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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1903.

THEFT AND GAMBLING.

Frank Kemper who was robbed of \$50 in the Grand Central Hotel Portland, last Friday night may not be a pure man, but he has been in his proper place but that fact does not make it right for the woman to go into his room and take the money. And the verdict "served him right" will not improve the public morals or protect the property of virtuous citizens. And further, the Portland paper that in a leading article this week justified gambling houses because there are men who will patronize the tables is not to be commended. It is vicious teaching, and a defense of an unlawful act. Because there are sinners, is no reason for exalting sin to the niche of virtue. A foot pad or a pickpocket will despoil the staid citizen as readily as he who goes slumming. And the gambler will take without valuable consideration the money of a sucker as quickly as that of his professional associate and a little quicker. In truth the tenderfoot who tempts fortune on the green cloth is not a "sucker" until that epithet has been applied to him by the black leg when he wins his money. No, the press of Portland, nor the mayor, nor the chief of police, nor his detectives, nor the city council, not any one else can justify gambling and robbery because suckers and slummers are the victims.

PRESIDENT DEFINES A LABORER'S RIGHTS.

William A. Miller, on May 18 last, was removed by the public printer from his position of assistant foreman of the government printing office because he had been expelled from the local union of the international brotherhood of bookbinders. Mr. Miller complained to the civil service commission, and on July 6 it required Mr. Miller's resignation to duty, his removal being contrary to the civil service rules. Complaint also has been made to the President, and by his direction Secretary Cortelyou investigated the matter. On July 13 President Roosevelt wrote as follows: "My Dear Secretary Cortelyou—In accordance with the letter of the civil service commission of July 6, the public printer will reinstate Mr. W. A. Miller in his position. Meanwhile, I will withhold my final decision of the whole case until I have received the report of the investigation on Miller's second communication, which, you notify me, has begun to-day, July 13.

"On the face of the papers presented, Mr. Miller would appear to have been removed in violation of the law. There is no objection to the employees of the government printing office constituting themselves into a body, if they desire so to do; but no rules or resolutions of that union can be permitted to override the laws of the United States, which it is my sworn duty to enforce.

"Please communicate a copy of this letter to the public printer for his satisfaction and that of his subordinates."

The next day the President followed this letter up with the following to Secretary Cortelyou: "In connection with my letter of yesterday I call attention to this judgment and award by the antitrust coal strike commission in its reports to me of March 18, last.

"It is adjudged and awarded that no person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or nonmembership in any labor organization, and that there shall be no discrimination against or interference with any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization.

"I heartily approved this award and judgment by the commission appointed by me, which itself included a member of a labor union. This commission was dealing with labor organizations working for private employers. It is, of course, mere elementary decency to require that all the government departments shall be handled in accordance with the principle thus clearly and fearlessly enunciated.

"Please furnish a copy of this letter, both to Mr. Palmer and to the civil service commission, for their guidance."

It is announced that the public printer, Palmer, on Wednesday, July 16, notified Mr. Miller that he had been reinstated and might report for duty any day.

THE VICE OF GAMBLING

The Astorian is devoting space to the subject of gambling. Astoria seems to be somewhat interested in the subject. Here are two paragraphs from a late issue of the leading paper in that seaport town:

If one family is deprived of the common necessities of life through the father's habit of gambling away his wages, if one gambler revels in luxury and vice on the workingman's pay, and if the city of Astoria derives a source of revenue from the bloated gambler who pays for police protection out of the workingman's pay, who is responsible for the sufferings of the neglected family? Also, who is entitled to the "protection of the municipal authorities?"

The municipal authorities wish it to be distinctly understood that they are not "reform officials." The city derives a large revenue from illegitimate sources, the public morals are bartered for gold, the resident gamblers must be protected against an invasion of outsiders, and the moral element, being moral, must take care of itself. The motto of some of the municipal authorities seems to be: We can not afford to be moral; it costs too much.

HILLSBORO OSWEGO BRANCH.

The new survey of the Oswego branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad up the Tualatin Valley has progressed so far that Engineer McLeod has given out for publication "statements that lead to the belief that the branch will be built. He states in private conversations that in all his travels he has not seen a more beautiful valley save one than the Tualatin. Going to make up that beauty is its traffic possibilities. McLeod allows the following paragraphs to be printed in the Oregonian.

"The plan is to start at Willsburg Multnomah Co. and build a branch line through Milwaukie to the point opposite Oswego, then along the river toward Oregon City. From the point opposite Oswego the Willamette river will be bridged when a railway will be built up the Tualatin river to Hillsboro."

This was the frank statement made yesterday to an Oregonian reporter by Engineer McLeod at Milwaukie, who has made all the surveys of these routes for the Southern Pacific Co. (nothing but an observation survey has yet been made up the Tualatin. The surveyors are to run a line or lines at once. ED. IND.) At present he is still at Milwaukie, where he has been for some time completing a few details of his work. Engineer McLeod is thoroughly informed about the country. He said that, of course, he does not know when these extensive changes will be made, but he did not hesitate to say that the company is in dead earnest about making them.

The object of building the new railway through Milwaukie to Oregon City is to avoid the heavy grade south from Willsburg. The engineer said that an engine can hardly get up that grade with 20 cars, but on the route of the proposed new line the grade that has been secured will enable a locomotive to haul 80 cars. It was first thought that the steep grade south of Willsburg might be modified by fill and cuts, but it is found that the cost would be even greater than to build a new line on the route indicated. The branch, which will be the main line, will leave the present railway at the point south of Willsburg, and passing through Milwaukie will cross the track of the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company at an elevation of about 18 feet, and then swing around Milwaukie Heights near the river. The bridge at Oswego, said the engineer, will be a suspension bridge, and will permit the passage of steamers up and down the river.

Mr. McLeod was very much impressed with the Tualatin Valley, and is confident that the building of the railway through it to Hillsboro will develop it wonderfully. Another route was surveyed first on that part of the line, but it was found impracticable, and the Tualatin route was finally selected. An excellent grade was secured through to Hillsboro. While at work on that route Mr. McLeod came across a Frenchman who had half an acre in grapes and who manufactured wine for his own use. This wine, said the engineer, was the finest he had ever tasted, from France or anywhere else. He thought of the time when extensive vineyards might be planted all along the Tualatin river. He says that he will send a bottle of it to Mr. Mills, of the advertising department of the Southern Pacific, to show him what can be produced in Oregon.

GAGES CREEK ITEMS.

John Proctor has just completed a new barn with stable room for 20 cows. He knows that the condenser is a good thing and will buy cows as fast as he can find suitable ones.

John Weaver, recently from Vancouver, has moved on the Thomas place. He intends to stock the place with cows.

Mrs. N. C. Lilly and Mrs. Caroline Her have recently returned from the coast where they have been for the past month. They report considerable rain during their stay there. John McCoy and wife have also

returned on account of cold, damp weather.

The hot weather is beginning to drive people out of town to seek the cool, green grass and the shadow of the hill. Eight separate crews visited the Soda Springs on Sunday. As yet there are but two permanent camps there. The main camp is made up of Forest Grove young people, among whom are the Misses Ferrin, Boldrick, Clapp, Chandler and Miss Pearl and Goldie Peterson, and Miss Haskel sets as chaperone. The young ladies are having a glorious time. On Friday evening Miss Helen Chandler's birthday was celebrated in a charming manner. She was the recipient of many beautiful gifts. Holman Ferrin is the only gentleman in camp. He is camp guard and general to boot. The other camp is occupied by four gentlemen, names unknown at the present writing. Chet Fletcher has pitched camp farther down the creek.

Wm. Reid, of Portland, and J. M. W. of New York, were here last week in the interest of the Portland, Tillamook & Nehalem R. R. Co.

Mrs. Otto Parsons is seriously ill with erysipelas.

On Friday morning last week John Wilson was stricken with paralysis. He died on July 27th at 12 o'clock surrounded by his wife and children. As a husband, father and friend he leaves a vacancy none can fill. With sad hearts we of the younger generation realize that the dear old people are going from us. Uncle John was a prime favorite with both old and young and we extend to the bereaved family our heart felt sympathy.

