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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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OFFICE HOURS: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.
Office in Union block over Pharmacy.

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Office: "Six teeth \$3.00 per set. Cement and Amalgam fillings 25 cents each. Gold fillings from \$1 up. Vitalized air for patients 50 cents per treatment."
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Eastest of access among all the canons of Colorado, being situated on the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande between Canon City and Salida in the front range of the Rockies, is the most spectacular, awe-inspiring and magnificent. Down this mighty cleft, in the heart of the granite ice-barrier rush the raging waters of the Arkansas river, lashed into foaming fury and dashed into tumbling spray by its swift descent through the tortuous defile. So narrow is the passage of one point that there was no room for both the road and river, and therefore a curiously constructed bridge of steel had to be thrown lengthwise of the stream, suspended from iron supports mortised into the canon walls on each side to the right and left. And right here can be seen the climax of all the canon's grandeur, that which has been aptly called "The Royal Gorge." For two thousand six hundred feet the solid monoliths soar upward—five times as lofty as the Washington Monument, the highest permanent structure reared by the hand of man. No words can adequately describe the magnificence of the scene. Only those who have beheld its glories can appreciate them.

This is but one of the many wonders of nature revealed to the traveler on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, "The Scenic Line of the World."

For detailed information about this most delightful trip to the East, Address J. D. Mansfield, Gen'l Agt, Rio Grande System, Portland, Oregon.

Neglect Means Danger.
Don't neglect biliousness and constipation. Your health will suffer permanently if you do. Do Witt's Little Early Risers cure such cases. M. B. Smith, Butternut, Mich., says "Do Witt's Little Early Risers are the most satisfactory pills I ever took. Never gripe or cause nausea." Delta drug store.

WHERE WE STAND

Platform Adopted by Republicans of Oregon

WE WILL KEEP THE PHILIPPINES

The President Endorsed in His Stand Against Capital

The republican party of Oregon, in state convention assembled, proud of its record and past history, its devotion to the principles of human liberty and human rights, its great and imperishable names which lend luster and glory to the American nation at home and among the nations of the earth, and as an assurance of its continued fidelity to the great principles for which it has contended in the past in state and national affairs, does hereby make and affirm the following declaration of its principles.

The events of the late war with Spain carried us into the Philippine Islands. We hold it to be consistent with the principles of liberty and of our National life that the sovereignty of the United States should be maintained in the islands, under such local self-government as the people may be, or may become, fitted to participate in. We therefore declare against all proposals looking to the retirement of the United States from the Philippine Islands.

That in the war which President Roosevelt has inaugurated against the gigantic combinations of incorporated capital he has the united and enthusiastic support of the Republican party of Oregon.

We demand and insist upon the passage of the bill now pending in Congress for the exclusion of Chinese, known as the Mitchell-Kahn exclusion bill.

We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of protection in necessary cases of industries still in their infancy or unable to compete with foreign productions.

We recognize the right of labor to organize and combine for mutual protection under the law, and we recommend that the legislature enact all necessary legislation to protect labor in all its rights and privileges. In the interests of American labor and the upbuilding of the workingman as the corner-stone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that Congress create a Department of Labor in charge of a Secretary, with a seat in the Cabinet.

We demand that a law be passed by the next Legislature placing all public officers of this state upon reasonable salaries, which shall not be increased during the incumbent's term of office, and beyond such salary they shall receive no compensation as fees or otherwise.

In order to promote the development of the mineral resources of the state, we are in favor of the creation of and the maintenance of a mining bureau by the state.

We declare our approval and support of the suggestions of President Roosevelt for the irrigation of the arid lands of the country. This work should be undertaken by the United States as soon as possible, and carried forward on a consistent plan, under direction of the General Government.

We urge our Representatives in Congress and Senators to use every effort to secure the speedy opening of the Columbia River between The Dalles and Celilo, and for clearing the river of all obstructions to navigation from its mouth to head of navigation. We urge also renewed and continued effort for improvement of our Coast harbors and streams within the state, and the speedy construction of an isthmian canal.

That the public lands are the heritage of the common people and should be held in trust for the use and benefit of all the people under the homestead laws. We are therefore unalterably opposed to all plans, schemes or propositions for leasing public domains, either to individuals or corporations.

