

Independent and Oregonian  
ONE YEAR FOR  
Two Dollars.

# Hillsboro Independent.

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Vol. XXI.

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1894.

No. 49.

## GENERAL DIRECTORY.

**STATE OFFICERS.**  
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Secretary of State..... Geo. W. McBride  
Treasurer..... Frank McMillan  
Supr. Public Instruction..... E. B. McElroy  
State Printer..... Frank G. Baker  
Supreme Court..... W. P. Lord  
Justice..... J. A. Moore  
Judge Fifth District..... T. A. McBride  
Attorney Fifth District..... W. A. Barrett

**COUNTY OFFICERS.**  
Judge..... H. Randall  
Commissioners..... D. E. Hanson  
Clerk..... T. G. Todd  
Sheriff..... H. B. Goodin  
Recorder..... W. M. Foster  
Treasurer..... Wm. Pointer  
Assessor..... C. E. Deichman  
School Superintendent..... H. Stanley  
Surveyor..... C. H. Hall  
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J. C. Haro, Pres.  
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N. A. Barrett, J. Bailey,  
J. E. Adkins,  
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D. W. Dobbin,  
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**POST OFFICE INFORMATION.**  
The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:  
Glencoe, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Hill, at 11:20 a. m.  
Going South, 5:30 a. m.  
Going to Portland and way-offices, 6:35 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 Fugate, Receiver

**CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.**  
K. of F.  
PHOENIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. OF F., meets in Odd Fellows Hall on Monday evening of each week. 8 o'clock. Brotherly love to lodge meetings.  
W. LOHMAN, K. of F. & S.  
MONTICELLO LODGE, NO. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock in L. O. O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome.  
E. DEICHMAN, N. G.  
J. I. KNIGHT, Sec'y.  
W. H. WARDEN, Treas'r.

A. F. and A. M.  
TUALITY LODGE, NO. 4, A. F. & A. M., meets every Saturday night on or after full moon of each month.  
H. CRANDALL, Sec'y.  
J. E. ADKINS, Master.

A. O. U. W.  
COURT TUAIGI, NO. 794, A. O. U. W., meets every Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows Hall at 8 o'clock.  
J. E. ADKINS, Sec'y.  
W. W. MCNEIL, Treas'r.

A. O. U. W.  
HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W., meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening in the hall at 8 o'clock.  
J. E. ADKINS, Sec'y.  
W. E. HANCOCK, Treas'r.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT NO. 24, I. O. O. F., meets on second and fourth Fridays of each month.  
S. H. HANCOCK, Sec'y.  
P. H. BAUGHMAN, Treas'r.

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 HUMPHREYS, Sec'y.  
MRS. MARY HUMPHREYS, Treas'r.

P. of H.  
HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month.  
H. H. SCHNEIDER, Master.  
ANNE INGRAM, Sec'y.

V. P. S. C. R.  
MEETS every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. You are cordially invited to attend its meetings.  
A. G. LUCAS, Pres.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BROTHERLY LODGE NO. 1, I. O. O. F., meets in the hall at 8 o'clock every Sunday afternoon. All are invited to come and join. Request the children.  
MYRTLE REYNOLD, C. T.  
RAY HUNT, Secretary.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 17, I. O. O. F., meets in the hall at 8 o'clock every Saturday evening. All are invited to come and join. Request the children.  
MYRTLE REYNOLD, C. T.  
RAY HUNT, Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Main and Fifth streets. Preaching every Sabbath, morning and evening. Sub. bath school at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday at 6:30 p. m.

FIRST Christian Church, Harry Watkins, pastor. Services and Fifth. Preaching Second and Fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 6:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday, 7:30 p. 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 Thursday evening. Leaders' and Steward's meeting the second Tuesday evening of each month.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Services 1st and 3rd Sunday evenings in each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Rev. H. B. Pratt, pastor. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening of each week.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Sunday School at 10 a. m.; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

CYRILLUS CHURCH.—Services first and third Sunday at 7 p. m.; second and fourth Sunday at 11 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 Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Preaching at Glencoe on first and third Sunday of each month at 11 a. m.

D. S. WIGGINS, Pastor.

HILLSBORO READING ROOM, Sec. and street, 12-14 p. m. Sundays, from 12 m. to 5 p. m.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**C. E. KINT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, PORTLAND, OREGON.**  
Room: No. 3, Portland Marine Bank Building, Second and Washington Streets.  
W. H. BARRETT, C. E. ADAMS, BARRETT & ADAMS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, HILLSBORO, OREGON.  
Office: Central Block, Rooms 6 and 7.