GAINING GROUND.

Now that the first indignation outcry of British Free-Traders against the proposed colonial Tariff preferences has somewhat subsided, we note that Mr. Chamberlain's policy is receiving strong backing from colonial statesmen and the colonial press, while British public men are gradually but surely working over to his side. Mr. Balfour, his colleague in the ministry, has spoken favorably of the policy, and the disruption of the ministry, which was generally predicted as the result of Mr. Chamberlain's utterances, has not yet taken place. In fact, at this distance, it looks as if the tide was turning in his favor, and that Free-Trade was likely to be discredited in the land of its birth, whose statesmen have been proclaiming its beauties for the past sixty years, and urging its adoption by other nations.—"Michigan Farmer."

REMOVAL OF THE COAL TARIFF.

George Fred Williams is a rank Free-Trade, but he has been obliged to confess that the suspension of the coal duty will not afford relief to consumers. "The price," he says, "is now regulated by the failure of our home supply, and if the duty of 67 cents a long ton on this coal be suspended during the period of high prices it is perfectly apparent that the price of coal to the consumer in the United States will not be reduced by a single penny, because the coal will sell at the same price in this market whether the duty is paid or not. The only result will be to take from the United States Treasury 67 cents on every ton and add it to the already enormous profit of the Canadian producer." Protectionists have for years been pointing out that in all cases in which production is on a large scale in this country the domestic supply and demands absolutely regulate the price in the home market, and that in all such cases foreign producers who seek an American market for their goods are compelled to pay the tariff tax when there is one. The Free Trade contention that the Tariff is always a tax on the consumer is untenable, and our experience with coal is demonstrating the fact, as Mr. Williams admits.—San Francisco "Chronicle."

Union labor organizations are trusts in that they limit the supply of laborers. In the skilled trades one apprentice is allowed to about ten journeymen. The proportion may be less in some trades but the principle of restriction is maintained. Thus a father may teach his trade to one son. If he has more than one son, and the sons of the other nine journeymen can not learn the trade. They can not learn other trades for there are sons of those fathers to be provided for. What is to be done with the extra boys? Turn them out to vagabondage? This is a most serious question that union labor has not yet answered.

The people of Tillamook County have agreed to secure the right of way for the Portland-Tillamook Railroad from Tillamook up Wilson River to the summit of the mountain without cost to the railroad company. The committee having this work in hand has been organized and is now in the field securing the deeds. It begins to look as though we will soon be going by rail to summer camps on Wilson river.

Ayer's Hair Vigor. Falling hair means weak hair. Then strengthen your hair; feed it with the only hair food, Ayer's Hair Vigor. It checks falling hair, makes the hair grow, completely cures dandruff. And it always restores color to gray hair, all the rich, dark color of early life.

It is stated that W. A. Miller, foreman in the book binding department of the government printing office was expelled from the Union because he required the men under him to bind 12 to 14 books per day instead of 10 the number fixed by the union for a day's work. The union asserts that it never demanded Miller's discharge by the public printer, but states that their Union constitution forbids the members working in the same shop with an expelled member. Miller has been reinstated by direction of President Roosevelt, but the binders have not quit work. They probably realize that the United States government is not to be trifled with.

Samples of jade have been received from Consul Harry Miller, formerly of Grants Pass, but now stationed at Niu Chwang, China. The jade is from one of the most celebrated mines of this mineral in the world, and from one of the largest jade producers in Asia. It is interesting to many here, from the fact that it corresponds in every way with the samples of jade brought in from the Indian Creek jade strike, on the Oregon-California line. Some time ago the Observer chronicled the discovery of this rare mineral on Indian Creek. This is the first time jade has been found in site on the North American Continent. There is a six-foot ledge of it on Indian Creek, and, like that sent over by Consul Miller, is a very hard, tough and translucent rock of a light green, pale white or blue color. The owners of the jade claims here have done very little with them yet. It is a mineral that none in this section know anything about! And again, the mining of the mineral has been found to be an utter impossibility with the same implements used in the removal of gold quartz. On account of its extreme hardness and toughness the hardest steel pointed drills are soon blunted when applied to the jade.—Grants Pass Observer. Jade is a silicate and a common quartz is almost pure silicon dioxide, the relationship between the two substances is recognized.

