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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Best art. 'dial teeth \$5.00 per set. Cement and Amalgam fillings 50 cents each. Gold fillings from \$1 up. 'Vitalized air for painless extraction.
Office: three doors north of Brook 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 spinning 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, Gen. Agt., Rio Grande System, Portland, Oregon.

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.

VIII.—Forestry and Reforestation.

THE value of the forest in itself and in its relation to the welfare of humanity in general has doubtless long attracted the attention of thoughtful men. Records of the fact are not wanting even in the ancient classics. It is even claimed for the old time Jews that they had forest regulations. In western Europe, however, for a long time men and trees seem to have stood in the position of natural rivals. In times of peace as the population waxed the forest retreated. When by declination and continuous war the people perished, the forests resumed their earlier sway and covered the abandoned fields and homes of men. Indeed, as affording opportunity for the chase forests were by the rulers of the earth sometimes more highly esteemed than peoples and towns. All earlier government regulations preserved or established forests simply as a covert for the wild beasts. For whatever of native forests exists in England and western Europe generally we are doubtless indebted to the hunting instinct strongly developed in the hearts of the old time kings and princes. The Norman kings of England, as every schoolboy knows, were notorious for activity in this sport. Sherwood forest is probably part of the prehistoric woods of Britain preserved for purposes of the chase through all the centuries. New forest was new by order of William the Norman. A cultivated country became a royal hunting ground and, in fact, remained so down to the year 1857. The very royalty of the woods, however, operated at length to their disadvantage. They shared the fortunes of monarchy and flourished or decayed with the strength or feebleness of succeeding kings. A powerful monarch protected his property; a weaker sovereign lost it. Thus the celebrated ordinance of 1689, elaborated by Colbert and Louis XIV., was expected to correct abuses that during the supremacy of weaker sovereigns had almost ruined the royal domain. Of course, the overthrow of monarchy under these conditions jeopardized the very existence of the forest. Accordingly we are not surprised that the Puritan revolution in England left a greatly reduced wooded area in that country, and across the channel the notorious French revolution vented its rage especially on the royal forests, on groves, on parks of castles, chateaux, wherever a privileged class had up to that time been the conservators of large estates and widespread wooded regions.

However, all this is happily now long past. All men are wiser. Not only are forests now preserved and cared for in nearly all the principal countries of Europe, but their value is rightly esteemed by everybody. Whether the property of king or people, no one nowadays would think of their destruction or obliteration. Forests in Europe, as of yore, are largely the property of the government, republic, kingdom or empire, but they are no longer regarded as instruments of oppression. France has now one of the most complete systems of forest management in the world and has in later years accomplished wonders in restoring her provinces to the fortunate condition of earlier times. Since the establishment at Naples of a school of forestry in 1827 the application of genuine scientific treatment in the whole forest problem has been in France more varied and extensive than anywhere else in the world. Germany, as we shall see, has a much larger organization, but the problem in the fatherland was much less complex. In general we may say that in France the whole forest question is in review. For instance, France has undertaken the reforestation of her mountains. The movement began in 1802 by the passage of laws making large appropriations for this purpose. In the accomplishment of the work something like \$10,000,000 has since been expended, and the task is only about half completed. Eight million acres of tillable land were threatened with destruction, and to avert the impending calamity it was necessary to plant with trees more than 800,000 acres of mountain side. In Gascony a hundred years ago the whole region between the Gironde and the Adore was swept by the west wind coming in from the Atlantic. Vast sand dunes extended for miles and miles along the west

ern coast of France and were slowly burying the tillable and habitable land moving inward at about the rate of sixteen feet per year. Those dunes have been covered with a forest of pines and are today the seat of an industry, a forest industry, giving employment to thousands of people. One cannot but admire the energy with which such adverse conditions are overcome. The Frenchman is staggered by no difficulty. Nothing is impracticable with him. If by the blunders of the past the mountains are coming down upon him, he forthwith sets out to re-habituate the mountains and bind the sources of the river; if the sands tossed up by the waves threaten him with entombment, he plants the dunes with appropriate vegetation and makes of them not a windbreak only of interior fields, but a breakwater to the encroachments of the ocean. Does the mistral plague his southern provinces, vex his orchards and blight his olive yards, he plants forests across the path of the north wind and so restores the old time conditions of moisture and climate. If in all these matters men of the next century are wiser and more fortunate than we, it will in a large measure be owing to the far-reaching experiments now in progress on the mountains and in the river valleys of France.

In Germany systematic investigation of some of these problems began a little earlier than in France, and to Germany, as it seems, belongs the credit of establishing the first schools of arboriculture in the world. Several such schools were set up in the Harz mountains in 1772. Today a chair of forestry is found in almost every university in the German empire, and more than 4,500 men are engaged in the administration of the German forests. There were a few years since twenty German periodicals devoted to forestry interests only. In addition to all this, there are separate schools for forestry where nothing else is attempted but the preparation of candidates for administrative work among the woods and trees. About ten years of such preparatory service are required, five in study, five in practice work.

German foresters of course have their own problems. Some are of great moment, but the author knows of none at present as far-reaching as are some of those cited in France. The Germans had more to start with. Today it is the chief duty of the German forest administration to maintain the forests as they now stand. Nevertheless it is the ultimate policy of the German government to bring under other forms of culture all lands susceptible of such treatment, not reducing the wooded area, indeed, but gradually shifting it so that eventually only such lands will be occupied with trees as are practically valuable for no other crop. And yet the extent of the forest is not to be diminished. Of course in such management there will always be respect to climatic and erosional possibilities. Every forest in Germany is accurately mapped. In the working plans of those in charge of any wood every tree is noted and recorded. Think of 7,000,000 acres of woodland cared for with exactitude such as that! Small wonder that the forests of Germany are a source of constant and considerable revenue to the imperial government. In 1895 the cost of administration in the German forest is stated at \$122 per acre, the income at \$2.65. On 7,000,000 acres this will be quite a considerable item in the Kaiser's budget.

No American who has not witnessed it can form any conception of what it is to see a forest in order. To walk in the shadow of great trees by self appointed paths, to see beeches and oaks and firs and pines luxuriating at their best and yet all perfect, each supporting but none destroying the other, none fallen, none distorted or dying and, best of all, none consumed with fire, is an experience like to that of an artist in a splendid painted hall. The writer once saw an oak two or three feet in diameter felled in the forest by the Rhine. The tree was taken down piecemeal. Not a sapling was injured in its fall. There was no stump. The sawyers cut a little below the surface of the ground. From the scene of action a temporary iron tramway was laid to the regular avenue of exit, and so the logs were safely and quickly moved out of sight. When a' was done, there was left on the ground not a chip, not so much as a twig. The stump itself, if such it may be called, was buried in the soil and so left to decay.

The German method of treatment is different from that practiced in some other countries—England, for instance. In England the natural forest is all cut at once, the grounds then reset or replanted with seed. In Germany the object seems to be to keep the forest as such always in practically the same condition. The removal and constant renewal of native trees are scarcely at all noticeable.

The woods are mixed in character, and replanting goes on all the time, chiefly from nurseries. In Austria the forestry methods are largely those of Germany; in Switzerland

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SCHOOLS AND NEWSPAPERS.

Among the most interesting and practical papers read at the annual meeting of the Missouri state teacher's association, which has just closed in this city, was one by Prof. W. H. Lynch of Mountain Grove, on the daily use of the newspaper in the routine of instruction. A little reflection will show that a good newspaper is an attractive manual in numerous respects. From day to day the leading news features shift rapidly about the world, and to follow them is an extensive training in geography. In history the current dispatches are interwoven with the annals of the past and the achievements of the near future. Newspaper readers absorb an endless amount of information about the government under which they live and about international affairs. The march of science and invention is followed closely. Coming forth with a fresh issue each morning, the daily newspaper is necessarily the first to place every advance in knowledge before the world. Geography relating to the United States is a far more extensive study than it was a dozen years ago, and every child properly trained must give it more time. By no other means can the cardinal principles of general politics be implanted in the minds of the young as surely as by the study of the columns of a respectable and liberally managed newspaper.

