

Hillsboro Independent.

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1893. No. 26.

THIS MEANS YOU!
Items of interest to the general public
always find space in the columns of The
Independent. If you know an item of
news, send it in for publication.

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Shop at Gardner's old stand, half block south of Greer's store.

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For the Lawyers.

In the incident related below, a boy twelve years old conquered a smart and shrewd lawyer fighting for a bad cause.
Walter was the important witness, and one of the lawyers, after cross-questioning him severely said:
"Your father has been talking to you and telling you how to testify, hasn't he?"
"Yes," said the boy.
"Now," said the lawyer, "just tell us how your father told you to testify."
"Well," said the boy, modestly, "father told me that the lawyers would try and tangle me, but if I would just be careful and tell the truth I could tell the same thing every time."
The lawyer didn't try to tangle up that boy any more.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

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HILLSBORO PUBLISHING COMPANY

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South
6:15 p. m. Lv. Portland Ar. Hillsboro 8:20 a. m.
10:15 a. m. Ar. San Francisco Lv. 7:50 a. m.

Above trains stop at all stations from Portland to Albany; also at Tangent, Shasta, Hilary, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene, and all stations from Roseburg to Ashland, inclusive.

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7:00 a. m. Lv. Portland Ar. 5:25 p. m.
8:50 a. m. Lv. Hillsboro Ar. 4:22 p. m.
12:15 p. m. Ar. Covallis Lv. 1:00 p. m.

Express Train Daily, (Except Sunday).
1:40 p. m. Lv. Portland Ar. 8:25 a. m.
6:00 p. m. Lv. Hillsboro Ar. 7:15 a. m.
7:25 a. m. Ar. McMinnville Lv. 5:50 a. m.

THROUGH TICKETS to all points in the Eastern States, Canada and Europe, can be obtained at lowest rates from J. J. Moran, agent, Hillsboro.
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IRISH LAND LAWS.

[The following instructive article was prepared for and read before the Hillsboro Chautauqua society a few evenings ago by Miss E. Victor, of the public school. A friend, hearing it and being struck with the worth of the information it imparts, secured it for publication.—Ed.]
The land question in Ireland is of much greater importance than it would be in many another country, for manufacturing is almost entirely a thing of the past, such a state of affairs being brought about by England's free trade policy. The population must live on the land and be fed by its products. The difficulties met with here will be understood when we learn that there are but 16,000,000 acres of useful land to feed over 5,000,000 people, and in this only 5,000,000 acres are under tillage—an average of but one acre to the individual. Under the best of laws such a state of affairs would be, to put it mildly, inconvenient.
But the best of laws do not govern Ireland. The land is divided among a comparatively small number of landlords, who are, for the most part, habitual absentees and would as soon think of living in hethendom as Ireland. Landlordism in Ireland was the creation of conquest. The lands were again and again confiscated by the crown and parcelled out to favorites. It can plead no title whatever to maintain an unlimited right of action in opposition to the welfare of the people on whom it is enforced. At least it can claim no such title now that the time has passed which insisted that the right of conquest succeeded all other human rights.
And yet this right has stood in the way of reform for generations during which parliament had many measures under consideration which had as their object Security of Tenure. This was the one measure above all others for which the Irish tenant longed. It was regarded almost as an axiomatic truth that security for the tenant meant civilization for the landlord.
The tenants held their lands at the mercy of their landlords. They had no interest in being industrious and improving the soil. If they improved the patch of earth on which they worked their rent was almost certain to be raised or they were turned out of the land without receiving any compensation for their improvements. The demand for land was so great, the need of it so vital, that men would offer any price for it. They would offer prices which they must have known the land would not enable them to pay, just as a man will pay almost any bonus to save his property or credit in a financial panic. And when he had secured his piece he had no idea of cultivating it to the best of his ability, for the moment it began to present a better appearance, that moment he might look to have his rent raised or to be turned off in favor of some competitor who offered higher terms for occupation, leaving his improvements to the landlord or newcomer. He was content, therefore, to merely scratch the soil, not cultivating it.
"All the while five out of every six English writers and political speakers were discouraging gravely on the incurable idleness and lawlessness of the Celtic race. The law gave him no security for the fruit of his labor and Englishmen wondered that he was not laborious. The law told him that when he had sown he should not hope to reap and Englishmen were angry that he would not persist in sowing. Imperial legislation showed itself his steadfast enemy and Englishmen wondered at his want of respect for law."
In one part of Ireland a better condition of affairs existed. Over the greater part of Ulster the "tenant right" system prevailed. It was a custom merely, but it had come to acquire something of the force of a law. This right held—1st, that a tenant should be allowed to remain in undisturbed possession so long as he paid his rent. 2d, That he should on giving up his holding, be entitled to compensation for his improvements. 3d, That he should be allowed to sell the good will of his farm for what it would bring in the market. Where this custom prevailed there was industry and prosperity. The observance of it was not confined to Ulster until after the war to compel many of the old landless famines of 1847, one effect of which lords were ruined to sell their estates, thus bringing in many new landlords who as it afterwards appeared had no idea of being governed by the Ulster custom.
The growing difficulties between landlord and tenant caused the land act of 1870 to be passed. This made the "Ulster Tenant-right system" a law.
It failed to give satisfaction, however, for under certain conditions the landlord could contract with the tenant to make the law of no avail in their case, and this was so generally done that there were more evictions

than before.