Some very fine copper ore is being uncovered in the copper mines of the Copper Eagle Mining Company, on Galice. The ore carries values of from 10 to 30 per cent copper, the ledge is from four to six feet in width. J. C. Mattison, manager of these mines has sent in a quantity of fine samples to be forwarded to the Bureau of Information at Portland, where they will put on display with the remainder of Josephine County's exhibit.

The Oregon City locks that cost \$380,000 are offered to the government at \$1,250,000. This does not include the water power rights which are valuable assets. There may be some who think that there is an attempt to overreach Uncle Sam.

It is telegraphed from Berlin that a treaty has been drawn by representatives of Japan and Russia, which when signed by the rulers of the respective governments will remove all cause for war between those powers. Russia agrees to evacuate Manchuria, though the right to retain a guard of soldiers for purpose of maintaining order is reserved. It is agreed that three ports in that province shall be allowed to remain open to the commerce world. If this treaty shall be ratified it will be most satisfactory to the United States since the matter of maintaining an open door in China will be much simplified.

If the state portage board finds the appropriation of \$165,000 a little short when they come to build the road, they need not seriously worry, for the deficiency will be made up by the farmers of Eastern Oregon and the jobbers of Portland. These people want the portage, and will not allow a few thousand dollars to stand in the way of their getting it.—Dallas Mountaineer.

Good. The taxpayers of the Willamette Valley, of Union, Baker, Grant, Malheur, Harney, Lake and Klamath Counties are glad to hear that statement. Indeed they would have been willing for the farmer of

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the counties bordering on the Columbia, and the jobbers of Portland to have paid that \$105,000 also.

REDUCED EXCURSION RATES To the Seaside and Mountain Resorts for the Summer.

The Southern Pacific Company, has placed on sale at very low rates round trip tickets to the various resort along its lines, and also, in connection with trip rates are also made between Portland and same points on the Southern Pacific, good going Saturdays, returning Sunday or Monday, allowing Portland people to spend Sunday in the country and the rest of town people to spend the day in Portland.

Tickets from Portland to Yaquina Bay good for return via Albany and East Side, or Corvallis and West Side, at option of passenger. Baggage checked through to Newport. A new feature at Newport this year will be an up-to-date kindergarten in charge of an experienced Chicago teacher.

A beautifully illustrated booklet describing the seaside resorts on Yaquina Bay has been published by the Southern Pacific and Corvallis & Eastern Railroads, and can be secured from any of their Agents, or by addressing W E Coman, G P A, S P Co., Portland, or Edwin Stone, Manager C & E R R., Albany, Oregon.

Yours truly, W E COMAN, Gen Pass Agent, TEACHERS EXAMINATION.

Notice is hereby given that the county school superintendent of Washington county, Oregon, will hold the regular examination of applicants for state and county papers at the public school building at Hillsboro, as follows:

FOR STATE PAPERS Commencing Wed., August 12, at nine o'clock a. m., and continuing until Saturday, August 15, at four o'clock.

Wednesday—Penmanship, history, spelling, algebra, reading, school law.

Thursday—Written arithmetic, theory of teaching, grammar, book-keeping, physics, civil government.

Friday—Physiology, geography, mental arithmetic, composition, physical geography.

Saturday—Botany, plane geometry, general history, English literature, psychology.

FOR COUNTY PAPERS. Commencing Wednesday, August 12, at 9 o'clock a. m., and continuing until Friday, August 14, at four o'clock.

First, Second and Third Grade Certificates.

Wednesday—Penmanship, history, orthography, by reading.

Thursday—Written arithmetic, theory of teaching, grammar, physiology.

Friday—Geography, mental arithmetic, school law, civil government.

PRIMARY CERTIFICATES. Wednesday—Penmanship, orthography, reading, arithmetic.

Thursday—Art of questioning, theory of teaching, methods, psychology. Dated at Hillsboro, Oregon, July 28, 1903.

H. A. Ball, County School Superintendent. (11-12)

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