

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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HILLSBORO PUBLISHING CO., Proprietors.
R. M. C. GAVLEY, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

DISCUSS THE ISSUES.

The Hillsboro Republican Club hereby extends an invitation to the Peoples Party club of Hillsboro to meet with them in joint session for the purpose of discussing the political issues of the day.

J. S. R. BEEGLE,
BENTON BOWMAN, President.

Secretary.

Republican County Convention.

A republican convention for the county of Washington is called to meet in the city of Hillsboro on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, 1904, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing twelve delegates to attend the first congressional convention to be held in Salem, April 9th, 1904, and twelve delegates to attend the state republican convention, to be held in Portland, April 11, 1904, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. The convention will consist of 100 delegates, chosen by the several precincts, as follows:

North Forest Grove	2	Wapato	6
South Forest Grove	2	Gallop Creek	6
Buxton	2	Daily	6
Veranda	2	Columbia	6
Washington	2	South Tualatin	6
East Butte	2	West Butte	6
East Cedar Creek	2	Diller	6
West Cedar Creek	2	Beaverdam	6
Beaverdam	2	Mountain	6
South Hillsboro	10	North Hillsboro	9

The same being one delegate for every fifteen votes, and one for every fraction over eight votes east for longer Hermann at the June election, 1902.

By order of the Central Committee,
Dated March 5, 1904.

G. W. PATTERSON,
J. C. COFFEY, Chairman.

Secretary.

The Great Northern railway system is about to get into Portland over the O. R. & N. road by way of Spokane.

No, it is not gentlemanly to hiss, and no hissing has been heard at any political meeting in Hillsboro, unless the silliant was in the industrial legion.

The Southern Pacific played a trick on the California tramps this week when they were loaded into box cars and taken to the wilderness of northwestern Texas and unloaded. The surprise to the "army" was no doubt great but it was deserved.

Yesterday President Cleveland returned the Bland sealorship bill to the house of representatives with his disapproval. The president gave as his reason for vetoing the bill, that it would endanger the welfare of the country and prolong business depression.

It was Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge who characterized Benjamin Harrison's message on the Chilian question as "an attempt to lavish a weak sister." Perhaps in the light of the present breach of promise suit now on trial, Colonel Breckinridge thinks Mr. Harrison should have taken Chili out buggy riding.

The republican party never experiences any permanent loss from agitation and "campaigns of education." When the people have but half learned a lesson they have thought the republican party was wrong, but whenever a "campaign of education" has reached a finish the people have said the republican party was right. —Cactus.

The democratic majority in the house is in trouble again. A quorum has not been mustered but for short intervals for a week. The trouble is over some election contest cases, and the worst of the matter is that on a test vote taken on Wednesday 12 democrats voted with the republicans. The contest is said to partake of great partisan unfairness.

The true anarchistic feeling of the populists was expressed the other day by the chairman of the primaries in Florence precinct, Lane county, as is learned from the West. He stated that they were going to have a change if they had to wade through fire and blood. What a loyal sentiment for law and order to fall from the lips of one claiming to be an American citizen!

Sam Stott, populist candidate for circuit judge in the 3d district, is not as near the middle of the road as he would have some believe. Only a few days ago he wrote a prominent democrat in Yamhill inviting him to come into the populist show. The idea of Sam's reasoning was that the populists have a large tent and comfortable, not much crowded as yet but a place abhorring inviting. He states that Van DeLashmuit is just inside the door in charge of a great burnished silver fountain which does continually spout gold, though he hopes to have the stream changed to greenbacks before the campaign shall close.

The wool growers of Morrow county are watching the experiments of the Pendleton scouring mills with the keenest anxiety. They hope it will succeed, but they have grave doubts. The machinery was once used in Montana but was not a financial success, and the Oregon wool grower has the same failure will follow at Pendleton. It seems that the eastern scouring mills make a profit on the wax of fat washed out of the fleece, that in the western mills is allowed to go to waste.