We favor a policy by the state and the United States which shall further foster and support our fisheries, and we request the Legislature to enact such further measures as may be found by experience necessary to obtain this result.

We demand and insist upon the immediate passage by Congress of the United States of the cleanergine bill, known as the new Great bill, now pending in the Senate.

That we favor the proposed amendment to the state constitution providing for the initiative and referendum, and recommend its adoption by the people of the state.

We declare our approval of the principles of the primary law enacted by the Legislature at the session of 1901, and we ask the Legislature to extend this law so that in its main features it may apply to primary elections in all election precincts throughout the state. And we further recommend the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Mitchell*

CHURCH AND TOWN

Christianity Stands for the Beautiful.

THE TOWN'S DEBT TO CHURCH

What the Church Owe the Community in a Material, Moral and Intellectual Way.

A paper read by Mrs. Hope, of Forest Grove, before the Willamette Association Congregational Church, held at Hillsboro, April 8-9.

Ten Years' Trial

By Brig. General Charles King

"Who are you?"
"Hawkins, sheriff of Brentwood county," piped the answer.

A moment's pause; then "All right—Mr. Channing will be up there presently."

Ten minutes later the manager and Major Melville had clasped hands on the bluff, and four men were gathered in consultation.

"You've got Langdon with you," were almost the first words Melville spoke. "I knew the voice at once."
"Yes, and he's a trump; helped us women I can tell you in the week he's been with me. Hang those lunatics! They're firing rocks at the bridge now. Do you hear 'em? And I've got to get on to Brentwood and save the rest of that stock!"

Ten minutes of counsel followed. The veteran major was for leading his men straight across on top of the iron corks. They could not stop from gliding to either in the darkness. There were other reasons besides that which caused Melville gravely to shake his head. In the glare of bonfires started by the tramps up the track and well back on the westward bluff dark groups of the strikers could be seen in excited conference. Others still were clustered a few yards west of the bridge, and the gleam of pick and shovel could be faintly seen.

"Cutting out under the track!" said Channing between his set teeth. "I expected that. But we'll show 'em!"

Another quarter of an hour of silent preparation; then, panting a little from the exertion of the climb, two of the four companies were lined up along the bluff facing the position of the strikers across the gulch. The other two, under command of the major, knelt in the darkness on both sides of the track and close to the bridge. The engine, detached from the passenger car, ran quickly forward and amid shouts of excitement not unmingled with warning cries—on to the train of flats. Then arose yells of glee, defiance and delight from the dense groups of tramps on the northern shore. There was a rush away from the track and yells of "Look out!" "Stand back under!" "She's coming!" followed almost instantly by cries of chagrin and defiance later. Slowly at first the massive train began to move, but instead of the sound of bang and bump that told of a powerful shove there rose a quick series of ringing, metallic jerks, at some of which the leaders gazed an instant at each other in dismay, then led a rush for the bridge. "Go! late! Channing had outwitted them and instead of shoving the train into the trap was drawing it into safety on the eastern side. Follow they dare not. There were two minutes of pandemonium, gradually dying away to silence, and then from across the deep ravine a voice they never forgot spoke out, clear, deep and powerful:

"Stand clear across there! We cover you with 300 ball cartridges. Our workmen must cross the bridge and repair that track. If you give them as much as a shot or a stone, I order 'Fire!'"

CHAPTER VII.

Late that wintry night three steepled into Brentwood a train laden with 200 state soldiers, who in silent array left the cars somewhere in the suburbs, thereby disappointing a big throng awaiting them at the station, marched rapidly under experienced guides to the armory of the local company, gave the mob guardians thereof the alternative of surrendering at once or being blown into slinders in less than five minutes, whereupon, as described in the local press, "there was a squealing and a senterring." Thence they bore the captured arms to the Big Horn roundhouse and dispatched an engine with a strong guard up the Seattle road to run back the exiles still "living on the country" 40 miles away, now before long Melville had seven companies of militia ready to do anything under such cool-headed, accomplished leadership. The strikers for a time seemed bewildered by the coming of the troop train and the return of certain weary stragglers of the band that set forth so boastfully the previous day, all with tales of treachery on the part of their fellows and tremendous odds on the part of the despised militia—militia with regulars to officer them—and there was ground for the statement, for Melville had halted with keen though repressed delight the com-

