.' We hurried out, and they gave me the best seat, and covered me with rugs, because it was drizzling. Then the last passenger came running up to the coach—an old woman with a wonderful bonnet and a black shawl pinned with a yellow pin. 'There is no room,' they said. 'You must wait till next week's coach takes you up,' but she climbed on to the step, and held on at the window with both hands. "My son-in-law is ill, and I must go and see him," she said. "My good woman," said one, "I am really exceedingly sorry that your son-in-law is ill, but there is absolutely no room for you here." "You must get down," said another, "or the wheel will catch you." "I got up to give her my place." "Oh, no, no!" they cried. "We will not allow that." "I will rather kneel," said one, and he crunched down at my feet, so the wheel caught in. "There were nine of us in that coach, and only one showed chivalrous attention, and that was a woman to a woman. "I shall be old and ugly, too, one day, and I shall look for men's chivalrous help, but I shall not find it. "The bees are very attentive to the flowers till their honey is done, and then they fly over them. I don't know if the flowers feel grateful to the bees. They are great folks if they do. "You are a good woman," said Waldo, speaking as though the words forced themselves from him at that moment. "Some women have power." "She lifted her beautiful eyes to his face. "Power! Did you ever hear of men being asked whether other men's wives have power or not? It is born in them. You may dam up the fountain of water and make it a stagnant marsh, or you may let it run free and do its work, but you cannot say whether it shall be there. It is there. And it will act, if it is free for good, then covertly for evil, but it will act. If Goethe had been stolen away a child and reared in a robber horde in the depths of a German forest, do you think the world would have had 'Faust' and 'Iphigenia'? But he would have been a still stronger, wiser than his fellows. At night round their watch fire he would have chanted wild songs of rapine and murder till the dark faces about him were moved and trembled. His songs would have echoed on from far to far, and would have been the heart and arm—for evil. "Do you think if Napoleon had been born a woman that he would have been contented to give small tea parties and talk small scandal? He would have taken the world by storm, he would have been the world's ruler, he would have been a man great and king, with all his sins. He would have left one of those names that stain the leaf of every history, the names of women who, having power, but being denied the right to exercise it openly, rule in the dark, covertly and by stealth, through the men whose passions they feed on and by whom they climb. "Power!" she said suddenly, smiling her little hand upon the rail. "Yes, we have power, and since we are not to expend it in tunneling mountains nor healing diseases nor making laws nor money nor on any extraneous object, we expend it on our material for operating on. We buy you, we sell you, we make fools of you, we act the wily old Jew with you, we keep six of you crawling to our little feet and paying only for a touch of our little hand, and they say truly there was never an ache or a pain or a broken heart but a woman was at the bottom of it. We are not to study law nor science nor art, so we study you. There is never a nerve or fiber in your man's nature but we know it. We keep six of you dancing in the palm of one little hand," she said, balancing her outstretched arm gracefully, as though tiny beings disported themselves in its palm. "There—throw you away, and you sink to the devil," she said, folding her arms composedly. "There are never a man who said one word for women but he said two for man and three for the whole human race." "She watched the bird pecking up the last yellow grains, but Waldo looked only at her.

### INSULAR LEGISLATION.

The progress that has been made in congress toward formulating governments for our new island possession is summarized below from the report submitted last week by the Senate committee on islands. The report is based on the bill written by Senator Foraker:

The purpose of this bill is to provide a temporary civil government for Puerto Rico, to continue until the laws and ordinances now in force in that island can be revised and codified and a more permanent form of government be framed by the President to be appointed by the President.

The necessity for a Commission of this character is manifest when it is considered that the laws and judicial systems and codes of procedure, as well as the political conditions generally, now existing in Puerto Rico are so widely different from ours as to make it impossible to do such work intelligently and comprehensively without that wider and more accurate knowledge that can be obtained only by visiting the island and studying the whole situation as it there exists.

Because the legislation now under consideration is intended to stand only temporarily, the committee has sought to limit it to only such changes in existing laws and conditions as appear necessary quickly to achieve purposes that are thought to be essential to the peace and prosperity of the island.

