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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOS. H. TOUGUE, Notary Public.
THOS. H. & E. B. TOUGUE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE: Rooms 4, 5, Morgan Block

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

OFFICE: Central Block, Rooms 6 and 7.

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

OFFICE: Rooms 6 and 7, Morgan block.

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

Office: Bailey-Morgan Block, Rooms 1 & 2

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

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

J. P. TAMERLE, M. D.,
S. P. B. 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 8 p. m. Telephone to residence from Block & Sola's Drugstore at all hours. All calls promptly attended, night or day.

F. A. BAILEY, M. D.,
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HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: Morgan Bailey Block, up stairs, Rooms 12, 13 and 14, Residence, S. 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 10 and 11 Morgan-Bailey blk.

Office Hours: 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 p. m.

R. SIXON,
DENTIST,
FOREST GROVE, OREGON.

Restarts: 2nd teeth \$5.00 per set. Cement and Amalgam fillings 50 cents each. Gold fillings from \$1.00. 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, dashed 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. MACERIDE, Ph. D., Professor of Botany, Iowa State University.

XII.—The Geographical Story of Trees.

THE earliest terrestrial plants were doubtless very lowly creeping things, some of them probably not unlike the insignificant liverworts that adorn the damp and shady corners of our northern world today. We have doubtless all observed these beautiful though less appreciated little things, creeping, ribbonlike structures, covering the ground in woods or spread over the whole moist surface of a perpendicularly rocky wall hard by some spring or stream. The earliest terrestrial plants, so far as can be guessed, were not unlike some of these. We may imagine them crawling all the ground in those far-off days, straggling constantly among themselves for room. For plants, as for some other things, there is but one direction in which room increases as we go. That direction is upward. And so our terrestrial plants no doubt soon learned to push their branches upward, the better to secure the light and air. But the light is only temporary. Once the upward habit is indulged forthwith ensues new rivalry. Crowding becomes an intolerable as before. Every rising plant tries hard to overtop its fellows. At first the stems lean one upon another and so remain erect. Among the stiffer plants derive advantage, and those with forming woody tissues able to stand alone far outreach and overshadow all the rest. These changes, of course, no one has seen, but in some such way we may assume the plants of ancient times attained at length arboreal habit. For such accomplishments there was no lack of time, as the geological record shows. For ages the earth was filled with vegetation before ever a tree or a tree-like plant appeared.

In order to appreciate properly what geology has to tell about the history of trees on the planet, it will be necessary for us to understand the manner in which students of the earth's history divide past terrestrial time. The recorded history of the earth, recorded by the succession of stratified rocks, names several definite ages or periods of past time, each represented by a distinct system of the stony strata. If we call these time divisions each by the name of its rock system, we may have, beginning with the oldest, the archæan, laurentian, cambrian, silurian, devonian, carboniferous, triassic, jurassic, cretaceous, tertiary and recent. Let this be for us simply a time card to which we may refer what is known of the history of trees. It must be borne in mind, however, that these names describe periods by no means of equal length. The first three or four represent perhaps greater length of time than all the rest put together. Any one of them, however, is far enough away from us in time, for the duration of these geologic periods was vast beyond all human computation. Now, the oldest arboreal plants come to us from the devonian. Very curious looking trees they must have been, having little resemblance to any of our modern forms save in the fact that they had woody tissues and stood erect. Some of them were fifty or a hundred feet high and had a diameter of one to three feet at the ground. But they were nevertheless untreacherable. They had no twigs, no leafy branches, no flowers, no seeds. They were instead covered all over with leaves, scalelike leaves. There were branches, not many, and these were covered, too, with leaves. The Chilli pine, for all its scales, its green leafy cone as well, bears seeds. Our earliest tree, this devonian forerunner of all the forests, had no seeds. It was reproduced by spores, and these in development were conditioned as described, depended upon water for the matting of the cells. In fact, the oldest trees of earth were not unlike oegrowns. Broodingly types of the little ground pine or club moss which carpets beneath our modern trees over all the eastern states. If we could imagine in the case of our eastern forest all the trees of present type removed and the ground given up to club mosses, and if we could then fancy these towering like leaf columns with yellow spikes of spores far