THE CODICILS.

The text of the new Chinese treaty, prohibiting Chinese from entering the United States, and then providing in subsequent articles for their admission, recalls the story of the old colored man's temperance pledge: Uncle Remus was addicted to taking "a drop too much" and, being convinced he should reform. Accordingly he signed the pledge of total abstinence. But soon becoming thirsty, he added—"Codicil de first—Permitted dey am nothin in dis pledge which shall prevent de ole man from takin an appetizer befo' breakfast."

All went well for a time, and then he added—"Codicil de second—It am further provided that he shall be allowed anudder befo' dinner."

This was soon followed by—"Codicil de third—It am understood dat he is at liberty to take a night cap befo' goin to bed in de evening."

And lastly by—"Codicil de fourth—It am specially provided dat nothin in dis pledge shall interfere wid de ole man takin all he want."

Under the new treaty at first the courts will pretend to keep at a few, but shortly the whole herd will be admitted at will.

A NEW INSECTICIDE.

A writer in the Northwest Farmer mentions a new tree-wash that kills all insect life that it touches. It is said to be superior to all others in effectiveness and cost. It is lysol, a product of oceanic salt, but unfortunately it cannot be had in this market unless it has been imported within a few weeks. It has been thoroughly tested in Germany and France for the last three years.

The lysol dissolves in any water at once, and remains soluble. Already one-fourth per cent. of solution is effective sufficiently against all parasites without injury to the plants.

The best way to apply to plants is spraying; but if practicable, dipping the plants into the solution is the most practicable. A one per cent. solution will knock woolly aphids and collin moth silks, and besides being destructive to insect life, it is a good antiseptic and is a valuable wash for wounded trees.

As it becomes known, the demand will induce our importing druggists to keep it in stock, unless the price shall prohibit its use.

Populists are saying much about Lincoln money, and declaring its excellence. They want it now, but some of them did not want it in 1863. There are a lot of us who remember the shoutings of those days. But what kind of money was that "Lincoln currency?" It was a promise to pay, and the republican party kept its promise. Now the populists propose to print on a slip of paper "This is five dollars" and make it circulate. Will it do it? Yet they propose to make it a legal tender. Very well, suppose they do, and Biglow is compelled to receive it in liquidation of the debt owing by Jones, but will Biglow be obliged to sell a barrel of flour for the piece of paper without any promise to pay? Indeed Jones can not buy anything of value without a specified or implied "promise to pay." True populists may burn those whom they now owe, but the adoption of their financial vagaries will effectively bottle up the domestic commerce of the future. No one can buy on credit, and no one can buy for other currency than gold or silver, and that in hand.

J. S. Coxey is the name of the "general" who announced that he would march an army of 100,000 unarmed men to Washington to be used as a lobby for influencing legislation. The same man and his apologists have, time and again, roared lustily against the use of money for influencing congressmen, yet he is proposing to accomplish the same thing, with a different instrument. In the first instance it is bribery, in the second, anarchy; both subversive to good and stable government.

The postal laws sadly need revision, in proof of which the fact may be cited that "hearings" a cycling journal is hereafter to be printed in two editions, containing the news of the cycling world and the other official announcements of the wheelmen's associations. The same ruling applied to the Oregonian, New York Sun, World, or in fact to any political paper, would exclude those journals from the mails.

Col. Breckinridge once said in congress: "I can never be president. I, with many of my colleagues, have been guilty of an indiscretion which enjoins me from feeling any ambition in that direction." Everybody at the time thought the colonel referred to his services in the confederate army, but since Miss Pollard's testimony in the breach of promise suit has been published a new interpretation has been put upon his words.

A week ago citizens dreaded the marching of Coxey's army into Washington, for it was seen that 20,000 unarmed men is a menace that is difficult of solution. That many men with rifles could be met by rifles and over come, but who can fire into an unarmed horde of hungry men, and where is the prison big enough to hold them? But when the army comes to be unisured it does not mobilize, and the inconvenience attending such large numbers of men will not be experienced. What few are on the march, are shivering through Ohio with the cold Alleghenies yet to cross.

