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SHOULD FIRST APPROVE TARIFFS

IN CANADA FREIGHT TARIFFS

Have to Be Approved Before Becoming Effective--Power to Change Rates Without Hearing.

Canadian railroads are regulated by a board of three commissioners, who are appointed for life. The chairman of the board receives an annual salary of \$10,000, and associate members \$8,000. This board is authorized to employ the services of experienced railroad men as experts in the different branches of railroad work. The commission is endowed with powers that would make a citizen of the United States, accustomed to the weak and ineffectual efforts of the Interstate Commerce Commission, gasp with astonishment.

Whenever railway regulation, considered necessary for the public good in Canada, is adopted, there is no cry of "confiscation" on the part of the railway companies; no mooted abstract questions as to the constitutionality of the act are raised, and no protracted and expensive legislation ensues. The authority of the board's members is plenary within its jurisdiction, and its decisions and orders may be made rules of any superior court. There is no appeal from their decision, unless the board itself grants an appeal, except on questions of jurisdiction, or to the Governor-in-Council.

WITH THE RAILROAD'S APPROVAL.

It is to be noted in this connection that when the statute authorizing this board of commissioners and defining their immense powers in railroad regulation was enacted, it was with the approval and co-operation of most of the Canadian roads. This statement will be pregnant with interest to a citizen of the States who is familiar with the railroad situation in his own country. It is nevertheless true in every particular. The Canadian's characteristic respect for the law is primarily responsible for this most satisfactory result. All classes seem to agree in the sentiment: "It is the Law; it must be obeyed."

The railroads realized at once that such action on the part of the Dominion government could not fail to operate to the mutual benefit of the Canadian people and, in the end, to their own benefit.

In one step Canada has accomplished what the United States has not been able to do in years of effort. The powers of the Railway Commission under the Railway Act are infinitely greater and more clearly defined than are those of the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Interstate Commerce Act, and, in comparison, the latter seems ridiculously weak and ineffectual. The power of the Railway Commission within its jurisdiction over the railroads in Canada is absolute, and its duties and powers are set forth in the Railway Act. Such is not the case with the Interstate Commerce Commission. It might be well to mention a few of the more important powers extended to the Railway Commission which the Interstate Commerce Commission does not seem to possess:

It possesses jurisdiction over telegraph or telephone lines operated by railway companies, and all matters pertaining thereto.

It can order the abolition of grade crossings where it considers them to be dangerous to the community to be permitted, and can order the railways to construct subways or overhead crossings, or the installation of safety appliances at level crossings.

It has the power to regulate the running and operation of trains, and can order changes in schedules or operation of additional trains to give better service for the accommodation of business.

Railway companies must report to the board all cases of fatal or serious injury.

All agreements for the sale, lease or amalgamation of railways must be approved by the board.

The board may order the allotment or distribution of cars, where there may be question of discrimination.

Railway companies must submit to the board plans of all branch lines, new lines, spurs, sidings, or railways of any description whatever, and the approval of the board must be secured before the work can be commenced. This applies also, to all works, bridges, etc., which the railways may desire to construct.

The board may order the construction of bridges over navigable waters, and the regulations respecting the construction of such bridges are included in the Railway Act.

The board may order the construction of private sidings or spurs to any industries, if it deems it necessary.

The board may exercise jurisdiction over claims against railway companies; at the same time, it protects the railway companies from unjust claims.

The board may determine what lands the railway companies may take without owner's consent for right of way, etc., and its authority extends to expropriation proceedings of every description.

No railway may cross or join another railway without the consent of the board.

The Railway Act defines the duties and powers of directors of railways.

It can fix either maximum or absolute rates.

No toll can be charged which unjustly discriminates between different localities.

No greater toll can be charged for a shorter than for a longer haul unless, in the judgment of the commission, special conditions make it necessary.

Freight tariffs are governed by a classification which must receive the approval of the board. This insures uniformity of classification.

The effect of this beneficent regulation on the commercial development of Canada cannot be overestimated. Consider for one moment what this protection means.

1. Equal rates for all. A guarantee that one section of the country will not be exploited to the detriment of another region equally endowed with natural resources.

2. No secret rebates. An exemplification of the "live and let live" policy. The small producer is zealously protected and is afforded an equal chance on the same basis with a wealthy corporation.

3. Government regulation of train schedules. An absolute assurance to the shipper that he can fulfill his contracts.

IN ABSOLUTE CONTROL

In short, it may be said that the Board of Railway Commissioners has absolute control over all matters pertaining to the construction, operation and maintenance of railroads, and in comparison, the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission seem dwarfed almost to insignificance. It may be said, also, that not only does the Dominion Railway act, which gave to the Board of Railway Commissioners its life, protect the public, but it also protects the railway companies.

For instance, a town where one railway is already located may desire the entrance into town of another railway and may wish to grant a location to the entering road which might prove injurious to the first road. In such a case, the first road may appeal to the Commission against this injustice, and the Board has the power to compel the second road to enter the town by another route.—Saturday Evening Post.

September turns the green leaves brown and folks are coming back to town, Fresh oysters too you'll soon find here For 'tis the season of the year. Please don't forget the Candy man, That will do everything he can In his line to make you cheery, At "Palmtree's Confectionery."

L. J. Palmateer.
Try the Independent telephone for long distance.

THE FAIR WAS A HUMMER

BROKE ALL RECORDS.

Nothing Like It Since the Lewis and Clark Fair--Great Crowds Coming to the Coast.

The Oregon State Fair at Salem last week was a record breaker in point of attendance, and the speed contests were the best in the history of the Fair and aroused even more enthusiasm than when pools were sold. The twelve new stables which housed the splendid live-stock exhibit were visited by many thousands, there being as many ladies as men present.

The display of products of the soil were up to those in quality shown at the Lewis and Clark exposition, and the crowds were admirably handled.

The citizens of the great Harney county have made an urgent appeal to the people of all parts of the state to make a special effort to visit Burns October 8th to 12th, when the fair is in session, and see the products of Oregon's biggest county. An effort will be made to send a delegation from Portland. Artesian water has been found at a depth of less than three hundred feet in Harney valley and the people are rejoicing.

No meeting devoted to irrigation has ever attracted such general attention throughout the United States as the last convention of the National Irrigation Congress at Sacramento, and Oregon is indebted to Malheur and Klamath counties for making a showing which won big prizes and caused the state to be generously advertised.

At least ten towns in Oregon have established permanent exhibit rooms at which good specimens of fruits, vegetables and other products are shown. Others are making a temporary showing on account of the large number of colonists taking advantage of the low rates now on, and in each instance it gives the new comers a place to concentrate, where they are assured a welcome, and as a result a large majority locate permanently.

Hon. Wilbur K. Newell's hundred words on Oregon fruit is a splendid condensation of facts, and is being used in the new printed matter of several of the active commercial bodies. This statement of Mr. Newell's is direct, effective and convincing.

The strongest assurance of the growth of many Oregon cities and towns during the last year is the large increase shown in the school enrollment, and these school children in each and every city, town and village of the state are the best advertising vehicle.

The Saturday Evening Post of September 21st devoted two pages to write-ups and illustrations of Portland.

Under the auspices of the Oregon Agricultural college experiment station, a large number of farmers' institutes will be held throughout the Willamette valley and in portions of eastern Oregon during the months of October, November and December. The following dates and places for holding institutes have been announced: Scio, October 3 and 4; Vernonia, October 9; Natal, October 10; Fishhawk, October 11; Jewell, October 12; Gresham, October 17; Sholls, October 18 and 19. Five institutes will be held in Clackamas county the first week in November, five in Marion the second week; five in Lane the third week and five in Linn the fourth week. Institutes will be held in Umatilla and Union counties in December. The places and dates have not been definitely arranged as yet, but will be, and announcement made later. The institutes will be held under the direction of Dr. James Withycomb.

Feed Store for Sale.
The Climax Milling Co. feed store is for sale. Brick store for rent. Inquire at Climax Milling Co. store, Hillsboro.
Base Ball goods of all kinds at R. Lee Sear's Bicycle shop on Main street.

Keep Your Money at Home.

A prominent mail order house sent an advertising proposition to us this week, and enclosed copy for a larger ad than any now running, in this paper. The proposition looked good to us, and the rate wasn't so bad considering what is usually offered by transient advertisers, who usually think the country editor will be willing and glad to accept that copy for a much lower rate than the home advertiser.

The ad contained matter relative to groceries, furniture and some dry goods. It quoted prices probably considerable lower than any of the home merchants. These advertisers can afford to use a little money for bait. The first order usually convinces the sane person that they cannot get something for nothing, even if it looks good on the start and the quoted price is less than what the home dealers make. Your home merchant is not a highway robber! He doesn't want to, or expect to get rich quick off the profits from his friends and neighbors. He spends his money here at home, pays taxes along with you, and invites you to patronize him through the home newspaper. He cannot afford to send out expensive catalogues, legitimate profits and honest and square dealing will not permit it, but he has to have his goods and prices compared with mail order houses, founded on shoddy goods and underhanded dealing. Can you satisfy yourself where you in any one incident secured what you considered the value of your money from a mail order house? Did you ever stop to think of the principle connected in so sending your patronage out of town? Do you think for a minute that any one of them would trust you for a cent? When you want credit you always look to the home merchant. Why not just as well spend your money with him when you have it? You send away for material and articles because you cannot get them here at home. Ask for them at your dealers and by creating a demand for such things you will soon find them on their counters all of the time. We placed the advertising proposition in our waste basket. The next time you receive a mail order catalogue, place it in the only place where it can do good—in the fire. If, by keeping these advertisements out of the home newspaper, we can accomplish even a little toward keeping our money at home, we feel satisfied that our energies and loss have been well spent.—Bandon Recorder.

