HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1903.

FOR CONGRESSMAN 1ST. DISTRICT,
BINGER HERMAN.

W. P. Elmore of Brownsville, Linn county, is the prohibitionist candidate for Congress. Elmore is president of the Brownsville bank.

The fellow that thinks that doing something to the tariff would make times better ought to be bored for the simples, provided, of course, that his head is big enough to admit a gimlet bit.—Moravian Falls (N. C.) "Yellow Jacket."

The Portland Journal with head lines bold tell of revenue frauds amounting to over $100,000 that were perpetrated by Multnomah's County officials who went out of office July 1st. 1902. Lets see, those are the people the Journal's party associated with in the campaign of 1902. Evidently the people had misgivings, since the whole fusion outfit was beaten.

This is one they tell on a Corvallis citizen. He had a sick cow "I think from the way you describe the symptoms, that your cow has indigestion," said Dr. Withycombe. Then the owner went back to the hired man and reported the doctor's opinion. "He says she's got indigestion, but I don't believe it; I think she's got the hollow horn," he said. The hired man looked a little foolish and thought for a moment. "Well, maybe it is hollow horn, boss, but the trouble with that theory is, she is a muley." The cow is well now.—Times.

Irrigation is making a wonderful change in the country through which the O. R. & N. Company lines pass. Not only are sagebrush prairies being transformed into beautiful garden spots, but the influx of new immigrants is making the country a thickly populated territory. This transformation has been taking place ever since the country was first given the water necessary to induce crops to grow readily. The irrigation ditches near Umatilla and Baker City have had the best effect. The Umatilla country has been transformed into a garden spot and hundreds of settlers are taking up land.

Now let the Oregonian and other Portland papers that had so many slurring remarks for the tax payers of the country who talked of asking for a referendum of the Lewis and Clark fair appropriation bill, take their own citizens in hand. The labor strikers in Portlands 100 painters and 150 carpenters, because they have not to date had their demands conceeded announce that they will invoke the referendum on the fair bill. If the labor agitators of Portland want to inject their grievances into the political life of the state they can do so and welcome, but after they get through there will not be enough of them left to suggest a splotch of grease.

Every grain of wheat grown in this country, and especially upon the Pacific Coast, instead of being shipped to Liverpool and sold at Liverpool price, should be manufactured into flour by our own people and shipped directly in American ships to the Orient, and there sold in exchange for the products of the East, and these products transmitted to our shores free of duty. —Sam White in his Albany speech.

The two articles of merchandise brought from the Orient are tea and silks. Tea is already on the free list. Does Sam really want to remove the duty from silks so the rich man's family can more ecomomically rustle their silk gowns for the ears of their humble neighbors. Who is better able to pay duties then the rich who wear the silks of the Orient?

"It is not true that the Democratic party is without issues. It needs but to step once more on the old platform of its fundamental principles and appeal to the safe, sound and conservative business element of our people—to the element which produces something, has something, and is something;" Exclaimed Chairman White in his Albany speech. "To step once more," So the party has been off its platform and is now to get back. But the party in Washington county, through its mouthpiece has declared all along that it was Grover Cleveland and Davht Hill and Senator Gorman that had gone astray. But now Sam says it was Bryan and Oregon Democracy that was on the wrong path; however they acknowledege their error and "step back." But here is something that we in Washington county are curious to know. If Bryan and Freesilver was an unfortunate policy, how are we to know that this last flop is the true democratic truth.

FLAX.

Flax will grow in Oregon. This is true not only in the Willamette valley but in the country east of the Cascades. Some of our papers talk as though the cultivation of the plant is experimental. It is not. Mrs. Gov. Lord proved by actual growing experiments eight years ago that fiber flax comes to greatest perfection in the Willamette valley, and Holman & Son at Salem, over thirty years ago owned and operated a linseed oil mill, using flaxseed grown in the Marion county fields. Some seed was exported to California, for it is remembered that the river boat men complained that the bags of seed were slippery things and would not stay piled on the boat decks. Wild flax at one time grew on the grassy hill sides of Eastern Oregon, and many a slope has been seen blue with blooming flax. Pasturing the land has probably destroyed the native plant and one now sowing seed and getting a crop is apt to say that he has stumbled on to a new thing. The Holmans in Salem made the best grade of linseed oil ever used in the state, but for some reason failed in business, wherefore the market for flaxseed was destroyed, and the farmers quit raising it. They also declined to grow fiber flax, when Mrs. Lord proved that it was possible for the reason there was no market. They will not grow now unless they can have some promise that they can sell the straw. And they are to be commended. No one can reasonably ask a farmer to fill his barns with a crop that can only be used for mice nests. As soon as capitalists put up mills for working flaxstraw, the farmers will furnish the raw material. It is up to the factory people.

