

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1903.

FORESTRY RESERVES.

Hon. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the U. S. Forestry Bureau is in Oregon and on Tuesday evening last addressed the Portland Chamber of Commerce and its invited guests. The Hillsboro Board of Trade was invited to be present, but all the members could not go.

The speaker's subject was the "Forest Reserves and the Policy of the Administration Toward Them." He stated that the government had but one object in creating a reserve and that was to render the region withdrawn from market more useful to the community at large than it would be if left subject to private ownership. He laid particular stress upon this "use." If withdrawing townships on the summits of mountains from market will conserve the water desired to irrigate the valleys below, then the reserve would be made notwithstanding individuals may be disturbed. It is the old idea "the greatest good to the greatest number." And, generally, forest reserves in the interior of the continent are required and made in the interest of the water supply. The saving of the timber is only a secondary object. The reserves on the west side of the Cascades including the summit and west slope of Mt. St. Helens are created to save the timber. On these the government would keep timber continually growing. This policy contemplates cutting mature trees and fostering the growth of the young timber. Hence the government will sell logs to lumber companies, though the lumber manufactured therefrom, as the law now reads, cannot be exported beyond the boundary lines of the state. The speaker thinks this restriction is not wise, but as it is on the statute book it must be observed. Prospectors may as freely search for minerals in a forest reserve as on any part of the public domain not in a reserve, and when a mine is found the miner may have all the timber required for his mine even to building a saw mill and manufacturing lumber needed in his business—to timber his mine, build a covering for his machinery, a residence for himself and his employee and barns for his stock, but he must pay the government for the timber used.

The handling of forest reserves is complicated and not as useful as they ought to be or might, for the reason, three departments, Division of Geology, Land Departments and Forestry Division, have a hand in the supervision. The speaker, while not saying so, left the impression that he would have the management of the reserves left in one department, preferably of course to his own.

The public should understand that the withdrawal of large tracts pending examination does not mean creating a permanent reserve. And just here is where the INDEPENDENT sees a vicious opportunity. When it is seen that a permanent reserve is not desirable and the withdrawal is thrown open to entry, the holder of large blocks of script rush in ahead of the individual and locates his land warrants thus crowding out the little man just as was done a few days ago at The Dalles land office. There the second man in line took all the land while the 40 behind him had only profanity. The Department may talk of favoring the little man, the home-builder, but in practice he is left out in the cold. This is done by the aid of lien land script. Mr. Pinchot admitted that this script when held in large blocks defeated the policy of the department which desired to protect individuals, but he finds recompense in the fact that there is not a great amount of that script in existence, but he did not touch on the fact that its issuance is still active by the reason of the new reserve creations.

Yet the homesteader who has squatted and made improvements on a quarter that is included in a reserve should be recompensed. Justice will not dispose him and to even up, the government gives him script which he may locate on a new tract. In practice he does not use it that way, but sells it to the speculator for money and at a sacrifice too. It would seem then that this practice should point out to the government a remedy. Let the homesteader receive a cash recompense instead of lien script then the speculator could not fit together large blocks of the paper. But logged off lands ought to revert to the government just as Senator Fulton argued with Mr. Pinchot Monday night, and lien land script ought not to be issued to the railroads for subsidy granted lands. Let the railroads have the timber or its value that was growing at the

time the grant was made, when the denuded land must revert to government provided the government shall not be required to pay for timber destroyed by forest fires and provided the government shall not be liable for the price of the timber until it has been cut. If the railroads can sell the timber to speculators who are willing to allow it to stand, permit them to do so. Thus the government is in position to keep the ground growing trees.

To sum up, Chief Pinchot convinces that forest reserves shorn of abuses benefit the state. The INDEPENDENT would amend the lien land law by providing for a cash payment to the individual homesteader for his property taken by the reserve; logged-off lands must revert without cost to the government because the wealthy lumber corporations have had pay, with a large profit margin, for all they bought; and the R. R. grant land must also revert to the government provided the railroads may take the timber.

KNOCK THE KNOCKERS.

Won't somebody please take a club and kill a few of the knockers? A man came in from Ashland, rented a farm from one of our prosperous farmers and paid down \$20, promising to make a contract the next morning. Then, in the evening, a lot of knockers got at this man and told him the country was no good, he could only make \$30 a year on cows, and with like lies they discouraged the man and now he is apt to leave the country, impressed that it is a land of thieves, vagrants and bad cows. Won't somebody please kill the knockers and rid the country of a pest?—Tillamook Independent.

