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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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

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

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R. NIXON, DENTIST, FOREST GROVE, OREGON.

Best work, all 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 Brick 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 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

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

IX.—Forestry in the United States.

THE more obvious purposes of forestry being, as we have seen, the conservation and perpetuation of forest wealth, it is easy to see that in such a country as our own such science would hitherto find little hearing. To the average American one word was needed to describe the resources of his country, forest resources and all-inexhaustible. Besides, were the forests not largely in the way of better things? The walnut, hickories, sycamores, however splendid, of the Wabash valley must of right give way to agriculture, to support an aggressive and rapidly growing population of farmers. From the days of the landing of the pilgrims until the close of the civil war there was almost everywhere a superabundance of trees. The marvelous increase in population, the wonderful development of the country since that time, have, however, long ago put an entirely different face on the forest question. The scarcity of timber in many parts of the country and the rapid disappearance of many of the more valuable varieties are now appreciated by everybody. Hickory for wagon stock is almost unobtainable; walnut furniture has gone out because walnut lumber is no longer to be found; we are going to Honduras for mahogany. Intelligent men can tell you almost to a year how long the supply of white pine will hold out at the present rate of consumption—only a few years. The mills along the Mississippi from Minneapolis to St. Louis are doomed. The vast bodies of Georgia pine are melting away as fast as scores of mills can convert them into lumber. Even our mountain forests are going the same way. The vast accumulations of the Sierras are vanishing with a rapidity that alarms even the most sanguine optimist of the land of gold. In Oregon and Washington men are like the dwellers by the Wabash—they think the trees a nuisance; they prefer hayfields and wheatfields. Add to all this the destruction wrought by fire, a Gehenna that never goes out, millions of dollars lost in a single year—add all this, and it becomes evident to the least observing that even in America the time for the forester has come.

All this has reference to our timber supply only, but let us not forget that every other factor in the forest problem is equally upon us. Our rivers are everywhere choked with the products of erosion, our valleys torn by freshets and floods, while in localities far too many the steady flow of mountain streams on which irrigation depends has been exchanged for alternating failure and flood. This is not the voice of the pessimist; this is a simple statement of what any one may see who chooses to give the matter the slightest attention.

Now, the Americans are a proud people. They are not anxious to appear before the world incompetent in affairs of simple business, the wise use of the natural resources which are so much their boast; they are a courageous people and do not hesitate to meet the time for action seems fully to have arrived. We have therefore the highest expectation that in the matters of forestry, as in other fields of effort, American enterprise will yet prove itself adequate. Indeed, a beginning has been made. All unnoticed, for more than twenty-five years patriots have been striving to educate our people for just such a time as the present. We have, in fact, for years maintained a commission of forestry in connection with the department of agriculture, but its duties have been advisory only. Its publications, however, aided by the voluntary efforts of various forestry associations in all the older states, have kept the question alive and ever before the public. Up to 1891 nothing whatever was done by the government of the United States in the way of caring for its public forest lands. In the words of Mr. Brewster, "The government seemed to be anxious to be rid of the land, and the people seemed anxious to get rid of the timber." The forests of the country were simply indiscriminately plundered, sometimes in accordance with the forms of law, more frequently without. In March, 1891, President Harrison by proclamation set apart the first forest reserve, about 1,200,000 acres, since called the Yellowstone park reservation. President Harrison continued the same policy

during his entire administration, setting apart thus altogether some 14,000,000 acres. President Cleveland, advised by his ever to be remembered secretary of agriculture, Secretary Morton, continued along the same line, adding during his second administration 27,000,000 acres more. In the same way President McKinley reserved about 6,500,000 acres more, bringing the total timber reserve of the United States now up to nearly 50,000,000 acres.

It must be remembered that reservation simply withdraws from the ordinary process of purchase or settlement the territory so withdrawn, making no provision whatever for the administration of such territory. As a consequence, abuses continue almost as bad as before. Many of the reservations have been terribly damaged by fire. The Priest river reserve, for instance, has been almost totally destroyed. A recent government report, part of the nineteenth annual report of the United States geological survey, contains a detailed account of the present status of all the government reservations. Read in the light of what we know of the condition of similar government property in other civilized countries, this report makes rather melancholy reading. Nevertheless every citizen of the United States should read it, especially every lumberman, every builder. Let us remember that of the millions of acres of public land in this country these few reserves, about forty-five in all, are all that are kept back for the benefit of all the people. It is hoped that Mr. Roosevelt may yet see fit to make the reservations larger or at least to add greatly to their number, especially to protect the sources of the all too scanty water courses of the west. Better still, it is hoped that public sentiment may at last demand in congress and by congressional legislation some efficient system of forest control by which the remnants we have may yet be cared for and brought to a degree of efficiency somewhat commensurate with the fast increasing needs of a great nation. Republican governments are very slow to act, but that they may become efficient in matters such as these is evidenced by what has been accomplished in France and Switzerland. Meanwhile where the general government is so slow individual states are beginning to take action. The condition is agitated over the entire country. New York has long been engaged in an effort to control the Adirondack region and the sources of the Hudson. Of some 3,000,000 acres of forest land in that part of the Empire State more than one-third now belongs to the people and is subject to control more or less efficient. Pennsylvania and other states are moving in the same direction.