Factory and flax-growing must hereafter go together. The factory must not expect to find a stock of straw here ready for the skilled workmen as soon as his wheels are ready to turn, but the superintendent must arrange for stock a year before he expects to work it.

TWO INSTANCES.

There was friction between Sec. Hitchcock and Land Commissioner Herman. The first instance now remembered is this: Some years ago Congress, improperly, as most persons now think, passed a law permitting the land grant railroad companies to select lands in lieu of those where the grant fell on waste tracts. The North Pacific grants in Washington fell on many logged off sections. Under the law the railroad gave up these and filed on a lot of our good timber in the Nehalem country. The matter came before Commissioner Herman who decided that the company must take land of the same grade as that relinquished, "logged off" land must be taken in exchange for "logged off" land. The railroad company appealed to Secretary Hitchcock who reversed Mr. Herman. Probably Hitchcock construed the law properly, but Herman was for the government and for the people and against the railroad corporations. Another instance, Herman made a new map of the United States, on which he placed Guam, Porto Rico and the Philippines. He submitted a proof to his superior. Secretary Hitchcock disapproved and directed the Philippines to be removed. "They are not yet a part of the United States." Herman was much put out and carried the matter to President McKinley. After examination the president said, "Stay with it, Mr. Herman, stay with it, and while you are about it put on the Isle of Pines." The Isle of Pines is a bit of land just south of Cuba, A few days later Secretary Hitchcotk wrote a note to Mr. Herman stating that upon further reflection he saw the propriety of putting the Philippines on the map, and that he could print as he had drawn it. Do democrats condemn Mr. Herman because of such things?

THE MERGERER KNOCKED OUT.

When President Roosevelt the other day was telling, in one of his speeches, about the blows which had been dealt to the trusts in the past few months by the courts and by Congress he omitted the biggest one of all. He did this for the very good reason that the blow had not been delivered at that time. The reference is here to the decision rendered Thursday in the United States circuit court in St. Paul simultaneously against the merger of the Northern railroads. There was absolute unanimity among Judges Thayer, Caldwell, Vandeventer Sanborn on the points involved. Under this decision the coalition of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroads is a combination in restraint of trade, and as such is in violation of law. Therefore, the Northern securities company, which holds the stock of the two roads, is enjoined from voting the shares of either company, and the officers of the two roads are forbidden to allow that company to use these stocks, or either of them, for that purpose, and are also barred from paying dividends to the company.

Here is a victory for the United States government and the Sherman antitrust law which will give pleasure to people and President. When, in 1902, the attorney general, under the direction of the President, began suit against the merger of the big Northern roads many Democrats declared that this was a bluff to gain votes in the congressional and state elections. Nobody, however, who knew the President or who understood the determination of the Republican leaders to make a test of the Sherman act in this the biggest case which was ever brought under it doubted the honesty of the government's stand. The Sherman act had been passed in good faith by the Republican party in 1890. It was the work of a Republican Congress and was signed by a Republican President, Gen. Harrison. The trust system was comparatively new then. In its larger manifestations it was just getting to work at the time the Republicans passed the act to deal with the more harmful combinations and monopolies. In the evolution of the trade combinations which have been made in the past thirteen years the monopolies have devised schemes for the circumvention of the law which were not thought of in 1890, but the Republican legislation of that year has just proven that it commands the situation.