**H. B. HUSTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, HILLSBORO, OREGON.**  
Office: Room No. 8, Union Block.

**THOMAS H. TONGUE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HILLSBORO, OREGON.**  
Office: Morgan Block.

**WILKES BROS. ABSTRACTORS AND SURVEYORS, HILLSBORO, OREGON.**  
Agents for the Lock Type Writer. Two doors south of Postoffice.

**J. W. HERRILL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HILLSBORO, OREGON.**  
Office: over Green's Grocery Store, on Main street.

**THOMAS D. HUMPHREYS, CONVEYANCING AND ABSTRACTING OF TITLES, HILLSBORO, OREGON.**  
Legal papers drawn and Loans on Real Estate negotiated. Business attended to with promptness and dispatch.  
Office: Main Street, opposite the Court House.

**R. NIXON, DENTIST, FOREST GROVE, OREGON.**  
In now making teeth for \$5.00 and \$7.50 per set; best of material and workmanship. Will compare with sets costing \$25. Teeth extracted without pain. Fillings at lowest prices. All work warranted.  
Office: three doors north of Brick store. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

**A. L. STODOL, DEPUTY COUNTY SURVEYOR, HILLSBORO, OREGON.**  
Office: with J. C. Hall, County Surveyor, at the Court House.

**WM. BENSON, PRACTICAL MACHINIST, HILLSBORO, OREGON.**  
All kinds of repairing on Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Work, Threshing Machines, Mowers, Feed Cutters, Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Wringers, Pumps, Hoists, Saws, grinders, Gears and Locks, anything, Saws grinders and all; and have a large number of second-hand engines and tools for sale. All work warranted.

**D. A. BAILEY, M. D., J. E. BARTLEY, M. D., DRS. F. A. & F. J. BAILEY, PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS, HILLSBORO, OREGON.**  
Office: in Pharmacy, Union Block. Calls attended to, night or day. Residence, S. W. Cor. Base Line and Second streets.

**J. P. TANNIESE, M. D., S. P. R. SURGEON, HILLSBORO, OREGON.**  
Office and Residence: corner Third and Main streets. Office hours, 9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone to residence from block & Bell Drugstore at all hours. All calls promptly attended, night or day.

**S. T. LINNATER, M. D. M., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, HILLSBORO, OREGON.**  
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.

**W. D. WOOD, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, HILLSBORO, OREGON.**  
Office: in Chinatown Row. Residence: corner First and Main streets.

**W. H. RUCKER, REAL ESTATE AGENT AND MONEY LOANER, HILLSBORO, OREGON.**  
OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC. Loans in large or small amounts, and will exchange lands in the country for town or city property in fact, if you have anything to exchange, in any locality, ask me.

**WAGON AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOP.**  
I am fully prepared to build or repair any kind of Vehicle, Land Rollers, Harrows, Plows and Farm Machinery.  
Bring me anything in the WOOD WORK line and I will give you satisfaction. Shop on Third street, near Main.  
Prices to Suit the Times.  
L. W. ROUSE, HILLSBORO, OREGON.

**BETTER THAN PILLS**  
Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into tea.

**HEALTHY Fruit Trees!**  
First-Class Nursery Stock  
—AT—  
HARD TIMES PRICES.

Prime trees two years old, \$3.00 per 100. Other fruit trees in proportion. Cherry, Plum, Apple, Pear, other general stock.

**W. PORTER.**  
Two miles northeast of Forest Grove.

**REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.**  
The following platform was, on motion of Rufus Mallory, unanimously adopted at the Republican State Convention, in Portland, last Wednesday:

1. The representatives of the republicans of the state of Oregon, in convention assembled, call attention to conditions of industry and business through the country as proof of the necessity of returning to the policy of the republican party under which there was general prosperity during 30 years.

2. We reaffirm the principles of the republican national platform of 1892, and assert that the results that have followed the change decreed by the elections of that year have justified our protest against the national policy announced by the democratic party.

3. We affirm that a policy of consistent protection is necessary for advancement and conservation of our industrial interests, for assurance to labor of steady employment and adequate wages, for promotion and maintenance of prosperity, local and general. We point to the past, and to the contrast furnished by the present, in support of this claim, and we condemn the democratic tariff programme, as highly injurious to the productive and industrial interests of the country, and in particular as hurtful to those of our own state. We denounce the action of the democratic party in congress for its discrimination against producers in our fields, forests and mines and in favor of particular classes of manufacturers, chiefly of the East, and of special interests in the South.