Yet the bill was of inestimable value to Ireland for it upset the fundamental theory on which legislation had always been based in dealing with Ireland. It recognized a certain ownership on the part of the tenant as well as the landlord.
The law of '70 not being satisfactory, another was passed in '81.
By this a court was established, which, when appealed to, fixes the rent, after hearing both landlord and tenant and having due regard for the interests of both. This rate can not be increased for fifteen years.
One clause of the act of '70 should be noticed. It sought to provide means for the tenant to buy his holding, a part of the money being loaned him by the government. This was not a success. It was claimed that there was much corruption and jobbery connected with it.
There have been later bills passed, the main feature of all being to rid Ireland of her large land holders, especially the absentees, by helping the tenant to buy his holding. Between 1855 and 1890 about 210,000,000 were applied for by tenants to help in securing their lands.
Not being able to legislate satisfactorily between landlord and tenant, the government seeks to abolish the relation existing between them by making each tenant his own landlord. An excellent solution of the difficulty, if such a thing is possible.
We see that much has been done to better the condition of the Irish tenant however unsatisfactory his present condition may be. We hope for yet better things for there is no lagging in the patriotism of some of Erin's sons.
Though as Americans we naturally feel much sympathy for any oppressed people, we should not lose sight of the fact that this is Mr. Gladstone has said, "a most complex difficult question to handle." For whatever wrong was committed in years past, the present generation is not responsible. The question is how to improve the condition of the tenant without depriving the landlord of his just rights.
It may be that England will yet do justice to Ireland or, we can not tell, it may be that Ireland will settle these matters for herself after she has obtained that for which she has so long striven, Home Rule.

THE REPUBLICAN AVALANCHE.

Had the presidential and congressional elections been held this year the republicans would have secured a large preponderance in the electoral college and have carried the house of representatives by fully 100 majority. The truth of this statement is made plain by the revolution which has occurred in most of the states of the North which have just voted. New York changes a 48,000 plurality for Flower in 1891, and a 46,000 plurality for Cleveland in 1892, to a republican lead of about 70,000 in 1893 for Bartlett for court of appeals judge, and of 30,000 for the rest of the state ticket. Ohio, which gave one electoral vote to Cleveland in 1892, and which gave Harrison a lead of only 1072 on the rest of the electoral ticket, rolls up a plurality of about 70,000 for McKinley, a margin which is more than twice as broad as that gained by any other candidate for the governorship in that state since Brough, in 1863, overwhelmed the Copperhead leader Vallandigham.
These are the changes in two of the most important states which have just voted. Iowa, which elected a democrat governor twice in succession, and Massachusetts which did this three times, have given heavy pluralities for republican executives. Both these states were carried by Harrison, but they give larger majorities to the republican candidates for governor this year than they did to him. The magnitude of the republican triumph in Iowa is rendered specially significant by the prominence of the prohibition issue, which always hurts the republicans, and the general weakness of the republican candidate. In that old democratic stronghold New Jersey the republicans carried the legislature, which was all that was needed, by a large majority. New Jersey has been democratic, save in 1860, in every presidential election since the republican party was founded except in 1872, and it gave Grant its electoral vote then simply because it hated him less than it did the old anti-slavery leader Greely whom the democrats had endorsed that year. In 1890 the state's electoral vote was divided up between the republicans and the Douglas democrats.
In all the country which voted, outside the ex-slave states, in which the republicans made no actual canvass, the republican party has been triumphant. Even Kansas and Colorado, which went populist for president in 1892, were carried by the republicans in the local elections just held, and South Dakota, which gave its electoral vote to Harrison, has rolled up a larger majority for the state ticket which it has chosen. This is the most general and overwhelming reverse which a party in power in the federal government ever encountered in the year immediately succeeding a presidential election. Throughout all that part of the country which has two well-organized and active parties the people have turned against the democracy. Outside of the southern states the democrats would not have secured a single electoral vote if the presidential election had been held this year. If the contest of last year were to be fought over again now the republican candidate for the presidency would gain as big a majority as Cleveland secured at that time, and the republican organization would gain a greater preponderance in the house of representatives than Cleveland's party has today.—Globe Democrat.

A Woman's Republican Club.

Last year when Governor McKinley spoke in Boston considerable curiosity was aroused at his rallies by the appearance of a very bright and intelligently appearing young lady, who, it was afterward said, did considerable missionary work for the republican party. Her methods of procedure, it was said, was to form young women clubs, which, although ostensibly purely social, in reality had politics as their basis. This year, during the campaign just closed this young lady has extended her work. She has been joined by eleven others, and the twelve have formed numerous clubs, which have been organized with members of families whose heads were democrats. The young women who compose them have been converted, and in many instances they have converted their fathers and brothers to the republican cause. They have also raised funds for poll taxes, and in the campaign just closed in this state they paid over \$200. The effect of their intelligent efforts has been seen in Massachusetts and other states directly and indirectly.
To Mark the Appomattox Surrender.
Captain Calvin D. Cowle, of the 23d Infantry, United States Army, has been at Appomattox Court House superintending the erection of tablets to mark the positions of the Union and Confederate armies at the surrender. There will be one erected on the site of the famous apple tree against which General Lee is said to have leaved while waiting for General Grant's reply to the proposal for surrender. There will also be one to mark the site of the old McLean house which has been removed to Washington. These tablets are erected by the government and will be of great advantage to sight-seers and tourists who go to see the place so prominent in history.—News Report.

OVER THE STATE.

The roads leading out of Albany on the Linn county side are nearly impassable already.
Jessie Bush, the girl criminal in Lane county, was released by a friend one night last week and the twin departed for parts unknown.
A man in Lane county shot himself in the neck while climbing a fence with a loaded gun. His death was instant.
The Dalles council has provided a yard for farmers to tie and feed their teams. The city marshal looks after it and teams found tied up elsewhere are impounded.
Senator Raley found on his McKay ranch the other day, under three feet of soil, some old tin plates, almost consumed by time and moisture, which must be relics of our earliest immigration.
E. Boettcher, a sheep buyer who annually purchases a large number of Umatilla county's sheep for drives across the plains, is making preparations to feed this winter about 10,000 head for shipment East early in the new year.
The great raft of logs that was started from Marshfield for San Francisco, has met with hard luck. In going over the bar the tug slacked speed. The raft, an unwieldy thing, sheered onto a sand bar. At last accounts it was feared that it could not be pulled off. It is more than probable that the mill men about Marshfield will not cry much.
Corvallis offers to the fashionable world a new form of entertainment, the union sociable. Six young ladies stand in a row, and one bites a chunk out of an onion, then the onion is turned over to the young men for inspection. The one who guesses who bit the onion kisses the other five ladies. If he fails to guess, he is only allowed to kiss the girl who bit the onion. Thus again is the hope of reward overshadowed by the fear of punishment.
Steamboating on the upper Willamette river is at its height. All the boats are doing good business carrying merchandise up the river and generally bringing grain this way. The Elwood is running between Portland and Salem, connecting with the Three Sisters for points above. The Modoc is the only boat which plies between Portland and points above Salem direct. She goes as far as Corvallis. The Willamette Chief is on the Dayton route and the Altona runs to Salem.
George Bolshaw, the celebrated premium wheat-grower of Lane county, writes to the Eugene Guard: "I am informed by one of the judges of awards that he had filed in his report that I had the best twenty-five varieties of wheat of any nation, after a strict examination of the same. I also learned from the Oregon commissioner that a medal is being prepared and when finished will be forwarded, which will make three medals, four diplomas and \$75 for the best wheat at all world's fairs, and, together with other premiums taken at other state fairs and exhibitions, five medals, besides considerable money."
The new law relieves mortgages from the burden of taxation. In Lane county last year the amount of mortgages taxable was \$1,090,283. Money, notes, accounts and stocks, \$527,625. This year mortgages are not represented on the tax roll, and money, notes, accounts and shares of stock are valued at only \$891,980, showing a decline of \$725,928. It is evident the new law is not working just right, and that a good many people have made false returns to the assessor.—Eugene Register.
The new law may relieve mortgages, but it does not relieve the notes from taxation which are secured by the mortgages.
Private John Allen's Title.
"I never knew until today," said a well-known Georgia politician, "how Representative Allen of Mississippi got the name 'Private' John Allen."
"How was it?" somebody asked.
"He was running for congress against General Tucker out in Mississippi, and Tucker made a speech one day whooping himself up on his war record. He started out by saying in stentorian voice: 'I slept one night before the battle in a tent—'"
"This was enough for Allen. When he got up to speak he said: 'Yes, boys, General Tucker did sleep in that tent that night, and I stood guard on picket around the tent. Now, all you here today who slept in tents vote for Tucker, but those who stood guard in the rain and cold vote for John Allen.'" From that moment to this he has been known as 'private' John Allen. Of course he was elected.—Exchange.
Gresham is a much smaller man than the people had believed him. In this Hawaiian matter he discredits the acts of the Harrison administration, and charges falsehood upon it, because of his personal enemy toward the ex-president.