

Hillsboro Independent.

Vol. XXX.

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1903.

No. 37

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOS. H. & E. B. TONGUE,
Notary Public.

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

Office: Rooms 5, 6, & 7, 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. LINDLATER, M. D. C. M.,
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. P. TAMMIE, D. D.,
S. P. R. SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office and residence: corner Third and Main streets. Office hours, 9:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone to residence from Block 3, 2nd floor, at all hours. All calls promptly attended, night or day.

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

Office: Morgan-Bailey block, up stairs, rooms 12, 13 and 15. Residence, 8 W. Cor. Base Line and Second streets. Both 'Phones.

J. E. ADKINS,
DENTIST,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Office in Union block over Pharmacy.

A. B. BAILEY, D. D. S.,
DENTIST,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Rooms 19 and 11 Morgan-Bailey blk.
Office hours: 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 p. m.

R. NIXON,
DENTIST,
FOREST GROVE, OREGON.

Best art. dental teeth \$5.00 per set. Cement and Amalgam fillings 50 cents each. Gold fillings from \$1.00 up. Validated 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 far away is the passage of 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 longwise 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.

X.—Trees For Ornamental Purposes.

THUS far we have discussed trees chiefly in their broader economic aspects. We have thought of them as aggregated in forests either indigenous or artificial and as affecting the larger problems of human living and human happiness. Let us now consider the more simple relations which trees in smaller numbers bear to our enjoyment or comfort. Although as a people we destroy forests in a fashion for which history offers no precedent, we are nevertheless almost without exception tree planters. In our northern states at least a treeless yard or homestead is an exception so unusual as to be a matter of general comment. So strong is the tendency to plant trees about the house that the traveler may often find abundant attempts in this direction far out on the plains, where on account of continued dryness a tree cannot possibly grow. The pioneer in such a region will sometimes haul water for miles to pour around some transplanted cottonwood, which if grown green for a season, only at length to see it perish in a day when the hot wind sweeps up across the desert. One seed is not according to knowledge, or to put it the other way, our knowledge by no means equals our zeal.

To be reasonably successful tree planters there are several matters to which we must give heed. We must consider first of all the locality and its climatic conditions; second, the habit and history of the various species of trees from which selection must in any case be made; and, third, we must attend to the special purpose we have in view in making the particular plantation. This is all apart from the mere matter of setting the tree in the ground, pruning it, mulching it, etc., concerning which we may have something to say in the next chapter. Let us now study in the order named these several prerequisites to success. In the first place, it is evident that in tree planting much depends on having due regard to climatic and other local conditions. We must select species adapted to these conditions or our labor is in vain. In making such selection the flora of the locality or of the region round about is the absolute criterion. People in Iowa, for instance, need not put themselves to the trouble, as they have often done, to plant tulip trees in long rows about their holdings. Tulip trees were never an element of the Iowa forest or of any part of it. Neither do people of Ohio, though favored with the tulip trees, wisely attempt the several magnolias or the bald cypresses, though these may find place in Kentucky or farther south. We must have respect to the natural distribution of these things or suffer the consequences. Beneficent nature has worked all this out for us, and, while for variety's sake we may introduce some novelties in her original scheme, we shall find ourselves everywhere, in the main, largely restricted to the results in her husbandry. As we go west in this latitude the number of arborescent species rapidly diminishes, as we have already stated, although by no means so rapidly as some have supposed. There are, for example, at least twenty-five species of trees and shrubs in the valley of the Missouri river where it begins to form the boundary of the state of Iowa. Further west the number is of course smaller. The higher grounds are too dry to support trees at all. The few forms listed are limited to the water courses, diminished, dwarfed in size, until at last we begin to find the coniferous outliers of the Rocky mountain forests.

Over all this region, then, in general, trees native to the region may be successfully planted. But the second consideration mentioned, above all, now calls for remark. We must not only have regard to original distribution, but we must also study the habit, the habit, of our different sorts of trees. This means simply a more exact examination of the particular case. Our native trees affect different situations, different soils, habitats we say, and, while many of them will grow almost anywhere where sufficient moisture is at hand, yet after all each does best in natural soil and surroundings. Thus willows grow by the water courses only. One common species is found generally on the driest hill-sides. The black walnut grows to splendid perfection in rich alluvial soil; the beech and pine will flourish on a soil of sand and gravel; the white oak affects the loess capped ridge; the hickory and the hard maple, in the west at least, love the limestone ridge, the rocky bank; knee deep in the swamp stands the tamarack of the north; the cypress of the south; the bur oak lives in the sand, on sunny slopes, on dry, thin soils on the prairie, braving the prairie fires, even invading the desert in stunted, dwarfish growth to form the forest western skirmish line of the Atlantic coast. These are only illustrations of how trees love special habitats. Nevertheless within their natural limits almost all trees flourish well in good, rich soil—not all. The expert forester knows his tree and knows exactly where it may be placed to best advantage. In general, a rainfall less than we need better soil and better cultivation.

In the third place, in selecting trees to plant the planter must have respect to his own ultimate purpose. If a prairie farmer desires to secure quick results, early protection, he will plant cottonwoods, white maples, box elders, almost surely these because of their hardiness, ease of cultivation and rapidity of growth. Among them he will plant the larch, the Austrian pine, various evergreens, and if sufficiently farighted he will intersperse seeds or seedlings of better varieties for the establishment of a permanent wood lot. If our tree planter is an eastern landholder desiring to restore a forest cover to the denuded farm, he will consult the species formerly occupants of the soil and be guided by the ordinary rules of reforestation, too extended to be here discussed.

But probably the greater number of those who read these columns are interested in tree planting chiefly as the art contributes to the adornment of street and park and lawn, to the decoration of the homestead, and precisely along these lines there seems to be everywhere room for improvement. In how many towns, not to say cities, in the United States have the trees been properly selected and regularly planted? In how many towns is the matter considered and systematically controlled? We have planted trees, but it is not true that each individual has obeyed his own individual impulse and as a result we have individualism run wild? In order to build a home for himself a man has been known to grub out or destroy a fine colony of young oaks or hickories, grade the surface from his lot and then in front of his premises plant a row of white maples or equally unsuitable species, having no regard to similar plantings on the part of his neighbors, but consulting some fancied convenience of his own, and that alone. Of course, the remedy for this is municipal control. The man who succeeds at last in surrounding his home with vistas of beauty effects it by carefully studying the situation as a whole, taking advantage of all that nature contributes, allowing art to supplement nature only where modification or addition is positively necessary. In the same way, if the city is to be properly planted and adorned, the entire property of the public must be treated as a unit, managed and planted as a single holding. A plan rapidly growing in popularity is to put all the tree planting of the town under control of a competent commission. When this is wisely done, we get system and may reasonably expect the very highest results.

In the city of Minneapolis every tree is under control of a committee having almost absolute power. The city plants and cares for all the trees within the municipality. A similar rule holds in Boston, Passaic, N. J., and several other American cities, to say nothing of the capitals of the old world. It is said that such a commission is impracticable in our thousand smaller towns and villages. The reply is obvious that in such situation the problem is of proportionate simplicity, and it can be brought about by the people themselves if only they can be organized and in serious earnest. A village improvement society or simply a village committee is all we need. For instance, there is no better street tree in all the world than our American elm, fortunately the most common tree throughout the northern states, most easily transplanted, most certain to afford a symmetrical growth if simply left alone. Now, it ought to be possible even in the small village to plant the principal street with elms, a row on each side, all appropriately spaced and all in one straight line. We admit that if we were to judge by what is shown today such a thing would seem an impossibility, but it is possible all the same. In any village let such trees be today so planted, and in thirty years they will be the pride of the town, in a century its glory. The famous elms of Yale are the American elms, so nearly universal as to be practically free to the poorest corner from Connecticut to the Dakotas. In all our towns the white or soft maple has been too often made to do duty in lieu of the elm. It grows perhaps more rapidly but nevertheless to less advantage. Soft maples have their use, but not along the streets, the peculiar branching giving the tree

LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL, AMERICAN-PACIFIC EXPOSITION AND ORIENTAL FAIR.

In the year 1905, it will be one hundred years since Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, with a handful of men, completed the first journey of white men overland from the Missouri river to the Pacific Coast.

Having no authentic maps, no route assigned them, and being well aware of the savagery and treachery of some of the Indian tribes they would encounter, these two explorers proceeded with but forty-five men on this daring and perilous expedition.

The enterprise was not inaugurated in the spirit of adventure or for gain, but was the result of careful, deliberate planning and preparation under direction of President Jefferson, with the object of discovering an overland route to the Pacific Coast, learning the topography of the intervening territory and of securing to the United States her rights therein.

The two men commissioned to do this work were admirably fitted for it by training and disposition, being intelligent, vigorous, fearless, and kind of heart.

Meriwether Lewis was a man of education, military training and experience. He had also been private secretary to President Jefferson in the times when boundary lines were uncertain and the United States was acquiring much additional territory, while foreign countries were eagerly endeavoring to gain for themselves foothold in the grand new country.

He was, therefore, familiar with the plans, aims and attitudes of the government on territorial matters. Captain Clark had also rendered his country military service. Having grown up in the wilds of Kentucky, which was then the extreme frontier, he was familiar with hardships and danger, and was also alert, acute and full of tact in dealing with the Indians. These latter traits were an important consideration, as the expedition was to be not only one of discovery, but also a mission of peace and good will to the Indians.

Equipped with mathematical instruments, arms, ammunition, presents for the Indians, medicine and necessary camp equipage, with three boats constructed especially for the expedition, on the 14th, day of May, 1804, the party set out from St. Louis.

They ascended the Missouri River, encountering various Indian tribes, holding friendly powwows with them, giving them presents, and departing left a peaceable spirit with the tribes.

By the time winter set in, they had reached what is now Northern Dakota, having traveled 1,600 miles. They wintered there, remaining four and a half months. In the spring, after dispatching four men back to St. Louis with documents, trophies and collections, the diminished party undertook to complete the journey into the unknown country.

The beginning of the trip, like that of the preceding season, was pleasant, the Indians being either friendly or easily won, and game plentiful. But after the headwaters of the Missouri were passed and the journey over the Continental Divide commenced, game became so very scarce that the men were many times reduced to the verge of starvation. Thus weakened, with moccasins worn to tatters by the sharp stones, they were obliged to walk over, they waded swift, icy streams, guiding the rude boats, which contained their stores, or, with bruised and swollen feet, staggered over rough mountain passes carrying both loads and boats. Yet they never complained, never suggested abandoning the enterprise, and always guarded with utmost care the charts, notes and instruments of the two explorers. These two men, also weakened by hunger and exposure, and filled with anxiety for their comrades, still faithful to their trust, continually made careful observation of the country they traversed and carefully recorded their conclusions.

Finally the friendly hospitality of the Nez Percés and Shoshone Indians did much to lighten their hardships. Through these Indians they found their way to the headwaters of the Columbia, down which they made a perilous but successful journey, and on the 7th of November, 1805, they caught the first glimpse of the blue Pacific.

The winter was spent near the mouth of the Columbia, within hearing of the roar of the ocean's breakers. In the spring, the backward journey

was commenced, although scantily clad and without means of barter and trade with the Indians, whereby game and horses could be secured.

In crossing the Divide they again encountered every hardship and danger. But undaunted, they pushed their way to the Missouri, and with but few further adventures floated down the river to St. Louis, reaching there September 23, 1806, having blazed a path more than four thousand miles long.

The maps and reports which they brought with them went a great way toward securing to the people of the United States the Great North-west, and it is in honor of the memory of these two men and the expedition which they so heroically commanded, that the Lewis and Clark Centennial, American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair will be held in 1905.

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.

Dislocated Her Shoulder.

Mrs. Johanna Soderholm, of Forsgren 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.

OUR NEW CHANCE IN CHINA.

The determination of the representatives of the European powers to force China to pay its obligations to them in gold instead of silver, which is the currency of the empire, stands a chance to precipitate another crisis. Since the time when, about two years ago, China agreed to pay the indemnities to certain European powers, as well as the United States and Japan, growing out of the Boxer outrages of 1899-1900, silver has declined 20 per cent in commercial value, and it is almost certain to drop farther, owing to the change to the gold standard which is about to be made in the Philippines and in other parts of the Orient. This, of course, will add seriously to China's burdens.

It is apparently the intention of the Washington government to try to have the Chinese case submitted to The Hague tribunal. All the governments which signed the protocol two years ago except that of the United States seem disposed to push this matter of the payment of the indemnity in gold. The United States is trying to get the rest of the powers to grant concessions to China, owing to the drop in silver, which was not foreseen at the time the adjustment was reached. Thus far none of the other countries appear disposed to show any lenience. Undoubtedly the feeling that China will not be able to pay the indemnity, and that thus an excuse will be furnished for seizing some of its territory, has much to do with the attitude.

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, which 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 la grippe, 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.

DEMOCRACY'S LOW EBB.

Seldom has the Democratic party in the nation at large been so feeble as it is at this time. In the entrances and exits of governors at the beginning of 1903 there are left only four states out-side of the old slavery region of 1860 which are presided over by non-Republicans. One of these states, Montana, elected its governor in 1900, and as the term in that state is four years, he has a respite until the beginning of 1905. If Montana had elected a governor in 1902 he would have been a Republican. The other states of the North and West which have Democratic governors are Rhode Island, Nevada and Oregon. Rhode Island was lost to the Republicans on governor in 1902 through a temporary schism in the party, aided by a Socialist diversion. Nevada elected a fusionist, as it has been doing for several years. The Democrats, through a Republican factional fight on governor in Oregon, captured that official by a very small margin in 1902, the Republicans carrying all the rest of the officers by large pluralities.

This is the condition of impotency in which the Democratic party finds itself at the eve of the opening of the presidential year. In all except four states of the North and West the Republicans are in the ascendant, and they were beaten in three of those by conditions which are only temporary, while in the fourth, Montana, they would have carried governor in 1902 if any had been chosen in that year. In every one of those four states, with the possible exception of Nevada, the Republicans are almost certain to win in 1904. Moreover, they have some of the states of the old slavery section. They have Delaware and West Virginia, both of which are as reliably Republican these days—except as the Addicks fight prevents the election of senators in the former—as Ohio or Massachusetts. The Republicans have been making a clean sweep in West Virginia for several years, and are likely to remain in the ascendant for an indefinite period in the future.

Of course, this solid Republican North and West may be interpreted to mean that the sectional line has returned to the politics of the country. This is a truth, however, which is not calculated to harm the Democrats. For all the sectionalism that is in politics in 1903 the Democratic party is to blame. The Democrats made an assault on the financial honor and stability of the country in 1896, and thus lost such states as they had outside of the solid South. The effacement of the negro in the South in recent years has been another cause of the preponderance of the Republican party in all the states outside of that region. A solid South, whenever it exists, will generally be confronted with a solid North and West, and in that event the South's party, the Democracy, is certain to be placed far in the minority. At present the weakness of the Democracy in Congress and the country at large is even more pronounced than might be inferred from its vote, for not only is it in the minority, but it has lost the country's respect, has no men in Congress who command any attention from the nation, and is likely to get still feebler before it grows stronger. A glance at the roster of the governors of the country's forty-five states in these opening weeks of 1903 shows the Democracy in a flabbier condition than it has been in at almost any previous time since the foundation of the Republican party.—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.

New Century Comfort.

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

NEWS OF THE STATE.

The Eugene electric light company is to be merged into a larger and more important concern. The power to run the dynamo, instead of being generated at Eugene, will come from Springfield, where arrangements have been made for sawdust and refuse from the large mill there to be used as fuel, thereby lessening the expense of power. The plant will be greatly enlarged, and will not only supply lights for Eugene, but will furnish lights for Springfield and the mills, and power for all purposes. It is also expected that ultimately an electric car line from Eugene to Springfield will be put in, with a possibility of other enterprises.

Nearly all of the timber claims located in the Grave creek district of Josephine county have been protested upon the locators' attempting to make final proof on them. The protest is made on the ground that the tracts located are mineral lands, and were located mainly for the purpose of getting possession of the ledges and placer beds rather than for timber. The protest is made through the miners of Grave creek district, who like the gold diggers in all other sections of the country, are indignant at the wholesale manner in which timber claims, or so called timber claims, have been taken up there during the past year. The miners allege that many of the claims taken up did not have timber enough on them to fence them, the sole object of the locator being to get possession of the mineral land the claims contained.

In November 112,813 tons of foreign coal arrived in New York, of which more than one-half was admitted free. The Democratic habit of blaming all public evils upon a protective tariff is invariably exposed when real figures are examined.

The Oregon State Poultry Association will ask the legislature (now in session) to appropriate \$500 to pay for the prizes offered at the annual exhibitions. Heretofore the members of the association have paid for the numerous premiums from their own pockets, but as the organization concerns the whole state, they believe that sufficient funds should be appropriated. The board of directors held a meeting at Portland, on the evening of January 16th, and decided upon this step, and also selected Frank Hitchcock, of Denver, Colo., to act as judge in the annual exhibition which will be held in Portland December 26th, 1903, to January 2, 1904.

Engineer Drew, of the O. R. & N. Co., is exploring the gravel bars of the Grand Ronde river, between La Grande and Island City, with a view of getting a large amount of ballast for the road-bed. He has an assistant and six laborers, and is taking measurements of the bars and the depth of the gravel. The deposit in some places is 15 feet deep. It is the intention, if enough gravel can be obtained, to put in a side-track and run it down the river for a mile or more and take gravel for ballasting the road for 100 miles both east and west.

The woolen mill at Union has just closed the most successful year in its history, and arrangements have just been perfected whereby the plant will be enlarged and run to its full capacity and an order was sent in this week for a carload of new equipment, consisting of looms, scouring machinery, pickers, etc. When the new machinery has been installed it is proposed to operate the plant to its full capacity night and day the year around, with two or more shifts. The mill will resume operations about the first of February.

The Oregon has been through a terrific gale, but is still afloat. She went on the rocks on the other side of the Pacific, but was eventually pulled off. In case of need she will turn up again in the nick of time and hold the critical position in the line.

Each Democratic senator in the Missouri legislature is allowed to appoint four clerks, and many of these clerks are understood to spend their time at home. There is nothing for them to do. They simply represent the passion for tapping the public funds.

It is a large undertaking to hold up 75,000,000 people for one of the necessities of life. The coal trust has roused the wrath of the people and must take the consequence.

Continued on Second Page.