

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1902.

Sixty thousand acres of land, partly in Benton and partly in Lincoln counties were sold last week to a corporation capitalized at \$150,000. The purchase price was \$100,000. Who had that much land to sell? A wagon road company that twenty or thirty years ago got a grant as a subsidy for building a wagon road across the mountains from Corvallis to Newport.

A few years ago, and it is probably true at this date, California led the world in manufacturing the nitro-glycerine powders. This was attributed to the great demand for high explosives in mines. For a like reason the manufacture of some classes of mining machinery, Colorado leads. This summer an order was received at a Denver factory from Central Africa for a horse hoisting apparatus. The particular piece of machinery had been perfected to meet local uses till it is the best made and is in demand everywhere.

Next Tuesday, Sept. 2, a state election will be held in Vermont. The issue is temperance. A prohibitive law is on the statute and the issue is its repeal and a license law as a substitute. There are three candidates for governor, a republican who would retain the prohibitive law, an independent, Clement, who favors the license system, and a democrat who seems not to have any distinctive issue. The law of Vermont requires a majority of all the votes cast to elect. In the event that no candidate has such majority, which may happen when there are three or more nominees running, the election is thrown into the legislature. Clement thinks he will get a majority made up of 75 per cent of the democratic votes and from 33 to 75 percent of the republicans. Falling in this he retires from the race since it is conceded that the majority of the legislature comes from the smaller towns where the republicans cannot be beaten.

An apologist for child labor in the South stated that critics made no specifications, that farm work was as exacting as factory work and that there is a mental elevation in the factory that is not found in the country. A correspondent writing from Dallas, Texas, to the New York Evening Post answers the "Tradesman's" contentions: 1 As to factory and farm conditions: "On the farm the children worked in the fresh air of the fields, could not work at night, worked under the direction of paid foremen, but of their own kin, and had the opportunity of going to district school a few months during the quiet season of the year. In the mill the work is intense, unvarying, and mechanical; and it lasts for twelve or fifteen hours in atmosphere made foul by the breath and sweat of scores of operatives, and flled with the fine lint of cotton. The mill has no vacation and no quiet season at all. The mill regularly works the mother and the elder sisters, and there is no home for the factory family; there is merely a place to eat and sleep; and some of these hovels here in Dallas, managed by the mill, are almost inconceivably crowded, wretched and filthy." 2 As to the degradation of the class "educated" in the mills: "I have taught in a woakhy private school, I have taught in one of the best high schools in the South, and I have taught in a cotton-mill night school, and I feel that I do not exaggerate when I say that the mill children are as quick, as promising and as anxious to learn as the children of wealthy classes—that is, before the mill children have been subjected more than a year or two to the soul-killing grind of the factory." 3 As to names and places: "The cotton-mill in Dallas, Texas, whose president is Theophilus King, of Boston, whose manager is J. T. Howard, of Dallas, and whose superintendent is H. W. Fairbanks, of Dallas, works children of eleven and twelve from six-thirty in the morning to six-thirty at night, and whenever it suits the management, to nine-thirty at night. The mill claims that the wages and the conditions here in Dallas are better than in any of the other cotton states. These facts are true in Texas and the northern reformer and the northern stockholder can imagine the situation in Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas." The thing to do is not to release children from labor and send them to the streets, fishing and to the swimming hole, but to regulate the hours of labor. It is proper for a child to labor for part of the day. He should attend school but not ten hours per day.

A TAX ON TEA.