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The church in any community stands for purity of life, for righteousness, for intelligence, for good morals and for the highest civilization. God has placed all these jewels, and more, in the keeping of his church. For what purpose? Evidently, not as a man puts his money, or a woman her diamonds, in a vault merely for safety. No. We recall the parable of the pounds, where it is said, "a certain nobleman went into a far country, to receive for himself a kingdom and to return. And he called his ten servants and delivered them ten pounds, and said, occupy till I come." And you remember the rewards of those servants who made good use of their trust and the condemnation of him who buried his treasure in a napkin. Those servants whose pounds had gained other pounds were made rulers over many cities. Does this not illustrate what Christ expects his church to do with his gifts?

It is possible for a church to exist, something like a clam, shut up in its shell of selfish exclusiveness, with no visible influence over the surrounding community; but it is its duty and privilege to be like a tree planted by the river, whose leaves shall be for the healing of the nations and a shelter in the time of storm.

The church then, owes the community all it has received from the Master of material prosperity, intellectual excellence or moral worth. He said, "I came that ye might have life and have it more abundantly."

The time is past when the conception of what the church owes the world was limited to the preaching of creeds, or teaching purely spiritual truth. We are living in a practical, work-a-day world, and thoughtful men and women have felt that practical methods must be employed and every side of human nature appealed to, in order to draw men to Jesus Christ. It should say with Paul, "I am willing to be all things to all men, if by any means I might win some."

Wherever a church is located we should expect to see clean streets, beautiful lawns, enterprising citizens. The children should be taught to love flowers and to cultivate them; to be industrious and independent, to be liberal and public-spirited. Christianity is not the enemy of beauty or material prosperity, but should be their patron. The foreign missionary is quicker to see this than we of this land. They have learned that they can do but little to redeem the Hindu or Chinese from his idols, until environments are changed, and one of the things first observed in the native convert is the improved condition of his home, sweetness where once there was filth, flowers where no flowers before had grown and personal cleanliness where repulsive disease had held sway. A Christian is distinguished from his heathen neighbor, as much by the appearance of his home and family as by his honesty. Much of the foundation mission work in our cities, is along this line.

Again, ought not the church to be the center of intellectual life in its community? While certain classes are trying to make our schools and colleges, godless institutions where no religious teaching is allowed and would fain prohibit the reading of the Bible, Christians should not sit content while the school life and thought of their boys and girls, are given over to skepticism and doubt. If our country is to continue to be a Christian land, Christian teachers must be employed and Christian thought permeate our institutions of learning. Visit the schools often, make your votes count and otherwise show your interest. Still other provisions for the intellectual life should be made by placing good books and periodicals within the reach of the people. Do not hesitate to loan your own treasured volumes occasionally, or invite some young

man or woman into your library. Be their friend and advise as to the best books to buy, but do not confine them to theological treatises or religious tracts. It might be practicable in some localities, to establish reading rooms with carefully selected books and magazines. Make it attractive with a few pictures, games, etc. Be sure that a hearty welcome is given the homesick young man or lonely girl who perhaps have no other place to spend an evening. If the church sustained more of such places it might have fewer battles to fight with the saloon.

Women's clubs have often been criticized as drawing from the church the time and interest that ought to be given to spiritual things, but might it not be the part of wisdom to appropriate the club and use it as a means of further educating and developing the intellectual and social life of the town. Do not confine it to women or church members nor allow it to degenerate into a "set" or clique. It might be under the management of the pastor or some other person or persons of acknowledged worth and devoted to the study of topics, not demanding the highest culture or widest reading, for that would bar many a busy man or woman that might otherwise receive much benefit from such a course. Admitting the difficulties in the way I still believe such circles would be very helpful and socially delightful.