No doubt every town in the state can duplicate this experience. Salem. One day recently a man of means who had just arrived in Oregon and made extensive purchases in farm and city property, dropped into a large, extensive boot and shoe store here to make some purchases for his family. The proprietor showed the stranger such goods as he desired, and the sale was about to be made when the conversation drifted to Oregon, the country in general and Salem in particular. The newcomer told the shoe man that he was a late arrival in Oregon, and had just purchased a big farm and a fine residence in Salem, and was going to buy some more town property as an investment. This was too much for the shoe man and he very promptly advised the newcomer to go very slow before investing any more money here. He said Salem was slow and always would be that way. He further volunteered the information that town property was a poor investment, as the people here were dull, sleepy and unprogressive. Not content with this the shoe man told the stranger of good towns elsewhere. The newcomer quite naturally decided that he would not purchase the shoes he had selected and walked out of the store, leaving the knocking shoe man alone to wonder why he had missed the sale. The newcomer asked the first friend he met what was the matter with Salem people that even their own merchants were knocking the town. Then he told this story. It almost decided him upon buying no more property here, as he said he didn't like to invest money among people who were knocking their own town.—Sentinel.

Secretary Chamberlain's letter to the Daily Telegraph, London, contains the platform for the new protection party in England. He says: "It is not well with English trade. After a long period of success the policy of unrestricted free imports has now shown signs of failure. Our exports are stationary in amount and declining in character. We receive from our competitors a larger proportion of manufactured goods and we send them a larger proportion of raw materials than we used to. Our supremacy in what we have always considered our standard industries has been wrested from us, or is seriously menaced."

The radical advocates of an advanced child labor law may well study the conditions that drove to crime Admer Johnson and his girl wife, one a self convicted highwayman and the other wearing garments stolen from the wardrobe of another. If good wholesome work and plenty of it had been provided while they were yet children, perhaps Johnson would not now be on his way to prison, and his wife would not have married at fourteen and been a mother at fifteen.

The A. O. U. W. lost ten members last month by death. Of these three were 50 years of age or over, 50, 53 and 62. One was 19 and the others were 36 or under. From this it appears that old men are better risks than young.

It looks now as though Jo Chamberlain, who is to stump England for a protective tariff, will in a few years be Prime Minister.

Some politicians anticipate a Tammany victory in New York.

STATE PRESS.

It is about the season when the handbill blooms. It is to be hoped that the crop this year will be light. It is clear enough that legitimate advertising pays. Perhaps the handbill—billboard plan pays also. But it is doubtful.—Albany Herald.

The town of Lanesboro, Minn., offers a bonus of \$2,000 to any manufacturing concern that will go to the town and agree to employ not less than 25 people for at least three years. It is a good idea, and one which other towns might emulate with advantage. We are too much in the habit of sitting still and waiting for industries to come to us. If we were alive to our interests and reached out for business as Lanesboro does, we might in a short while show an evidence of thrift and business sagacity that would revolutionize our town in a few years. There is business to be had in plenty, but these are the days it goes to the man that reaches out after it. It never comes of its own accord.—Grants Pass Observer.

The labor leaders, having gotten worsted in the fight for the dismissal of Miller from the government printing office, have concluded to drop the matter and put all their energies into securing an eight-hour day. This is a sensible move. It is the petty bickering and unjust and unreasonable alterations, the absolute tyranny of the unions in trivial matters, that has made the labor cause unpopular with the people. When broad-minded men become prominent in their councils, and they will admit that a man who does not choose to pay tribute to the leeches who have attached themselves to their organizations, has at least the right to live, they will merit and receive the support of the people. The most tyrannical power in the country today is the labor unions. If they wish to secure the sympathy of the people they must merit it.—Corvallis Gazette.

The fall of a young man rocked in the cradle of luxury and pampered by indulgent parents, is one of the latest sensations in Portland. Admer Johnson has confessed to being a highway robber, acknowledging that he engaged in two hold-ups where he got only a small amount of money. Johnson is the son of the late A. H. Johnson, the pioneer butcher of Portland, who at one time was one of the wealthiest men of that city. His sons, including Admer, were raised in idleness and luxury. When reverses came to them through extravagant living, they having squandered all their father left them, one, Admer, the youngest son, goes upon the street at the dead of night, with pistol in hand, and becomes a common highwayman. Had he been brought up to some useful employment his life might have been different.—Mountaineer.

When the plucky express messenger on the O. R. & N. met the advances of the train robbers with a bullet, he furnished the best solution of the hold-up problem. The most rigorous laws have been passed in many states, but the hold up industry has not been discouraged in the least. These men are naturally cowards. They can be restrained only by fear. Introduce into their business the element of positive danger, and you have taken a long step towards its suppression. One thing sure, the man who catches the bullet retires permanently from the business, and you have gotten the balance of the gang scared. There is altogether too much lawlessness among the youth of the land. The great need is a lesson that they will take to heart. It is from this class that the ranks of hardened criminals are recruited. When parents have failed to recognize their responsibility in the training of their children, then they have abandoned their rights in the premises to the public, and the public has acquired the right to protect itself in the best way it can. The express messenger has pointed out the way. Let the public take the hint.—Corvallis Gazette.

Were it not for the pathos, there would be intense humor in certain conditions that exist in Portland. The mayor, the chief of police and the gambling houses have nullified the law that prohibits gambling, and for a regular monthly stipend the gamblers have the full sanction of the authorities to conduct gambling. One of the houses pays \$500 and the others \$300 each per month for the privilege. The mayor's excuse for the arrangement is that the gambling can not be prevented, and that therefore it is best for the city to become a side partner and make all the money possible out of the games the gamblers conduct. That is to say, the city of Portland officially recognizes the robbing of its citizens by gambling devices, even though the practice is strictly and solemnly forbidden by law, and in addition the city of Portland officially accepts a portion of the booty of which those citizens are robbed as its just share for legitimizing a practice that is otherwise illegitimate and for hidden. That is, if there be in Portland and there come to Portland people

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Sometimes the hair is not properly nourished. It suffers for food, starves. Then it falls out, turns prematurely gray. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a

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—MRS. E. G. R. WARD, Lansing, N. D.
All druggists.

Poor Hair

who are unsophisticated enough to be led into the gambling holes and there be fleeced of their savings by the sharpers, the city of Portland is perfectly willing that they should be so fleeced, provided it gets a part of the booty. In other words, in the city of Portland, so far as gambling is concerned, law, in spite of past traditions, is not to protect the weak against the strong, to rescue innocence from craft, but to let the one prey upon the other, provided the city gets its share of the ill gotten gains.—Corvallis Times.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot, head of the Forestry Bureau, has a very convincing way of stating the paternal object of his bureau in making the temporary reserves that have elicited so much rebuke from the people of Oregon. He asserts that it is Government policy always to protect the little man from the big man, and points to the "withdrawal for examination" as proof. In the first place, it may be fully admitted that every one with any sense is in favor of the forest reserve as a wise measure. There is no complaint about the theory. What makes the Oregon farmer and the Oregon settler doubtful of the wisdom of the bureau's practice is the strange manner in which vast areas have been set aside, settlers within the new limits caused endless loss and immigration sadly hindered by the uncertainty about what will be reserved and what will not. The "little men" will doubtless be very thankful to be protected against the "big men," but just how this laudable object is to be accomplished by a system of lien land grants even Mr. Pinchot has failed to explain.—Telegraph.

A stalk of "Horse Tooth" Dent corn has been pointed out to the Oregon City Enterprise, of which that paper writes: "It was grown on the farm of A. W. Cook, of Damascus, and is a record breaker, since it is eleven feet in height. The ears are not well matured on this specimen, entire attention having apparently been paid by the plant to stalk. It is said there is corn on the Molalla this year which will exceed this in height, and it has also well developed ears. Since seeing this one stalk residents of the immediate neighborhood have claimed that equally good corn has been raised in the city limits. One says he used to raise corn as high this side of Gretna Point, and another claims he now has corn as high on his place at Canemah. It is said that in Ohio this variety of corn has been known to reach a height of fourteen feet, and at the same time develop long ears. This variety is good only for cattle feed, usually being cut and put in silos." This is certainly good corn, but we of Washington County are able to show big ger stalks. Capt. Crandall has a field from which he has taken samples that measure sixteen feet in height and ten feet to the first ear. Each stalk has two ears, and they are well developed. Samples of this corn were shown at the State Fair, and drew the attention of all visitors, even those who are accustomed to seeing corn from the famous Missouri river bottoms.

A large area of Fresno County, California, is an alkali flat, and totally worthless unless the eye can be removed. About three years ago the Bureau of Soils recommended tile drainage. The farmers were backward about taking up the project of reclamation, wherefore the Department undertook the reclamation of a twenty acre tract about two and a half miles from Fresno. Underdrains were put in and the land flooded last March. The method consists in the liberal use of water, which becomes saturated with alkali and is then drained off. The reclamation of the land was effected in four months, and a late crop was planted and harvested. A fall is to be sowed this winter.

Russia did not evacuate Manchuria yesterday, as was agreed, but Japan had her fleet handy and was only prevented from landing troops to force the evacuation by the Russian Minister at Tokyo opening negotiations with Japan looking to allowing the little brown man to have a place in Korea.