Generally stated, these propositions are:

First—To substitute a civil for a military government.

Second—To accord to the native Puerto Ricans as much participation therein as it may be for the best interests of all concerned to give them.

Third—To avoid as far as possible radical changes in the laws, courts and codes of procedure, and yet make such modifications and alterations as are necessary to dispense with the most objectionable features of Spanish government and judicial administration.

Fourth—To provide a legislative authority that can deal with all domestic subjects of legislation.

Fifth—To extend the navigation laws of the United States to the island, and enact such tariff, internal revenue and other provisions as are necessary to afford a revenue for the support of the government and to meet the expenses of such public instruction and public improvements as should be undertaken, and in this behalf authorize, to a limited extent, the raising of funds by issuing municipal and insular bonds in anticipation of revenues.

Sixth—To retire Puerto Rican coins now in circulation and substitute coins of the United States therefor.

Seventh—To authorize and regulate the granting of public and quasi-public franchises.

The bill, as introduced, provided for free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico. This proposition was objected to on various grounds. It was urged that:

First—It was in violation of the interests of the United States, which Puerto Rican products would come into competition.

Second—It would be a precedent that would have to be followed in other cases that might hereafter arise where the competition resulting might be more injurious to American interests.

These were, at least the principal objections urged before the committee. The committee carefully considered all of them, with the result that they do not regard the objections as well taken.

After citing the productions of Puerto Rico, the report says:

So far as the objection is concerned that what is done with respect to Puerto Rico will be a precedent that will be followed in dealing with the Philippines and other islands we may acquire, the committee think it enough to say that such a result need not necessarily follow. In the opinion of the committee, each case stands on its own merits, and Congress is not bound in one by what it may see fit to do in another. Its power is plenary, and it may do as it likes.

POWER TO ACQUIRE TERRITORY.

Speaking for the majority of the committee, it is no longer open to question that the United States has complete sovereign power to acquire territory that it is the political equal in that respect of any other government.

It may acquire territory by discovery, by conquest or by treaty. If it acquires territory in any of these ways it follows as a necessary consequence that it has a right to govern such territory that the inhabitants thereof, and it also follows that the government so to be established by it must be such as meets the requirements of the case.

If we should acquire territory pop-

ulated by an intelligent, capable and law abiding people, to whom the right of self-government could be safely conceded, we might at once incorporate that territory and people into the Union as an integral part of our territory, and by making them a State, as a constituent part of the United States, and extend to them at once the Constitution and laws of the United States, but if the territory should be inhabited by a people of wholly different character, illiterate and unacquainted with our institutions and incapable of exercising the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution to the States of the Union, it would be competent for Congress to withhold from such people the operation of the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and, continuing to hold the territory as a mere possession of the United States, to govern the people thereof as their situation and the necessities of their case might seem to require.

CITIZENSHIP AT DISCRETION.

With respect to citizenship, the report says:

It is within our discretion to make the inhabitants of the United States or not so it is within the power and discretion of the Congress to make the inhabitants of the Philippines and other islands we may acquire citizens or withhold that quality from them. It is also within the power of Congress to regulate and restrict and prohibit, if thought advisable, the passing of the inhabitants of the Philippines or other islands from their country into ours, or to prevent the products of their labor from coming into unjust competition with the labor of this country. With respect to this whole matter Congress has now, since annexation, and will continue to have complete and unquestioned power to legislate as it may see fit, and hence continue to afford the same protection heretofore given in all these particulars. It will be simply a question of policy hereafter in each case as it may rise, as it is now and has been heretofore.

Senators Gallinger and Perkins, of the committee, while assenting to the chief features of the report, are against any proposition for free trade with the island. They assert that if Puerto Rico was an integral part of the United States no tariff different from that which applies to the United States could be maintained. They also believe that some interests of the United States would suffer from free trade with the island, and revert to cheap labor and other conditions with which the United States could not compete.

An Editor's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constant coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. Edwards, publisher of The Review, Wyand, Ill. For sale by Delta Drug Store.