FROM ABROAD.

A Mysterious Death at Oswego.

OSWEGO CITY, ON, March 27th.—The Willamette Falls Railway Company, which is building three wood cars to haul the 20,000 cords of wood down from the Tualatin to the paper mills at the falls, received the trucks to place under them yesterday, and will have the cars ready for use the first of the week. They have also, just received for use on their electric line two handsome Brill cars direct from Philadelphia, which are the finest electric cars in the state. They will be put on the road for passenger traffic at once in place of the borrowed one now used.

Yesterday as J. H. Robb was at work in the upper story of the Crown paper mill a rope about the hoisting machinery broke and struck him, knocking him to the ground, a distance of 35 feet. He turned a somersault as he fell and struck on his way as to hurt his chest, though no bones appear to be broken and no serious injuries are apparent.

A peculiar death occurred at Oswego on Sunday. Mary Hansen had been up and around up to within fifteen minutes of the time of death, and was a strong and robust young woman. Within a very few minutes after death her body turned black and it was found that her chest was broken out. Coroner Holman was summoned, but no suspicious circumstances seemed to exist.

McMINNVILLE, March 28th.—Circuit court is in session. One hundred and twenty-six cases appear upon the docket; none of them, however, of much importance.

Harry Hill was indicted for burglary and, pleading guilty, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Some months ago the jewelry store of D. A. Smith was broken into and thirty-six watches stolen. Hill was arrested in Salem, where he had disposed of some of the watches. After attempting to escape from the officer, having him in charge, while on his way to this city, he confessed the crime and directed the officers to the place where the watches were hidden. They were found beneath a pile of wood on the banks of the Willamette.

To-day a very dirty adultery case is on at the court house, but Judge Burnett has called on his common sense and it is being tried behind closed doors.

The crap games running in this city have been receiving some attention from the grand jury, but no indictments have been found up to date.

The city has cut out the electric current from the county court house and threatens to shut off the supply unless the county court allows the water and light bills at the rate established by the city. The county, burning less lights than several business houses in the city, has cut down all bills rendered by the city 75 per cent. The night sessions of the court are lighted by antiquated oil lamps, and to a progressive citizen the stand taken by the court verges upon lunacy.

W. D. Fenton and Judge O'Day, of Portland, will address the democratic convention in this city on Saturday, April 7th.

The populists are in hot water. The members have commenced to desert. The manipulation of the convention at Oregon City by the east aside hacks of the old parties was not satisfactory to the honest members who were attempting actual reform. The convention very forcibly demonstrated to the populists of this county that redress would have to be obtained through some party other than the one to which they belong.

The fine weather of the past few days has made a wonderful change in the looks of this city. The council has ordered the streets cleared of mud and the citizens are baring the year's accumulations of old boots and garbage. The smell is rather loud at present, but it will last but a few days longer.

With the rains went all talk of hard times. The merchants are opening up large stocks of spring goods, and it is hard to find men unemployed. The farmers are so busy that they have but little time to read. The only people complaining and the only ones out of a job are the populists. They are rather of the opinion that they would not work if they could.

If it costs \$2 for labor to produce a certain manufactured article in foreign countries, while it costs \$4 to produce the same article in this country, then we favor a tariff of \$2 on that article in order to equalize the difference in wages. Governor, now U. S. Senator, Hill. This is the republican doctrine announced in the Minneapolis platform, yet democrat-Senator Hill, though he acknowledged it to be his convictions, continues to vote with the party that declares protection unconstitutional and a fraud.

A silly story is retailed on the streets by populists that a "truth seeker" was hipped down in the republican club last meeting. The story is out of whole cloth and the only coloring it has, is that a gentleman from the audience at the close of his address asked Mr. Barrett a question, indeed perhaps, several. Some one in the audience called out to him to take the stand. This he did not do, but remained dumb for the rest of the evening. Hoped, forsooth!

