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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOS. H. & E. B. TONGUE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: Rooms 4, 5, 6, Morgan Block.

W. N. BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: Central Block, Rooms 6 and 7.

BENTON BOWMAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: Rooms 6 and 7, Morgan block.

JOHN M. WALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: Bailey-Morgan Block, Rooms 1 & 2.

S. T. LINKLATER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: at residence, east of court house, where he will be found at all hours when not visiting patients.

J. F. TAMMIE, A. J.,
S. P. R. B. SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office and residence: corner Third and Main Streets. Office hours, 8:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone residence, from Brock & Seale's drugstore at all hours. All calls promptly attended, night or day.

F. A. BAILEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: Morgan-Easley Block, up stairs, rooms 12, 13 and 15. Residence, S. W. Cor. Base Line and Second streets. Both Phones.

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Best art. and teeth, \$5.00 per set. Cement and Amalgam fillings 50 cents each. Gold fillings from \$1 up. Vitalized air for painless extraction. Offices: three doors north of Brock store. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Easiest 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 rock-barrier rush the raging waters of the Arkansas River, lashed into foaming fury and dashed into spuming spray by its swift descent through the tortuous defile. So narrow is the passage at 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, Rio Grande System, Portland.

HOME STUDY COURSE

Self Education Through the Medium of Specially Prepared Articles by Prominent Instructors

OUR NATIVE TREES

By THOMAS H. MACBRIDE, Ph. D.,
Professor of Botany, Iowa State University.

II.—The Fruits of Trees.

IN our northern woods all growth is conditioned by our alternating seasons. Growth in plants, as we know, begins or is renewed in spring and ceases at the approach of fall or winter. Renewal, apart now from the agency of seeds, comes about in various ways—by tubers, bulbs, by underground roots and stems. In the tree the renewal results, first, from the unfolding of buds formed in the axils of last year's leaves and all ready by expansion to furnish the foliage and twigs of the season, and second, from the cambium and its associated living tissues, described in the preceding chapter. The buds contain at base and throughout a very great number of undifferentiated cells—like cambium cells, in fact—capable of growing so as to form different structures and organs. These carry forward the growth of the tree in height. The twigs stretch out from buds. All development upward takes origin in buds. In this respect, however, the development of a bud on a tree is different in novelties from the unfolding of the bud of the meadow weed stretching up to form its evanescent stem. In all the higher plants all length increase proceeds from buds. But the second factor in the tree's renewal is, as has been said, the peculiar characteristic of the tree, and to it we must now again give heed.

In spring no sooner the buds begin to swell and grow than the cambium and its kindred tissues likewise resume activity. The cambium in particular takes up its work just where it stopped the fall before, but under very different conditions. In autumn work is suspended, often suddenly, in the full tide of the tree's activity. Ever since June at least the foliage of the tree has been doing fullest duty. The roots have been equally vigorous, furnishing every active cell throughout the tree abundant material with which to build. The result is that the work done by the tree in the later months of summer is its best work. Then it is the cambium is richest, builds more bark and more wood. The wood also is better. The cells are not only much more numerous, but they are smaller, and their walls are very much thicker. Growing, as they do, under a constantly strengthening sheath of cortical tissues, the new wood cells are under ever increasing pressure. They are in most cases closely compacted together. There are no large vessels such as in early spring were especially needful to carry the vast amount of water demanded by myriad forming leaves. And now, when frost, shortening days and other autumnal conditions finally supervene, our tree is ready at its best. But the north wind sounds retreat. The leaves fall; the naked buds appear; the ground freezes; the cambium rests. When spring returns, everything has changed. The bark has been checked and loosened by the storms and frosts of winter. The roots are fairly active, it is true, often more or less completely protected from the frost, but there are no leaves to furnish forth supplies of food for any active cells. Resumed activity depends for days entirely upon supplies left over from the year before, stored largely as starch, in the twigs and at their bases and in the medullary rays, to be further on de-



Fig. 1.—Transverse Section of Exogenous Woody Stem.

scribed. As a consequence, most trees, not all, show in their structure the result of these changed conditions. One may see it on the smooth cut end of any stick or piece of wood.

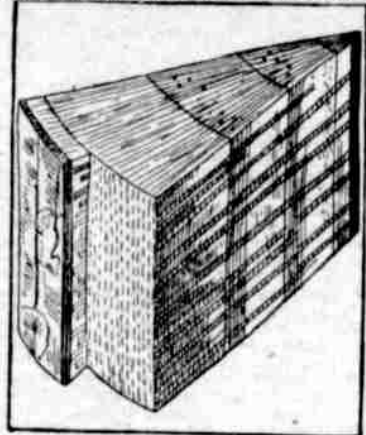


Fig. 2.—Diagrammatic View of Block From a Tree.

the growing wood its food supply. In the figure it will be observed that the earliest, longest rays connect directly with the medulla. Others as the demand increases are introduced in the succeeding years. The resin which is so characteristic of most coniferous trees, as pines, is found in intercellular spaces and is a kind of waste product in the economy of the tree.

Such a structure as that just described can grow in one direction only—that is, in thickness. No tree stem lengthens. Wood once formed cannot stretch or be extended. A branch once pushed forth remains always at the same level. The reason why trees seem to carry up their branches will be shown later on.

But we are now in a position to discuss the age of trees and may conveniently make this the topic of the next chapter.

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The Curse of a Treeless Region. Any one who has traveled through the comparatively treeless countries around the Mediterranean, such as Spain, Sicily, Greece, northern Africa and large portions of Italy, must fervently pray that our own country may be preserved from so dismal a fate, says President Charles W. Eliot. It is not the loss of the forests only that is to be dreaded, but the loss of agricultural regions now fertile and populous, which may be desolated by the floods that rush down from bare hills and mountains, bringing with them vast quantities of sand and gravel to be spread over the lowlands. Tunis was once one of the richest granaries of the Roman empire. It now yields a scanty support for a sparse and semibarbarous population. The whole region roundabout is treeless. The care of the national forests is a provision for future generations, for the permanence over vast areas of our country of the great industries of agriculture and mining, upon which the prosperity of the country ultimately depends. A good forest administration would soon support itself, but it should be organized in the interests of the whole country, no matter what its cost—Atlantic

FARMERS WHO LEFT THEIR FARMS

I have been personally acquainted with eight farmers who at different times quit their farms and engaged in other business, with the expectation of obtaining easier and more profitable work, but all of them did so to the detriment of their pecuniary interests, and three or four of them, at least, to the injury of their health and the shortening of their lives. The following sketches are substantially true in every particular: A was a mason by trade until he had saved money enough to buy a farm in the woods, which he cleared and lived on in comfortable circumstances until his children had grown up and entered business for themselves. When past sixty years of age, although a large, stalwart man, still hale and hearty and able to perform farm labor, he decided to leave the farm and have more ease in his declining years. He traded his farm for a house and lot situated in a village in the state of New York, and received about \$2,000 "to boot." He moved to the village and began keeping a grocery store.

Without any experience in the mercantile business, without the art of obtaining and retaining customers and with a strong competition from men who had been educated for their business, it was not surprising that he fell behind every year. He was temperate in his habits and economical in his expenditures, but in less than ten years he had lost every cent he was worth, was sold out by the Sheriff and returned to the neighborhood he had left. He said to me when I called to see him at his son-in-law's: "I suppose you know we lost all our property, and now my wife and I are living on our children." I said that their children would be glad of the privilege of repaying the debt they owed their parents for rearing them from childhood and bringing them up in comfort and respectability. He had lost his hopefulness and cheerfulness. Like most old people supported by their children, he fancied he was a burden, and lived only a short time after his return.

B earned money enough in running a sawmill and lumbering to buy and pay for an improved farm. He was a successful farmer, and made a little clear profit every year, which a farmer can expect; but he had to go about four miles to attend the church to which he belonged, and beginning to feel the stiffness of age in his limbs, he determined to try some business easier than farming and get nearer a meeting house. He sold his farm for \$5,000 in cash, moved to the city of Scranton and engaged in the grocery business. He was more fortunate than A, for after having been in business about twelve years he sold out and returned to the neighborhood he had left, having lost his time and half his capital. He moved on a rented farm, but in the excitement and fatigue of moving he took a heavy cold and in a few days died of pneumonia.

C, the son of a farmer, had begun farming without assistance from home, had worked like a slave until he was the owner of a valuable farm, with a fine new house and barn and free from debt. When nearly seventy years old, and desirous of taking a little more comfort in the evening of his life, he sold his farm for \$10,000 and moved into the village. Every dollar he received for his farm was in the bonds of an anthracite coal company doing business in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, the bonds bearing 8 per cent interest. The bonds at the time of the sale were quoted in New York at a premium, and he supposed he was making a good investment, but before a year was passed the company failed, and the bonds were as worthless as brown paper. The loss of everything in his old age, after having labored so hard, all his life, so preyed on his mind that he sickened and died. His wife went to live with her son-in-law and survived her husband several years.

D, a careful, saving, industrious farmer, had begun the world poor, but had become very comfortably situated, when he desired to make money faster with less labor at some other business. He first took a contract for carrying the mail on a stage route, and usually in pleasant weather carried it himself. At the end of four years he left his son in charge of the farm, and with what money he had saved, moved to a neighboring town and went into the grocery business. It would seem that every farmer thinks he is capable of running a grocery store. He may have doubts whether he could handle

silks, laces and ribbons, but he has no doubt whatever that he is as competent to weigh out tea, coffee and sugar as anybody in the world. In about three years D came back to his farm, thin in flesh, pale and careworn. He had lost his spare cash and was fortunate that he had not lost his farm also. He only lived a year after his return. Whether he would have lived longer had he not gone to town, of course, we do not know, but he would certainly have experienced less anxieties of mind and would have left a larger estate.

F was a farmer's only son, who succeeded to his father's farm and improved it by industry and good management. He took great interest in politics, and succeeded in being elected to one of the best county offices. This made it necessary for him to rent his farm and move to the county seat. Party usage did not allow his reelection, and after his term had expired, having become accustomed to conveniences, socialities and amusements of town life, he was unwilling to leave them. He sold the farm, bought a lumber lot with a steam sawmill and went at lumbering. He retained his residence in town, and drove out every day to the mill to look after his business. He did not drink, gamble or attend horse races, but hard times came on, and lumber, which is one of the first things to feel its effects, took a sudden and disastrous fall. He had notes in the bank which he could not meet at maturity, and all his struggles to avoid bankruptcy were unavailing.

His election to office was a misfortune and the cause of all his woes. Nothing could be saved from the emoluments of the office. Only an officeholder knows the penalties of holding a lucrative office. Friends come to borrow money, and the incumbent, if he expects to remain in politics, fears to refuse. Subscription papers for Sunday school libraries, church building and all kinds of benevolent institutions are presented to him by the score, and he is expected to contribute liberally to them all.

If a Man Lie to You

And say some other salve, ointment, lotion, oil or alleged healer is as good as Bucklin's Arnica Salve, tell him thirty years of marvelous cures of piles, burns, boils, sores, fells, ulcers, cuts, scalds, bruises and skin eruptions prove it's the best and cheapest. 25c at Bailey's Pharmacy.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

Medford Success thinks that the 1902 crop of Jackson county is the last big wheat crop that will be harvested. The best wheat land of Jackson county is being steadily encroached on by the orchards and alfalfa fields. There will be between 1500 and 2000 acres of wheat land planted to fruit trees this winter, and more than double that area will be permanently added to the alfalfa fields next spring. Last winter and spring almost as large an acreage was put into fruit and grass and as the soil conditions of the county are such that more wheat land can not be readily added, it is easy to be seen that the time is not distant when Jackson county will cease exporting wheat and more than likely have to import wheat to fill the orders of the local flouring mills. But this change does not distress the Jackson county paper because the new industry pays better than the old.

Fortune Favors a Texan.

"Having distressing pains in the head, back and stomach, and being without appetite, I began to use Dr. King's New Life Pills," writes W. P. Whitehead, of Kennedale, Tex., "and soon felt like a new man." "Infallible in stomach and liver troubles. Only 25 cents at Bailey's Pharmacy."

J. W. Fuller who disappeared from his home Oct. 27th, last, wandered out on the hills back of Portland where he shot himself. The body was found last Saturday by a lad who with his associates was playing along the side hill. The jury finds that death was caused by a gun-shot wound in the temple. It is without doubt a case of suicide at a time when the man was in a state of great mental depression.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

Supt. Ball is sending to every public school in the county the following circular, which is self explanatory:

The Oregon Society of Sons of American Revolution is an organization composed of descendants of ancestors who assisted in establishing American independence. Any male descendant of such ancestor is eligible to admission into society. Its objects are purely patriotic and historical. One of them is to stimulate interest in the history of the American Revolution and loyalty to its principles. For this purpose the society offers three prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 respectively, for the best essay written by any student in any public school in Oregon, on any one of the following four subjects:

1. The Battle of Bunker Hill.
2. The Burgoyne Campaign.
3. The Treason of Benedict Arnold.
4. The Partisan Warfare in the Carolinas; Marion, Sumpter and Pickens.

Essays are limited in length to twenty-five hundred words; must be written on legal cap on one side of the paper in the student's own handwriting and must be accompanied by the certificate of the principal of the school attended by the author, to the effect that the author is a bona fide student in the school and has been in attendance therein not less than six weeks during the school year of 1902-3. Essays must be forwarded to the chairman of the committee in charge, Wallace McCamant, 34 Concord Building, Portland, so as to reach him not later than January 15th, 1903. In awarding the prizes the committee will be governed by these three considerations:

1. Historical accuracy.
2. Manner of treatment.
- Orthography, grammar, syntax and punctuation.

Any additional information relative to the competition which may be desired will be cheerfully furnished by the chairman of the committee. The essay which is awarded the first prize will be published in full, with the name of the author, in the public press.

Wallace McCamant, Chairman,
Willard H. Chapin,
Robert Treat Platt,
Committee.

A Timely Suggestion

This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be warded off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. For sale by Delta Drug Store.

Cider Vinegar.

In reply to your request, as seen in the Globe-Democrat of September 26, for a recipe to make cider vinegar, I will send you my tested recipe, which makes vinegar too strong for ordinary use.

To 23 gallons of cider add 10 gallons of rain water, 15 pounds of brown sugar and 1 pint of yeast, rub 1 use that I make for light bread. I suppose brewer's yeast would be the same. Stir the mixture well and set barrel in the sun or some warm place, and do not disturb for six weeks. Age makes it still better.

To keep cider sweet, to one barrel add 1 pound of mustard seed.

Mrs. L. F. Casteel.

How to Prevent Croup.

It will be good news to the mothers of small children to learn that croup can be prevented. The first sign of croup is hoarseness. A day or two before the attack the child becomes hoarse. This is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the rough cough appears, and it will dispel all symptoms of croup. In this way all danger and anxiety may be avoided. This remedy is used by many thousands of mothers and has never been known to fail. It is, in fact, the only remedy that can always be depended upon and that is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Delta Drug Store.

NEWS OF THE STATE.

Medford Success says that there are not teachers enough in Jackson county to conduct the public school.

The Indian War Veterans of 1855-6 will ask the legislature to issue \$300,000 in 14 year bonds to secure money to pay for services rendered.

The real estate transfers in Portland last week is valued at \$78,193. Building permits were allowed for the same week for structures to cost \$46,300.

The Medford Success points out the necessity for an iron foundry and machine shop at its town and the profit that will go to the man or company that installs such an industry.

The Tailor's Union of Portland is disclaiming a number of its members who it is claimed are disloyal to the organization in that they work in unfair shops. A fine of \$25. each has been imposed. Unfair shops are boycotted.

The famous Log Cabin restaurant at Meacham Station on the line of the O. R. & N. Rail Road at the summit of the Blue Mountains, was burned last week. Loss \$10,000. The eating house will be rebuilt but whether a new log cabin will be erected or not is left unsaid.

The Weisbach Lighting Company of Philadelphia is seeking to obtain a street lighting contract in Portland. Some experiments that have been made on 12th street have proved satisfactory as far as tested. The General Electric Company seems to have in this new candidate an active competitor.

The Lillenthals of New York and San Francisco have sued R. S. Sterns of Douglas Co. Or. on a hop contract. The action is brought in the U.S. Circuit Court. The buyers are not laughing as much this year when the growers have the long end of the lever as they were three and four years ago when they themselves were breaking contracts.

The biennial report of State Superintendent J. H. Ackerman discloses some interesting facts in connection with the schools of the state. It shows an increase in school population of the state from 158,818 in 1901 to 168,496 at the date of the report that has just been compiled. In the same length of time the enrollment has increased from 97,755 to 100,946.

The first steam engine and boiler taken into Baker County, dragged over the dusty deserts by ox team, forty years ago is yet able to do work and is the machine to furnish power at the Baker City stone quarry where building rock is sawed. The engine and boiler was first used at the Virtue mine about eight miles from Baker City.

There will be no more warrants issued by the county clerk for wolf scalps in Umatilla county. The scalp bounty law was repudiated by the county court at its last session. This year there has already been paid for scalps more than \$12,000. The sheep men pay a total tax of a little less than \$6000, and the extra per capita tax as ordered by the state law they refuse to pay, leaving the entire burden of the scalp bounty law on the ordinary tax payer who is not materially benefited.

Government Engineers have made another examination of the locks at Willamette Falls, Oregon City, with reference to a report looking toward the purchase of that property by the government. The locks are owned by the General Electric Company, who is willing to sell at its price which the government heretofore has considered exorbitant. It is understood that this report of the engineers is to include not only the price asked by the Electric Company, but estimates for constructing a new system of locks.

James Beck aged 73 years who with his family lives on Big Butte Creek high up in the foot hills of the Cascade Mountains in Jackson County went hunting Saturday, states Success, and became bewildered so that he could not find his way home. He was out in the storm all night, Nov. 18, without food or fire. By morning he was so chilled that he could not travel or answer the shouts of his searching friends. He was discovered by a party of returning mountain men, when one of their horses shied badly when it got a glimpse of the strange object. The rescuers, one of whom was a physician thought the old man could not have lived more than two or three hours longer.