What does the church owe the community in the line of good morals? Not long since I heard Dr. Wise, the learned Jewish Rabbi, say that Israel was the first people to teach that religion and morals go hand in hand. A strange statement to those of us who have always joined them in our thought, yet one need not look long or far, even now, to see that there are many religions and many persons that separate them entirely, in practice if not in theory. The church owes to the world, first, that the standards of morality which Jesus himself established, should be kept. The constant tendency of modern life is to lower our ideals. The too common dishonest practices in business, the trickery in politics, the saloon on every corner have so blunted our consciences and dulled our vision, that Christians as well as others, need to have the Bible standards of right living and high thinking, kept constantly before them. More sermons on the mount should be preached, with the refrain: "Ye have heard it said—but I say it unto you."

Then, what can be done to reduce the evils we see around us? Shall the problem of the saloon be delegated to temperance societies to solve? Shall the government of our cities and towns be left in the hands of self-seeking politicians? Shall our boys and girls be allowed to learn all the vice of the streets, unchecked? I believe the church should not so shirk her duty. To apply the teachings of Christ in social and moral life is the church's one concern. She should be foremost in every effort to drive out iniquity and immorality of every kind. She should create a healthy public sentiment in favor of the honest administration of local government and sustain those whose aim it is to be true to the best interests of the people.

A certain mayor of the city in which I formerly lived, being a conscientious, Christian man, tried, on coming into office, to enforce the Sunday closing law against the saloons, and the shutting up of the gambling houses. The general sentiment of the public seemed to be, "you cannot do it; it is no use to try; others have essayed the same thing and failed." But he persisted for some months with indifferent success. Finally he became weary of the abuse of the one side and the silence of the other and he appealed to the Christians of the city. He said he wished to know whether they wanted the laws enforced or not; so far they had shown no interest in the matter; if he was sustained by the churches he would continue his course. This aroused some of the churches, and they sent in resolutions of sympathy and promises of support, which strengthened his faltering courage and enabled him to continue his policy with good results. This only illustrates what influence the church really could exert if continued in a systematic and persistent manner.

President William Dewitt Hyde, of Bowdoin College, says: "The besetting sin of ministers, the ever present pitfall of the church, is mysticism with its somnolent refrain, 'goodbye proud world, I'm

going home—the mood, that so long as a few elect saints are on good terms with God and with each other, makes little effort to prevent the rest of the world with its society, politics, from going straight to the devil."

This mood I feel sure is passing away and the church will more and more rise to her great privilege of giving to the community all she has, and all she is—the almoner of God's boundless love.

It shall be through her efforts that the desert shall blossom as the rose, and that righteousness shall cover the earth, as the waters cover the sea.

An iron quotation of April 18, for the price of iron rather knocks an assertion of tariff reformers to the effect that iron masters sell their product cheaper in foreign markets than at home. The paragraph reads: "The steel rail situation is well reflected by the fact that recently a 10,000-ton order was placed in Germany for a trolley road in New York state, the rails bringing \$38 each, as against \$28 at the mill—the 'official' quotation."

Wields A Sharp Ax.

Millions marvel at the multitude of maladies cut off by Dr. King's New Life Pills—the most distressing too. Stomach, Liver and Bowel troubles—Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Biliuness, Fever, Malaria, all fall before these wonder workers. Bailey's pharmacy.

Lockjaw From Cabbwels.

Cabbwels put on a cut lately gave a woman lockjaw. Millions know that the best thing to put on a cut is Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the infallible healer of Wounds, Ulcers, Sores, Skin Eruptions, Burns, Scalds and bites. It cures or no pay. Only 25c at Bailey's pharmacy.

Saved Many a Time.

Don't neglect coughs and colds even if it is spring. Such cases often result seriously 'at this season just because people are careless. A dose of One Minute Cough Cure will remove all danger. Absolutely safe. Acts at once. Sure cure for coughs, cold, croup, bronchitis and other throat and lung troubles. "I have used One Minute Cough Cure" several years," says Postmaster C. O. Dawson, Barr, Ill. "It is the very best cough medicine on the market. It has saved me many a severe spell of sickness and I warmly recommend it." The children's favorite. Delta drug store.

Shot in His Leg.