A leading journal that all along has been suspected of being badly 'inctured with free trade ideas, has this sentence: "Congress has previously erred in taxing tea and letting coffee in free, but a fair and sensible course would be a duty of 5 cents a pound on each. The revenue created would reach some \$50,000,000 a year, without appreciable effect on consumption or a burden on the consumer." That is free trade outright, which does not propose to raise less money but in some other way. We for the past four years have paid the extra 10 cents on tea, that is tea that cost us consumers 50 cents per pound in the first half of 1898, now costs us 60 cents. We expect to pay only 50 cents after January 1, next. Coffee that costs 20 cents now would cost 25 cents were the tax to be levied, and to that extent the tax is a burden. Coffee is on the free list and so is tea in accordance with the system of a protective tariff. We do not need that \$50,000,000 for revenue and if it is imposed a like amount must be removed from some other article probably from wool, beef, fruit or some other thing that is the farmer's source of income. Manufacturers seem to be the last class touched. It was under the Wilson bill. Keep articles on the free list that do not compete with domestic interests.

THE TAX LAW OF 1901.

Some authority about Salem has been analyzing the tax law passed by the legislature of 1901. In the matter of delinquent taxes he finds facts which he tells in these words: "Unpaid taxes become delinquent after the first Monday in October. The county courts have absolutely no jurisdiction in the premises and do not have the right to extend for a day the time for the collection of any such delinquent taxes. Under the old law they become delinquent after April 1, but the county court had the authority to make such extension of the time in which to make the collections as was deemed proper. But under the new law the taxes will absolutely become delinquent after the first Monday in October. Section 14 of the law now in operation prescribes the times of payment, the amount of penalty and interest for delinquencies, etc. Section 19 of the same act treats with the delinquent roll and prescribes when and in what manner it shall be made. It is as follows: "If any of the taxes mentioned in the roll shall remain unpaid, and the sheriff shall be unable to collect the same, he shall immediately after the first Monday in October extend the amount of the tax on each several parcel of real property, and upon the personal property assessed to each individual, in a column provided for such purpose on the tax roll, headed delinquent, and shall return such roll, together with a statement compiled therefrom, and entered thereon showing the total amount of double assessments, and other errors, etc. Subsequent sections of the act provide that after the examination by the county clerk of the roll, and when the proper credits have been made for errors, etc., then the roll shall be returned to the sheriff with a warrant commanding him to sell the property upon which the tax was levied. So it will be seen that the county court has no voice in the matter. The time when the unpaid taxes become delinquent, as well as the time of their collection now being regulated entirely by statute, and there will be no extension of time."

GOV. TAFT'S WORK IN ROME.

Major Porter of Judge Advocate's Dept., who was in Rome as a member of Gov. Taft's party, returned to Philadelphia August 17. In an interview with a Globe-Democrat correspondent he said: "The changes from the Spanish system to ours in the Philippine Islands demanded certain changes in the system, owing to the prior union of church and state, and the object of this mission was to arrange those matters for the best interests of all concerned. "An attempt was made by the American government to secure a definite contract which should embrace the purchase of the friar lands, the settlement of the question of rentals for the occupation of church property by the troops, the administration of certain educational and charitable trusts in dispute, and the settlement of the friar question by the withdrawal of the Spanish friars from the islands within a limited period of two years. "The church authorities declined to enter into an agreement to withdraw the friars within a fixed period, promising, however, to reorganize the church, and gradually to substitute American friars and priests for Spaniards now in the islands. "The idea of the secretary of war on the results to be obtained were presented to his holiness through

