

THE ARGUS

Entered at the Post-office at Hillsboro, Oregon, as second class mail matter.

LUCIUS A. LONG, EDITOR.

County Official Paper.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

—BY—

The Argus Publishing Company.

Subscription: One Dollar per Annum. Six Months, 50 cts; Three Months, 35 cts.

Opposed to Gold Mono metallism. Decried in the Bimetallic Standard. Dear Money means Debased Property, and Profitless American Product. Our Consequent loss is our Creditors' Gain. Has no use for Marcus A. Hanna.

DEWEY AND BRYAN.

Yes, THE ARGUS believes that Dewey could be elected on any ticket in a presidential contest. But the question of his consideration is one of national importance, aside from a matter of personal selection. He does not want the office, and he, himself, states that he is not fitted for it. He has paid but little attention to matters of state. But Dewey would make a better president than is possible in McKinley timber, because he would be fearlessly honest, and the tool of no exploiting politician. The whole trouble with Dewey's selection would lie in the measure that he has made no study of national economics, whatever, and he would therefore necessarily not be in close touch with national needs.

The next campaign must be fought along lines of a nature of a national need. The opposing lines will be drawn closely. One side stands for debased product, while the other shall fight for the old relation of equitable production. The industrial interests shall be strenuously supported by the democratic party as a people, and the man who has best represented this part of our national economics will be the nominee—for success or defeat—and this name is W. J. Bryan.

THE DAILY EXPLAINS.

The Hillsboro Argus, a silver paper, does that the Oregonian isn't "honest" in its political course, because, though it admits that many republican politicians have been begging with the money question, and though it has been continually upbraiding them for it, and denouncing the silk and disfigurement they have from time to time been injecting into republican platforms, yet it has supported the republican party still. Here's a peculiar sort of mental strabismus or obfuscation. What was the Oregonian to do? Labor with and through the republican party, which, in spite of its shortcomings, was the only party through which the gold standard could be maintained, or help the democratic party in its avowed silver object? Go to, ARGUS. Stupidity doesn't become you.

Quite right is THE ARGUS. The above is just what it has been saying, all the time. The Oregonian supports any old candidate on the republican ticket, whether he be silver or gold, so long as it knows the "vote" will be all right. The Oregonian would sacrifice its dignity, as well as its honesty, to get that little old "bank rag dollar," which isn't a legal tender, into circulation. The Oregonian and the "decoys" are evidently in harmony.

DEWEY'S RECEPTION.

Dewey is being honored in his native land because he won the naval battle upon which hinged the early fall of Spanish colonization, and which was the chief cause of Spanish surrender. Dewey is not being honored for his opinions, but for actions as a representative, in a naval sense, of the United States. It would not be surprising were Dewey an imperialist in the sense that imperialism means a large naval force. But as for his being a defender of aggression, much as he said which is against colonial militarism. He states many things which should go far in causing the administration to grant the Philippines a local government prejudicial as it is, in favor of Algerian and Egyptian. The fool, however, who thinks that Dewey's reception is an evidence of imperialism rampant, is in a bad mood of a vacationate cantankerous.

FEAR THE RESULTS.

The moneycrats are growing alarmed at the wholesale support of trusts given by the administration. This is not because they are not in favor of trust support, but for the reason they are in fear of popular sentiment and a reversal of the election vote which in 1896 went to McKinley. Their alarm is perfectly justified, and not without cause, for they know the regenerated dem-

ocracy will not tolerate trusts dictation, and they further know that the democracy, as now aligned, is not of the Cleveland-Olney brand. Any one who has studied this republican form of government and realized its general intelligence, can well remember what Lincoln once said about not being able "to fool all of the people all the time." Honied phrases and denunciations of trusts by the trusts' benefactors will not readily catch voters, and there were enough close states in 1896 that a scattered change in 1900 of less than fifty thousand votes would change the electoral vote to a man and platform, who, in 1896, won the respect and ballots of over half our voting Caucasians.