above our heads, we might so form some conception of the earliest tree that has left of itself a record on the earth. There was, however, after all, some variety. By no means all alike were those old forest trees. The number of types then extant was not great indeed, but every type terrestrial took on arboreal form. In devonian times even our scouring rushes or joint rushes seem to have played the role of trees, and so with many of the ferns. The very first forest was a spore bearing forest. The trees were big enough and plenty enough, but a lumberman might think them of little value after all. They were either hollow or else had enormous pith, so that the amount of wood even in the largest specimen was comparatively small. Nevertheless these old trees did have value. These forests lived on to cover the earth in the subsequent carboniferous time, in the age of coal, and no doubt contributed their share of organic material, of leaves and bark and spores and wood, to form vast beds of fuel that, as we know, make possible the wealth and convenience of the present.

But the devonian has something better than club mosses and ferns to show us, even if these did assume the size of trees. Bigness is not always a synonym for excellence. From rocks of different parts of the northern hemisphere, rocks belonging to the middle devonian, we have fossiliferous wood, specimens representing the modern cone bearers—larches, spruces, yew and pines. All the trees referred to the spore bearing trees, seem to have been confined to marshes and the damp shores of lakes or lagoons. But the struggle for existence, and especially, as we suppose, the disadvantage of terrestrial fertilization, at length drove some of these arboreal forms to higher ground and different habits. The unwanted spores no longer fell to earth for more fecundous union, but in the fruit itself upon the trees the mating of the cells took place, and we have suddenly a real forest of coniferous trees. To be sure, these earlier conifers were not the same as those now living, but they were in a measure like them. Any one familiar with the structure of modern trees can recognize them. Once started they have been prominent in the earth's vegetation ever since. Significant, though, these oldest conifers also had abundant pith, one-third the total diameter of the stem or more. It is curious, too, that the earliest of the fruit did not all have cones. The tree was more like that of the glauco, the maidenhair tree of Japan, planted now commonly in parks. Not until after the close of the carboniferous do true cones appear, perhaps not until the devonian following.

But perchance the reader by this time asks how we can tell about these things so long gone by, what kinds of trees they were and how they grew and where. The answer is twofold—first, we know past ages only by the petrified remnants that lie buried in the rocks, like other fossils—shells, for instance, of which we hear so much, and, second, we understand such fossils only by comparison with existing flora. For example, existing conifers show a microscopic structure in their wood, a structure absolutely definite. When specimens of petrified wood come before us, especially if silicified, the structure is perfectly preserved, and if coniferous we know it as fossil wood as we saw it grow. Now, fossil wood is comparatively abundant, from the devonian, and especially the carboniferous, on down through all overlying formations. Fossil fruits and flowers there are, all too rare, but now and then a few are found, occurring in the lowest stratum. The upper layers are sometimes packed as if the wind strewn foliage had conditioned in some sort the whole rocky deposition. The leaf of course has vanished, but its impress still remains, its margin, its every vein and veinlet, its very glands sometimes that lent their colors to the air in days so long gone by. Needless to say, many of these forest leaves are strange, unlike any now driven by the autumn winds, and yet some of them are remarkably familiar in appearance. Here are hazel leaves and walnut leaves and poplar leaves. You would have said that they had but fallen from their twigs last year. You recognize them. They are no doubt walnuts, hazels, poplars. Yet they are not quite the leaves of our modern trees. The botanist would write them different species. Sometimes the fossils indicate genera no longer extant on the continent where the fossils lie. Thus our North American rocks afford us cinnamon leaves in

GERMANY'S UNWARRANTED ACTS.