Senator Aldrich, chairman of the committee on finance, says that if the trusts are destructive and demoralizing to public interest the republicanism party is as ready and anxious and equally as well qualified as the democrats to correct such abuses as may exist. Senator Cullom, chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, agrees with Mr. Aldrich, and so do Senators Lodge, Spooner and Elkins, three of the leading political workers in the senate.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

An acknowledged authority on railroad transportation has some startling figures that are well worthy of study. They are calculated to raise doubts of the advantages of water ways for freight carriers. The authority reasons:

This locomotive is built to haul solid trains of 2,000 tons of paying load. We have steadily pointed out to our readers how the steady growth in the power of locomotives and the weight of trains has reduced the cost of moving freight by rail. The first of the locomotive was as a carrier of passenger traffic. There were railway managers in the early days of the railway era who contended that only high-class freight could be economically hauled by rail. To this day, in England and on the continent of Europe the inland water ways are able to carry freight as cheaply or more cheaply than competing railway lines. American railways, however, have developed far beyond those of any other country, and American railway managers have proved to the world that with

the steel rail for a roadway, and steam for a motive power, freight can be moved far more cheaply than in any artificial waterway or river channel. Unfortunately this fact is not as yet clearly understood save by the few who are conversant with recent progress in the railway field.

Now let us make some estimate of the actual cost of moving bulk freight over long distances in 2000-ton train loads:

LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES. Cts. per train mile

|                              |    |
|------------------------------|----|
| Fuel                         | 15 |
| Locomotive repairs           | 15 |
| Water, oil, waste, etc.      | 12 |
| Engine, crew, wages, etc.    | 10 |
| Ins. depreciation locomotive | 40 |
| Total                        | 92 |

Estimate of total cost of movement of long-haul freight in 2000 ton train load (excluding terminal expenses).

Locomotive expenses, Cts. per train mile

|                                                               |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Car rental and train expenses                                 | 40  |
| Station, station service, signals, etc.                       | 12  |
| Add 50 per cent for empty car movement (excluding car rental) | 32  |
| Maintenance of way and structures                             | 35  |
| Interest on cost of road                                      | 35  |
| Total                                                         | 154 |

It is possible to move bulk freight by rail on low grade roads at a total cost of one mill per ton-mile, and this cost, it will be noted, includes the interest on the cost of the railway and rolling stock.

We have omitted entirely the matter of terminal charges for the reason that to include them is always misleading in any computations based on the ton-mile rate. Moreover in comparing rail and water transportation it must be remembered that each alike is subject to terminal charges. In general it can be said that terminals for railways are cheaper than those for waterways. Water front improvements are of necessity expensive, both in first cost and cost of improvements while rail freight can be delivered wherever a spur track can be run.

We have shown that the railway can carry freight at less cost than any inland waterway, river or canal. They attempt to revive water transportation in the face of rail competition are doomed, therefore, to only a temporary success at best. In the end the law of the "survival of the fittest" will prevail, and it will never be the steel railway that will be given up.

Besides this, it is against the public interest that traffic should be diverted from the railways.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

"The San Jose Scale from a Horticulturist's Standpoint" is the subject of a recent paper by Prof. S. A. Beach of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. He says no other insect is capable of doing so much injury to fruit growers, and even many kinds of trees, and even many species of herbaceous plants. It avoids the Keiffer pear as it does poison. It is very destructive to fruit and leaves, and also to the wood of trees. The more vigorous the growth the more rapidly does it spread. It spreads more rapidly on young than older trees. He showed some Greening apples covered with the scale. It is a very difficult matter to keep it under control. It is separated from its natural enemy, and multiplies very rapidly. It is estimated that one insect could propagate three billions in a single season. It is difficult to treat without injury to the tree. It breeds all through the open season up to November. After the leaves are fallen it is safe to use stronger insecticides, but then there is danger of injury to the tree. It is a great calamity to nursery-men and fruit growers. It has not visited many localities in this state, and does not spread readily from one locality to another. It moves slowly, but may be blown by the wind, carried by other insects and on the feet of birds. One must depend upon fumigating. The insecticides are kerosene, whale oil soap and burning.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Hermitage, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by Delta Drug Store.

There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effective cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving the disease of all dangerous consequences. It is sold by Delta Drug Store.