The character of the newspaper must, of course, be duly considered. What is called mere sensation is manifestly unfit for notice in connection with study in school. If crime is referred to at all in the classroom, it can only be as a diseased social condition and warning. Every newspaper, like every citizen, should be patriotic to the core. In this respect children are, by a noble intuition, the aptest of pupils. Newspapers can not be published as text-books, but if their tone is sound and matter carefully prepared and accurate, they unquestionably contain much that will profitably occupy a share of the time of pupils beginning to think for themselves. Evidently, the future of the United States is to be marked by periodical expansion and the American child's store of world knowledge must be broadened. In a few years the school children of 1903 will be settling the affairs of which the events of today are the forerunner.

No severer criticism could be passed on a newspaper than to say that anything in its columns requires that it be rejected for school study. The judgement justly implies that it must be demoralizing also to persons of larger growth. A newspaper of the first class gives the news as clearly, fully and attractively as possible, and never trenches upon immorality for the sake of selling more papers. It calls to its aid all that is excellent in literature and art, its myriads of pens and pencils are perpetually busy. Its electric currents reaching to every corner of the earth are never shut off. Its offices and pressrooms are centers of concentrated energy while the world sleeps. Back of its activities, and above all, is the character that shapes its true standing and its moral effect upon the community. And when mention is made of newspapers of the first class it is but fair to say that there are many country publications of that kind, filling their respective spheres with honor and high usefulness. A good newspaper helps to make a good school and thoroughly instructed scholars.—Globe-Democrat.

Heads Should Never Ache.

Never endure this trouble. Use at once the remedy that stopped it for Mrs. N. A. Webster, of Winnie, Va., she writes "Dr. King's New Life Pills wholly cured me of sick headaches. I had suffered from for two years." Cure headache, constipation, biliousness. 25c at Bailey's Pharmacy.

"The nicest and pleasantest medicine I have used for indigestion and constipation is Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets," says Melard F. Craig, of Middlegrove, N. Y. "They work like a charm and do not gripe or have any unpleasant effect." For sale by The Delta Drug Store.

COMPARATIVE CUNEDNESS.

In the midst of the moral crusade now being carried on in Pacific Coast cities, it is an interesting study to look into the statistics of crime, and determine from figures and facts just

how wicked the great cities really are.

From a bulletin of the department of labor, usually very dry reading, some unusually juicy facts are gathered. For the year 1901, the criminal statistics of Portland, Seattle and Atlanta, Ga., are as follows: Number of policemen, Portland, 53; Seattle, 78; Atlanta, 161. Number of retail saloons, Portland, 267; Seattle, 187; Atlanta, 104. Amount of license, Portland, \$400; Seattle, \$600; Atlanta, \$1000. Cases of drunkenness, Portland, 908; Seattle 1186; Atlanta, 4242. Disturbing the peace, Portland, 192; Seattle, 1888; Atlanta, 7063. Assault and battery, Portland, 213; Seattle, 218; Atlanta, 22. Homicide, Portland, 2; Seattle, 6; Atlanta, 1. Vagrancy, Portland, 197; Seattle, 936; Atlanta, 2190. House-breaking, Portland, 24; Seattle, 63; Atlanta, 68. Larceny, Portland, 391; Seattle, 342; Atlanta, 302. All other offenses, Portland, 1509; Seattle, 1536; Atlanta, 1742. Total arrests, Portland, 3364; Seattle, 9175; Atlanta, 15,637.

The total arrests made in Portland for the year was a trifle over one-third the total for Seattle, and but one-fifth the number for Atlanta.

After all, Oregon's metropolis is not so utterly wicked. Conditions now agitating the city of Portland are found in every large city in the country. While much excitement and many dramatic situations have accompanied the raiding of Portland's dens of iniquity, far worse social conditions are found in Southern cities, where the large negro population accelerates the list of offenses.—East Oregonian.

The Secret of Long Life.