It is said that the acts of the German warships in firing on the Venezuelan forts at Maracaibo are disapproved at Washington. There is no cause for surprise at this. Those acts are very strongly disapproved by the people of the United States. So far as has been ascertained, there had not been the slightest provocation for the attack furnished by the Venezuelan government or any of its agents. It is an act of wanton aggression in line with the destruction of the little Venezuelan vessels at the beginning of the blockade. There was a pretense at that time that the German government disclaimed any purpose to go to the lengths against Venezuela which the German naval officers took. There was no official expression from Berlin of regret for the outrage, however, so far as the American public has heard. Therefore, the German government's responsibility for the vandalism stands, and that, of course, will have to come up in the negotiations as an offset to some of Germany's claims against Venezuela.

The perpetration of this latest German outrage in Venezuela is peculiarly untimely. Minister Bowen has just arrived in Washington to do his consultation with the representatives of the various governments in the Caribbean. He is the accredited representative of Venezuela in this affair, and will be recognized as such by the embassies of England, Germany and Italy in Washington, as well as by the government of the United States. The governments of all those countries accepted Bowen in this role. Bowen was the representative of all of them in Caracas after the blockade began. All of them knew about his errand to Washington, and favored it. One of the things which he, as a representative of Venezuela, supported by the United States, intended to ask was that the blockade be raised. This was to be a preliminary to the negotiations for a settlement. As no possible good can be accomplished by the continuance of the blockade, but, on the other hand, much injury can be suffered on all sides, the raising of the blockade would be a wise move for the allies. This latest German atrocity puts a new difficulty in the way of a successful appeal in that direction.

The German government declares that it had no intimation of the purpose of its naval officers to fire on the Venezuelan fort. This is a confession that the discipline in the German fleet is not so strict or so intelligent as the world had expected in the case of a power which has given such attention to war and the preparations for war as the German government has. If there is such a reckless irresponsibility among the German officers at the seat of the trouble as the events of the past few weeks have shown, then nobody can tell what will occur next in the Caribbean. It is clearly the duty of the Berlin government to remove the meddlers and incompetents who are in charge of its naval forces in Venezuelan waters, and put men in their place who know something about the practices of civilized nations. Berlin may cry out peace, peace, as loudly as it wishes, but there is no peace in the Caribbean so long as a coterie of swaggers in the German naval uniform are allowed to fire on forts which have given no offense to them or to any of the other blockaders. England and Italy may find it necessary, in order to escape from an intolerable complication, to withdraw from the blockade. Meanwhile, it is the duty of the government at Washington to make the strongest sort of a protest to Berlin against the perpetration of this atrocity at Fort San Carlos.—Globe Democrat.

A Mother's Recommendation.

I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a number of years and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best remedy for coughs, colds and croup I have ever used in my family. I have not words to express my confidence in this remedy.—Mrs. J. A. Moore, North Star, Mich. For sale by Delta Drug Store.

Nearly Forfeits His Life.

A runaway almost ending fatally, started a horrible ulcer on the leg of J. B. Orner, Franklin Grove, Ill. For four years it defied all doctors and all remedies. But Bucklin's Arnica Salve had no trouble to cure him. Equally good for Burns, Bruises, Skin Eruptions and Piles. 25c at Bailey's Pharmacy.

SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION.

Much has been said of late concerning the rapidly increasing population of this country and the non-proportionate increase in the supply of hogs throughout the land. Traders who take the outside of the market use this as a great argument in favor of an indefinite continuation of the present high market value of swine. The hog trade is always presenting some surprise to those engaged in it as well as to outsiders, and an anomalous condition is shown by figures relating to the supply of hogs in the country at comparative periods and receipts at the various markets, says the Drovers Telegram.

According to the census report of 1900, which in lieu of more reliable statistics will have to be used in the comparison, there were 62,876,000 swine on the farms of the United States. This was an increase of 14,000 head over the department of agriculture statistic for the preceding year, which would indicate that the census report was exaggerated if anything. In the year 1884, when the Western markets began to assume proportions sufficiently large to make statistics of slaughter of value, there were, according to the agricultural department figures, 44,200,895 swine in the United States. Comparing this with the census figures for 1900, although they may be excessive, we have a gain of only 40 per cent in the country's supply of swine during the 20 years.

While the farm supply was thus increasing only 40 per cent, the five principal markets of the country show an increase in receipts of swine of 88 per cent. In 1884 the chief Western markets had only 8,157,000 hogs, while last year they received 15,446,000 head, a clear gain of 7,289,000 head over 26 years ago. Thus while the total supply of hogs in the country increased only 40 per cent during the period mentioned, the markets almost doubled their supplies and slaughter records. The population during the same period jumped from 50,000,000 to 80,000,000 an increase of 60 per cent, or a mean between the extremes of the country and market supply of swine.

These statistics support both the bulls and the bears in their views concerning the relation existing between the supply of hogs and the increase of population. If the census figures regarding the farm supply of swine are compared to the population in different years, the result shows beyond question that consumption is swiftly outstripping the available supply of swine in the country, but if the census figures are placed in juxtaposition with the receipts of hogs at the chief markets of the country the bears have the best of the argument, as the increase in the number of hogs marketed is greater than the percentage increase in population. These figures will undoubtedly apply to the country at large, for while there are abattoirs in operation in most of the big Eastern cities of today they but no more than take the place of Western slaughtering points like Cincinnati that have lost much of their prestige as hog slaughtering centers. Thus the general slaughtering capacity of the country is kept in the same ratio to the population as was the case twenty years ago.

Tendency of the Times.

The tendency of medical science is toward preventative measures. The best thought of the world is given to the subject. It is easier and better to prevent than to cure. It has been fully demonstrated that pneumonia, one of the most dangerous diseases that medical men have to contend with, can be prevented by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of influenza (grip), and it has been observed that this remedy counteracts any tendency of these diseases toward pneumonia. This has been fully proven in many thousands of cases in which this remedy has been used during the great prevalence of colds and grip in recent years, and can be relied upon with implicit confidence. Pneumonia often results from a slight cold when no danger is apprehended until it is suddenly discovered that there is fever and difficulty in breathing and pains in the chest, then it is announced that the patient has pneumonia. Be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the cold is contracted. It always cures. For sale by Delta Drug Store.

Venezuela is willing to pay, but has now run against some punctilio of the war lords requiring that other creditors stand back. Uncle Sam is a patient man, but does not submit to perpetual nagging.

The best physic. "Once tried and you will always use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets," says William A. Girard, Pense, Vt. These Tablets are the most reliable and most pleasant cathartic in use. For sale by Delta Drug Store.

Better Than Gold.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by Bailey's Pharmacy.

Minister Bowen will make a big reputation if a peaceful settlement is reached in the Venezuela difficulty, and undoubtedly such a settlement will be reached. He has right on his side, and a majority of the nations—France, Belgium, the Netherlands, the United States and others—having claims against Venezuela are with him in his contention. The world is likely to hear more of Bowen after the Venezuela incident is out of the way.

When you feel blue and that every thing goes wrong, take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will cleanse and invigorate your stomach, regulate your bowels, give you a relish for your food and make you feel that in this old world is a good place to live. For sale by Delta Drug Store.

Mysterious Circumstances.

One was pale and sallow and the other fresh and rosy. Whence the difference? She who is blushing with health uses Dr. King's New Life Pills to maintain it. By gently arousing the lazy organs they compel good digestion and head off constipation. Try them. Only 25c, at Bailey's Pharmacy.

The rush orders at the navy yards and the armories of the United States show that if trouble comes this country will be prepared. Democratic opposition could usually be counted on heretofore to defeat all sorts of measures calculated to strengthen the army or navy, but the present situation is too perilous to permit any Democratic obstructiveness. The two fighting arms of the United States service will be improved as a result of the Venezuelan squabble. To this extent the allies' pernicious activity in the Caribbean has aided our country.

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.

Escaped an Awful Fate.