It is well for the critics of the government to learn, as they do in a decisive way in the overthrow of the Northern merger, that the whole of the people of the United States are more powerful than any fraction of them, however wealthy and resourceful that section may be. The Northern securities company, which is financing the combination of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railroads, represents a capital of $400,000,000. It is controlled by J. Pierpont Morgan and James J. Hill, with such wealthy and experienced magnates as D. Willis James, John S. Kennedy, Robert Bacon and others well known in the financial world of the United States and Europe as auxiliaries. All that could be accomplished by vast wealth and the skill which comes through experience and power was done by the Morgan-Hill combination in this case. The best legal talent which the country has produced was enlisted on the side of the merger. A long and desperate fight was made by the champions of the combination, but the overthrow is complete and decisive. The United States Supreme Court will not alter the situation for the offending roads. This is the most important case which has been brought before a United States court since the civil war and reconstruction days. More money was involved in it than was at stake in any suit ever brought before a tribunal in the United States or any other country. It is a notable triumph for the President, who instituted the suit, for the Republican party, which passed the law under which it is was tried, and for the American people, whose rights were vitally involved and are magnificently vindicated.—Globe Democrat.

COST OF PORTAGE RAILROAD.

Section 2 of the portage railroad law says that the Board of Commissioners "shall commence to build, construct, operate, run and maintain said road as soon as there are any available funds under the provisions of this act" Section 8, after making the appropriation of $165,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, provides that "no expenditure shall be incurred under the provisions of this act in excess of the sum hereby appropriated. But suppose after the work is commenced, or even before, that it is ascertained that it will cost a good deal more than $165,000? Under the law the Board "shall" proceed with the work, but they "shall not" expend more than this amount. If they get one-half, or two-thirds, or nine-tenths done, and the money is exhausted, they must stop until the Legislature of 1905 makes another appropriation. Yet they shall begin "as soon as funds are available," which will be as soon as the law goes into effect, on May 19. It seems that all the Board can do is to "commence" immediately after that date, and carry on the work as far as the $165,000 will take them, and then, if it is not completed, to stop. So the cost of the road—with wharves, engines, cars, etc.—is a very important matter. Who knows what it will be. —Telegram.

TARIFF REFORM AND THE TRUSTS.

President Roosevelt, following the custom began last year in his trip through the Eastern States, making, on his journey through the west, speeches announcing the policy of his administration, and defining what he conceives to be the true idea of government. In Minneapolis April 4th, he took up the revenue department of government with other branches; he talked of the effect of repealing the present tariff schedules effecting manufactures that are usually classed in the list of trust made articles. His remarks are worthy of study. He said:

"One point we must steadily keep in mind. The question of Tariff revision, speaking broadly, stands wholly apart from the question of dealing with the Trusts. No change in Tariff duties can have any substantial effect in solving the so called Trust problem. Certain great Trusts or great corporations are wholly unaffected by the Tariff. Practically all the others that are of any importance have as a matter of fact numbers of smaller American competitors; and, of course, a change in the Tariff which would work injury to the large corporation would work not merely injury but destruction to its smaller competitors; and, equally of course, such a change would mean disaster to all the wage-workers connected with either the large or the small corporations. From the standpoint of those interested in the solution of the Trust problem such a change would, therefore, merely mean that the Trust was relieved of the competition of its weaker American competitors, and thrown only into competition with foreign competitors; and that the first effort to meet this new competition would be made by cutting down wages, and would, therefore, be primarily at the cost of labor. In the case of some of our greatest Trusts such a change might confer upon them a positive benefit. Speaking broadly, it is evident that the changes in the Tariff will affect the Trusts for weal or for woe simply as they affect the whole country. The Tariff affects Trusts only as it affects all other interests. It makes all these interests, large or small, profitable; and its benefits can be taken from the large only under penalty of taking them from the small also.

IN A WAR WITH GERMANY ALONE.

In a war with Germany alone consider the enormous seacoast of our country which we should have to defend, and the little sea-coast of Germany—then consider the exposed seacoast of Boston and Massachusetts, and the vast amount of property (including the deposits in our savings banks) which would probably shrink fifty per cent in value. Then consider the millions that are being poured into our universities and colleges, without a dollar given to educate our youth for the prevention of war.

GEORGE T. ANGELL.

In Dumb Animals. This is a pessimistic view of the matter but it is a true expression of the fears entertained in 1898 when war was declared between United States and Spain. Mr. Angell would probably advocate paying indemnity to Germany, but the genuine American would defend. We prepare now for just such emergencies and one of defense is maintaining the Monroe doctrine. What do we care how many warships Germany sends over here if there are no coaling stations from which the bunkers of those ships can be filled. Ships without coal are helpless hulks. Germany knows it and will hesitate long before coming here before coaling stations are provided. If we, with a firm hand maintain the Monroe doctrine we need not fear for the safety of our coast line though it be long.

