

THE  
Independent and Oregonian  
Two Dollars.

# Hillsboro Independent

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Two Dollars.

Vol. XXI.

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1894.

No. 38.

## GENERAL DIRECTORY.

### STATE OFFICERS.

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Judge Fifth District..... W. N. Barrett

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### POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily, at 11:30 a. m.  
Going South, 8:30 a. m.  
For Portland and way-offices, 6:55 a. m. and 4 p. m.  
For Farmington and Laurel, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10:30 a. m.

### OREGON CITY LAND OFFICE.

Robert A. Miller..... Register  
Peter Paquet..... Receiver

### CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

R. of P.  
PHOENIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. OF P.  
meets in Odd Fellows Hall on Monday evening of each week. S. J. Adams, Master.  
W. H. Adams, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.  
MONTICELLO LODGE, NO. 50, meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome.  
C. E. Deichman, N. G.  
J. I. Knight, Sec'y.  
W. H. Adams, For. Sec'y.

A. F. and A. M.  
TUALITY LODGE NO. 6, A. F. & A. M.  
meets every Saturday night on or after full moon of each month.  
J. S. Adams, Master.  
R. Crandall, Sec'y.

A. O. F. M.  
COURT TUALITY NO. 794, A. O. F. M.  
meets every Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows Hall at 8 o'clock.  
S. A. Miller, N. G.  
W. W. McKinnis, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.  
HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W.  
meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening in the month.  
Joseph Kinnaman, Master.  
R. H. Adams, M. W.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT NO. 24, I. O. O. F., meets on second and fourth Fridays of each month.  
P. H. Bangman, Sec'y.

Daughters of Rebekah.  
HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO. 54, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows Hall every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening of each month.  
Mrs. Mary Adams, N. G.  
Mrs. Mary Adams, Sec'y.

P. of H.  
HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 75, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month.  
H. S. Schrieder, Master.  
Annie Miller, Sec'y.

Y. P. S. C. E.  
MEETS every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. You are cordially invited to attend all meetings.  
A. G. Lucas, For. Sec'y.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BOB AND GUN Club meets in Morgan Block every second Thursday of each month, at 8 p. m.  
J. A. H. Roundey, Sec'y.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Main and Fifth streets. Preaching every Sabbath, morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening, Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday at 8:30 p. m.

FIRST Christian Church, Harry Watkins, pastor. Preaching first and third Sunday of each month, at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. League meeting every Sunday at 4 p. m. General prayer meeting every Tuesday evening, 7 o'clock. Preaching on Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Praying meeting on first and third Sunday of each month at 11 a. m.

M. E. Church, H. B. Elworthy, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. League meeting every Sunday at 4 p. m. General prayer meeting every Tuesday evening, 7 o'clock. Preaching on Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Praying meeting on first and third Sunday of each month at 11 a. m.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Services 1st and 3rd Sunday evening in each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Rev. H. I. Pratt, pastor. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening of each week.

BAPTIST Church Sunday School at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

CORNELIUS Church.—Services first and third Sunday at 7 p. m.; second and fourth Sunday at 4 a. m. and 7 p. m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Preaching at 11 o'clock on first and third Sunday of each month at 11 a. m.

D. S. Woodard, Pastor.  
HILLSBORO READING ROOM, Sec. and 1st street, in old Masonic hall, is open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sundays, from 12 m. to 5 p. m.

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AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: Room No. 8, Union Block.

THOMAS H. TONGUE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: Morgan Block.

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Office: in Hillsboro Pharmacy. Residence: east of Court House. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; at Pharmacy, when not visiting; before and after that time at residence.

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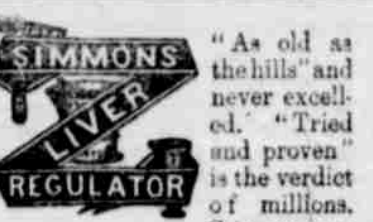
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EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY:

6:15 P. M. Lv. Portland Ar. Hillsboro 7:00 A. M.

10:45 A. M. Ar. San Francisco Lv. Hillsboro 7:00 A. M.

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

ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY:

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12:15 P. M. Ar. Covallis Lv. Hillsboro 1:00 P. M.

1:00 P. M. Ar. Albany and Covallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Express Train Daily, (Except Sunday).

1:40 P. M. Lv. Portland Ar. Hillsboro 8:30 A. M.

6:00 P. M. Lv. Hillsboro Ar. Portland 7:15 A. M.

7:05 P. M. Ar. McMinnville Lv. Hillsboro 8:30 A. M.

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

E. P. ROGERS, Agent, G. F. & P. Co.

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## PRESIDENT TONGUE'S ADDRESS.

The following is the address of Hon. Thos. H. Tongue, delivered before the state republican clubs in Portland last week, as reported in the Oregonian last night.