4. We reaffirm the doctrine of the republican party in relation to money as stated in its national platform of 1892, particularly as follows, to-wit: "The American people, from tradition and interests, favor bimetalism, and the republican party demands the uses of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other." We commend the efforts made by the government hitherto, to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure parity of value between gold and silver throughout the world, and call upon it to renew and continue such efforts.

5. The construction of the Nicaragua canal is of the highest importance to the American people, both as a measure of national defense and to build up and maintain American commerce. It is moreover of special importance to our Pacific states, and we favor its construction as speedily as possible by the government of the United States.

6. We demand the enactment of rigid restrictions on foreign immigration both for protection of our country against illiterate and vicious classes from foreign lands, and for protection of our labor and preservation to our own people of the remainder of our national domain; and to these ends we call for a suitable capitation tax upon all immigrants.

7. In our state affairs we demand closest scrutiny and economy in expenditures. We condemn the prodigality and excess of past legislatures, and call upon the next legislative assembly to keep all appropriations within limits of the most economical administration consistent with efficiency. The officers of the administrative departments of the state have become too expensive, and their expenses must be reduced. When the constitution fixes the salary, only the constitutional salary should be paid, without additional emoluments. The practice of employing unnecessary clerks and of paying fees in excess of just payment for services rendered or rendered, has become an abuse that must be cut off, and we pledge the republican party to prosecute and accomplish of this reform. District attorneys and other officials should be paid fixed salaries, since payment of fees encourages litigation and entails upon the taxpayers heavy and needless expense.

8. We commend the policy of the republican party in relation to the internal improvements, and in particular in opening our waterways to commerce and we denounce the illiberality of the democratic party in these important matters.

9. Experience in our fisheries has shown that to prevent wholesale destruction of fish, all fish-traps, fish-wheels and fish-seines, and all other gear now in use except the gill net, should be abolished.

10. That it is the sense of this convention, that the coming session of the legislature should pass an act providing for the payment of all taxes at two different times—one-half in the spring and the other half in the fall, optional with the taxpayer to pay all in the spring in one payment if he so desires.

**How She Said Yes.**  
A Lancashire lady has been relating a rather pretty story about a factory girl's way of answering a marriage proposal made to her. The young woman could not write or read writing, and one day, says the lady, she brought a letter to me to read it to her. It contained an offer of marriage. I happened to know that the writer was a deserving young artisan, so I said to her: Now you must consider this matter very seriously, and if you like to come to me when you have made up your mind, I will write a reply for you." A day or two afterwards I met the girl again, and asked her if she wanted me to answer the letter for her. "Oh, that is all right," said the girl, looking radiant and pleased. "I've settled it; I answered it myself." "Why, how did you do it?" I asked. And then she told me that she could make a capital "I," and that she stuck on the paper a piece of wool after it for the "quint" "wool." Surely one of the quaintest acceptances of an offer of marriage ever penned.—Yorkshire Post.

Three venturesome men have started up the Columbia river in an 18-foot gas engine propelled launch. Their purpose is to ascend the Columbia to Snake river, thence up Snake river to Salmon, thence up Salmon to some place gold mines of which they know.

**ROYAL INTERMARRIAGES.**  
An Object Lesson for Science Among the Sovereigns of Europe.

The royal wedding that takes place at Coburg today will be celebrated with extraordinary splendor. The queen of England, the German emperor, the prince of Wales, the czar, with a host of minor royal and princely personages, attend the festivities in honor of the marriage of the grand duke of Hesse and the Princess Victoria, of Coburg. The groom, the Grand Duke Ernest Louis, is a grandson of the English queen, a young man of 25, who two years ago succeeded his father on throne of one of the minor German states, which has a population of about 1,000,000. He is a cousin of the czar, as well as of the German emperor. The bride is Princess Victoria Melita—her second name was given her because she was born on the island of Malta. She is the second daughter of the queen's second son, the reigning duke of Coburg-Gotha, better known under the title of Duke of Edinburgh. This son of the English queen is a brother-in-law of the czar and an uncle of the German emperor, as well as of his new son-in-law, the grand duke of Hesse.

While this marriage is a "social event" of the first magnitude it can not be said to have any political importance. The grand duchy of Hesse and the united duchies of Coburg and Gotha are insignificant states, and can not in any conceivable contingency exercise an important influence upon the affairs of the European continent. Yet this marriage is made noteworthy by a circumstance to which little attention seems to be paid.

The groom and bride are first cousins, the former being a son of Queen Victoria's daughter, the late Princess Alice, and the latter a daughter of one of the queen's younger sons. But this is not the first time that two grandchildren of the British sovereign have been united in marriage. A sister of the grand duke is the wife of Prince Henry, of Prussia, the younger brother of the German emperor. Marriages between relatives in the queen's family have been frequent. Queen Victoria herself was married to Prince Albert, of Coburg, who was her first cousin. Between the royal houses of England and Prussia there were several intermarriages during the last as well as during the present century. A blood relationship existed between Queen Victoria, the princess royal, and her husband, Prince Frederick William, of Prussia, who, during a short period of three months, reigned as the Emperor Frederick. The present German emperor, a grandson of the queen, is married to a granddaughter of a half sister of Queen Victoria. His brother and his brother's wife are first cousins. A sister to the Emperor, the Princess Sophia, is married to the Crown prince of Greece. She and her husband are both descendants of the Russian czar, Paul, and of the Prussian king, Frederick William III. A blood relationship also exists between Queen Victoria's third son, the duke of Connaught, and his wife, a Prussian princess.

If the popular prejudice against the intermarriages of relatives has any solid foundation in actual experience or in the result of scientific observation the frequent unions between royal kindred augur ill for the future of these families. They can not expect to maintain their splendid and powerful positions without performing the duties connected therewith in an acceptable manner. Physical or mental deterioration would hasten the inevitable changes in forms of government. But these intermarriages are not purely a matter of choice. Customs, traditions and laws deny to royal personages that freedom in marital choice which people of less pretentious stations enjoy. The queen of England, who has long been known as an indefatigable matchmaker for her numerous relatives, has recognized the necessity of departing from the rules and usages to which her predecessors of the Hanoverian line adhered. Preceding the unpopularity of the intermarriages with German dynasties she sought for her eldest son the hand of a Danish princess, while her son married the only daughter of the late czar. By the latter marriage, for the first time since the introduction of the Protestant succession in Great Britain, a princess not of the Protestant faith by marriage became a member of the royal house. Quite recently a step was taken by the royal family that would have astonished even the English statesman, who in the early part of the present century promoted Catholic emancipation. The eldest daughter of the queen's second son—an older sister of the bride of today—was married to the Catholic prince of Roumania. That marriage took place before the duke of Edinburgh succeeded his uncle in Coburg-Gotha. As it was a violation of the spirit, if not of the letter of the Protestant succession laws the wedding was

celebrated on the continent, and before the marriage was solemnized the Princess Maria, of Edinburgh, renounced any right to the British crown that in the order of succession might develop upon her or her descendants. In other respects, also, Queen Victoria departed from the customs of her family. One of her daughters, the Princess Louise, and her granddaughter, Princess Louise of Wales, are married to sons of noble Scotch families. The husband of the queen's youngest daughter, Princess Beatrice, is a continental nobleman, and her daughter-in-law, the duchess of York, who in the not remote future may become queen, before her marriage was also outside of the pale of royal or semi royal personages. But prejudice and custom still strongly hedge English royalty, and the departures from former usages must be regarded as exceptional. The restrictions upon the marriages in the reigning houses of the continent are even severer than those in the family of the English sovereign. These frequent royal intermarriages, therefore, must be regarded as the consequence of the unnatural and arbitrary limitations in the choice of consorts to which the members of reigning families are subjected.—Buffalo Courier.

**ATKINSON AND FINANCE.**  
Edward Atkinson recently addressed a body of business men in New York on the financial situation. In his preface he practically endorsed the views of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, who declared that the South was suffering from positive ignorance on financial subjects.

Farm mortgages and the income tax were Mr. Atkinson's chief topics. He found these facts in the special report on farm mortgages in the census of 1890:

1. Nearly \$16,000,000,000 is invested in farms, stock and equipment in the United States.

2. Not half of the 4,500,000 farms are mortgaged at all.

3. Such as are mortgaged are in the aggregate mortgaged for less than half their value.

4. More than one-half the mortgages are owned in the same state in which the lien lies.

5. The total amount of farm mortgages is less than \$1,300,000,000, while the value of the farms themselves is more than \$13,000,000,000.

6. The mortgage debt on real estate in New York county and 11 of the populous adjacent counties in this state and New Jersey is more than one-half as much as the mortgage debt of the entire West (from Ohio westward), cities, farms and all, and is 21 1/2 per cent, or more than one-fifth of the whole mortgage indebtedness of the United States.

Mr. Atkinson concluded that the farmers of the West are really, as a class, a creditor class rather than a debtor class, and he asked: "Are they going to run the risk of the fluctuation of a silver standard? Not much. For myself I feel very confident that the end of the cheap money delusion has come. The farmers of the great Mississippi valley now control this nation. They hold the balance of power. They are, as I demonstrated, creditors far more than debtors, even in respect to their money obligations; yet more because of the time which must elapse between their preparing the soil and planting their crops and the date of harvest. They are slow but sure in their conclusion, then prompt and decisive in their action. I am as confident that they will now sustain the veto of President Cleveland and stamp out the cheap money craze as I was in 1874, when most of my friends were doubtful that the West would support General Grant in his veto message, and would stand up to the greenback craze, as they did."

Mr. Atkinson then came down to the proposition for an income tax, and declared:

"Such a tax can only be proposed by those who have the impression that the stock in miscellaneous corporations is mainly in the hands of a few rich men. No error could be more complete. Stock in national banks is largely held by savings banks, to which are entrusted the savings of the poor. Stock in factory corporations, to my own personal knowledge, is very widely distributed and there is a constant tendency to the increase of the number of small holders. At every point we come to elements of justice and inequality of the burden of an income tax, to the end that it can only be justified as an ultimate resort in the case of war."

While Supervisor Grimes and John Hogan were engaged in blasting a point of rocks on the new Looking Glass road on J. H. Martin's place in Civil Bend, a few days ago, they discovered what promises to be a valuable quartz ledge. Mr. Hogan is a prospector and miner of many years experience, and firmly believes the rock to be very rich in gold and silver.—Roseburg Review.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**  
Most Perfect Made.

**THE TALE OF A TAILOR.**  
The Free Trade Times have Nearly Cooked His Goose.

I was in Pennsylvania last week and had occasion to visit Germantown. That used to be one of the busiest sections of the country. It is full of factories, which used to be all running full time, and many of them overtime, in 1892. But the fear of free trade played havoc with Germantown, its stores and its wage earners. Thousands of hands have been idle or working only on part time, and many of them have not had a dollar to spend in a store for months, being dependent on relief societies and soup house organizations for their very existence.

While in Germantown I met a friend and asked him "How things were?" He used to have a fine position in a factory, and I was astonished to hear him say:

"Times have been very bad with me. I lost my job at the factory, because it closed down, and I have been trying to keep up the payments on our nice home for my wife and children by working as a bill collector. There has been plenty of business in that line, but it is hard work to make shoe leather, because the people have no money to pay their bills."

"I am indeed sorry to hear this," was my reply, "but is there no chance of your factory resuming?"

"I don't like to think when that will be," said my friend the new bill collector. "I would rather think of the troubles of other people than my own."

"Are the people here in distress and trouble with all these factories, emblems of industry, around us?" I asked.

"Yes," he said, "they are emblems of idleness now. I have just let a sad case. Let me tell you about it."

"Certainly," I said. "Try a good domestic cigar." He lighted up and began:

"A few years ago a humble tailor came to Germantown. He had a few hundred dollars saved up and rented a room in the mill district where he could do work and take odd jobs of repairing. He had an industrious wife who assisted him and they got along nicely, adding to their savings."

"Finally he had his window enlarged and bought a few portions of pieces of cloth at a time, with the necessary trimmings, and paid cash for his purchases. He did well and was able to buy a whole piece of cloth from the manufacturer, and, as his custom increased, he bought several pieces at the same time. His trade was among the mill hands, he gave them good satisfaction and had quite a nice little business, becoming more and more prosperous every year, and always paying promptly for all his purchases."

"After the panic last summer, he became somewhat slow in his payments, to such an extent that the cloth house has at last sent me to collect their bill and to seek information as to the cause of his falling behind."

"He explained that some of the mill operators in the district in which he was located were his customers; they had ordered suits of cloths to be made, the mills had shut down, they were thrown out of employment and were unable to take the clothes they had ordered. They asked him to carry the garments for them until the mills started up and their circumstances became brighter."

