

Vol. XXX.

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tree is-

A living thing

fate of all terrestrial things.

In the first place, most trees die by

great mechanical disadvantage. This

disadvantage increases with every add-

far becomes more certain of destruc-

tion in some later storms. But, worse

In battle with the wind and

To be destroyed.

youth.

They

other.

DHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

A TTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

A TTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

A TTORNEY-AT-LAW.

A TTORNEY-AT-LAW,

R. R. TONGE.

Notary Public.

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1902.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

ienate and House of Representa

criminations, which prevent or orippie competition, fraudulent overcapitalization and other evils in trust organizations and

practices which injuriously affect inter-state trade can be prevented under the power of the congress to "regulate com-merce with foreign nations and among the several states" through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof and these charged therein

To the Sena's and House of Representa-live! We still continus' in a period of un-bounded presperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly five laws under Which we work have been matrumental in creating the conditions which mude it possible and by unwise leg-idation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be periods of spreaston. The wave will recede but the toda will advance. This nation is seated an a continent fanked by two great oceans. It is composed of men the de-period by two great or manong the taitons of the old world by the energy, boldness and love of ad-venture found in their own eager hearts, buch a matter so pieced will surely wrest uncess from fortune. and requirements operating directly upon-such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof and those ongaged therein. I carnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of the congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations, upon which the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raime doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amend-ment between the second second second and cramping t the necessity of constitutional uncom-ment. If it prove impossible to accom-plish the purposes above set forth by such a law, then assuredly we should not shrink from amending the constitution so are to secure beyond peradventure the an er Exacti often it is a tions to grow larger, so sary for laboring m.

as to secure beyond peradventory the power sought. The congress has not heretofore made any appropriation for the better enforce-ment of the antitrust law as R now stands. Very much has been done by the department of these law, but much more could be done if congress would make a special appropriation for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the stormey general. tions, and these have become imp factors of modern industrial life. kinds of federation capitalistic and can do much good, and as a new corollary they can both do evil. On tion to such kind of organization at bad in the condent take the form of opposition bad in the conduct of any tion or unlos, not of atta porations as such of atta

Also a more from fortune. As a people we have played a large part in the world, and we are bent upon mak-ing our future even larger than the past. In particular the events of the last four years have definitly decided that for wos or for weal our place must be great among the nations. We may either fail greatly the nations. but in the conduct of any given as light or uniton, not of attacks upon portations as such nor upon unito much, for some of the most furres beneficient wark for our people has accomplished through both corpur-and unitons. Each must retrain the bitrary or tyranoma interferences the rights of others. Organized c and organized jubor alike should re-bor that in the long run the inter-each must be brought into is strong the interest of the general public, at committee of sach must conform to fundamental rules of obselfaces to law, of individual freedom and of gene function of the general public, at remomber of sach must conform to fundamental rules of obselfaces to law, of individual freedom and of and the dealing toward all. Each a remomber that in addition to pey must strive after the couligatib healthy, lofty and generous ideals. compared the bit of a strict as he likes with his property or has no long as he does not infringe upo One proposition advocated has been of eduction of the tariff as a means of eaching the evils of the trusts which fall within the category 1 have described within the category 1 have described advocated has been the In particular the events of the nast four enars have definitively decided that for wose r for weal our place must be great among he nations. We may either fail greatly we acceed greatly, but we cannot avoid ho endeavor from which either great alure or great success must come. Even f we would we cannot play a small part. If we should try, all that would follow would be that we should play a singe part groby and shamefully. But our people, the sons of the men of he eivil war, the sons of the men of he eivil war, the sons of the men of he eivil war, the sons of the men of he eivil war, the sons of the men of he eivil war, the sons of the men of he eivil the the future high of heart and from in their blood, rejoice in the resont and face the future high of heart ind resolute of will. Ours is not the resol of the wonking and the coward; and be gospel of hope and of tri-imphant endeavor. We do not shrink from the struggle before us. There are nany problems for us to face at the out-set of the wenking end the cout end alter would, provided only that we we know that we can solive them, and olve them well, provided only that we wing to the solution the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men, who in the days of Washington founded his government and in the days of Linwithin the category 1 have described. Not merely would the be wholly ineffec-tive, but the discrimination of air efforts in such a direction would mean the abun-donment of all intelligent attempt to do away with these cyle. Many of the lar-gest corporations, many of those which should certainly be included in any proper scheme of regulation, would not be af-fected in the alightest degree by a change in the tariff, size as such change inter-fered with the general prosperity of the country. The only relation of the tariff to hig corporations as a whole is that the tariff makes manufactures profitable, and the tariff, remedy proposed would be in effort simply to make manufactures un-profitable. To remove the tariff as a effort simply to make manufactures un-profitable. To remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are stragging against them. Our aim should be not by unwise tariff changes to give foreign prod-acts the - contacting over formestic prod-acts. As the proper regulation to give do-mestic competition a fair change and guaranteed his liberty and his's as he likes with his property o so long as he does not infringe rights of others. It is of the h portance that omploser and allike should endeavor to appre-the viewpoint of the other and disaster that will come upon b iong run if either grows to take ual an attitude of sour horrilit, trust toward the other. Few serve better of the country than resonantives both of capital a and there are many such -who timually to bring about a good in ing of this kind, based upon w ucha Ca, by proper regulation to give do-mestic competition a fair chance, and this end cannot be reached by any tariff changes which would affect unfavorably all domestic competitors, good and had alike. The question of regulation of the trusts stands agart from the question of tariff revision. Stability of economic policy must al-ways be the prime conomic need of this country. This stability should not be fos-sillization. The country has acquiesced in the wisdom of the protective tariff principle. It is exceedingly unicsirable days of Lin

a preserved it. b country has ever occupied a higher is of malerial well being than durs at present moment. This well being is to no sudden or accidental causes, but he play of the economic forces in this nerv for over a century; to our laws, asstained and continuous policies; we all to the high individual average our citizenship. Great fortunes have country. This stability should not be pos-silitation. The country has acquiresed in the wisdom of the protective tariff principle. It is exceedingly university that this system should be destroyed or that there should be violent and radical changes therein. Our past experience shows that great prosperity in this coun-try has always come under a protective tar-iff and that the country cannot prosper under fifth tariff changes at short inter-vals. Moreover, if the tariff laws as a whole work well and if business has pros-pered under them and is prospering, it is better to endure for a time alight incon-vendences and inequalities in some sched-ules than to upset business by too quick and too radical changes. It is most eir-nestly to be wished that we could treat the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that partiananth may be entirely excluded from consideration of the subject, but at least it can be mode secondary to the business inforcation of the subject. Business further of the rountry-that is, to the interests of our besting to the business inter-state of the recenting to the business inter-state of the remprication shall be made in such a way that it will not amount to a dislocation of our system, the mere threat of which, not to speak of the performance, would pro-duce paralysis in the business energies of the community. tion in making these course, be to preserve underlies our whole to underlies be to preserve the underlies our whole tariff s the principle of putting A news interests alroad and owing a sufficient rate of a ban cover the difference bor cost here and here and abroad wageworker, lik

timually to being about a good understand-ing of this kind baned upon wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between employees and employed. Above all, we need to remember that any kind of class minimality in the political world is, if pos-sible, even more wicked, even more de-structive to national wolfarc, than sec-tional, race or religious animosity. We can get good government only upon condi-tion that we keep true to the principles upon which this mation was founded and judge each man not as a part of a class, but upon his individual morits. All that we have a right to sike of any man, tich of poor whativer his creed, his occupa-tion the birthplace or his residence. It that he shall act well and honorably by his neighbor and by his country. We are neighbor for the rich man as such nor for the poor man as such; we are for fat pup right man, fich or poor. So far as the constitutional powers of the national gov erment touch these matters of general and yital moment to the nation, they should be exercised in conformity with the pine the pine to the nation, they should be exercised in conformity with the pine by any or the nation of the nation and your the pine head of general and the same for the such the set of the non the set of the national gov-It is carned by the period of the principles above set form the conditional of the principles of the p he subject, but at near secondary to the business interests of the secondary to the business interests of our people as a whole. Unquestionably these inteness interests will besit be served if together with fixity of principle as re-gards the tariff we commine a system which will permit as from time to time to make the necessary reapplication of the principle to the shifting national needs. We must take scrupilous care that the rearplication shall be made in such a way had it will not amount to a discussion of ind now me easy toward the employed the womenhing atrides of this country toward leadership in the international business workd justic and urgent demand for the croation of make a possible. Substantiship all 2 make a possible. Substantiship all 2 hading commercial bodies in this count have united in requesting its creation have united in requesting its creation is desirable that some such measure is desirable that some such measure is desirable that some such measure is all the solution of states and he growth of what we should endeavor ently necessary that we should endeavor o cut out this evit, but let us keep a due ense of proportion, let us not in fixing ense of proportion, let us not in fixing sense of proportion, let us not in fixing our gain upon the issues will forget the groater good. The evils are real, and some of them are menacing, but they are the outgrowth not of misery or decadence, but of prosperity, of the progress of our giganist industrial development. This in-dustrial development must not be checked, but side by side with it should go such progressive rogulation as will diminish the evils. We should fail in our duty H we did not try to remedy the evils, but we evils, but we ceed patient-ense as well e good from the princip ness interes with intere lowing a sultant than cover inbor cost i ing of the treated as whole econo be any cha <text> the that and hosting on to the former while endeavoring to get rid of the latter. In my measure to the present congress at its first sension 1 discussed at length the question of the regulation of those ared. I hope soon to submit to the senate a secondary trenty with Cuba. On May 20 however, that all future legislation on the subject should be with the view of on-couraging the use of such instrumentall-ties as will automatically supply every tries and of commerce, not only in the amount, but in the character of circula-tion, and of making all kinds of money interchangeable and, at the will of the holder, convertible into the established

I mman call the first seen Substantially How to secure fair treatmont abor and for capital, how to beek the userupulous man, wh loyer or employee, without y netwidual initiative, without h

farmighted

which of opposition to e conduct of any giv filon, not of attacks as such nor upon some of the nost twack for our propi hed through belt : is Each must refra tyranheas interfe s of others. Organi field labor allke size

inually to brin ng of this kind

H Boclety Cily Hall

have the slightest fear of aggress

within its own der il incombent on all civilized riv powers to insist on the proper of the world. the full of 1991 a communication

differented to the secretary of stat whether permission would b d by the president to a corporatio a cable from a point on the Cal coast to the Philippine Islands b Hawnii ton would undertake to iny and operate colle was volunteered. Inaamuch as the congress was shortly to survey and Pacific colle textstation had in the subject of colle textstation had

outvone and Pacific cable legista wen the subject of consideration outress for soveral years, it may to wise to defer action too. consideration by on upon the applica This Taustier in exactly the same condition in which it stood when the congress con-vened. Moniwhile it appears that the Commer-sial Pacific Cable company had promptly

effic Cable company had promptly led with preparations for laying its It also made application to the at for access to and use of soundpurpose of discovering out for a transpacific cabl urging that with access as it could complete its cab lote its co ings upon its own account anderation of this subject in portant and desirable to at

e granted. which the president access to these se to consent to the fandi the cable, subject to any iditions thereto imposed This was deemed prope ing att moreover, explained i his annual message of De and the instance occurring the second French cable from Pierre, with a branch b upe Cod.

These conditions prescribed, among oth-r things, a maximum rate for commer-al measures and that the company bould construct a line from the Philip-ine Islands to China, there being at pres-it, as is well known, a British line from multi to the second in to He

The representatives of the cable compa-y kept these conditions long under com-

peace and am

by any oth

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University.

nous oak at Cozes, in southern France OUR

s certainly more than 1,000 years old. Cæsar may have stood beside it, We reckon a tree's years by the num-NATIVE ber of its rings as seen upon its section. Every year, certain as the succession of seedtime and harvest, wit-

TREES nesses for the tree the increment of vernal and autumnal wood, so that in THOMAS H. MACBRIDE, Ph. D case of a fallen tree or of a tree any part of whose section can be seen we may count the rings of growth and know with very great exactness the III.-Longevity of Trees. number of its years. The only exceptions are found in the case of very ROM what has been said in the

preceding chapters it might be presumed that there is no end to the growth and develop ment of a tree. By its very structure

the tree is a thing of life wound up to ond feeble ring is sometimes added. run on forever. 'It winds itself up, the cambiam renewing itself year aftits years. er year. As Wordsworth puts it, a

tion and comparing the radius, half the tree's diameter, we easily obtain the thickness of the average annual increase and so may estimate the age of other trees of the same sort whose diameter is known. Thus, in the case of the French oak referred to, a block eighteen inches thick, taken about ten feet from the ground, shows 200 annual rings. As the diameter of the tree at that level is about thirty feet, the tree is evidently about 2,000 years old. The interior of this tree, which was perfectly sound, has been shaped into a dining room, where around a violence, by accident of one sort or center table twelve hungry travelers may be served at once. As the tree storm the tree by its very form is at attains such hoary age the rate of growth becomes ever slower. The amount of efficient foliage is generally proportionately smaller, while the sur-

od inch of height or width. Other southern cypress after the first three or four hundred years to be no more than one-third of a line per annum.

things being equal, it is only a ques-

tion of time, in an exposed position at least, until by the very circumstance of growth the tree gives to the wind a leverage sure to be disastrous. The long branch or even the lengthening top may snap beneath an unusual weight of ice or snow. The loss to the tree is threefold. It loses the part destroyed, which is bad enough. It loses equipolse, the balance which between

all its parts the slow progress of the years has brought about, and in so

Produced too slowly ever to decay, Of form and aspect too magnificent Dr. Holmes touches the subject mor lightly, but to the same effect: In fact, there's nothing that keeps its

As I'm informed, but a tree and truth. Nevertheless trees are not immortal, ome of them far enough from it. have their limitations, constitutionat even, and share ultimately the

young shoots or trees, where sometimes more than one ring is formed in a single year. So also on older trees after accidental loss of foliage a see

But as a rule the rings of a tree are as By counting thus the rings on a see

face over which the annual accumulation must be spread is wider year by tion of an oak which in seventy-five The next inch of the radius, counting outward, cost the labor of twenty-five years, so that the increase in diameter at the last was less than a line a year. Dr. Gray estimates the growth of our

It is easy, therefore, for us to be-

year. There lies before us the secyears attained a diameter of one foot.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

did not try to remedy the e II succeed only if we proc with practical common se resolution, separating the bad and holding on to

other orientation in the any following percent preasfor than that enjoyed by any other orientatis under their own governments may this Japanese alone. We have not gone too far in granting these rights of liberty and self government, but we have certainly gone to the limit that in the in-terasts of the Philippine people themselves it was where or just to go. To hurry mat-ters, to go faster than we are now going, would entail colonity on the people of the islands. No policy ever enformed into by the American people has vindicated it-self in more signal meaner than the poli-cy of holding the Philippines. The tri-umph of our arma, above all the triumph of our laws and principles, has come soon-er than we had any right to expect. Too much pride contout be given to the army

or than we had any rights has come some much proise cannot be given to the army for what it has done in the Philippines, both in warfare and from an administra-tive standpoint. In propring the way for full government, and similar credit be-ponge to the civil anthorities for the way in which they have planted the seeds of relif government in the ground thus made ready for them. The courage, the us-flucting endurance, the high molderly effi-ciency and the general kind heartedness and humanity of our troops have been strikingly monifested. There now remain only some 55.00 troops in the selects. All told, over 160,000 have been sont there. Of course there have been individual in-stances of wrengelong among them. They

secretary of

strain of the terrible provocations when they couldnaidly received from their foces occurred. Every effort has been made to prevent such cruelites, and maily these efforts have been completely successful. Every effort has also been made to de-

there

done is well nigh invaluable. Taking the work of the army and the club atherites together, it may be que-tioned whether anywhere else in modern lines the work in the sea a better exam-ple of real constructive statesmanning than our people have given in the Philip-pine industry. This near the price of the given those Filluinos – in the aggregate very numerous-who have accepted the new emblithms and joino with our repre-nentitives to work with hearty good will for the vorder of the islands. The army has been reduced to the mini-mus allowed by haw. It is very small for the star of the riden of most certainly should be kept at the highest point of effi-elence. The entry offeness are given some

officer

I urgently call your attention toet of causing a bill providing for a gen

Continued on Fourth Page.