Being introduced by Vice-President Beekman, Mr. Tongue said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention:

"We meet under circumstances that are peculiar and unusual to us. Since the birth of the party, whose fortunes we have followed, and whose principles we have advocated, it is the first time republicans of Oregon have assembled in formal convention while the federal government was under the complete control of the democratic party. It is also true that we have never assembled together when we had so little else to do when we could be so conveniently spared from our daily avocations, and when our pockets were so completely empty as at the present time. There is but one industrial organization of the entire Northwest the occupation of whose members has not been seriously disturbed. I refer to the A. O. C. W. [Ancient Order of Chair Warmers.] Among our other misfortunes, our political principles debar us from membership in that venerable association.

"The industrial condition of the nation today is as unusual and strange as the political complexion of its rulers. We have been accustomed in our assemblage, heretofore, to point to our magnificent industrial growth, the almost universal diffusion of the comforts of life, the intelligence, the happiness and the prosperity of our people, and to proclaim them to the world as the beneficent results of free institutions under republican control. Today there is not a civilized nation in the world where there is so much depreciation of property, so many willing hands unemployed, so much business depression, uncertainty and distress, as in our own republic. There is no accident in these two peculiar conditions. The political and industrial changes have come together; they walk hand in hand; they are the cause and effect. They are as inseparable as the Siamese twins. As they have come together, so will they disappear together; the same funeral knell will mark the death of both. These same inseparable companions, with their blighting influence, have visited us before. They came then together, and disappeared together.

"The years preceding the civil war should have been the golden days of the republic. American fields yielded abundant harvests. War and famine in Europe created an unprecedented demand at unexampled prices. The shores of the Pacific slope then first became golden, and rich mines poured their precious treasures at the feet of hardy pioneers. Then every part of the government was administered by democrats, upon democratic principles. Under a fiscal policy that encouraged unrestricted commerce, the surrender of our markets to foreign competition, and the buying where we could buy the cheapest, all these vast treasures of food and gold were poured into the lap of Europe. The condition of the country necessarily resulting from such a policy, long carried out, was fittingly described in the last message of President Buchanan to a democratic congress. It was a story of ruined industries, unemployed labor, capital unremunerated, deserted factories, insufficient and insecure circulation.

"History has repeated itself. In the midst of industrial prosperity never equaled, and of which the fathers of the republic never dreamed, there is a change in the political complexion of the government. Every department becomes democratic. When, lo! the old story is retold and the old scenes reenacted. The shouts of victory had not died away when there were rumbling presages of coming disasters. Both America and Europe showed a decided conviction of the administration of this government, upon the policy marked out by the democratic party, would not bring prosperity to the republic. Europe, a money left us like rats leaving a sinking ship; enterprise ceased; frightened capital fled from the haunts of men; labor became unemployed; the creditor, the tax gatherer and the sheriff took undisputed possession of the land.

"In less than a year President Cleveland, in his first message to congress, describes the condition of the country in the language of his democratic predecessors. In that message he talks of 'our alarming and extraordinary financial situation'; 'our unfortunate financial plight'; 'With plentiful crops, with abundant promises of remunerative production and manufactures, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distress and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous monetary institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of

frightened depositors. Loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.' While the ship of state was sailing in smooth waters, under cloudless skies, freighted with rich treasures and happy souls, prosperous breezes filling every sail, a new commander is at the helm; new hands man the sails. A turn of the wheel and the noble ship bounds toward new seas. Soon the skies are overcast, the storm gathers, furious winds read the sails, angry waves lash the frightened vessel, and ruin and destruction threaten alike all on board. Contrast this short but ruinous reign of democracy, with the public career of the republican party. It assumed control of the nation when its business interests were prostrated, its treasury bankrupt, its credit destroyed, and treason threatened the nation's life. Under its beneficent administration, led by Lincoln and Seward, and Morison, Andrew and Grant, peace was restored. Even in those dark days of civil war, the country began a career of unexampled prosperity. Then England's manufactures exceeded ours by one-half. In 1891 the manufactured products of the United States exceeded those of England and France combined. Then the wealth of England was double ours. In 30 years of republican control ours had increased four times, and exceeded that of England by \$20,000,000,000. With but few railroads in 1860, we now have more than all Europe, and enough to wrap the earth seven times at the equator. Under the McKinley act our importation of agricultural products was decreasing at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year—left that much more money to be distributed among American farmers—while our exports were \$134,247,220 more than our importations. Our currency, from about \$7 per capita, of which about one-half was shillings, grew until it exceeds \$25 per capita, every dollar of which is as good as gold. From a confederacy, half slave and half free, the republican party constructed a nation of free men that could bid defiance to all the monarchies of the Old World. There was not a sea where was not seen the white wings of American commerce. There was not a spot so remote that the stars and stripes did not protect and shield the citizens of this republic. In a few short months the democratic party, with its genius for destruction, has changed all this. It has blighted our prosperity at home, and our prestige abroad. It has so declined that a Dole can defy a Cleveland. Under republican control we conducted the most expensive war in modern history, diminished the public debt by hundreds of millions, fostered public enterprises, improved rivers and harbors, paid liberal pensions to the nation's defenders, had abundant funds for the expenses of the government, maintained the reserve intact, and yet the federal tax-gatherer did not impose unjust restrictions on any man's business or impede the industrial growth of any section of the country. Now the treasury is bankrupt, the surplus is disappearing, and our rivers and harbors will be unimproved. New taxes are to be imposed while, like his democratic predecessors, the president is seeking to borrow money to pay his own salary. And this is not all. The president of the United States is not content with the ruin he has wrought at home. This modern Alexander, seeking new lands to desolate, is reaching out and attempting to lay his destructive hands upon a friendly people struggling to be free. He has given us the unusual spectacle of a free republic using the prestige of his great position to subject the liberty-loving sons of revolutionary sires to the rule of a despot, cruel and ignorant queen.

We are confronted with another peculiar condition. While business is paralyzed, labor unemployed, creditors pressing and the sheriff active, idle money has congested in business centers to an unusual degree. It is estimated that in New York City alone there is over \$200,000,000 of idle money. And this vast amount of treasure, so necessary to the business health of the country, is waiting the beck and bid of a democratic congress to take wings and fly away and bless the people of other lands. At the signal of Professor Wilson and his free trade partners in devastation it will rush to Nova Scotia to buy free coal from presidential favorites. It will be sent to Canada and Mexico to purchase livestock and farm products, and to Serbia, Bulgaria and Italy for free fruit; to Australia and South America for free wool, and to European countries for manufactured products.

"In the middle of this condition, a convention of democratic clubs meets in Oregon, and in its resolutions recommends the enactment of such laws as shall provide a more equal distribution of the wealth of this country. If it wants its advice heeded and its recommendations enacted into laws,

let it recommend its democratic associates in congress to take their murderous grasp from the throat of the business of the country; to cease to throttle struggling enterprise; to bid the people resume their accustomed business as heretofore. Then confidence will be restored; this vast treasure will seek investment in every part of the land; enterprises will spring up; labor will be employed. Like the injection of new blood to a convalescent patient; like copious showers to parched lands, it will be diffused to every section of our common country.

"But we are engaged in illustrating an old story. The nation took its wealth and went into partnership with the democracy. When the partnership terminates, we may have less wealth but more experience. Formerly, our only weapons for campaign use were arguments. We have now, in addition, recent history and demonstration. Then we could prophesy the baleful influence of democratic doctrines; now actual trial has clinched our arguments. Events of the past few months, taken in connection with the previous effects of its policy, have conclusively demonstrated that the democratic party cannot successfully administer this government. Their most cherished theories have been exposed to light and demolished by facts. They have been heretofore tenderly solicited for the welfare of the consumer. The country now understands in a way it had not understood before that, except the wealthy few, the great mass of the people are more producers than consumers; that it is important to protect the welfare of the producer as the consumer. The delusions of, especially, one section of the country that free raw material will go hand in hand with protected manufacturers is being rapidly dispelled. They now realize, that if manufacturers join hands with free traders and give free raw material, producers of raw material will join hands with free traders and give free manufactured products. We must have equal protection to all, or none. The delusion that we can buy cheap and sell dear, that by some peculiar process we can reduce the price of all we buy and maintain the price of all we sell is also being dispelled. We can now comprehend, as we have never before comprehended, the philosophy of cheapness. We now know what a cheap coat, so dear to democracy, means. It means cheaper labor for the herder who grows the wool, cheap labor for the man who weaves the cloth, low pay for the man who makes the coat and equally low pay to the man who wears it. We have found that if we buy cheap we must sell cheap, and that in the race for cheapness the cheapest thing of all is human toil. We have found that the great effect of cheapness is to increase the value and purchasing power of money and thereby add to the wealth of the rich and the poverty of the poor. But our democratic friends are going to take care of his labor, may cheapen the price of all he does and all he sells, but they are going to compensate him for all this. They are going to give him cheap steel rails, cheap champagne and cheap diamonds.

"Oregon has special cause to arouse herself in opposition to the new style of tariff reform. Not content with reserving unconstitutional protection for the exclusive use of the eastern manufacturer, the rice planter, the grower of tropical fruits and a few other favorites, the democratic majority in congress have especially attacked the interests of the great West. Before the passage of the McKinley bill we imported vast quantities of that class of the livestock and farm products that can be produced abundantly in Oregon. Fifty to one hundred thousand