Cardinal Rampolla, and Gov. Taft was informed that a committee of cardinals would at once be convened to consider the points. From this time on the details were fully discussed, with the result that the negotiations will be transferred to Manila, to which place Gov. Taft accompanied by Supreme Judge James F. Smith, is now on his way. "Within a few days of our arrival we were received in state by the pope, who expressed his pleasure at the thoughtful action of President Roosevelt in sending directly to him to effect an understanding which he hoped would be reached. "While realizing that Gov. Taft was not of the Roman Catholic faith, the pope expressed very strongly his admiration of and satisfaction with condition of the Catholic church in the United States, mentioning in terms of real affection Archbishop Ireland. "After the end of the negotiations in Rome," said Major Porter, "Gov. Taft and his assistant had a farewell interview with the pope, in which the holy father again spoke in the kindest way of the United States, and expressed much satisfaction at the thought that the future of the Catholic church in the Philippines would be on the same broad and generous lines on which it is conducted in the United States. He also appeared very much interested in the future educational facilities of the islands, and was furnished with a copy of the school law of the Philippines, showing that any parents could demand religious teaching for their children during certain hours of the week." "Major Porter did not discuss at length the question of the ownership of the friars' lands or the recently circulated report that the title of the majority portion thereof was held by a syndicate, headed by American capitalists. This report was not given out by the authorities of the vatican until after the departure of Gov. Taft and Major Porter from Rome, and Major Porter said that he was not sufficiently familiar with that phase of the situation to offer a suggestion as to its effect upon the questions involved. He expressed surprise that it should be claimed that the Spanish friars were not the real parties interested, and suggested that their refusal to participate in any negotiations looking to their removal from the islands was sufficient proof that their interest was more than local.

Last week off the coast of Massachusetts a defending squadron of the U. S. Navy, commanded by Admiral Higginson, and an attacking fleet, directed by Commander Pillsbury, maneuvered. Pillsbury was unable to land and Higginson has the honor of successfully defending the coast. On the part of the shore ships war conditions were observed, such as maintaining scouts, signal stations and the like. The result of the mimic war brings to prominent notice some deficiencies, among which is the lack of wireless telegraphy, and the unreliability of the telephone. Of course there was no trial of ordinance, or the residual power of armor. The army now takes its turn. The army is to prevent the landing of a hostile fleet on the east end of Long Island, just south of Connecticut. The fleet is to make a lodgment before war has been declared, while the army is to be watching and prepared at all times for any emergency. The operations commence this evening, August 29, and continue to Sept. 6th at noon.

The tax of 10 cents per pound to come off tea next January is not a duty as usually understood in America but an excise tax. The 10 was not levied by the Dingley tariff. On the other hand tea is on the free list in accordance with the repeated protection idea of the republican party. Tea comes in competition with an American product, grown or manufactured, therefore it properly goes on the free list. The tax of 10 cents was imposed according to the free trade idea, and was for revenue. It was levied in 1898 as a war measure, and the emergency having passed it has been removed and is the last of the war tax to go. In talking of this tea tax, the people must not forget that it is a revenue tax and not one for protection.

An advertisement is running in the St. Louis, Mo., Globe-Democrat wherein the firm offers for \$12.75 to rent a high grade sewing machine and pay the freight to the purchaser's station. What becomes of the democratic statement that foreigners pay \$17 for machine while domestic users have to pay \$40. "Cure A Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

Timber Land Act June 3, 1878 NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE OREGON CITY, OR., AUG. 6, 1902. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Ernest Lorenz of Hayward County of Washington State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 722, for the purchase of sw. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4, S. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4, Sec. 8, in T. 2 North Range Number 4 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Washington county at Hillsboro, Oregon, on Monday, the 25th day of October, 1902. He names as witnesses: Falsly of Hayward, Oregon; Herward Hanger " " " " Nick Rothman " " " " John Boos " " " " Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claim in this office on or before said 25th day of October, 1902. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

Practically Starving. "After using a few bottles of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure my wife received perfect and permanent relief from a severe and chronic case of stomach trouble," says J. R. Holly, real estate insurance and loan agent, of Macomb, Ill. "Before using Kodol Dyspepsia Cure she could not eat an ordinary meal without intense suffering.

Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold on a positive guarantee. Cures heart-burn, rising of the food, distress after eating, any form of dyspepsia. One little tablet gives immediate relief. 25 cts. and 50 cts. The Delta Drug Store.

Administratrix's Notice. Notice is hereby given that I, Isa B. Irvine, have been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of William G. Irvine, deceased, by the Honorable County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington county, and have qualified as such. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me with the proper vouchers, at the law office of W. N. Barrett in Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof. Isa B. Irvine, Administratrix of the estate of William G. Irvine, deceased. July 26, 1902.