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OREGON.

KENNEDY TRIAL.

The preliminary examination in the case of the State vs. Kennedy was held last Saturday, H. T. Bagley, committing magistrate. The first witness was L. A. Long, who had visited the burglarized premises between three and four o'clock on the morning of the robbery. He had noticed the track of a bicycle that had come from the east, past Mr. Jackson's place, apparently halting at the front gate at Warren's, and then coming on toward town. He saw two or three shoe tracks pointing toward town, which were made by the rider when he mounted his wheel. The bicycle track was the best one of the previous day's travel, and was followed till the hard ground at the opening of the first street extending west was reached. No impression was received by the path there.

Stevenson, who manages a bicycle store in Portland, testified to renting a wheel to the defendant on Monday evening, which was returned on Tuesday morning. The wheel was dirty when it went out, as well as when it came in. Hartman, detective, testified to a conversation with Stevenson relative to the condition of the wheel when it was returned. This conversation was practically what Stevenson's testimony had been as to the condition of the wheel when it went out and came back.

Miss Warren testified concerning the burglary. She saw the burglar, who was masked, but did not get to remove his mask, though she believes she did disarrange it, for he went outside the door to fix it, as she supposed. She recognized the intruder, and believes it was Kennedy. She would not say she knows it was Kennedy, but believes it was. She formed this opinion from general appearance and conversation. No particular thing was mentioned that helped to form this judgment. The voice was deeper toned than is Kennedy's, except in one sentence, when she recognized the pathos with which she is familiar. With this exception it was general appearance that convinces her that the stranger was Kennedy. Mrs. Mackinder was the first to mention the name of Kennedy. This was done when they were returning from Talbot's after the alarm had been given.

The State introduced no other witnesses. The defense also rested, conceding that enough testimony had been produced to justify the holding of the defendant. Mr. Huston also stated that the line of defense would be no alibi. Witnesses to prove this he did not now introduce for the reason that the main one is out of the State, but would return for the trial in the Circuit Court.

The Justice took the matter of fixing the amount of bail under advisement until the following Tuesday. At that date the amount was fixed at \$1000, which was promptly given, the same parties signing the bond, who were on the first undertaking.

Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold on a positive guarantee. Cures heart-burn, raising of the food, distress after eating, any form of dyspepsia. One little tablet gives immediate relief. 25 cts. and 50 cts. The Delta Drug Store.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the Estate of William Leverich, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon, he Washington County, and has duly qualified as such. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, with proper vouchers, to me, at my office, in Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated Sept. 24, 1903. W. N. BARRETT, Executor of the Estate of William Leverich, deceased.

LEGAL CAP

At the HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT office will be found a large stock of Mignonette Pure Linen Legal Cap paper.

Fine Job Printing and Stationery of all Kinds.

DEADLY NARCOTICS

Any honest, intelligent druggist or physician will tell you that narcotic poisons such as opium, heroin, 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. Versus 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 Versus. All others count a narcotic or mercury. Deny it! You dare not make such a statement. \$5000 Reward if Versus fails to cure any case of Piles. Worst cases cured with one box of Versus. Over 10,000 permanent cures in five years.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been, by the County Court of Washington County, Oregon, appointed administrator of the estate of Sylvester Vaughn, deceased, and has duly qualified as such administrator, and that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, with proper vouchers, to me, at my office, in Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Hillsboro, Oregon, this September 20, 1903. BENTON BOWMAN.

Administrator of the Estate of Sylvester Vaughn, deceased.
S. B. Huston, Attorney for Estate. 29-24

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the Estate of William Leverich, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon, he Washington County, and has 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 my law office in Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from this date.

Dated Sept. 24, 1903. W. N. BARRETT, Executor of the Estate of William Leverich, deceased.

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.

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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 you a good, reliable, honest party, with references, not less than \$100. per month. No canvassing or soliciting of agents—no home side, legitimate business. Address with stamp, C. G. Fulster & Co., Lumber Exchange, Seattle, Washington.

EQUALIZATION OF 1903 ASSESSMENT.

To the Taxpayers of Washington County, Oregon. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Equalization for Washington County, Oregon, will convene in the Clerk's office, at the court house in Hillsboro, on the 21st day of October, 1903, and continue in session one week, or until the 28th day of October, inclusive, for the purpose of publicly equalizing and correcting the tax list for Washington County, Oregon, for the assessment made in 1903.

GEO. H. WILCOX, Assessor of Washington County, Oregon. Dated at Hillsboro, Sept. 24, 1903.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Cures Croup in Two Days. on every box. 25c. This signature, E. W. Grove