

### Hillsboro Independent.

BY D. W. BATH.

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#### Republican in Politics

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## FIGHT IN THE FIRST

### CONGRESSIONAL SITUATION.

The Valley is the Pivot--Strength of the Candidates--Huston in the Lead.

A Salem special to the Portland Oregonian of March 4, says:

For several days Southern Oregon has occupied the attention of Congressional candidates in the First District of Oregon. Most of the time that has been spent away from home, and that easily includes a majority of the time, has been spent in the counties in the extreme southern part of the district. These seem to be the counties in which opinion has not yet been crystallized, where lines are not tightly drawn, and it is possible to gather in a few votes.

Both Tooze and Huston have been to Coos Bay, and are now "doing" Southern Oregon in their own interests. The same statement applies to Hawley, if the Coos Bay trip is excluded. That is one of the sections of the district that Hawley has not visited.

The counties in which the several candidates seem to be spending most of their time, and in which no one candidate seems to have things his own way, are well worthy of the attention being bestowed upon them. Lane county at the head of the Willamette Valley, but usually classed as one of the Southern Oregon counties, is the largest county in the First Congressional district, figuring upon a basis of the number of republican votes in the several counties.

By taking an average of the votes cast for supreme judge and congressman, in the several counties in the First district during the past three elections, taking an average of the votes cast for each officer, and then an average of the votes cast for two officers, a tolerably accurate estimate of the republican vote of each county may be secured. While the estimate is undoubtedly high, and especially so for the primary election, nevertheless it furnishes a basis upon which to figure the relative importance of the republican vote of each county, and the ratio of votes cast in each county at the primary election will undoubtedly hold good.

Upon such a basis the republican vote of several counties in the First Congressional district has been estimated as follows: Benton, 938; Clackamas, 2,215; Coos, 1,286; Curry, 330; Douglas, 2,093; Jackson, 1,724; Josephine, 924; Klamath, 543; Lake, 484; Lane, 2,741; Lincoln, 552; Linn, 1,921; Marion, 3,261; Polk, 1,290; Tillamook, 642; Washington, 1,852; Yamhill, 1,586.

It will readily be seen from this that the counties in the extreme southern portion of the district have enough importance in the contest to make them worth striving for. The total republican vote in the district according to the estimates given above, is 24,382. In the counties of Lane, Jackson, Douglas and Josephine alone, there are cast 7,482 republican votes, more than one-third of the entire party vote of the congressional district.

The man who can get the bulk of the vote in these counties, added to anything like a respectable following in the Willamette Valley, stands a bright chance of winning the primary fight. This it is that leads the several congressional candidates to assume their most becoming manner, and with softly modulated voice and a much-practiced handshake approach the citizen of the South. Could any one candidate sweep the counties mentioned and secure the strong following of Binger Hermann, he would land the plum.

Divide the vote of those counties equally between the three candidates, and that is what reports indicate, and the strength of the candidate in the Willamette Valley counties assumes importance. In Marion, the largest republican vot-

ing county in the district, Tooze and Hawley will divide strength. Estimates of friends of both Marion county candidates concede that Huston will secure some following in Marion. Linn county is uncertain, all of the candidates having friends. Clackamas is in the same position, with Tooze and Huston credited with the bulk of the vote. Estimates from Washington, Yamhill and Polk counties, the "West Side," indicate that Huston will secure a handsome majority in each. This is to be expected, as Huston is the only candidate hailing from that section. Estimates from Benton give Hawley a neat majority, while Lincoln seems to be divided between Hawley and Huston.

Klamath and Lake counties have been visited by all the candidates, and estimates received from there would indicate that each visitor will secure a number of votes. But these counties are sparsely populated, and the republican vote is not large. Tillamook county, another one that is hard to reach for campaigning purposes, will favor each of the candidates with some votes. Tooze probably receiving the most.

Coos and Curry counties, which have been visited by both Tooze and Huston, and which are on the visiting list of Hawley for the near future, have a total of 1616 republican votes. The latest estimates from there indicate that Huston will have easy sledding in Curry county, while he and Tooze will have a sharp contest in Coos. Whether this condition will be changed after Hawley's visit remains to be seen.

From most of the valley counties in the district estimates have been received from three well-informed men. An average of these estimates, which are based on the total republican vote given above, places the candidates excitingly near each other in regard to strength with Huston and Hawley running neck and neck for first place.

With the vote in the valley counties pretty well crystallized, as it seems to be, the result of the campaigns in Southern Oregon may possibly decide the controversy. Every candidate has visited every county in the valley, and every candidate has friends working in his behalf in valley counties. The vote here is pretty well lined up, and Lane, Jackson, Douglas and Josephine counties bid fair to become the battle-ground of the primary campaign. The campaign is the most strenuous Oregon has ever seen prior to the primaries, or convention.