SOME ASSUMPTIONS NOTED.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT: I see in the Hillsboro Democrat a reply to my views on the money problem, by Mr. Luce, and I propose in a few lines to point out some of the fallacies in his voluminous failure.

From the vast amount of evidence the gentleman brings to his aid, I conclude that he must regard it as impregnable. He quotes Encyclopedia Britannica, Re's Encyclopedia, also Henry Clay and Benjamin Franklin, and Nor Jesus Christ, but the man just behind him, with several others, to prove that gold and silver money does not possess a bullion value. Then he turns around and says that my U. S. \$20 gold piece will not pay my \$20 debt in England, from the fact that when I send it out on its mission and it reaches the line of the United States territory it there takes a change into bullion, and is not money any longer. But he virtually admits that it goes on (without value) and satisfies my debt there, and leaves the stamp (this money) in the United States. "pooh, consistency, thou art a jewel." The next weighty argument that he brings forward is, that brains must be cheap about Cornelius. Well, now, I think they are not cheaper than a money would be which part from its composition and value simply by being shifted around from place to place—money in one place, something else in another. Now in regard to the remark I made at the outset (which was this) that no enactment of law can change 35 pounds of wheat into a bushel, I had reference to a 60-pound bushel, but as Mr. Luce takes exception to it, and says that 30 or 40 or 50 pounds might be a bushel, I might be mistaken. If I am, I hope the people will make due allowance since I have no catechism to refer to. What I said in the start I say again, that at the present time no enactment of law can change 412 grains of silver into a dollar's value, unless it is aided and supported by gold or is surrounded by those circumstances that would lend to its conversion into the value of a gold dollar, as gold is the measure of all values, not stamped paper. Such institutions, for money as paper, might answer in times when circumstances required large infusions of a circulating medium. But at the present time there is no call for it. Now Mr. Luce, I gather from the gist of your argument that you are in favor of a law to create paper a legal tender, and in value equal with gold; but we could not agree on that, for the reason that I don't believe the law ever created any values, or anything else. Please consult your catechism and see if I am wrong. Now in regard to the remainder of your reply about a dollar's worth of wheat not being worth a dollar, I shall have to pass over for this time.

In conclusion please allow me to ask which one of the old sore headed parties did you desert, and under whose leadership did you arrive at the conclusions you entertain now? Or was it by the accident of your having come in possession of one of those catechisms, that you became convinced by its teachings. Now Mr. Luce, since I did not mean to challenge or invite any discussion on this subject, please let us abandon further pursuit. My business is farming, and all my time is engaged in that. And since there are experts looking after the financial policy of this nation, I will refer the whole matter over to them, believing they are fully able to maintain any position they may occupy in the premises.

Yours truly,

W. H. LUCE.

GOV. McKINLEY IN ST. PAUL.

Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, on Wednesday last was in St. Paul. In the evening he made a speech on political topics in which he said he had reviewed the Wilson bill and had found nothing but irritation and aggravation to the great industries of the country, no interest gaining by it. Continuing, he said:

"It is true that sugar, an article of prime necessity and which the law of 1890 made free to the people, has been tariffed at from 1 to 1.4-10 cents per pound, every cent of which will be paid by the consumers of the United States. But doubtless in compensation for this added burden of upwards of \$30,000,000 and in default of it, they lowered the tariff on tobacco and have extended the bonded period for the warehouses of whiskey, giving to the distillers eight years in which to pay the tax. They have restored the tariff on coal but in fairness they should be credited with having taken the tariff off diamonds. I am not here to discuss rates or schedules. They are subject to change up or down as new conditions require; but my insistence is that these changes must ever be governed by the protective principle. Rates may be, should be and will be amended as time, new processes of manufacture and changes of commercial conditions require."