"The cloth and tramping that he had purchased were hanging in his store in the shape of suits of cloths that had been made up for bona fide orders; his customers had been unable to take the clothes; he was without payment for them; therefore, he was cramped for means to meet his obligations to the cloth house. That is about the whole story in a few words, and it illustrates the condition of many thousands of others similarly situated, many of whom I am now forced into contact with through my new business as bill collector."

"It is a hard case, indeed," I said. "It shows how the loss of work affects the manufacturer in the round of trade, a condition that will be worse instead of better if the Wilson bill becomes a law and allow large foreign importations to come into our market. Our manufacturers must make less goods and our men must work less. Free trade must always cook the tailor's goose."

B. THURKIN.

The governors of Oregon have been: John Whiteaker, from 1859 to 1862; Addison C. Gibbs, 1862 to 1866; George L. Woods, 1866 to 1870; La Fayette F. Grover, 1870 to 1877; S. F. Chadwick, 1877 to 1878; W. W. Thayer, 1878 to 1882; Zenas F. Moody, 1882 to 1886; Sylvester Penney, 1886 to 1891, two terms.

The two Albany boys who assaulted a Chinaman and then skipped to California have returned. Their mothers put up \$50 bonds each to keep the young rogues out of prison.

**Extraordinary!**  
The regular subscription price of THE Independent is \$1.50  
And the regular subscription price of THE WEEKLY Oregonian is \$1.50.  
Any one subscribing for THE Independent and paying one year in advance can get both THE Independent and WEEKLY Oregonian one year for \$2.00

All old subscribers paying their subscriptions for one year in advance will be entitled to the same offer.

**HILLSBORO PUBLISHING COMPANY**

**Scrofula Cured. Diabetes Cured!**  
Twenty-seven Years.  
Suffered all the time and sores constantly breaking out—Sore Eleven Bottles of Dr. Grant's Sarsaparilla and Grape Root and Felted a Cure.

Dear Sir: Ever since my eleventh year I have been sorely afflicted with Scrofula sores breaking out on various parts of my body. The clouds of my soul were the most affected. I have consulted with many physicians, but their medicine did not seem to do me any good. About a year ago I commenced taking Dr. Grant's Sarsaparilla and Grape Root and I felt that the first bottle was doing me good, so I kept on until I had taken eleven bottles, and now I am completely cured and have never felt so well in my life as I do now. It certainly was a cheap doctor bill, as the total cost of the medicine was only \$2.50. I now cordially recommend Dr. Grant's Sarsaparilla as the King of all Purifiers.

With my best wishes for your further recovery, I remain,  
Yours respectfully,  
A. G. STEVENS,  
Rd Lake, Wis.

**Price 50c.; 6 bottles \$2.50.**  
For sale by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

**Has Saved His Life!**  
Marvelous Cure!

HARVEY, OREGON, April 30, '94.  
O. W. R. MED. CO., Portland, Ore.

Dear Sir: About a year ago I was laid up with rheumatism. I was in a terrible state. I could not turn over in bed without assistance. As there was no physician in Harvey I tried various liniments, but they all failed. When my condition was very serious, as the pain seemed to be striking near the heart, your agent came along and I had a bottle of Congo Oil. Having it was ill with rheumatism, he called upon me and brought a bottle of Congo Oil. He commenced rubbing me with it, and in less than five minutes I was relieved; in half an hour I was able to swing my feet out of bed, and one hour I was down stairs. He left the bottle with me and I applied it several times. From that day to this I have not been troubled with rheumatism. I feel that I owe my life to the wonderful oil. All this can be verified by Fred Haines, of Harvey, also the landlord of the hotel and several others. I always carry a bottle of Congo Oil in my grip now.

Yours very truly,  
G. H. NORTON,  
Assayer Burns, Harney Co., Oregon.

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Dear Sir: Ever since my eleventh year I have been sorely afflicted with Scrofula sores breaking out on various parts of my body. The clouds of my soul were the most affected. I have consulted with many physicians, but their medicine did not seem to do me any good. About a year ago I commenced taking Dr. Grant's Sarsaparilla and Grape Root and I felt that the first bottle was doing me good, so I kept on until I had taken eleven bottles, and now I am completely cured and have never felt so well in my life as I do now. It certainly was a cheap doctor bill, as the total cost of the medicine was only \$2.50. I now cordially recommend Dr. Grant's Sarsaparilla as the King of all Purifiers.

With my best wishes for your further recovery, I remain,  
Yours respectfully,  
A. G. STEVENS,  
Rd Lake, Wis.

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HARVEY, OREGON, April 30, '94.  
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