The Oregonian pretends to be highly indignant that the Ohio republican campaign managers have sent out a request to postmasters in Maine and Kansas, asking for funds to carry the state election this fall. It administers a stinging rebuke to these Hannacrat methods, but its criticism is rather ill-timed and ill-starred. If the Oregonian knows anything (and it is not at all ignorant) at all it knows that the corrupt collection of money from one citizen for a campaign purpose is no worse than collecting it from another person—or a corporation, for that matter. It knows that the "great moral victory" of 1896 was a mercantile victory—bought by the money squeezed from the manufacturers and bankers of the east. The Oregonian pretends to now stand aghast at such procedure. When will this able journal be honest with itself and those readers who are not fools? Does it expect that its readers are milkopes and mental weaklings.

THE ASS BRAYETH.

Why do our Little Americans live in a country of which they are "ashamed"? It is open to them to join Aguinaldo. And yet the mystery is how they can be "ashamed" of a country that produces such superior beings as they suppose themselves to be—Oregonian.

There is yet hope of reclamation of the editorial jackasses who want somebody else to "lick" somebody else, and for this reason many good men remain in a country where fools reside—these fools who imagine a McKinley-Alger-Egan-Olney administration a "government." No one is ashamed of his "country," but many have a full measure of contempt for these cowardly little mortals who like to see a fight but prefer to shed ink and ask others to do the enlisting.

Granted that we had unpropitious rains in August and September; and that the hop house tried to run his bluff on hop growers; and that mold attacked onions; haven't we had, after all has been said, plenty of good weather for our harvest? The rains have helped more than they hindered and Oregon's crops are safely under cover. Who would trade Oregon for the cold east, where they never have "had harvest weather," and where they never have seen a hop house?

How are the mighty fallen! "Mr. McKinley's shoulders were so opposed, a few years ago, to Bryan's speechmaking over the country. It's different now. Not a word is said, and Mr. McKinley travels here and there, making speeches, with some party like Dewey to draw a crowd!"

One Way To Reply.

The editor of this paper is working almost day and night trying to get on his feet again after his recent misfortune, and has no time to observe the continual growling and abuse of quarrelsome local exchanges.—Heppner Times.

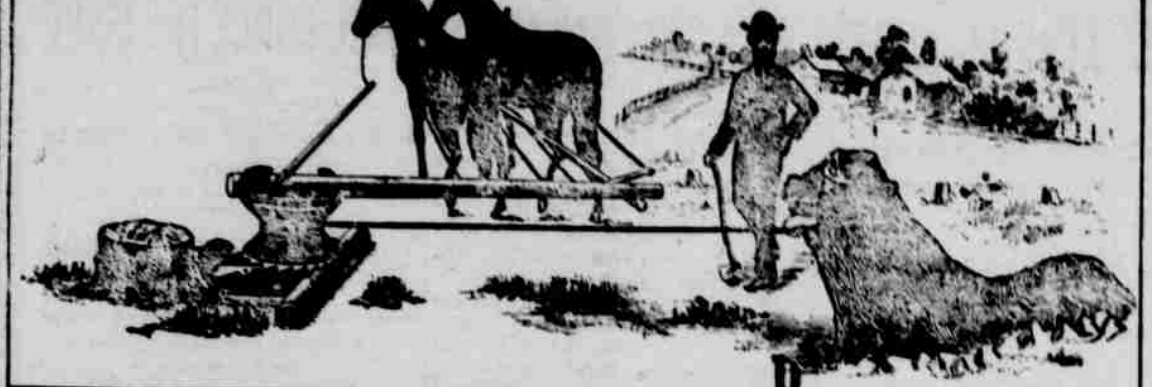
The Carter Case.

The newspaper drove the administration to act in the Captain Carter case and the result is, this big chief will suffer the penalties of his crimes against his country, which educated him as an army officer and gave him opportunity to serve it, instead of being both a traitor and a thief. Powerful political friends, who doubtless shared in his stealings, brought influence to bear upon the powers at Washington and secured for Carter such leniency as would have resulted in his escape from punishment had not the newspapers aroused the people to make note of this disposition to shield a thief in high place. The belated action of President McKinley in the case will go a long way toward establishing his administration on a better basis before the American people. Political and personal pressure was brought to bear upon the president to remit the imprisonment part of the sentence, and it was feared that he would do so, and thus give an exhibition of lack of backbone which has been shown at other times. It was almost impossible for him to take any other action than that he has, because every person who has passed upon this case or examined it became convinced of Carter's guilt. Any other action by the president would have been severely censured, and in more vigorous terms than the long delay which has ensued since the court found him guilty.—East Oregonian.

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THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

In response to an invitation from the editor of the ARGUS to write an article on the Transvaal imbroglio, I desire, first of all, to briefly sketch the relations that have existed between the Boers and the English, and then submit what seems to me to be the true inwardness of this dispute in which the whole world appears at present interested.

Before attempting this task, let a word be said descriptive of these people called the Boers. They are descendants of Dutch settlers in South Africa. They possess characteristics that remind one strongly of the Pilgrims who colonized New England. Preeminently agriculturists, they are thrifty, industrious, noted for sturdy traits of character, honesty, virtues and an undying love of independence. The Bible commands their devotion and the United Dutch Reformed Church their adherence. They also believe in the institution of slavery. By their detractors they are designated dull, slow and stupid, but not even by them denied the characteristics I have named.

Prior to the year 1834 these people were residents of the British Cape Colony. Owing to dissatisfaction with the English administration, they retreated further North. This occurred between 1834 and 1837. The country of their adoption is now called Natal. The usual severe hardships, perils and privations of the pioneer life were theirs, but eventually overcoming all obstacles, they proclaimed a republic. In 1843 Natal became a British Colony. Again the Boers withdrew; this time following a Western and North westerly direction: one band settling in what is now known as the Orange Free State, and the other crossing the river Vaal, and establishing themselves in a range of the great north of the present difficulty and called Transvaal. How soon they will again be placed under the necessity of "moving on" before English aggression time will show. Here in this new country various vicissitudes retarded their welfare, chief among which were internal dissensions in which two leaders, Pretorius and Jager, were the most conspicuous figures. Upon the death of these men events led to the formation of what is now known as the South African Republic, a son of Pretorius being its first president. In 1852 a convention was formed between England and the South African Republic, according to the terms of which the former "guaranteed" to the inhabitants of the Transvaal the right to manage their own affairs without any interference on the part of the English government." It also provided that they should not enter into alliances with native tribes. This convention was again renewed in 1854. They were now practically an independent state, conducting their own affairs independent of and irresponsible to any outside authority. The following years were fraught with difficulties of various kinds, particularly incessant wars with the natives; reverses came, paper money was issued which depreciated, and the Republic stood almost on the verge of bankruptcy. England saw the weakness of the prey and promptly pounced upon it. The Transvaal was annexed to her Majesty's empire by the British commissioner at the Cape, and the action approved by the English Colonial Secretary. This was in 1877. Approved in spite of the fact that the desires of the inhabitants of the country thus annexed had not even been consulted. The sturdy Boers, weakened and harassed as they were, did not propose, however, to be thus unceremoniously disposed of; in 1880 they proclaimed their independence, and, instead of lying supine under the high-handed outrage of the English, they attacked them with such vigor that, in a short campaign, they were completely victorious, winning a decisive triumph over their enemy at Majuba Hill. Fortunately for their cause, the man at the helm of affairs in England was as remarkable for his high magnanimity as for his distinguished genius; upon learning his error the great Gladstone reversed his policy and ordered peace restored. The arrangement effected secured the Boers in their right of self-government. This agreement was reaffirmed in 1884. As this is the last instrument in the series of transactions between the two countries, and the one respecting which the nearest contentions rage, let it be remembered that two provisions therein stand out conspicuously, viz: the freedom of the Transvaal state to conduct unhindered its internal affairs, and the right of England to a final decision in the matter of foreign alliances or treaties. The facts as quoted above I believe to be true and universally accepted. From these facts each one can draw the conclusion that seemed to him just. Reduced to simple, elementary terms the question, as it appears to my mind, is this: Has England, a Suzerain power, the right to enforce domestic reforms in Transvaal, a foreign state? The answer forthcoming is: As defined by existing conventions she has no such privilege; she possesses merely a deciding voice in the matter of contracting treaties or alliances with foreign powers other than the Orange Free State. This answer stands unquestioned and unchallenged, technically at least, as far as I am aware. It was, if not now, conceded by both sides to the dispute. Furthermore, it agrees substantially with what at another time Mr. Chamberlain himself admitted. In 1896 he said, "A war in South Africa would be one of the most serious wars that could possibly be waged."

To go to war with the Transvaal in enforcing internal reform would be immoral. (The italics are mine.) Yet, this is precisely the ground, and the only ground, as far as has been openly acknowledged by the English government, on which this same gentleman, the secretary for the colonies, is to-day ruthlessly forcing war, with all its concomitant evils, upon the Transvaal Boers!

To "enforce internal reforms," that is, to secure to Englishmen a larger share in the government of that state, to defend their rights as alien capitalists—this is the ostensible reason for England's movements. It sounds better, and appears more plausible before that international public opinion to which every civilized nation must nowadays to some extent pay deference, to put it that way. But does it mislead any considerate number of thinking people? The real motive underlying all this is to be found in such an ugly word as insatiable Greed of Empire. To the student of English history this is by no means a rare phenomenon in the annals of that nation, but, unfortunately, too often mars her otherwise matchless record of mighty deeds. Thus we find that what the subtle and astute Chamberlain conceals under euphonious disguises, the plain and blundering Sir Alfred Milner, British Commissioner in South Africa, thrusts forth in its glaring nakedness, when he says, "It is not a question of enforcing domestic reforms in a foreign state. It is a question of Dutch or British dominance in South Africa, an issue to be settled sooner or later by force of arms, and less expensively settled in life and blood and treasure now than later."

Precisely. England, guided by her Tory leaders, is determined to secure undivided sway over a vast territory through which shall run the "Cape to Cairo Railway." In diplomatic language this is known as the preloved preloved, paramountcy supremacy—and so forth—of English power in South Africa. To one unpracticed in the mental and ethical gymnastics of a quondam liberal turned Tory, it is eagerness to possess, by fair means or foul means, that which lies nearest to the heart of the English government just now. In the plain but truthful language of the street it is stealing. By whatever name called the Transvaal has advanced the course of this project. Therefore, the Transvaal has got to go. Behind the peaceful absorption or by means of Gatling guns and battalions, the weaker, though in the right, has got to give way or despair. Let the issue then be joined and God defend the right.

It ought to be borne in mind, however, that, in this dispute there are two Englands, as there were two Englands when the Colonists of this country rejected dictation from over the sea, and as there were two Englands when the North and the South were locked in a life-and-death struggle. The England of Chamberlain and his fellow-preachers of British supremacy at any cost is splendidly offset by the England of John Morley, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Frederick Harrison and the so-called "Non-conformist Conscience"—the England that would do justice though the heavens fell, and whose mottoes are peace, justice, and whose pieces protest with ringing fervor and hot displeasure against a war "flagrantly unjust and wantonly suicidal."

PROBATE.

Executor of estate of Elizabeth Hanley, deceased, authorized to sell so much realty as will be necessary to pay debts and expenses of administration.

Ordered that certain portion of realty be sold, in re Michael Kennedy estate, to liquidate indebtedness.

Report of administrator of estate of John W. Michalec, deceased, realized from sale of personal property, June 8, 1890.

Will of Wm. Wilson admitted to probate; Henry Carstens appointed executor with bonds at \$12,000. Appraisers: W. N. Hayman, Martin Redding and C. Reiben.

In re estate Wm. Vincent, deceased, send annual account filed and approved.

J. H. Stanley appointed administrator of estate of Susan Stanley, deceased; bond, \$1,000.

Should any of your readers wish to pursue the history of this question exhaustively they will find ample information in "Impressions of South Africa," by Bryce, "South Africa of To-day," by Youngblood, "South Africa," by Knox-Little, "Oom Paul's People," by Hilgela, "White Man's Africa," by Bigelow, "The Story of South Africa," by Thiel, and incidental side-lights in a story of an African Farm, by Olive Schreiner.

Real Estate Transfers.

E St John to Martha A Chase n e 1/4 sec 17 1/2 s 3 w 80 a 1

Warren Joy to Gustave Hanke l 1/2 blk 2 Snookville 50

A A Mend to Geo B Johnson s 1/2 n e 1/4 sec 5 1/2 s 2 w 200

Henrietta Fuller et al to John DuBois e 1/2 s 1/2 n e 1/4 sec 4 and e 1/2 n w 1/4 and l 1, sec 31 and other land t 3 n r 6 w 500

Alfred Hendricks and hb to Abbie Lebow n 1/2 s 1/2 e 1/2 sec 23 t 2 n r 3 w 1

C H Harrison and wf to J E Morback l 1/2 blk 4 blk 3 Sherwood 25

R Williams to J D Rode l 1/2 s 1/2 n e 1/4 sec 10 and l 1 sec 11 and l 1 sec 15 t 1 n r 4 w 157.51 a 2,300

H T Buxton to Martin Gindhart 37.58 a in s 1/2 s 1/2 t 2 n r 4 s 595

Hanna E. Smith and hb to Raleigh Stott, tr, 40 a sec 31 t 2 s 1 w 1

Mary E. Lewis and hb to Kenyon Crandall w 1/2 s 1/2 sec 20 t 2 n r 3 w 300

Jacob F Allen and wf to C Ross n w 1/4 n w 1/4 sec 2 and n e 1/4 n e 1/4 sec 3 t 2 n r 5 w 80 a 80

T T Vincent et al by shift to State Land Board n e 1/4 sec 25 t 2 s r 2 w 2,400

Chas Schuler for to S H Dunbar 43 a to Jas E Rice donation 1,100

John Chalmers et al to J W March 50 a in Richard Arthur donation 2,000

John F Finger to John W Winters l 1/2 blk 39 s e 4 blk 40 200

Amy L Patterson ex to Nina Crow l 1/2 sec 30 t 1 n r 4 w 225

Thos Lyons to Wm Bagley Sr 30 a Burton donation 1,500

Jas A Taylor to Emma S Adams l 1/2 blk 43 and 44 in Cornelius 10 a and l 1/2 blk 12 Cornelius 2,300

Ludwig A Hahnman to F A Hahnman s w 1/4 sec 16 t 1 s r 3 w 800

Investment Co to Jacob Huber 133.50 a in Jas H Reel don 225

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Fast mail leaves at 8 p m for Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East, arrives 8:45 a m

Spokane Flyer leaves 2:10 p m for Walla Walla, Minnesopolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East, arrives 8:30 a m

Ocean Steamships leave at San Francisco, sailing every

Columbia River leaves 8 p m except Sunday, Saturday 10 p m for Astoria and way landings, arrive 8 p m except Sunday

Willamette river leaves 8 a m except Sunday for Oregon City, Newberg, Salem and way landings, arrive 8:30 p m Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Willamette river leaves 8 a m Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Corvallis and way landings, arrive 1:30 p m Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

Snake river leaves Riparia daily for Lewiston, returning leave Lewiston daily except Sunday.

Address W. H. HULBERT, Gen. Pass. Agent

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been, by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, duly appointed administrator of the will annexed of the estate of Sarah A. Brownson, deceased, and has duly qualified as such administrator.

Now, therefore, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present same to me at the law office of George R. Bagley, at Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, together with proper vouchers within six months from this date. Dated this 16th day of August, A. D. 1890. W. L. DAVIS, Administrator of said estate. Geo. R. Bagley, Attorney.