In closing the governor said a general election was never before so much desired as now and never so much needed. The altogether too common idea that there is in fact little difference between the two parties and that the country will prosper equally whoever may be in power, has been completely exploded by one year's trial of the democratic party. The conclusion was:

"May we not hope that the spirit of justice and patriotism which animated you in the critical days of the past, when the people of the North-

Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

west led the hosts of freedom in the great contest with the slave power, may still inspire you to even mightier efforts in behalf of the fundamental principles of our government and of our industrial independence and prosperity.

Pastor Hare has heretofore had as little to do with Governor Penneyer as possible. He has not endorsed his politics or administration to any alarming extent. One of our Hillsboro republican clergymen taking of the matter hardly knows how to reconcile their present relations. He recited how Penneyer claims that the democratic party has left him, that his views are unchanged. Mr. Hare makes the same claim. It is the republican party that has gone astray and not Mr. Hare. Then how is it? Considering the old parties were so far apart a few years ago, taking Governor Penneyer's and Hon. Hare's speeches for it, how can those two men stand side by side now as they travel in the middle of the road?

The Argus has appeared and is non-partisan. It is like the paper, no opportunity is lost to stab republicans, or to praise the ideas of the opposition. Republicans would much prefer an open opponent, but then in such matters they cannot have their choice.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

The latest phases of the Nicaragua canal scheme are outlined in the following news paragraph, date, Washington, March 28th:

"The senate committee on foreign relations has under consideration a bill looking to a reorganization of the Nicaragua Canal Company, and friends of the enterprise in the senate are very hopeful of securing a favorable report at an early day. A subcommittee to consider the details of the question and prepare a report, it is understood, submitted to a report to the full committee to-day, recommending the adoption of Senator Morgan's bill, with some amendments. This bill provides for a reorganization of the canal company, with 1,000,000 shares at \$100 each for the issuance of bonds, the payment of which will be guaranteed by the national treasury; for the cancellation of the stock of the old company; and prescribes the method of procedure under the reorganization act. It is not supposed the bill will go through the committee without opposition. However, there is thought to be some majority for the bill in the committee, and there is little doubt the bill will go on the calendar with a favorable report. Friends of the bill assert a scheme for building a canal across the Isthmus, under the auspices of the United States, has made material progress in public estimation within the past few years. Attention is called to the fact by a member of the committee, that the president had changed from his attitude of hostility, which he occupied nine years ago, to one of open advocacy, and that the legislatures of the various states and chambers of commerce of several large cities have memorialized congress, advocating the building of the canal by the government or with its support. It is also asserted that the house committee, which originally opposed the measure, has changed in sentiment, and is now in a fair way to report a bill similar to the Morgan bill."

Our Consumption of Wool.

The total supply of raw wool for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, was about 532,000,000 pounds in addition to the importation of about \$35,000,000 worth of imported cloth at the foreign value. It is estimated that the wool required to produce these goods was over three pounds of unwashed wool per dollar's worth of goods. This would therefore make a total consumption by the American people of nearly 450,000,000 of raw wool, equal to about 27 per cent. of the world's supply. As the American people are only 5 per cent. of the world's population, and as they use 27 per cent. of the world's production of wool, the per capita consumption is 91 pounds, which is the largest by any nation in the world. It is therefore not surprising that foreigners are jubilant over the prospect of being able to secure a greater share of the United States market, which advocates of the Wilson bill declare will be the result of its becoming a law, depriving the American producer of just so much of the American market as this bill proposes to give to the foreigner; for whatever additional employment is thus given to the foreigner, to that extent is the amount of work for our own people lessened.—Economist.

"The people of this vicinity insist on having Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and do not want any other." says John V. Bishop, of Portland Mills, Ind. That is right. They know it to be superior to any other for colds and as a preventive and cure for croup, and why should they not insist on having it? Fifty-cent bottles for sale by the Hillsboro Pharmacy.

NOW IS THE TIME!