Mention the efforts of a few individuals have been productive of a vast amount of good. Biltmore wood, near Asheville, N. C., is an object lesson in tree forestry, showing what may be done by property owners along the Blue Ridge mountains. Managed by private capital there are several similar illustrations of wise forest economy in various parts of New York outside of the Adirondacks already mentioned. In fact, the situation offers to men of wealth an opportunity for philanthropic investment second to none. The man who founds a forest will be honored in days to come beyond the fame of him who founds a college. Colleges and universities we have in plenty and shall have as the popular need demands, but endowments for forest maintenance are few. In the northwest forests have made multimillions of many lumbermen. How can such fortunes do for humanity a greater service than by restoring, at least in some degree, for future generations those conditions which have proved so beneficial to this?

We need schools of forestry. There should be at least one for each of these reserves, to study it, to plan for it, to control its use. All experience proves, and no one doubts, that once set in order the forest will pay for its own care. The trouble today is the absolute lack of responsibility and intelligent control. The people themselves are indeed beginning to be informed as to the needs of the situation, but the feasible method of dealing with the problem doubtless transcends the experience of many of our legislators.

Two schools of forestry we already have, established within the last three years. One, in connection with Cornell university at Ithaca, N. Y., has the honor of being the first school of the sort in this country. The other, endowed by the munificence of our present commissioner of forestry, Mr. Vinton, and members of his family, is at Yale. These are beginnings. They should be duplicated by every university in the land. It should be said that the agricultural colleges of the country are already active in the matter. Some of them have been for years giving lecture courses on the general subject of forestry, forest rearing and forest economics. Most of these institutions, however, are concerned chiefly with those phases of the problem presented

A GREAT FINANCIAL YEAR.

The preliminary report just made by the director of the mint shows that the gold production of the United States in the calendar year 1902 was close to \$82,000,000, while the silver output, commercial value, was \$31,000,000. This is the highest point ever touched for gold in this country. The silver production has often been surpassed, though in recent years there has not been much of a variation from the figures of 1902. It is as to the gold output that the country will have reason to felicitate itself. The highest point reached when the California production was at its maximum was in 1896, when the country's output was \$53,500,000, but that was nearly all from California. Then there was a decline, which brought the production down to \$30,000,000 in 1898, after which came the increase which has sent the total for 1902 up to \$82,000,000.

In almost every particular 1902 was the greatest financial year in the country's history. The aggregate money supply of the United States in the year was larger than ever before. So was the per capita of the cash in active circulation. The gold held in the treasury, the gold owned by the government, and the gold in actual circulation was, in each case, greater in 1902 than in any previous year. The number of the national banks was larger than ever before, and so was the cash in their reserves, and the cash holdings of the banks in the country's ultimate reserve center, New York. The loans by the New York banks, as well as the deposits in those institutions, were greater than in any previous year.

It was a notably favorable year in the country's financial history. The year which has just begun, however, stands an excellent chance to surpass 1902 in that field. In the neighborhood of \$200,000,000 is in process of distribution at this time in New York city alone for dividends and interest on shares of the various sorts. This will all be seeking investment, and in the present condition of industrial activity, all of it will probably find profitable employment. The monetary outlook in the United States has never been brighter than it is at this moment.

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 festers; removes corns and warts. Best pile cure on earth. Only 25c at Bailey's Pharmacy.

Dislocated Her Shoulder.

Mrs. Johanna Soderholm, of Ferguson 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.

THE KAISER'S ANGER.

There is good reason for the displeasure of William II, at the failure of his representative in the United States to inform him of the real feeling here with regard to the demonstration by Germany and England against Venezuela. He has removed the German minister at Washington on this account, and thus has caused some excitement in Berlin, Washington, London and other national centers. It is supposed that Dr. Von Holleben, Germany's ambassador at Washington, told the kaiser that there would be very little antagonism in this country to the allies' demonstration against Venezuela, provided it stopped short of territorial appropriation. It is intimated also that the ambassador told the kaiser to suppose that President Roosevelt would act as arbitrator in the affair, and this was the reason why the kaiser proposed him.