Consists in keeping all the main organs of the body in healthy, regular action, and in quickly destroying deadly disease germs. Electric Bitters regulate stomach, liver and kidneys, purify the blood, and give a splendid appetite. They work wonders in curing kidney troubles, female complaints, nervous diseases, constipation, dyspepsia, and malaria. Vigorous health and strength always follow their use. Only 50c, guaranteed by Bailey's Pharmacy.

Every Bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Warranted.

We guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for a gripe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. For sale at The Delta Drug Store.

The past year has been unequalled in the production of railroad rolling stock in this country. Within twelve months there have been built approximately 161,517 cars of all kinds used by the steam railroads. Then the output of electric railroad cars exceeded that of 1901 by 25,542 and that of 1900 by 45,600. In 1901 there were 3384 locomotives constructed, but in 1902 the number reached 4070. The average cost of the latter is placed by the Railroad Gazette at \$12,000 which means that \$48,840,000 was spent for this kind of equipment by the railroad companies last year. And yet every railroad company operated in the country, particularly those employed in the transcontinental trade, is today short of locomotives and cars to carry the increasing business which prosperity is creating. Notwithstanding this great growth in the number of cars, Willamette Valley shippers have experienced great difficulty in securing sufficient cars promptly to accommodate the shipping business of the valley, and this from the simple fact there were no idle cars to be had. This is all from the fact the shipping business was never before so large and the roads even with the great increase in cars could not supply the daily demands.

Finds Way To Live Long.

The startling announcement of a discovery that will surely lengthen life is made by editor O. H. Downey, of Churubusco, Ind. "I wish to state," he writes, "that Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption is the most infallible remedy that I have ever known for coughs, colds and grip. It's invaluable to people with weak lungs. Having this wonderful medicine no one need dread pneumonia or consumption. Its relief is instant and cure certain." Bailey's Pharmacy guarantees every 50c and \$1.00 bottle, and give trial bottles free.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

(The legislature met last Monday.)
Same old country,
Same old ill;
Same old statesmen,
Same old bills.

Bills to meet the Tracy claim,
Bills to hide the members' aim;
Bill for lopping off the clerks,
Bills to fine the man who works;
Bills to redistrict the state,
Bills to raise insurance rate.
Bills to work a private graft,
Bills which show the statesman's craft;
Bills to aid the public schools,
Bills which only fool the fools;
Bills to make the bad be good,
Bills by which the patriarchy stood;
Bills to regulate the sun,
Bills to get 'em on the run;
Bills to make the lean grow fat,
Bills to show 'em where they're at;
Bills to regulate the trust,
Bills to govern men who "bust,"
Bills to stop the sale of liquor,
Bills to help 'em get rich quicker;
Bills for cutting down expense,
Bills to make the bills immense;
Bills to check the flow of gold,
Bills to keep from growing old;
Bills to re-equip the pen,
Bills to stop a laying hen;
Bills to make a man vote right,
Bills to give the blind their sight;
Bills to stop the curse of fusion,
Bills to end all base collusion;
Bills to make new country lines,
Bills to stop the jointists' fines;
Bills to make the session longer,
Bills to make the salary stronger;
Bills for buncombe, bills for boodle,
Bills 'gainst whistling Yankee doodle;
Bills to burn and bills galore,
Bills like these and many more.

Same old country,
Same old ill;
Same old statesmen,
Same old bills.—Sentinel.

Croup.

The peculiar cough which indicates croup, is usually well known to the mothers of croupy children. No time should be lost in the treatment of it, and for this purpose no medicine has received more universal approval than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Do not waste valuable time in experimenting with untried remedies, no matter how highly they may be recommended, but give this medicine as directed and all symptoms of croup will quickly disappear. For sale by The Delta Drug Store.

New Century Comfort.

Millions are daily finding a world of comfort in Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It kills pain from burns, scalds, cuts, bruises; conquers ulcers, and fever sores; cures eruptions, salt rheum, boils and felons; removes corns and warts. Best pile cure on earth. Only 25c at Bailey's Pharmacy.