With the campaign gradually centering in Southern Oregon, the geographical location of the several candidates is being discussed. Much is made of a few miles' difference there is between the location of each candidate, as regards the central and southern portion of the district. As a matter of fact, there is but little to say for any of them in that regard. Hawley, the nearest to the center of the district, is but a few miles south, a short ride on the railroad, from the other candidates. Mr. Tooze and Mr. Huston are something near the same distance from Portland, and Hawley is the distance between Woodburn and Salem, in the same county, further removed than Mr. Tooze.

In connection with these arguments, it is urged that the one who is the nearest to the Second Congressional District has the least interest in the First Congressional District. And again the fallaciousness of the argument is apparent, for an examination of the taxrolls of Marion and Washington counties, in which all of the candidates reside, reveals the fact that the interests of the candidates in the First District vary inversely to their distance from the Second District. Huston paying more taxes in the First District than both the other candidates, and Tooze paying several times the amount of taxes paid by Hawley.

So in the campaign in Southern Oregon the candidates have little to offer in the way of geographical location. They are all removed from the southern part of the district, and must be elected according to their respective merits and qualifications to do effective work at Washington. The work of the candidates in Southern Oregon will be watched with interest by friends in the valley for the result there will largely determine the result in April 20.

## LIVELY ELECTION AT BEAVERTON

### LARGEST VOTE EVER POLLED.

Charter Amendment for Supplying the Town With Water Defeated by a Vote of 29 to 25.

The city election at Beaverton last Tuesday was the most exciting in the history of that town. In the main the "city ticket" was victorious over the "people's progressive ticket." Following is the vote: Mayor—Dr. J. F. M. Robinson, 25; Earl E. Fisher, 43.

For Councilman, for two years, George Hughson, 39; August Rossi, 34; J. A. Anderson, 33; W. O. Hocken, 26.

Recorder—J. A. Chilton, 49. Treasurer—F. W. Cady, 47. Marshal—W. F. Dessinger, 37; John Chatterton, 28.

### Illustrates Points About Rates.

The Trenton, N. J. American gives the following as an illustration: "An ignorant contractor in Albany not long ago failed to shore up one pillar that was a part of the support of the building. This pillar gave way, and the whole building came down. If the interstate commerce commission should change the first class rate between New York and Chicago it would affect fully 10,000 other rates, because the New York-Chicago rate is a base rate for practically all the territory east of Chicago, and for more than half of the territory west thereof. Intermediate places take a percentage of the Chicago rate, so that a single change, say from 75 cents per hundred to 70 cents per hundred, would necessitate innumerable other changes.

"When the arguments on rate legislation are divorced from politics, and the situation looked at calmly and honestly from a strictly business standpoint, it is quite difficult to reconcile the statements of some of the members of congress who are in favor of rate regulation with their acts. A representative is quoted as stating that it is not the desire or intention of the administration to have a rate bill which will enable the interstate commerce commission to make all rates, but that they will only change a rate that is challenged.

"Perhaps this is their intention, but what they did in the Esch-Townsend bill was to give to the interstate commerce commission not only full and absolute control of every rate, but of every method now in force on the railroads that had reference to the transportation of freight and passengers. It is difficult to see how a law could be drawn that would give authority only over certain rates."

Attorney F. J. Heney says that he does not know when the Oregon land fraud prosecutions would be renewed. The court calendar was crowded, he said, and the cases could not be taken up at present. "I expect to go to Oregon shortly to look into the matter. I think it will be the middle of April before we get at the cases but I cannot give the date positively.

Good things come high, remarked the short gentleman after kissing the tall young lady.—Prison Mirror.

From every dollar of benefit the farmer receives from a tariff on hides he pays back three to the beef trust and not only that but every person who wears shoes contributes and has just that much less to buy the farmers butter, eggs, chickens, turkeys and other productions.—Ex.

### The Development of Oregon.

The prospect of the rapid development of Oregon's resources was never so bright as at present. The Lewis and Clark fair advertised to the nation what had hitherto been an unknown land to a large portion of American citizens. The national resources of the state, its extensive forests, its rich mines, its vast agricultural possibilities, its wealth giving fisheries, are understood now as never before; and these in connection with the fact that the state is comparatively undeveloped, makes it the ideal field for the home-seeker.

Capital is seeking investment here as never before. The Harriman, the Hill and the Sante Fe systems, all have projected lines of railway in the state, nor are they mere "paper" roads. Many of the proposed lines will be completed within two years. Practically every portion of the state will be served by one or another of these roads. Electric roads are also being multiplied. These will soon form a network all over the more thickly settled portions of the state. Manufacturing industries, on a small scale as compared with eastern states, are springing up here and there; small, but forming the nucleus around which will soon grow up important and extensive plants. But the most marked improvement and the one that means most to the state, is the awakening among the farmers to the importance of modern methods in agriculture. From all parts of the state come news of the organization of horticultural and agricultural associations. In these are discussed numerous subjects vitally affecting the welfare of the members. Old orchards that have long ceased to produce revenue, must be made to do so again. New orchards must be planted with the best varieties of fruit. Exhausted soils must be fertilized. Grain, once the chief product of the state, must be supplanted by forage crops. Scrub stock must give place to thoroughbreds. These and hundreds of other matters are being discussed and these discussions are leading to practical results.