Mr. H. Higgins of Melbourne, Fla. writes, "My doctor told me I had consumption and nothing could be done for me. I was given up to die. The offer of a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, induced me to try it. Results were startling. I am now on the road to recovery and owe all to Dr. King's New Discovery. It surely saved my life." This great cure is guaranteed for all throat and lung diseases by Bailey's Pharmacy. Price 50c & \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

The scratch of a pin may cause the loss of a limb or even death when blood poisoning results from the injury. All danger of this may be avoided, however, by promptly applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is an antiseptic and quick healing liniment for cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by Delta Drug Store.

NEWS OF THE STATE.

A party headed by Col. L. L. Hawkins have started to make a winter ascent of Mt. Hood.

The Supreme Court will not appoint a court bailiff to succeed F. C. Perrine, deceased, for a month. The court plans to select a young man, probably a law student at a salary of \$50 per month and thus save about \$700 per year.

Elliot Lyons, who murdered Sheriff Withers of Eugene was caught near that city last Monday. He had thrown away his guns and was traveling as a hobo. He is now in the county jail at Eugene.

Chocowen lodge No. 77, Oregon of Eastern Star, was instituted at North Yamhill Saturday night by Grand Patron Darwin Bristow of Cottage Grove, assisted by Mrs. Ella Metzger of Dallas. The lodge starts with a membership of 28, of whom about 10 are initiates.

Sheriff Withers of Lane county was shot and mortally wounded on Thursday night of last week while attempting to arrest Elliot Lyons charged with stealing horses. The crime with which Lyons is charged was committed in Josephine county not far from Grants Pass. Withers located his man near Hale in Lane county about 30 miles west of Eugene and with two assistants went out there, arriving at Lyons cabin after dark. It seems that the aged father and mother as well as the wife of the criminal were there. Posting his men at front and rear of the house Withers knocked at the door and was admitted. The two women were there but the man was out of sight. Presently the women made an assault on the sheriff. They seized his arms and held them so he could not get his gun. Lyons then appeared and deliberately fired at the officer. The bullet struck the neck just below the chin and ranged downward and back, lodging about the backbone. Lyons then ran from the house and escaped into the dark woods. Withers lived till Saturday morning. A part of the time he was conscious. His dying testimony was taken and reduced to writing, but it has not yet been made public. The wife and mother have been arrested and the younger woman is in jail at Eugene. A reward of \$1,500 has been put up for the body of the assassin dead or alive. Lyons is a bad man. He served a sentence in the state's prison, being released about five years ago. A posse is after him, but his apprehension is not looked for immediately. He will kill more men it is feared.

The man shot near Toledo, Lincoln county last week proved to be White, the convict who escaped from the penitentiary about Jan. 28th. White was evidently making his way to the residence of his mother who lives in the Coos Bay country. He had committed burglary and was followed and overtaken by the victims, who recovered most of the plunder. Notwithstanding his Tracy threats they told the sheriff of Lincoln county that they had seen White. The sheriff at once went hunting taking Warnick Bros. with him. They soon struck the trail, and separated. The Sheriff and one brother going one way and Robert Warnick the other toward his home. On the road he dismounted and hitched his horse. Basting about he came up with his man and ordered him to throw up his hands. Instead White drew his pistol and commenced shooting at the same time dodging in and out of the fence corners. Warnick missed till White was about 180 yards away when he left the fence and ran on a tangent along the road. Warnick was armed with a winchester and fired, the shot taking effect in the small of the back and leaving the body through the front of the abdomen. The convict pitched forward though he had strength enough to shoot himself through the forehead with his own pistol. White was a trusty at the prison, being employed in the prison pharmacy where he was very efficient. He had the entire confidence of the officials. After his escape it was discovered that he had been planning his escape for some time. He was serving time for larceny. He is also accused of being a party to the prison scandal that was recently made public. The woman, the other party, is in for arson. She was committed from Jackson county where five or six fires are laid to her. She was in the habit of venting her spite toward her neighbors by burning their property.