OREGON'S Blue Ribbon State Fair SALEM Sept. 15th to 20th 1902 You are invited to attend and see the greatest industrial exposition and livestock show ever held on the Pacific Coast. Good racing every afternoon. Camp ground free. Come and bring your families. For any information, write to M. D. WIDOM, Sec'y, Portland, Ore.

HOW'S THIS? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TRAUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. WALKING, KINSMAN & MARVIN, Who sell Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pl are the best.

Ask For and Get Lily Flavoring Extracts Guaranteed to be Pure For Custards, Puddings, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Ice Cream, etc. Put up by Gailbourn & Hensler, Hillsboro, Ore.

Best in the Market 13 Flavors Sold by all Dealers. Portland Markets. Wheat—Walla Walla, nominal 66c; binestem, 67c; valley, 66c. Flour—best grades, \$2.05@3.50 per barrel; Graham, \$2.00; dressed, 10c. Oats—Old, \$1.25@1.40 per cental. Barley—Feed, \$2.20@2.50; brewing \$23.00 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$15@17; middlings, \$19@20; shorts, \$16@17; chop, \$15. Hay—Timothy, \$11@15; clover, \$7@ \$8.50; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 16c@17c; dairy, 12@15c; store, 13c@15c per pound. Eggs—Storage 12c; fresh 13c@15c. Cheese—Full cream twins, 13c; Young American, 13c@14c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.00@5.00; hens, \$5.00@5.50; dressed, 10c. 11c per pound; springs, \$2.00@3.50 per dozen; ducks, \$3 for old; \$3.00@4.00 for young; geese, \$6 @ \$9 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10c@11c; dressed, 10c@12c per pound. Mutton—Lamb, 3 1/4c, gross; dressed, 6c@6 1/2c per pound; sheep, \$3.25, gross; dressed, 6c per pound. Hogs—Gross, heavy, \$6@6.25; light, \$4.75 @5; dressed, 7c@7 1/2c per pound. Veal—Small, 8c@9c; large, 7c@7 1/2c per pound. Beef—Gross top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cow and heifers, \$3.00@3.50; dressed beef, \$3 @ 6 1/2c per pound. Hops—10c at 15c per pound. Wool—Valley, 12 @ 14c; Eastern Oregon, 8 @ 12c; mohair, 20 @ 21c per pound. Potatoes—\$1.00 @ \$1.45 per sack. Onions—\$2.25 cwt.

Notice of Final Settlement. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as administrator of the estate of Anna S Baker deceased, in the county court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county, and that said court has appointed Monday, the 8th day of September, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, as the time for hearing objections to such final account and for the settlement thereof. H F Gordon, Administrator of the estate of Anna S Baker, deceased. 12-16

Notice of Final Settlement. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as administrator of the estate of H B Baker deceased, in the county court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county, and that said court has appointed Monday, the 8th day of September, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, as the time for hearing objections to such final account and for the settlement thereof. H F Gordon, Administrator of the estate of H B Baker, deceased. 12-16

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure Digests what you eat. This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It prevents formation of gas on the stomach, relieving all distress after eating. Disting unnecessary. Pleasant to take. It can't help but do you good. Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. Each 25c bottle contains 24 times the 50c. size.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE. The largest sum ever paid for a prescription, changed hands in San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock \$11,500.00 and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's Disease and I Disbetes, hitherto incurable diseases. They commenced the serious investigation of the specific Nov. 15, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases, and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to Aug. 5, eighty-seven per cent of the best cases were either well or progressing favorably. There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address JOHN J. FULTON COMPANY, 40 Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal.

Notice for Publication. Department of the Interior, Land office at Oregon City, Oregon, July 19, 1902. Notice is hereby given that 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 at Hillsboro, Oregon, on October 11 1902, viz: George Lippert is a No. 13396 for the N. 1/4 S. 1/4 T. 14 N. R. 12 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Carl Ostermer of Buxton, Oregon; James N Flippin of " " " " Martin Hart " " " " Frederick Hart " " " " 15-21 Chas. B. Moores, Register.

Notice of Final Settlement. Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned executors of the estate of John Handley, deceased, have filed, in the County Court of Washington county, Oregon, our final account as executors of said estate and that said court has set Monday, September 1, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, as the time and the County Court room in Hillsboro, Oregon, as the place for hearing objections to said account and the final settlement of said estate. W. N. Barrett, att'y Frank Chalmers for said estate. John Milne, John Peters, Executors of the estate of John Handley, deceased. 11-15

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CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

Do you need a tonic? There are few tonics that surpass a properly made compound of Beef, Iron and Wine. It is a blood builder, nutrient and nerve. Our Beef, Iron and Wine is properly made from fresh beef essence, citrate of Iron and a palatable wine of orange. The wine of orange, sometimes called orange-heart or the life of the orange, is in itself a superb tonic and nerve bracer. Try a bottle and be convinced. 50c and \$1.00 at

The Hillsboro Pharmacy. DEADLY NARCOTICS Any honest, intelligent druggist or physician will tell you that narcotic poisons such as opium, benzene, deadly nightshade or cocaine and mercury are and have been since the Dark Ages used in all Pile Medicines, and that such medication really perpetuates Piles. Verus Pile cure is not a relic of the Dark Ages, hence contains no narcotics or mercury. \$5000 Reward if a trace of any narcotic or mercury can be found in Verus. All others contain narcotics or mercury. Deny it if you dare tossbacks. \$50 Reward if Verus fails to cure any case of Piles. Worst cases cured with one box of Verus. Over 10,000 permanent cures in five years. Sold in Hillsboro by the Twentieth Century Store.

The Hillsboro Pharmacy. THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON EUGENE, OREGON The first Semester, Session 1902-3, opens Wednesday, September 17. The following Schools and Colleges are comprised in the University: Graduate School—College of Literature, Science and Arts—College of Science and Engineering—University Academy—School of Music—School of Medicine—School of Law. Tuition free, excepting in Schools of Law, Medicine and music. (Incidental fee \$10. Student-body tax \$2.50 per year.) Cost of living from \$100 to \$200 per year. For catalogue, address Registrar of the University, Eugene, Oregon.

HEAVES CAN BE CURED By the use of Prussian Heave Powders, as have been demonstrated by more than twelve years of success. Price, 50 cents a package. Get a Farmer's and Stockman's hand book free. Delta Drug Store Hillsboro, Oregon.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL MONMOUTH, OREGON GRADES OF THE SCHOOL are in constant demand at salaries ranging from \$40 to \$100 per month. Students TAKE THE STATE EXAMINATIONS during their course in the school and are prepared to receive state certificates on graduation. Expenses range from \$120 to \$175 per year. STRONG NORMAL COURSE and well equipped Training Department. The fall term opens Sept. 16. For catalogue containing full information address J. B. V. BUTLER, Secretary, or E. D. FRESSLER, President.

J. F. DAVIES, PRESIDENT. C. T. BELCHER, SECRETARY AND TREASURER. St. Charles Hotel INCORPORATED 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. DAVIS & BELCHER, Managers.

Notice of Final Settlement. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of H. O. Christianson, has filed his final account in the county court of the state of Oregon for Washington county, in the matter of said estate and said county court has set Monday the 8th day of September, 1902, at the court room in Hillsboro, Oregon, at 10 a. m. of said day, as the time and place of hearing objections to said final account and for the final settlement of said estate. Dated at Hillsboro, Oregon, on this 2nd day of August, 1902. Grant Mann, administrator of the estate of H. O. Christianson, deceased. 12-16 CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.