If you want to buy a piece of land in a good location the undersigned has for sale 300 acres in 5 and 10-acre tracts in A. H. Johnson's First Addition, located 1-2 mile northwest of

REEDVILLE,

along the county road to Butler's Mill. One-half mile to Station, Postoffice and Schoolhouse. Reedville is nicely located 12 miles from Portland on the S. P. R. R., 5 miles east of Hillsboro. Terms: 1-2 cash; balance in 3 years. All those lots have 40-foot road in front.

HANS RASMUSEN,
Agent, Reedville, Oregon.

CITY DRUG STORE

Main Street, Bet. Second and Third.

Drugs, Patent Medicines, School Supplies, Etc.

My stock in this line is as complete as can be found outside the city of Portland. I make a specialty in this line and carry the very freshest goods.

Your school supplies can be procured here, such as books, pens, pencils, ink, writing tablets, slates, and in fact quite everything coming under this head.

Soaps, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Prescriptions

In this line you will find a complete and varied assortment to select from, where you can count with the assurance that the goods you get are fresh.

As to perfumery, our stock is first-class and complete. We make this line a specialty. We will compound prescriptions at any hour of the day or night.

W. E. BROCK, Prop'r.,

HILLSBORO, OREGON.

THE LEADING DRUG HOUSE

HILLSBORO PHARMACY

Careful supervision by experienced physicians! Accurate dispensing by competent and painstaking pharmacists!

The Hillsboro Pharmacy orders its drugs from the most reliable manufacturers only, and is thoroughly supplied with every requisite necessary for properly conducting a first-class prescription business. The proprietors are ever watching the science of medicine and pharmacy advance. Being possessed of peculiar advantages in purchasing its supplies, owing to its business rule of taking trade discounts for cash from the best houses, the retail prices are consequently lower than those of most dispensing drug stores.

All the leading articles of DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, including the FINEST PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, SPONGES, ETC., are on display. A large and excellent assortment of SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES is also on hand.

PATENT MEDICINES of all popular kinds always in stock.

The finest WINES and LIQUORS supplied in cases of sickness on prescription.

THE HILLSBORO PHARMACY,

Union Block, Hillsboro, Oregon.

CARSTENS BROS., Proprietors.

HILLSBORO SASH AND DOOR CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SASH, DOORS AND MOULDINGS

A Full Line of standard sizes and patterns of sash, doors mouldings and brackets constantly in stock.

Special Design of Builders' goods made to order on short notice.

Lumber Yard. In connection with the sash and door factory a lumber yard will be kept constantly stocked with rough and dressed lumber of all kinds. Builders are invited to place their orders with us.

Office at the factory, west of the railroad station, Hillsboro, Oregon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution, decree and order of the state of Oregon, for Washington County, do hereby return to the County Court of said county, on the 27th day of February, 1904, in favor of Isaac Barker plaintiff, and against Charles George defendant, for the sum of \$12.00 U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, from the 27th day of November, 1903, and for the further sum of \$15.75 costs, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, decree and order of said court, I have levied and order of sale, I will on Monday the 23 day of April, 1904, at the south door of the court house in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to-wit:

All of said defendant's interest in lots No. one and three of block No. four of Simmons' addition to the City of Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, and the building situate thereon, to satisfy the foregoing indebtedness and sums, and for the costs and expenses of said sale. Said property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon.

Witness my hand this 23rd day of February, 1904.

H. P. FORD,
Sheriff of Washington County, Or.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution, decree and order of the state of Oregon, for Washington County, do hereby return to the County Court of said county, on the 27th day of February, 1904, in favor of H. H. Walker and against J. W. Mosley and Charles Mosley, for the sum of \$177.35 U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, from the 15th day of December, 1903, and for the further sum of \$2.50 costs, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, decree and order of said court, I have levied and order of sale, I will on Monday the 23 day of April, 1904, at the south door of the court house in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to-wit:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the donation and plat of W. Simmons' addition to the City of Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, and the building situate thereon, to satisfy the foregoing indebtedness and sums, and for the costs and expenses of said sale. Said property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon.

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TERMS OF SALE: