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## CALL FOR COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Republican convention for the County of Washington and State of Oregon is called to meet at the court house, in Hillsboro, on Thursday, April 7, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating a legislative and county ticket, and to elect 13 delegates to the state convention, and 13 delegates to the first Congressional District convention, and to ratify precinct nominations, and to ratify the transaction of such other and further business as may come before said convention. The convention will consist of 170 delegates, to be apportioned and elected from the several precincts, as follows, to-wit:

- Beaverdam.....8.
- Beaverton.....10.
- Buxton.....10.
- Cornelius.....9.
- Columbia.....7.
- Dairy.....10.
- Dilley.....10.
- East Butte.....9.
- East Cedar.....8.
- Gales Creek.....7.
- Gaston.....8.
- Mountain.....2.
- North Forest Grove.....11.
- North Hillsboro.....10.
- Reedville.....8.
- South Forest Grove.....13.
- South Hillsboro.....10.
- South Tualatin.....7.
- Washington.....9.
- West Butte.....7.
- West Cedar.....8.

By order of the Washington County Republican Central Committee.  
**BENTON BOWMAN,**  
Chairman,  
**J. A. THORNBURG,** Secretary.

## Timber Limits.

Parties who are contemplating investing in timber limits, do not need to indulge in any considerable delay, as there is likely to be a change in the law at the current session of congress. Some time ago a commission was appointed by the president to inquire into the matter, and this commission has reported among other things that the conditions of the existing law have been abused for speculation purpose. It is recommended that the timber and stone act of 1873 be repealed, and provision made for selling the timber on public lands by auction, after valuation by government officers, and under stated stipulations.

Some such arrangement as the proposed measure was undoubtedly called for, to save the timber of the country from practically all passing into the hands of speculators. Timber, unlike the soil, is merely a temporary commodity. It constitutes the raw material of a class of manufacturers who operate lumber mills, and is of no utility whatever to persons who are not lumber manufacturers. The plan of offering timber by public auction is the best possible way to handle it in the interest of the people. There will still perhaps be limited speculation, but it will be largely confined to lumber men and will be in a measure legitimate.

It may be assumed that timber will only be put up for sale as occasion may require, and as a result the timber of the country will be preserved. The report of the commission further recommends a law permitting homestead entries upon agricultural lands within forest reserves, and the survey and description of such lands by meters and bounds instead of by the regular system, which would be of considerable advantage as it would permit the agricultural lands to be taken along streams without the necessity of attaching a large part of the adjoining side hill.—Oregon Observer.

## Reward for Woman's Body.

Mayor Suprenant, of Astoria, has received a letter from Walter J. Reed, of Cle Elum, Wash., stating that his niece, Anna Maude Steiner, was drowned from the steamer Queen near Tillamook Rock, on February 27, and stating that he will pay \$500 or even \$1000 for the recovery of her body.

## Reception at Pacific University.

The regular term reception, which the faculty of Pacific University, Forest Grove, gave the students Saturday night, was largely attended and proved to be a very pleasant occasion. The auditorium was decorated with yellow bunting and masses of daffodils, a variation from the crimson and black, college colors, generally used. College songs were sung and, after a grand march, the young ladies of the academy served refreshments at an artistic booth in an adjoining room.

## WILL NOT BE QUITE SO BAD

### A San Diego's Estimation of Portland.

The Conditions Are Pretty Bad, but Might Be a Great Deal Worse.

In the San Diego Union of March 20 there is published the following news item pertaining to Portland: "An immense wooden trestle bridge crossing what is known as Sullivan's Gulch, in East Portland, collapsed today from sheer decay. The bridge was 100 feet high, 300 feet long, and was condemned to team traffic a year ago, but has been used as a pedestrian bridge continuously. The Chapman-street bridge, which partially collapsed last night as the result of flood waters from a collapsed sewer, is in danger of complete wreckage today. The old Exposition building, a structure 400 feet long and 200 feet wide, is in a precarious condition from the same cause, and a car barn containing twelve cars, situated just west of the Exposition building, collapsed last evening. No one was seriously hurt, though there were several narrow escapes."

The publication of this dispatch is significant, in the fact that it involves a statement of exaggerated truth that has gone broadcast over the country, which, to the person unacquainted with this city, places Portland in a very unfavorable light. One might well assume from a perusal of the item that the chief city of Oregon was in absolute danger of falling to pieces from neglect or from improper construction. There is a tone of collapse about the whole story that assuredly must be discouraging to the person who has Portland in his mind's eye as a place of future residence. Between tumbledown bridges, defective sewers and rotten bridges, the reader cannot escape a sense of dilapidation as existing in this city, that is as distasteful to the citizens of Portland as it doubtless is surprising to outsiders, who are hearing so much of this burg nowadays in connection with the celebration of National importance to be held here next year. Who is to blame? Not altogether the news gatherer who is responsible for the item referred to.

We must admit the sewer inundation. It is true that a portion of the Sullivan's Gulch bridge gave way; there is no denying that the Exposition building is not a thing of beauty nor a joy forever, and that the car barn took a tumble can be established by proof indisputable. Nevertheless, the impression for which the relation of all these matters in conjunction is responsible is incorrect and unjust in Portland—perhaps unavoidably so. While a combination of circumstances brought about this story of dilapidation at points where preventable measures should have been effective long since, the outside world should rest assured that the story records but isolated possibilities of this character for which curable neglect and incompetency are responsible. It behooves Portland people to begin an active crusade that will prevent the repetition of such happenings, that the good name of the city may not suffer.—Portland Telegram.

## Oregon Timber.

Edmund Sheldon delighted a large audience last Saturday evening at the meeting of the John Burroughs Club, with a splendid stereopticon address on Oregon trees: "Oregon has approximately 300,000,000 feet, board measure, of standing timber, more in fact, than any other state in the Union, and nearly one-sixth the total amount in the United States," said Mr. Sheldon. "This state produces the largest square sticks in the world, 125 to 150 feet long, and 48x42 inches." He then showed a remarkable picture of one of these huge timbers, which he maintained was probably the largest in the world. It contains 8464 feet of lumber, and it is now on its way to St. Louis, where it is destined to attract much attention. Beautiful forest scenes, showing trees 300 feet high and over 400 years old, were exhibited, and statistics were furnished to prove Oregon's right to first place in the forest products. During 1903 the output from this state was 1,000,000,000 feet

of lumber, valued at \$12,000,000. This was merely cordwood; if other forest products were added to this, the grand total would be 20 less than \$28,000,000. No wonder that Portland holds the record for shipping the largest lumber cargoes in the world. One company alone dispatched seven vessels with cargoes of over 2,500,000 feet during 1903, the largest being 3,634,495 feet.—Portland Telegram.

## May and December.

"I want a marriage license," said Lindley Meeker to the clerk in the county clerk's office, whose duty it is to issue marriage licenses. "Who are the contracting parties?" asked the clerk in a very matter of fact manner. "I am the groom," replied Meeker, "and this lady is the bride." The clerk almost fell on the floor in a faint. Meeker is an old man with hair as white as the driven snow. His bride, who gave the name of Fredia Braddock, confessed that she was 40, although she didn't look more than 30. Meeker stated that he was 75 years old.

The old man noted the clerk's astonishment, and that made him quite angry. Evidently he was very sensitive about his age, and did not wish to be chided about it. "Did I come here to get a marriage license or to catch cold?" angrily asked the prospective groom. That caused the clerk to get a "double quick" move on himself and a marriage license was soon issued. "He's old enough to know better," suggested a bystander, but the old man didn't hear the remark, otherwise there might have been a murder committed.—Portland Telegram.

## Death of a Forest Grove Woman.

Mrs. John Stripplin died Sunday morning, aged 59 years, of valvular heart trouble, after a lingering illness of about nine months. Her maiden name was Miss Martha Ivey. She was born at Ludville, Ga., where her girlhood days were spent, and where, in 1869, at the age of 15, she was married to Mr. John Stripplin, a native of that state. Excepting a short stay at Beloit, Kan., the deceased had been a resident of Forest Grove.

Mrs. Stripplin was a prominent church worker, and a devout believer in Christianity, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 40 years. She was a charter member of the lodge of Artisans of Forest Grove. A husband and two daughters, Mrs. Dora Adams, of Forest Grove, and Mrs. Lottie Smith, of Natron, Or., survive her.

## Fatal Accident.

Charles Terrel, of Southwick, Idaho, died Monday from injuries received last week by having a tree fall on him. The tree lodged in another tree and caught Terrel across the back. A man who happened to be passing saw the accident and ran to his assistance, but was unable to extricate him, and had to get more help. A heavy snow was falling at the time, and when additional help arrived the snow had covered the tracks leading to the place so that it took some time to locate him. Terrel, who was a bachelor, had lived near Kendrick's about ten years.

## Can't Garnishee State.

Among five opinions handed down by the Supreme Court last Monday was one in which the court upholds the judgment of Judge G. H. Barnett, of the Circuit Court for Marion county, and holds in effect and substance that the state is not subject to garnishment without its consent. In other words, the state cannot be made a garnishee, nor can the Auditor (secretary of State) or Treasurer be made parties in the place of the state to obtain a warrant and money from the Treasurer.

This opinion was rendered in the case of R. G. Keene, appellant, vs. Z. T. Smith, defendant, and F. I. Dunbar, as Secretary of State, garnishee, respondent, in which the plaintiff, under an act passed by the last Legislature repealing that section of the code under which state and county officials could not be garnished for funds in their hands belonging to an employee of the state or county, sought to collect an alleged debt from the defendant by reason of his being an employee of the state. Judge Burnett, of the trial court, held that the Secretary of State could not be garnished for money in his possession belonging to such a defendant, and this judgment is upheld by the Supreme Court.

## U. S. SENATOR BURTON GUILTY

### Will Carry the Case to the Last Appeal.

First U. S. Senator Ever Convicted of Accepting a Bribe.

For the first time in the history of the United States, a United States Senator has been convicted of accepting a bribe. He is Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas. After being out 41 hours, a jury in the United States District Court today decided that the lawmaker accepted compensation to protect the interests of the Rio Grande & Securities Company of St. Louis before the postoffice department. A motion for a new trial was immediately filed by counsel for the Senator. Judge Adams thereupon ordered that Senator Burton appear in court, either in person or by proxy, at 10 o'clock from day to day until the court has heard the argument for a new trial, and if decided against him to fix his punishment.

For a time there threatened to be a disagreement in the jury. The jury was brought before Judge Adams, who asked the cause of the delay. He was told that 11 jurors had agreed, but the twelfth stood alone. The court admonished the lone juror that the expense of a new trial should not be incurred because of him waiting to agree with the majority of the jury. A precedent was quoted, showing that the majority of the jurors should decide the case before them and a verdict be rendered accordingly. The jury was then told to poll its vote once more. Soon after the jury reported, bringing a verdict, but Judge Adams found that the third count in the indictment had not been considered, and again sent the jury back to consider the case without having announced the verdict returned.

The third time the jury entered the courtroom the result of its deliberations was announced, and United States Senator Burton was found guilty on the charge brought against him in the indictment.

"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty on counts one, two, six, eight and nine in the indictments, and not guilty on count three." There was no perceptible change in the Senator's countenance when the verdict was read. Judge Krum asked to have the jury polled. Each answered that the verdict was his own. Judge Krum forthwith presented a motion for a new trial. The court replied that the bond of \$5000 was entirely sufficient. The Judge did not pass sentence.

The court having adjourned, Senator Burton calmly lighted a cigar and turning to his attorneys and his private secretary, Colonel W. W. Smith, began a conversation in a low tone. He appeared completely composed.

If this verdict is sustained, Senator Burton will lose his seat in the Senate and forever be prohibited from holding any office of public trust. Each count constitute a separate offence, and Senator Burton could receive a penitentiary sentence of two years or a \$10,000 fine on each count. Senator Burton's conviction is the first under this section of the statutes which was enacted by Congress in 1864.

Senator Burton went directly from the courtroom to the Southern Hotel after the verdict was rendered, and retired to his room for rest. After a time he went down to the hotel lobby and sat around talking with friends who occasionally dropped in. Apparently he was very nervous and his appearance was worn, the anxiety of the past week having very perceptibly left its effect.

When asked by the Associated Press if he had anything to say concerning the verdict, he hesitated a minute, and then with a gesture of his hand said: "I refer all inquiries to my attorneys. You certainly appreciate the situation and understand that I have nothing to say." Senator Burton was indicted in January last. Although as a member of Congress he could not be arrested until that body had adjourned, he voluntarily surrendered himself to the prosecuting authorities. He still has two years to serve in the Senate.

Everything Photographic—O. M. Pope.

## Railroad to Tillamook Bay.

The capital has been raised for the construction of the Portland, Nehalem & Tillamook Bay, on condition that the property-owners along the route give the right of way free of cost. This is the statement of William Reid, attorney for the company, who has just returned from New York with the news that the company is ready for business. This road is projected to develop the Nehalem Valley and Tillamook County, a section in the northwest corner of Oregon which has been passed by in the tide of settlement, though close to the Columbia River and the railroads which follow its banks. That section abounds in dense timber of great size, its soil is extremely fertile and is capable of producing all kinds of grain, hay, hods, fruit, root crops—in fact everything which grows in the temperate zone. The railroad will make Portland the market for its products, will cause its rapid development and will add to this city's field of trade.

The fact that the capital has been raised and the terms on which the road will be built are stated by Mr. Reid in the following letter to Charles Talmage, Mayor of Tillamook City, under date of March 28:

"I have just returned from New York City, and am instructed to inform the people of Tillamook, through you, that if they will guarantee free the entire right of way for a railroad through Tillamook county from its points of connection with Washington County and down the Wilson River, paralleling the latter to or near Tillamook City limits, and place those rights of way in the hands of a trustee to be named by them and delivered not sooner than September 30, 1905, to the latter company, it will in exchange therefor guarantee to complete its railway down Wilson River to Tillamook City limits before the said 30th of September, 1905, subject to a month's longer extension of time should the weather prove unfavorable. In other words, all these rights of way which shall be deposited with said trustee shall narrate that the same shall be null and void if the railway is not completed within the time above named to Tillamook City limits."

ing, however, please keep in view that this company does not guarantee to locate its terminus at or near Tillamook City, or anywhere else on Tillamook Bay, but only to carry its railway to Tillamook City limits."—The Oregonian.

## Hold-ups Strike Terror.

Four hold-ups inside of two hours inaugurated a small-sized reign of terror in the fashionable portion of Spokane Tuesday night. In three of the hold-ups there were three highwaymen, in the fourth two, and the police believe there were two separate gangs at work. Three of the victims lost watches and money, while the fourth had nothing to lose. The hold-ups were masked, terrorized their victims by poking cocked pistols in their faces and were unusually insolent and ruffianly in their demeanor. A score of police and private detectives are now watching the vicinity of the hold-ups but have made no arrest. The men robbed believe their assailants are young men.

The people from Bleeding, Kansas, are beginning to think that they have come to a place which should be called Leaking Oregon, but never mind Easterners, the Heavenly Plumbers will soon get to work.

Why go to Portland for your pictures when you can get a superior grade of work at the O. M. Pope Gallery.

## "Mist" Horses Not Wanted.

Professor Kennedy of Iowa announces the draft horse the best one for the farmer to raise—a horse weighing 1,000 pounds or over, in ordinary working condition. But the greatest need in horse breeding, according to this authority, is some definite plan. Every farmer should attempt to produce horses of some definite type, such as the market demands, and this can only be done by deciding on the breed or type one desires to breed and then resolutely sticking to it. A horse that will class neither as a light horse, coach horse nor draft horse is a "mist," and the market is constantly flooded with such.

## For Good Roads.

Officers elected at the American Roadmakers' convention at Hartford, Conn., were: President, James H. MacDonald, New Haven, Conn.; treasurer, William P. Dudson, New York; secretary, W. L. Dickinson, Springfield, Mass. These officers were empowered to appoint a vice president from each state of the Union.

## The Road to Success.

Pleasure calls, and the average young man yields. A thousand voices may be calling to him from the path of duty at first, but one by one they disappear as he procrastinates. "Pleasure for present, work for the future." That, consciously or unconsciously, is his creed. He is in for a "good time," spends his substance in riotous living, and the Present weeps for shame. There is no future. He casts his die and he must abide by it. Yet he blames Fate because he is a failure, and swears that the world owes him a living.

The world owes no man anything. It gives opportunity, the experience of ages, and the Present. It is hard on the man who neglects these things, but it smiles upon him who makes the most of them. The biggest fool is the man who thinks the world owes him something. He is reading the Book of Life upside-down. He is the one who is indebted, and he must answer for it. The world stands every man squarely up and asks him how much of the debt he has paid, and he must rise or fall by his answer. What has he done? It won't do for a man to say he has killed his time away when opportunity has been begging at his feet. The world holds him accountable.—William Bittle Wells in Pacific Monthly.

## Japanese off to Fair.

The Japanese that arrived on the Indrapura on their way to St. Louis, where they will be employed in erecting the Japanese exhibit, landed Tuesday morning and left for the East Wednesday night. The material for the exhibit was brought in the ship and was landed during the day and will be shipped immediately. The Alaska dock presented a novel sight when the Orientals landed. Before going on shore they changed their Oriental costumes for others of more American style, and there were all sorts of Japanese clothing in evidence about the vessel. All bundles were opened by the Customs officials and many curious and highly ornamented articles of wear were displayed to the view of the curious. Among those who

charge of Shinzo Tory, of Tokio, who spent three years in New York and is well acquainted with American ways. There were 46 Japanese abroad and all but four were landed. The remaining Japanese, two men and two women, will be landed later. Mr. Tory stated that the steamer Indrasamha will bring about 40 of the famous Geisha girls, who are to take part in the Exposition. About 15 more will land on the Nicomedia, due early in May.

Among the material for the exhibit were a number of Japan's famous trees. Some of them are said to be several hundred years of age, yet they are only two or three feet tall. Other trees of the average size were also included in the exhibit. There were numerous crates of curiously perfumed wood that will be used in the erection of the Japanese buildings at the Fair. A quantity of fancy work and decorative material for the Japanese pavilion was among the stuff. All the material is carefully cased in matting and could not be seen.

## The Killing of Birds.

Indiscriminate killing of birds is as much a violation of law in Texas as the taking of human life. The one is a misdemeanor, the other a felony. The present game law was passed in response to an earnest appeal of the Texas bird weevil convention and other representative bodies of farmers and business men, the object being to protect crops. At this season of the year it would be well to bear in mind section 3, as follows: "It shall be unlawful for any person in the state of Texas to take or needlessly destroy the nest or the eggs of any wild bird or have such nest or eggs in his or her possession except as permitted by this act." This year let the farmers of Texas inquire into how the game law has been enforced, concludes Farm and Ranch.

## Making the Chances Even.

In days when tavern brawls in England were frequent and swords were out on the slightest provocation common fairness demanded that the blades of chance combatants should be of equal length. In a sudden affray there would be no thought of measuring swords, so the authorities took the matter into their own hands at the gates of the city of London, where every gallant was liable to be challenged, and if the public official found any blade beyond thirty-six inches any blade beyond thirty-six inches the smith stood by to snap off the steel to the required length. In Queen Elizabeth's reign this was the common practice.