Cords and tassels for sofa pillows in all colors, both in cotton and silk; new at Mrs. I. Bath's.

We are prepared to do all kinds of light machine work, at R. Lee Sear's Bicycle Shop.

THIS WORLD KEEPS MOVING

WHAT ELECTRICITY IS DOING.

Teaching Bright-Eyed Indian Maidens the Art of Cooking--As Good as Any White Girl Can Cook.

From an open camp-fire in an Indian village to the immaculate electric kitchen, from the "squaw-bread" in the skillet of hot grease to the flaky biscuit and the crispy pies of the electric oven is a long, long culinary journey.

In one of the largest Indian schools of the west the bright-eyed Indian girls in the model domestic science kitchen are learning to cook dainty luncheons on the latest General Electric cooking utensils. In stiffly starched aprons and caps the little brown eyed maidens, sweet and charming as any white girls, can cook a meal fit for a disciple of Epicurus. They are as much at home with the electric coffee percolator, chafing dish, broiler, toaster, frying pan and water heaters as their grandmothers, and even their mothers were with the clay pots and hot stones.

In this school the daughters of the proud Dakotas, the war loving Sioux and the patient Navajos are learning to speak and read English, to sew and embroider and to keep house as well as any American girl. Nor are they one whit behind in learning to cook on the electric stoves, to use the electric flat iron or the motor driven meat choppers, grinders and other electric conveniences.

Electricity has grown to be such an everyday convenience and necessity that we sit constantly, like air and water, without a single thought as to its source.

From the tinkle of the electric door bell in the morning, when the milkman calls, to the extinguishing of the electric light at night, the day is a continuous round of electrical conveniences. Things are moving!

School Books.
Full line of school supplies. Old books taken in exchange at Hodge's store, Beaverton.

The Weather.
The first two days of the week were cloudy and cool. During this period moderately heavy rain fell along the western slope of the mountains and a few small showers occurred in the western valleys. Beginning Wednesday clear weather set in and it continued the remainder of the week. The nights were cool during this clear spell and light frost frequently formed in the interior of the state and also in the high level sections south of the Calapooia mountains. The afternoons were warm and the temperature gradually increased until the 22d, which was a very warm day, with maximum temperatures exceeding ninety degrees in a few localities. The sunshine was greater than usual and there were no high winds.

Wanted.—Girl to set type in this office.
Don't knock. Help yourself along by becoming popular, and push your friends with you. Its very easy. Be a good fellow and soon you'll have a procession of followers. No man ever helped himself knocking other people down in character and business.—Forest Grove News.

Poultry Wanted.
J. Lenz will pay the market price in cash for hen, chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks. Hillsboro.

Teddy bears, \$1 to \$2.50 at Mrs. Bath millinery store. Also a nice lot of dolls.

WE BUY FURS AND HIDES
For each \$10 to \$20 more money for you to ship Fur and Hides to us than to sell at home. Write for Price List, Market Report, Shipping List, and want our HUNTERS' & TRAPPERS' GUIDE \$1.00 worth. It is the most complete and up-to-date. All about Trappers' Goods, Doves, Traps, Game Laws, How and where to trap, and to become a successful trapper. It is a complete encyclopedia. Price, \$1.00 per copy. \$1.25. Hides secured like beautiful Hides. Our Magazine and other articles are sent to you. \$1.00 per copy. Ship your Hides and Furs to us and get highest prices. Address: H. W. Sear, Sept. 21, Hillsboro, Ore.

Portland BUSINESS COLLEGE
TENTH AND MORRISON STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON
A. P. ARMSTRONG, LL. B., PRINCIPAL

Educates for success in a short time and at small expense, and sends each student to a position as soon as competent. Quality is our motto, and reputation for thorough work brings us over 100 calls per month for office help. Individual instruction insures rapid progress. We teach the loose leaf, the card index, the voucher and other modern methods of bookkeeping. Charter is our shorthand; easy, rapid, legible. Beautiful catalogue, business forms and penmanship free—write today. References: any merchant, any bank, any newspaper in Portland.

HAMILTON-BROWN SHOES
There's a lot of satisfaction in a shoe which after month's of wear, needs only polish to "look like new." You will find comfort, ease and profit in the HAMILTON-BROWN SHOES.
Your children will want something pretty and good. Come and see our SCHOOL SHOES, no better made. No better can be made. Our guarantee goes with every pair.
OUR LINE OF GROCERIES is the finest in the county.
Everything usually carried by an up-to-date Grocery House. Our immense sales make it possible for us to carry strictly fresh goods. Not a shop worn article in the establishment.
JOHN DENNIS
The old Reliable Corner Grocery and Shoe Store