For all kinds of sores, burns, bruises or other wounds, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a sure cure. Skin diseases yield to it at once. Never fails in cases of piles. Cooling and healing. None genuine but De Witt's. Beware of counterfeits. "I suffered for many years from a sore caused by a gun shot wound in my left leg," says A. S. Fuller, English, Ind. "It would not heal and gave me much trouble. I used all kinds of remedies to no purpose until I tried De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. A few boxes completely cured me." Delta drug store.

The administration is going to test the antitrust law against the beef combine, and the country will await the result with deep interest. The republican party is the author of the antitrust act, and has enforced it several times. The republican party is the only party which has the courage, the honesty and the brains to hit the trusts. There will be lively times if the law can be made effective against the combines in their present shape. The mode of organization of the trusts has changed greatly since the anticombe law of 1890 was passed, but if that act is found to be inadequate the republicans will pass one which will reach the evil. The republican party, as the country has often learned, is the only party which can deal effectively and honestly with great issues as they arise.

NEWS OF THE STATE.

Oregon City has a few cases of smallpox.

Seventy-two delegates to the state meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association met at Forest Grove last Friday and remained in session over Sunday.

Prof. Joseph Schafer of the University of Oregon, has undertaken for an Eastern publishing house to write a history of the Pacific States. Several years will be required to prepare the manuscript.

Voters made a rush yesterday and swelled the registration list more than 60 registrations. Politics are waking things up and the registration is now promised to be a large one.—Astorian April 20.

One Portland merchant has a new advertising device in his window—a raccoon and a small Chinese lad dressed in the gay silks of a mandarin. The boy and the 'coon have great romps, but sometimes the little celestial wears of rough and tumble play, then he throws kisses at the girls and makes faces at the boys.

According to the figures of railroad companies Oregon has received 7000 settlers to date during the low rates from the East. The other 9300 have stopped off in Washington and Idaho, the states that were well advertised and extended the heartiest welcome to the newcomers. Oregon will get both eyes open one of those days.

There is a big demand for lumber in the Philippines this year. This will have to be shipped by Oregon and Washington. The planks are used in building quarters for the Army, but its use at the garrisons will acquire private consumers with our product so that the demand will exist indefinitely unless the policy of seclusion prevails.

It is reported that a party of hobos held up a party of railroad laborers on the Southern Pacific at Blount soon after the pay car had paid them up last week. There were about forty of the workmen, who are said to be foreigners, and only four of the robbers. The latter made a big haul as two of the men had the savings of some or three months down deep in their trousers.—Grants Pass Observer.

The Mazamas will climb Mt. Adams this summer. The date fixed for leaving Portland is July 15. Mt. Adams is 12,400 feet high crowned with a diadem of snow, diverging and transforming into crevasse and glacier cascade. That measurement though was made when Mt. Hood was claimed to be 14,000, but Oregon's first mountain is now known to be lower. This trip of the Mazamas will take a few feet off the pinnacle of Adams.

The first of the week Mr. Meendenhall, owner of the Roaring Gilet mine, on Kane's Creek, shipped 20 avoirdupois pounds of gold to the mint at San Francisco. This gold was panned out by hand from the rich pocket struck in the ledge a few days ago. Mr. Meendenhall purchased this property only one month ago from Sutton and Reece, paying \$10,000 for it. He has already taken out \$20,000 and there are many thousands more in sight. This strike was made in a drift in a seventy foot shaft.—Grants Pass Observer.

More than 1200 persons bearing settlers' tickets have gone out on the Southern Pacific lines in Oregon this spring, and the movement continues steadily. General Passenger Agent Miller says he is certain more than 2000 new settlers will have been added to the section south of Portland by the end of this month, when the settlers' rates will be discontinued. It is the first time cheap transcontinental rates have been available to put settlers into Western and Southern Oregon, and the result is highly encouraging.

A. H. Carson, of Grants Pass, commissioner of the third district, reports that the prospects for a large fruit crop in this locality are very promising. All varieties of fruit are blooming from two to three weeks later this year than last, which is a favorable indication upon which to base prophecy for a large crop. Last year's success has stimulated all classes of fruit growers to spray, prune and put their orchards in the best possible condition. Mr. Carson speaks of the success of spraying as a means of extinguishing insect pests and fungus diseases, and says he has made many converts in the use of the spray pump the past year.—Grants Pass Observer.