In the current magazine number of The Outlook particularly good portraits with brief sketches are given of Mr. Cannon, who is to be almost certainly the Speaker of the next House of Representatives, M. J. Jusserand, the new French ambassador, who is distinguished for his literary as well as his political achievements, and Mr. John St. Lee Strachey, the editor and proprietor of the London "Spectator," which has no superior as a critical weekly paper. Mr. Strachey is now visiting this country.

Dislocated Her Shoulder.

Mrs. Johanna Soderholm, of Forcus Falls, Minn., fell and dislocated her shoulder. She had a surgeon get it back in place as soon as possible, but it was quite sore and pained her very much. Her son mentioned that he had seen Chamberlain's Pain Balm advertised for sprains and soreness, and she asked him to buy her a bottle of it, which he did. It quickly relieved her and enabled her to sleep which she had not done for several days. The son was so much pleased with the relief it gave his mother that he has since recommended it to many others. For sale by The Delta Drug Store.

An Italian authority states that seasickness can be cured by looking into a mirror. But it has also been said that the same operation will occasionally stop a clock.

NEWS OF THE STATE.

An organized band of horse-thieves is operating on the ranges of the Southern Oregon mountains.

The badly decomposed body of a man was found on the South Unquaga river. He had apparently been drowned. The body was well dressed.

The Oregon Mining Journal, published at Grant's Pass, and the American Mining Journal, of San Francisco, have been consolidated, and will hereafter be issued from Grant's Pass under the name of the Oregon Mining Journal.

Quite a stir has been created at Astoria by a large whale that is stranded near the Columbia river jetty. His length is variously estimated at from 75 to 90 feet, and his weight from 40 to 45 tons. He is a monster sure enough.

Burglars broke into a Salem gun store and stole about \$200 worth of revolvers. The same night a street car was held up, but the highway-men weakened when they saw a number of passengers in the car and allowed it to go without molestation.

The Albany Democrat says: The business of all the Linn county creameries the past year has been very flattering, the total output being 258,339 pounds of butter, sold for \$69,463.35, most of which has been distributed among the farmers. The creameries, as such as the business has increased, cannot meet the demand for butter.

The body of Bob Graham, who was drowned in the Molalla river on the first of January while working on some piling was found seven days later after a diligent search. The body had drifted down with the current two miles below and was found lodged on a sand bar in about two feet of water. The drowned man leaves a wife and several children.

An Easterner who had been to Prineville left the town, and told it, after leaving the town that breakfast there tasted like sausage, due to the fact that the cattle had lived so long on sage-brush. The Prineville Journal rejoined that the Michigander had probably always lived on horse meat and didn't know good breakfast when it was put before him.

No state in the Union shows a better financial condition than Oregon. The state has no outstanding indebtedness, and its current debts are more than offset the accruing credits. The report of the state treasurer, just made, shows a balance of \$1,123,796.11 in the state treasury, of which \$234,687.76 is in the general fund and \$724,772.25 in the common school fund.

The Oregon Hop Growers' association is having a bill drafted for presentation to the state legislature, asking for the appointment of a hop inspector. A Salem attorney has been employed to formulate a bill covering the subject. The purpose of the proposed measure is to afford the grower greater protection, and is intended to further simplify and expedite the transaction as between grower and buyer, especially where a dispute arises as to the quality of the hops concerned in any transaction.

Honors have come to a Newberg public school boy. Some time ago through the columns of the paper, The American Boy, the Correspondence Institute of America offered a prize for the best pencil copy of a picture found in the above named paper. Arthur Weatherhead, of the eight grade entered the contest and received notice that he had been awarded first honors. The prize is a two years scholarship, valued at forty dollars, and the promise of a position at thirteen dollars a week as soon as he has completed the course. The boy's teachers look upon him as a second daydream.

The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company is taking chances this winter in the matter of driving logs which nobody heretofore has been willing to take. It has a drive in the McKenzie, which will be turned into the Coburg mill, and as soon as this is completed it will start a big drive at Fall Creek, to be brought down the Willamette to the Springfield mill. The running of logs in these streams in the winter season is attended with much danger, which loggers have chosen heretofore to avoid. Should heavy rains fall and suddenly raise the water to flood stage it would be almost impossible to boom the logs at their destination.