Conditions on the Oregon farm today are radically different from what they were fifty years ago; but the changes during the last half century are scarcely greater than those that will take place within the next ten years. It is unnecessary to ask the people to "Watch Oregon grow" as the whole nation will watch and wonder within the next few years.

### Looking for Carpet?

Then see W. O. Donelson. He represents the Largest Carpet House in America. Brussels Moquets, Axminster and two and three ply Ingrain. Donelson's Furniture Store.

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## WANT TO GET BACK IN THE FOLD

### FIND THEMSELVES SHUT OUT

Of the Primaries, Some Are Asking County Clerks to Be Permitted to Re-Register.

The following Albany special to the Oregonian refers to conditions at the county seat here, and probably every county in the state. A few voters who have registered as "union," "prohibition," "socialist," "no party" or "independent," have found out that they cannot vote at the primary election, and are asking county clerks to permit them to re-register. The special from Albany says:

Can a voter change his registration after the same has been entered on the registration records in the county clerk's office? This question is one that is agitating a number of people in Linn county. Many of them did not realize just the meaning of the direct primary law, and registered as belonging to one of the political parties that have not sufficient votes in the county to entitle them to a place on the ballot in the primary election. Now, after discovery of the fact that they have disfranchised themselves for the primary election, some of them have applied for permission to change the name of the political party to which they have registered themselves as giving allegiance.

This has given rise to some comment on the part of members of the two political parties affected by such change. If a man is a member of the socialist or prohibition parties, he could not hope to secure a seat in a democratic or republican convention and assist in making up the ticket and take part in the deliberations of the party. Yet, under the direct primary law, adopted for the express purpose of letting the rank and file of each party run the party, and keeping one party free from the machinations of the other, members of the socialist and prohibition parties, men who originally registered as such, have applied to the county clerk for permission to change the name of the party to which they belong to either republican or democrat.

Such changes have been permitted, and now the opinion has been expressed that by a few such changes as this the nomination of a party could be controlled, and weak men put up that would be easily beaten. As a result the matter is being much discussed, and the legality of such changes questioned.

It such changes are legal, the direct primary law opens a loophole through which the politics of any

party may be easily controlled by some one who has no right to a vote.

### Concerning Oranges.

An eminent Japanese bacteriologist has shown that the acid of lemons, apples and other fruits—citric acid, malic acid—are capable of destroying all kinds of disease germs. Cholera germs are killed in fifteen minutes by lemon juice or apple juice, and typhoid fever germs are killed in half an hour by these acids, even when considerably diluted. If you squeeze a lemon into a glass of water containing cholera germs, and let it stand fifteen or twenty minutes, you may drink the water with impunity, as the germs will be dead; these juices will kill other disease germs. Instead of telling a man to have his stomach washed out, we can now tell him to drink orange juice, which will cleanse the stomach as thoroughly as a stomach tube, provided it be not a case of gastric catarrh. If we have to deal with gastric catarrh, in which there is a large amount of tenacious mucus adhering to the walls of the stomach, a stomach tube to dislodge it is required, but in ordinary cases of biliousness, foul tongue, bad breath, sick headache and nervous headache, a fruit diet is a wonderful purifier.

### Holy Roller Craze Over.

Salem, Or., March 6.—Holy Rollerism has apparently become entirely extinct in Oregon. Joshua Creffield, the founder and leader of the movement, has been discharged from the penitentiary, and has quietly left for parts unknown.

The five women and one man who were driven insane as a result of the teachings of Creffield, have been discharged from the asylum and have returned to their usual mode of life. For several months after their commitment to the asylum they persisted in cherishing their delusions and continuing their strange habits. The asylum authorities separated them, treated them kindly but firmly, and finally succeeded in effecting a complete cure. One after another was discharged, and when they mingled again with the world they showed no disposition to renew their fanatical denunciations.

Creffield was sentenced to serve two years in prison, but by working on the public roads he succeeded in cutting his time down nearly one-half. He was a good workman and a model prisoner. He continued his peculiar enthusiasm, but made no display of it. Once, while working at the rock quarry near Rosedale, he, with a number of other prisoners, attended church services at Rosedale. When the meeting was thrown open for discussion or testimony by the congregation, he made an address which captured his auditors.

Prison officials have heard nothing of him since he was discharged two months ago.

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