I do not mean to say that all tariff duties should be removed, for it is necessary to have a revenue to pay the running expenses of the Government.—Sam White in Albany speech.

So Sam does not want to raise less money but raise it in some other way. The United States is the best market in the world and we have a good footheld, but Sam would surrender our advantage and let foreigners come in. To the extent that foreign merchandise replaces domestic, by so much is the opportunity removed for our laborers to earn wages.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Eugene Convention and constitute the platform on which Hon. Binger Herman will stand during this campaign:

"Resolved, That we hereby record our high appreciation of the private worth and the public services of the late Hon. Thos. H. Tongue, Congressman from this district, and we deplore his death as a loss to his state and the Nation.

"Resolved, That we recognize Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, as a stalwart type of American citizenship, worthy of these, the best days of the Republic, and we heartily indorse his position upon the great public questions of the day and his administration, and be it resolved further, that he be extended the hospitalities of this state upon the occasion of his proposed visit.

"Resolved, That we do hereby indorse and reaffirm the platform of the last Oregon State Republican Convention.

"Resolved, That the Republican party of this Congressional district favors and will earnestly labor for the improvement of our rivers and harbors by the National Government."

Democratic hopes and "claims" in the First District will be at high pitch till the vote is counted. Then the old "tired feeling" will supervene. —Oregonian.

Little Creatures About Our Homes

By LE ROY WELD

Continued from First Page.

bacco is the poison which has been most successfully used in destroying this insect. House plants may have a paper sack drawn over them, and tobacco smoke freely blown into these sacks will kill every insect.

The chinch bug is one of the worst pests the farmer has to contend against. It is said that in one year, 1864, the damage done by this little insect in the single state of Illinois amounted to nearly $75,000,000. The name of this species is devastator. The chinch bug is not longer than a grain of wheat, but the damage done by it to the wheat and corn crops is enormous. The eggs are laid in the ground, and the chinch bugs come forth to attack the wheat about the middle of June. No practical means for their extermination has yet been devised.

The bedbug and louse, two wingless species of hemiptera, or bugs, are too well known to need any description here. They are both fond of human blood, and they will probe the skin and suck away as vigorously as an aphis on a rosebud. The best preventive against them is perfect cleanliness, for they are fond of filthy places. If bedbugs do get into a bedstead, as they sometimes will despite our precautions, a free use of gasoline will usually destroy them. Corrosive sublimate will also kill them, but it is a virulent poison and should be used with great care.

The cochineal insect is a bug which feeds on the cotton plant and yields a beautiful red dye. The females are only used for this purpose. The dried bodies of 70,000 of these insects weigh only a pound.

[Copyright, 1902, by Lewis D. Sampson.]

GALES CREEK ITEMS.

Mrs. Frank Wright died at her home on Friday, funeral service was held at the house on Sunday at 10 a m. interment at 1 p. m. at the Gales Creek cemetry.

Walter Wilson and wife of Portland, are visiting the family of John Wilson.

Miss Lou Lilly of California is visiting her father, N. C. Lilly.

Misses Lena and Zoe Shorb visited over Sunday with Miss Lafferty.

Rev. Paul Orr of McMinnville preached at the Union church on Sunday.

Miss Lina Hewitt is spending a few days with her sister Mrs. Ed. Lilly.

Are You Insured?

For Fire, Life, Accident and Health Insurance call on

A. H. BIRRELL

Formerly of MacMaster & Birrell

Real Estate, General Insurance and Financial Agency.

303-4 McKay Building, 3d and Stark, Portland, Oregon. Phone, Main 232.

Treasurer's Notice.

All county warrants of Washington county, state of Oregon, endorsed "not paid for want of funds" prior to March 1st, 1903, will be payable on and after April 24th, 1903. Interest will cease at that date.

W. M. JACKSON,
County Treasurer.
49-51

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon, April 16, 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN COMPLIANCE with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

A. Vernon Stearns of St. Johns, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6086, for the purchase of the S 1-2 of S E 1-4, W 1-4 of S E 1-4 and S E 1-4 of S W 1-4 of Section No. 8 in Township No. 2 N, Range No. 5 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday, the 6th day of July, 1903.

He names as witnesses:

Jacob T. Cox, of Glenwood, Oregon.
Walter Smith of " "
Charles P. Hadley of Portland "
Wesley Penny of " "

Any and all person claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day July 1903.

CHAS. B. MOORE,
Register.
49-6

Notice of Final Settlement.

The undersigned administrator of the Estate of John D. Ledrick, deceased, has filed his final account as such administrator in the County Court of Washington County, Oregon, and the said Court has appointed Monday the 25th, day of May, 1903, at the hour of 10 o'clock of said day as the time for hearing said account.

W. D. Wood,
Administrator of the Estate of John D. Ledrick deceased.
49-1

WANTED.

We want a representative in every city and town in this state to present our business. Our proposition is an exceptional one and offers to a good, reliable, honest party, with references, not less than $100 per month. No canvassing or soliciting of agents—a bona fide, legitimate business. Address with stamp, C. G. Pulsifer & Co., Lumber Exchange, Seattle, Washington.

Attention.

The Washington County Veteran Association will meet at G. A. R. hall in Hillsboro, Oregon, Thursday, May 7, 1903 at 10 a. m., to fix time and place of the next annual encampment, and to transact other business. By order of

G. N. HALE, Pres.
H. Crandall, Secy.

April 13, 1903. 48-50

PRINCE HENRY

Will make the stands in this county as follows:

Mondays till Tuesday at 10 a. m., Scholls; Tuesday noon at Farmington post office; Wednesday, Cornelius; Thursday, Glenco; Friday night, Saturday and Sunday, at F. C. Pauli's at the old brick yard southeast part of town. Interested parties should watch this add next week for several additional stands.

SERVICE

Insurance	$15.00
Season	$10.00
Single Service	$5.00

F C PAULI, GROOM. H D SCHMELTZER, OWNER.

CARPETS CARPETS

and more carpet is what we are going to have to show our customers this spring, and a number of patterns have already arrived. We now have in stock

An Elegant Line of Matting

If You Want Any Kind of Furnature
Any Kind of Matting
Any Kind of Wall paper

and cannot come personally to purchase it, write to us and we will immediately inform you what we can do for you, and will guarantee every article sold as represented.

W. O. DONELSON, HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Who Fills Your Prescription?

If we fill your prescription or recipe it is filled with the best quality of drugs and full-weight without over charge for honest service. We pay no one to send you to us and therefore, it PAYS YOU to bring your prescription here. A goodly number of people are already aware of this and a trial will convince you.

Bailey's Pharmacy.

DEADLY NARCOTICS

Any honest, intelligent druggist or physician will tell you that narcotic poisons such as opium, henbane, deadly nightshade or cocaine and mercury are and have been since the Dark Ages used in all Pile Medicines, and that such medication really perpetuates Piles. Verus Pile cure is not a relic of the Dark Ages, hence contains no narcotics or mercury. $5000 Reward if a trace of any narcotic or mercury can be found in Verus. All others contain narcotics or mercury. Deny it if you dare mossbacks. $50 Reward if Verus fails to cure any case of Piles. Worst cases cured with one box of Verus. Over 10,000 permanent cures in five years. Sold in Hillsboro by the Twentieth Century Store:

The Hillsboro Pharmacy.

J. F. DAVIES, PRESIDENT. C. T. BELCHER, SEC'Y AND TREAS.

St. Charles Hotel

INCORPORATED

Front and Morrison Streets, Portland Oregon.

Electric Lights, Electric Bells and Hydraulic Elevator.

150 Rooms at 25 to 50c, Suites, 75, to $1. Good Restaurant in Connection.

Give us a call,

DAVIS & BELCHER, Managers.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O., Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Executrix Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, have been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County, executrix of the estate of Joseph Evan Pugh, deed, and have duly qualified as such. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me with the proper vouchers, at the law office of W. N. Barrett, Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof. Dated at Hillsboro, this 10th day of April, 1903.

DAMARIAS PUGH,
Executrix of the last will of Joseph Evan Pugh Deed.
49-52

For Sale.

80 ACRES in section 36 t 2 s r 5 w, timber burned by early forest fire. Land level and easily cleared. Good, now, for pasture. Stream of water through tract. Price $500 per acre. This is a snap. Address D. F. Campbell, 581 Kearney Street, Portland, Oregon.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Cures Grip in Two Days.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.