Evidently the German government was surprised at the opposition which the menace to Venezuela aroused in the United States. There was no real belief here that Germany meditated any territorial seizure, but the harshness of its procedure called

out strong expressions of hostility in this country. The German sinking of the Venezuelan war vessels, which could not possibly do any harm to Germany, was an outrage which would be sure to excite a feeling of opposition here at any time. This act was so needlessly offensive to the sensibilities of the little country assailed that every American felt the government at Washington should protest against it vigorously, as it did.

In regard to the question as to whether the President would or would not act as arbitrator, the German minister at Washington had some excuse for being astray. The President himself was not averse to the acceptance of that trust, but he was persuaded against it by the cabinet. There are good reasons for assuming that the President could have met the duties of that post without any embarrassment to the country at present or in any future time, and without creating any precedent that would ever come up to bother us. However, in putting the job of arbitration on 'The Hague' tribunal the President did a good work for that council, which somebody in authority ought to have done. The incident, so far as regards the United States, has been closed, and it has been closed in a way which gives satisfaction to the American people. —Globe Democrat.

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.

Made Way To Live Long.

The startling announcement of a discovery that will surely lengthen life is made by Dr. H. Downey, of Chubbuck, 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.

When a stamp is placed on a letter it represents one of the 60 made for each man, woman and child in the United States. Enough stamps will be issued this year to supply each individual in the United States with at least sixty stamps each. Distributed among the population of the entire globe, they supply each person with postage for not less than three letters. Placed side by side in a continuous line the total issue would girdle the entire earth three times, forming a variegated ribbon around it nearly three inches in width. If spread out in the same manner across the United States collector's book of conventional size, the issue for one year would half fill 1,000,000 volumes which placed one upon another, would form a solid column over 25 miles high. It is as true, as Edward Everett Hale says, that the United States postal system is the greatest of popular educators, these figures will serve to show the extent of Uncle Sam's present service as a school teacher.

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.

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, cough, cold, 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.

REAL ESTATE.

L. L. McConnell to Geo Schuller part in sec 32 t 2 s r 1 w..... \$ 350
C M Harthorn to Flora Harthorn 100 acres in sec 23 t 1 n r 5 w..... 50
Mattie A Arnold to La Ronda Mott Pierce, part of the Horace and Merrill Parsons d l e..... 100
E Quackenbush et al to Tip-ton Marion, 1 1/2 acres in John L. Higgin and wife d l e..... 16
M A Truthey to Mrs C M Lewis lot 7, blk 18, City of Cornelius..... 145
Newton J Walker et al to Marion A Baldwin, parts in sec 6 t 1 s r 3 w and sec 1 t 1 s r 4 w, Will, Mer..... 2000
W T Hartmanph to C A and Zoe Hartmanph, undivided one-half in lot 2 of blk 8, city of Forest Grove..... 300
Emmaretta S and D R Campbell to Eugene Henry, 37 acres in W Simmons and wife d l e..... 6700
Thomas H Ficholson et ux to J S Nashburn n 1/2 of n 1/2 of sec 35 t 2 n r 5 w, W M..... 600
W S Barnes to ux to Washington county, 126 1/2 sq rods in sec 4 t 1 s r 1 w..... 50
P De Roo to A B and L C Schoonover, blk 34 in city of Cornelius..... 180
Wm Merrill and Chas A Quick to A B Schoonover et ux, lot 1 blk e7 in city of Cornelius. A B Schoonover et ux to Wm Merrill and Chas A Quick, commencing at a point sixty feet west of the southwest corner of blk 34 of the city of Cornelius, thence south sixty feet thence west 280 feet thence north 310 feet thence east 280 feet thence south 280 feet to place of beginning..... 200
F N Gady et ux to Jennie M. Moulton, lots 18, 19, 33, 34, 35 in block A town of Beaver-ton..... 110
M and Frances Markenvitz to J Friedenthal, 10 3/8 acres in sec 35 t 1 n r 1 w W M..... 500
Geo R Bagley et ux to Henry Jansen, s 1/2 of sec 35 t 2 n r 5 w of Will Mer..... 57
Arthur E Humphreys to W T Sinn, part of d l e of Michael Moore and wife in t 1 s r 2 w, Will Mer..... 100
E A Hyde et ux to Clara E Sipe, tract in sec 36 t 1 n r 4 w..... 1100
J E Haseltine & Co to H A Haseltine, part of blk 9 city of Forest Grove..... 1
Flora J Noble to John W Anderson, part of blk 22 city of Forest Grove..... 650
Calvin H Blanchard to Caleb H Blanchard, 100 acres in sec 22 and 23 t 1 n r 3 w, Will Mer..... 1
Noack Soderlund et ux to Mathias T Pansen, 11 acres in sec 1 t 1 n r 4 w..... 500
Grove L Johnson et ux to A W Lambert, 160 acres in sec 30 t 2 s r 2 w..... 625

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.

One of the latest long-distance and high-speed electric railways is that from Seattle to Tacoma, which has recently been completed and put into operation. The power is furnished from the Snoqualmie Falls plant, which is thirty-one miles from Seattle. The line is about thirty-one miles long, and the current is transmitted out side of the cities at 27,500 volts; and at substations distributed along the line, this alternating current drives motors direct connected to direct current generators, which will supply the third rail with current at 600 volts. The third rail weighs about one hundred pounds to the yard. It is expected to maintain an hourly service between the two cities. The trains will consist of two cars, as a rule. The motor consists of a combination baggage and passenger car about 42 feet long equipped with motors with an aggregate capacity of 500 horse power, and it is expected to make a speed of a mile a minute.

NEWS OF THE STATE.

The schools of Astoria are closed at present, to prevent the spread of scarlet fever.

The governors of Idaho and Montana have recommended that there states make good exhibits at the 1905 fair.

Emmett Kimberly, who broke jail at Canyon City a year ago, has been arrested in a Portland lodging house.

The bi-ennial report of the state treasurer has just been issued. It shows not a single dollar of delinquent state tax against any county in the state.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bennett, of Independence, which was badly burned by swallowing carbolic acid, died from its injuries.

The total number of patients in the insane asylum during December just past was 1,265. The superintendent reports all the recent cases of typhoid fever as completely recovered or convalescent, and no new cases appearing.

Sheriff Rador, of Medford, has now in custody two members of the gang of horse thieves who have been operating in Southern Oregon. More of the gang are under surveillance and will soon be taken in by the officers.

The Tillamook Logging Company has entered into a contract to furnish the Tillamook Lumber Company with logs. The price is \$4.25 per thousand for hemlock and \$5 for spruce and fir. There is very little demand for hemlock logs, but it is different with fir and spruce.

In contrast with the heavy deficit at the State University, there is a balance of about \$100 in the treasury as a result of the football campaign at O. A. C. during the past season. The total receipts, aside from the student tax, which was expended on the grand stand and fence, was over \$1,200. About one half the amount was paid out for the expenses and share of the gate receipts to visiting teams. The receipts from the grand stand were sufficient to pay about one third the cost of that structure. The indications are now for a very successful season next year, both financially and otherwise.

The debating team, from the University of Oregon, left Wednesday afternoon for Walla Walla where it will try conclusions with the Whitman College talkers Friday night. The question is, "Resolved. That tribunals shall be established with power to settle conflicts between capital and labor which affect public interests." Oregon has the affirmative and is represented by V. W. Tomlinson, leader, David Graham, first colleague and Wade Bailey, second colleague. Whitman is represented by Messrs. Cox, Ringer and Campbell. The question is evenly balanced and the battle will probably be a hard fought one. The Varsity men are thoroughly prepared and confident of winning while Whitman is equally confident.

Two terrible accidents occurred on the lower Columbia last Saturday, the victim in each case being an infant and the cause of death being the same in both instances. At Oak Point Mrs. Dix went out and left her babe in care of other small children, aged 5 and 7 years. The father was away at work. When the mother returned the house was in flames. The larger children had escaped, but the infant perished. At St. Helena the 2 year old child of Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Gobbert died from the effects of burns received. The parents left the little tot alone and it is thought she played with the kitchen fire, her clothing igniting and causing terrible injuries.

On January 10th, as J. H. Conn was working on main lower tunnel of the Cleopatra group of mines on Diamond creek, Del Norte county, Mr. Conn, while timbering and bending over digging out the bottom of tunnel for a place to set the left hand side post of next set of timbers, dirt to the amount of 300 or 400 pounds fell from roof of tunnel, falling directly upon Mr. Conn, breaking his neck. Mr. Dempsey, who was directly behind deceased, was also hit by the falling dirt, but with no injury. Mr. Conn came from Baker City, and had only been working for the company from Dec. 26th. His remains, as requested by his family, were brought to Grants Pass Tuesday evening and forwarded to his home in Ohio. Mr. Conn was about 40 years of age and unmarried.

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