The destruction of the sawmill at Pittsburg, by fire last week is characterized by the St. Helens Mist as "an overt evidence of some unscrupulous party's uncontrollable desire to wreck the primitive business interests and retard development and progress in the exceptionally advantageous Nahalem valley."

Ira Holderman, who is under bonds in Lincoln county to answer the charge of burglary, in robbing cottages at Newport, is but 25 years of age, and has a wife, aged 20 and four small children, who, it is reported, through his neglect are in destitute circumstances. His partner in the crimes is John Haas. Holderman made a general confession.

Sam Banister, who lives south of town, says the Weston Leach, thinks that rats will soon begin to occupy the attention of the farmers hereabouts, as well as squirrels. At his place and others in the vicinity, rats are very numerous around the barns and strawstacks. They suck eggs, steal chickens from under the mother hen's wings, ruin wheat sacks, and devour anything eatable about the place.

At the regular meeting of Joe Lane's club of Native Sons, held at Roseburg, Tuesday evening, the following question was discussed: "Resolved, That Dr. McLoughlin did more to facilitate the early settlement of Oregon than did Dr. Whitman." C. S. Jackson supported the affirmative, and O. P. Coshaw the negative. Important points of history were cited on both sides. A vote of the members decided in the affirmative.

## JOB PRINTING

Our Job Printing Department Surpasses any in the County for neatness, quickness and cheapness. Call and be convinced.

No. 39

## WHAT HAS HAPPENED DURING THE WEEK

Items of General Interest from all parts of the state

### LANE CO'S LAND BUSINESS

The Good Treatment of a tramp and the result. Three new sawmills on the Siuslaw this summer.

Two newspapers will soon be started at Granite.

Moro has had one death from smallpox, or "Filipino itch."

Beaverton is giving aid and comfort to a grist mill project.

Three new sawmills will built on the Siuslaw this summer.

The members of the cavalry troop at Lebanon have received their equipment.

A Lebanon merchant is reported to be buying and shipping potatoes at a lively rate.

A party of Eastern men went into Coos county last week to examine its timber resources.

It is eight years since Gervais levied a municipal tax. Saloon license pay city expenses.

It cost \$40,340 to run the state university last year, of which over \$30,000 was paid in salaries.

The Dalles has two or three cases of smallpox—due, the papers say, to the visit of a young man from Moro.

The Cornucopia mining camp is enjoying a high degree of prosperity, with mines running full blast and work plentiful at good wages.

Some one broke into our town jail last week, says the Hood River Glacier, and robbed it of all the bedding provided by the authorities for the use of guests.

Eugene papers had a report last week of a \$28,000 land transaction near Junction City, but no definite news. A Junction paper says the amount was \$28 to \$280.

At Weston, John Banister kindly took in and cared for a tramp, who after several days of good living and little work, departed with a number of articles belonging to his benefactor.

The La Grande Chronicle says: F. M. Stanley has purchased from Mrs. John McDonald, Jr., what is known as the John McLean farm of 352 acres, on the west side of the valley, near Mount Emily. The price paid was \$6,390.

A Chinese woman, as flashy as a Mongolian ring-necked pheasant, arrived in town this noon, says yesterday's Albany Democrat. Did she ride on the street car, as most of them do? Not much. A carriage was none to good for her.

A couple of young people slipped away from The Dalles to have a quiet marriage in Portland, but the prospective groom had to send back to Wasco county for a license, under the Oregon law which requires its issuance from the county where the lady resides.

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**Cordova Wax Candles**

Nothing else adds so much to the comfort of the home as the Cordova Wax Candles. They burn so long and so steadily that they are the most economical and most desirable for use in the home. They are made of the finest wax and are of a pure white color. They burn without smoke and without odor. They are the most perfect candles that have ever been made. They are sold by all the leading druggists and grocers.

**NERVITA PILLS.** Restores VITALITY, LOST VIGOR AND MANHOOD. Cures Impotency, Night Emissions and Wasting Diseases, all effects of self-abuse, or excess and indiscretion. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. Only \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50; with a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Send for circular. Address: NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.