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A Busy Medicine for Busy People.
Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor.
A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Flatulency, Irritable Bowel, Bad Breath, Sluggish Bowels, Headache and Backache. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form, 25 cents a box. Genuine made by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Madison, Wis.
GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE

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(Successor to Dr. A. Burris.)

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President California College of Osteopathy
Professor of Theory and Practice.
Ex-Mem. Cal. State Board of Examiners

30,000,000 POLES USED IN THE U. S.

AND THE DEMAND IS GROWING DAILY.

The Importance of the Telephone and Telegraph Play in Our Daily Business Affairs.

Throwing the locomotive out of consideration, no agent has taken a more prominent place in the material development of the Rocky Mountain region than the telephone and the telegraph. Improvements in overland transportation furnished by steam roads and in rapid communication made possible by the use of the wire for delivery of messages have gone hand in hand in making the great West thoroughly accessible and in hastening development.

A person seldom realizes the important part which the telephone and telegraph play in his daily life, and few know the enormous amount of daily capital invested and material that is required to construct and maintain the extensive lines. Thirty million poles are used in the United States on 800,000 miles of telephone and telegraph lines. This does not include the large number of poles which are required by the electric lighting and transportation companies. Most of the poles in use are cedar, but throughout this Rocky Mountain region this is not available, and Douglas fir, while not so durable as cedar is so much more lasting than the other available timbers, that its use has been widely extended.

As the telephone and telegraph lines increased to meet the demands of business brought about by the growth of railroads and towns, it became necessary to cut large areas of timber lands to supply the poles holding the wires. For a long time timber was so plentiful, that suitable poles could be obtained without going far from the lines under construction. Now however, the considerable distance that the poles must be transported in many cases and the general scarcity of timber has tended to raise the cost. Consequently, pole users have been compelled to find some cheaper, more abundant timber to replace the expensive Douglas fir or discover some inexpensive way of making it last longer by fighting off decay.

The decay of wood is caused by the action of low forms of plant life called fungi and bacteria. These live upon the wood and in time completely destroy it. In order to grow, they require a sufficient amount of heat, air, moisture and food. All of these requirements are met in most parts of the United States. When the pole is set, however, air and moisture generally exist in requisite amounts only in that portion of the pole near the surface of the ground. The portion of the pole buried several feet underground does not furnish them with the necessary air, while that part above the ground, in most cases, contains insufficient moisture for their development. If the part near the ground line can be protected from attack, the life of the pole can be materially increased.

Many methods have been tried at various times to protect this vital part of the pole. Most of these consisted in applying oils or paint or similar substances with a brush to the butt. With a few exceptions, they have been largely abandoned as not giving the desired protection. The substance applied remained almost entirely upon the surface of the wood and as a result, seasoning checks and wind shakes ruptured the coating and exposed the untreated wood to attack by fungi, which soon destroyed the pole.

The Forest Service of the United States department of agriculture has spent considerable time in developing a method by which the butts of poles can be successfully and economically preserved against decay, with a consequent increase in the life of the whole pole. This consists in immersing them in hot and cold preservative, such as creosote or zinc chloride. The poles are placed in a tank of hot preservative to a depth of one foot above the ground line when set, and kept there for a few hours, depending upon the species and condition of

the timber. The pole is then placed in a bath of cold preservative for a short period, which completes the treatment.

When the wood is heated in the first bath, the air and moisture in the wood cells and intercellular spaces is expanded, and some of it is driven out. Upon immersion in the cold preservative, the difference in temperature causes the expanded air and moisture to contract, thus forming a partial vacuum, which causes the oil to penetrate the wood to the desired depth. The wood to be treated should be air seasoned.

Douglas fir is a dense timber, and the heartwood is very difficult to penetrate successfully with preservative, but usually a pole has a zone of sapwood which is thick enough and can be impregnated with enough preservative to greatly increase the natural life of the pole.

However, in the Rocky Mountain region it is not necessary to confine attention to Douglas fir. Large supplies of lodge pole pine are available. This is called an "inferior" timber, because it is not as durable when placed in the ground as the more resinous Douglas fir. Lodgepole pine is cheaper than Douglas fir, is lighter, and therefore easier to transport, and embodies all of the requisites of an ideal pole timber, with the one exception of susceptibility to rapid decay. This, however, can be easily overcome by a proper preservative treatment. The porous nature of the wood makes it easy to treat. By the injection of a proper amount of preservative, a lodgepole pine pole can be made to last twenty years or more, at a small cost.

There are large areas of lodgepole pine in which the trees have been fire or insect killed. A great deal of timber has been standing in this condition for a long time. It is for the most part sound and exceptionally well-seasoned, and consequently in excellent condition for preservative treatment. It can be secured at a lower price than green timber of the same species, and for sole purposes is just as good if not better. When properly treated with wood preservative it can be employed for poles in lessening the drain upon the more expensive species, such as Douglass fir.

The government considers the investigation in the preservative treatment of timber of such importance that the business of one branch of a bureau in the department of agriculture—the "Office of Wood Preservation" in the Forest Service—is given over entirely to the work of experiments in co-operation with railroad companies, mining corporations and individuals in prolonging the life of railroad ties, mine props, bridge timbers, fence posts and transmission poles. Advice and practical assistance is furnished all who request this advice of the Forester. The lengthening of life of timber means the saving of thousands of dollars annually through doing away with the heavy expense of labor and cost of material for renewals.

A newspaper may boom a town through its news and editorial columns. It may write items without number about the crops, tell of the enormous potatoes, apples, cabbages, and so forth, grown in its neighborhood, but when all is said and done, it is the amount of advertising that appears in a country paper that appeals to the investor. To him it is the advertising columns that measure the business done in a town. They are the pulse that he feels to see if the different businesses are prospering. He knows very well that if the local merchants advertise freely there must be a prospect of a good trade with a good country to draw from, or they couldn't afford to do so. Our advertising in the Times is growing, it looks healthy; it tells the outsider that our community is prosperous; it induces him to come and look over the situation and finally he locates amongst us, thus adding another unit to our population. Merchants may never have looked at it in this light, but every thinking man will readily agree with us, that when he increases the size of his ad, he is helping to boost his town far more than when he pays the professional speller, and spends his money for all kinds of hot air literature that is looked upon with suspicion, and taken with a large pinch of salt.—Milton Eagle.

Music Lessons.

Miss Elizabeth Smith is now prepared to take pupils in music. Residence on First, between Fir and Oak streets. Pacific States phone 487.

WASHINGTON CO. AT THE O. A. C.

LARGEST ATTENDANCE IN ITS HISTORY.

Students Come From Universities, Colleges and High Schools—Will Reach the 1,000 Mark.

The total registration of the Oregon Agricultural College during the first three weeks of the present school year is 870, subdivided somewhat as follows:

Agriculture	87
Household Science	59
Mechanical	95
Electrical	85
Pharmacy	111
Mining	27
Civil Engineering	43
Literary Courses	93
Forestry	10
Sub-Freshmen	12
Specials	122
Music Specials	26
Graduates	9

Of the students who registered for the first time, 35 came from other colleges and universities, 209 from high schools, 74 from academies and preparatory schools and 46 were required to pass examinations because they were unable to present satisfactory credentials. The present outlook is that there will be from 1,000 to 1,100 students this year and that every county in the state will be represented according to its population. The students from Washington county are given below.

Albert Asahr	Cornelius
Grace M. Bath	Hillsboro
James I. Batchelor	Hillsboro
Frank J. Beach	Hillsboro
Beaverton	Beaverton
Harry Bowman	Hillsboro
Harvey W. Bradley	Beaverton
Cecil M. Brogren	Hillsboro
Edith S. Brogren	Hillsboro
Erna S. Brogren	Hillsboro
Frank W. Cannel	Hillsboro
Grace E. Cannel	Hillsboro
Lester R. Cypher	Cornelius
Robert B. Denny	Beaverton
Earl J. Donelson	Forest Grove
Earl J. Donelson	Hillsboro
Roswell Doeh	Hillsdale
Bradford Fowles	Mountaineer
Baby E. Galloway	Hillsboro
Walter C. Galloway	Hillsboro
Page E. Gardner	Cornelius
Samuel H. Graf	Hillsboro
Earl P. Harding	Gaston
Charles H. Hayes	Sherwood
Andrew M. Jepperson	Bacon
James Koerber	Sherwood
Agnes M. Sanger	Sherwood
Charles W. Martin	Hillsboro
Mary E. Cate	Hillsboro
Nettie L. Nail	Hillsdale
George A. Nelson	Scappoose
Walter L. Nelson	Scappoose
Iva C. Peterson	Beaverton
Emma Pate	Gaston
Cecil G. Rafferty	Cornelius
Raymond Seely	Sherwood
Lawrence A. Turpen	Hillsboro
John G. Vincent	Sherwood
Carl W. Wallace	Hillsboro
Dorris S. Young	Sherwood

Growing Willows for Baskets.

A truly infant industry in this country is the growing of basket willow. This is one kind of tree which can easily be grown in time to meet the demand. Osiers for making baskets have been heretofore all imported from Europe, but experiments by the forest service show that they can be successfully grown in this country as a farm crop. The manufacture of baskets is by no means so large as it might be, and the increasing scarcity of wood for boxes may cause a greater demand hereafter for baskets.

The Best Paper for Family Reading.

The contents of The Youth's Companion are chosen with a view to the interest of all tastes and ages. The father, as well as the son, enjoys the tales of adventure; the mother renews her girlhood in the stories for girls, while the paper always abounds in stories, long and short, which may be read aloud in the most varied family group to the keen pleasure of all.

Full illustrated Announcement of The Companion for 1908 will be sent to any address free with sample copies of the paper. New subscribers who send \$1.75 at once for 1908 will receive free all the remaining issues of 1907, besides the gift of The Companion's Four-Leaf Hanging Calendar for 1908, in full color.

LHE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
144 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass.

The pain in Ma's head has gone. She's as happy as can be. Her health is right, her temper bright.

Since taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea at night, Delta Drug Store.

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

The Right of the People to the Bounties of Nature.

Machinery, a technical publication, in its July issue says: "One of the most radical departures in the way of taking care of a country's natural resources, but at the same time one of the most hopeful signs of our commercial era, is that of the Swedish government having adopted a plan of taking over the immense iron ore deposits in the northern part of that country. The private company, which is at the present time working the mines, will have the right of exploitation for twenty-five years to come, but will meanwhile be permitted only to mine a certain definite amount of ore. After that time the ore lands will be transferred to the state. The aggregate amount of ore in these ore lands is estimated at from 500,000,000 to 800,000,000 tons. In view of the fact that natural deposits of this kind are plainly the property of the nation as a whole, and cannot consistently be left to enriching private individuals, in no way responsible for the existence of these deposits, it is gratifying to hear that some statesmen are recognizing the necessity of asserting the right of the people to the bounties of nature, at the same time that the prevention of a monopoly assures a greater impetus to competitive industrial development."

Gradually we are getting our eyes open. The earth is the common foundation upon which all must stand, the common storehouse from which all must draw their supplies.

Fortunately, in bouts between theory and common sense, the latter usually wins. All over the civilized world public affairs are, more and more, being handled by the public itself instead of being left to the exploitation, abuse and graft, of individuals and corporations. The American people are rapidly learning the lesson that if they could save their national resources they must do so by public activity. From the standpoint of the white child in the slums the story of the Osage Indian baby, worth twenty thousand dollars at birth, sounds like a fairy tale. But as the Enquirer suggests, if such a thing is possible for an Indian child, it ought to be possible for a white child. If a "paternal" government can secure such a patrimony for a "ward of the nation" why cannot a government of, for and by the people, secure something for the children of its own citizens?

October comes and shakes leaves down. There's every evidence of fall. Yet every season we're in town And will be glad to have you call To see our place, if not to buy. We will not try to make you weary, At Palmateer's Confectionery. L. J. Palmateer, Prop.

Miss Sheldon will give lessons in water colors and pastel. Lessons given in classes or individually. Corner Fir and Eighth streets. Independence phone 356.

CIRCUIT COURT NEXT MONTH

MEETS FOURTH MONDAY IN NOVEMBER.

The Following Cases Have Been Placed on the Calendar for Trial Before Judge McBride.

The circuit court will convene in this city on the fourth Monday in November, being the 25th, Judge McBride, presiding. Following is the complete calendar up to last night. Such other cases as may be filed with County Clerk Godman will be published from time to time up to the meeting of the court:

940, In the matter of the estate of T. R. Cornelius, insolvent, insolvency.
1291, Zera Snow and S B Huston vs Edith Monroe et al, equity.
1440, In the matter of the estate of William Porter, insolvent, insolvency.
1820, President and Trustees of T A & P U vs M E Austin, for possession of real property.
1979, Louisa Jones vs Martin Allen Jones, divorce.
1990, President and Trustees of T A & P U vs James Clarke and wife, suit for possession of real property.
2088, W H Lyda vs E A Jerome, B H Laughlin and Thomas Roe, foreclosure mechanics lien.
2093, Amelia Grauer vs Edmann Grauer, divorce.
2108, Cyrus M McKay vs David F Smith and Melissa Smith, action for damages.
2115, L A McNary vs Golden Williams and Helen Williams, his wife et al, foreclosure.
2116, W J Miller vs Tualatin Mill Co, action for money.
2185, Frank M Vincent vs Emeline Vincent, et al, partition.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)



THE DELTA DRUG STORE

Hillsboro, Oregon.

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines

We carry a complete line of Fine Sundries. If we do not have what you want in stock, we will cheerfully get it for you. Having been appointed Publishers Agents, we are now prepared to supply

All Your Wants in the

...School Book Line

Upon the Exchange and Introductory Plan.

We also have a full line of Tablets, Pencils, Slates, Etc.

School Books will be sold for CASH ONLY. POSITIVELY NO CREDIT.

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 so mehing 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

