

Numbers 25, 34, 35, 43, 46 Missing

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 Independent and Oregonian
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Vol. XXII.

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1894.

No. 1.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

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 Secretary of State..... Geo. W. McBride
 Treasurer..... Philip Metchen
 State Printer..... E. B. McKinney
 State Auditor..... Frank C. Baker
 Supreme Court..... W. P. Lord
 Judge Fifth District..... T. A. Moore
 Attorney Fifth District..... W. N. Barrett

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 J. P. Tammie
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 Recorder..... G. W. Patterson
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 Auditors of Peace..... J. L. Knight

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:
 Gresham, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 11:20 a. m.
 Going South, 5:45 a. m.
 Going to Portland and way-offices, 5:55 a. m. and 1 p. m.
 For Farmington and Laurel, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10:45 a. m.

OREGON CITY LAND OFFICE.

Robert A. Miller, Register
 Peter Engert, Receiver

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

K. of P.
PHOENIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. O. P. meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening of each week. Reporting brethren welcomed to lodge meetings. W. HARRISON, G. C. W. LORAN, K. of R. & S.

MONTICLOM LODGE, NO. 50. meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome. C. E. DEICHMAN, N. G. J. L. KNIGHT, Sec'y.

A. F. and A. M.
VALLEY LODGE NO. 6, A. F. & A. M. meets every Saturday night on or after full moon of each month. J. E. ADAMS, Master. R. RANDALL, Sec'y.

C. O. F. S.
COURT TALLANTIN NO. 754, A. O. F. meets every Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall at 8 o'clock. W. W. MCKINNEY, 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 KLEMMER, Recorder.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT NO. 26, I. O. O. F. meets on second and fourth Fridays of each month. P. H. BAUGHMAN, Sec'y.

Daughters of Rebekah.
HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO. 34, D. R. meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening of each month. Mrs. MARY JAMER, Sec'y.

P. of H.
HILLSBORO ORANGE, NO. 78. meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month. H. C. HARRIS, Sec'y.

M. E. S. C. E.
MEETS every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. You are cordially invited to attend. G. LUCAS, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON COUNTY ROAD AND CLUB MEETS in Morgan Block every second Thursday of each month at 8 p. m. J. A. H. ROUNDEY, Sec'y.

HILLSBORO JUVENILE TEMPLE. meets in Good Templars' hall at 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon. All are invited to come and see, especially the children. ED. BOWEN, C. T.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 17, I. O. O. F. meets in Good Templars' hall every Saturday evening. All reporting members in good standing are invited to visit with the lodge. H. T. HARRIS, C. T.

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

FIRST Christian Church. Harry Watkins, pastor. Sabbath and Fifth. Preaching second and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday, 7:30 p. m.

M. E. CHURCH. H. B. Edwards, 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 Stewards' 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. L. 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 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor meets Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Preaching at Glencoe on first and third Sunday of each month at 11 a. m.

D. S. WOODWARD, Pastor.
HILLSBORO READING ROOM. Sec. and street, in old Macomber hall, is open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays, from 12 m. to 5 p. m.

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

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R. NIXON,
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 Is 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 the lowest prices. All work warranted.
 Office: Three doors north of Brick Store. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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

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 All kinds of repairing on Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Work, Threshing Machines, Saws, Feed Cutters, Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Grinders, Pumps, Scissors, Saws, and all kinds of machinery. Saws ground and filed; and have a large number of second-hand engines and boilers for sale. All work warranted.

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

J. P. TAMMIE, M. D.,
S. P. R. SURGEON,
 HILLSBORO, OREGON.
 Office and Residence: corner Third and Main Streets. Office hours, 9:30 to 12 p. m., 1 to 5 p. m. Telephone to S. M. 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone to S. M. 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. At all hours. All calls promptly attended night or day.

S. T. LINKLATER, M. B. C. 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 Chemist Row. Residence: corner First and Main streets.

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 OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC. Lands in large or small tracts, and will exchange lands in the country for town or city property; in fact, if you have anything to exchange, in any locality, see 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
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 line and I will give you satisfaction.
 Shop on Third street, near Main.

Prices to Suit the Times.
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Better Than Pills

Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into tea.

The King of Liver Medicines.
 "I have used your Simmons' Liver Bitter and can conscientiously say it is the best of all liver medicines. I consider it a medicine worth its weight in gold. W. JACKSON, Tacoma, Washington."

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being gelatine-coated and oviform in shape, are easy to take, not affected by atmospheric changes, and are very soluble and easily dissolved.

RED CROSS TANSY PILLS
 ARE PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
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(excepting the tonic from their content) safe and sure as a monthly regulator. The most eminent physicians of this age do not hesitate to recommend these pills when they are advised of the formula. Many things might be said of their many virtues, many voluntary testimonials might be published, but this liberty will not be taken. Many grateful ladies have written us letters without even marking them "confidential." We do not solicit testimonials, nor do we care for them, as we cannot use them.

Sold by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

A Sure Cure for Piles.
 Itching Piles are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form as well as Blind Hemorrhoids or Prolapsing, yields at once to Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on the parts affected, absorbs tumors, relieves itching and effects a permanent cure. Sold by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

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

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HILLSBORO PUBLISHING COMPANY

Diabetes Cured!
Has Saved His Life!
Marvelous Cure!
Wonderful Work.
A New Being Created!

Dear Sir: If you could see the writer of this letter and note the wonderful change that has been effected in his case by taking Dr. Grant's Kidney and Liver Cure, you would certainly be astonished. I was a most wretched sufferer for three years, trying all kinds of medicine and getting no relief. The flow of urine was very excessive. I was very constipated and also covered with carbuncles, and felt at war with myself and the world at large; but, thanks to your wonderful medicine, I felt as though I was a new being, and I consider a wonderful cure has been effected in my case.

With my best wishes for your further success, I remain
 Yours respectfully,
 A. McDONALD,
 Ashland, Wis.

For sale by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

Price 50 cents and \$1 per bottle.
 For sale by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

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

Has Saved His Life!
Marvelous Cure!
Wonderful Work.
A New Being Created!

Dear Sir: Ever since my eleven-year I have been sorely afflicted with Scrofula, which has broken out on various parts of my body. The glands of my neck were the most affected. I have consulted with many physicians, but the medicine did not seem to do me any good. About a year ago I commenced taking Dr. Grant's Kidney and Liver Cure, and I felt that the first bottle was doing me good, so I kept on until I had taken eleven bottles, and am now completely cured, and have never felt so well in the last twenty-seven years. It certainly was a cheap doctor bill, as the total cost of the medicine was only \$5.00. I now cordially recommend Dr. Grant's Kidney and Liver Cure as the King of Blood Purifiers.

Yours very truly,
 C. H. NORTON,
 Assayer Bureau, Harney Co., Oregon.

Price 50 cents and \$1 per bottle.
 For sale by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

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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 of 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 developed in congress, as highly injurious to the productive and industrial interests of the country, and in particular as harmful to those of our own state.

4. 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 manufactures, chiefly of the East, and of special interests in the South.

5. 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 as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debasing 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 workmen, 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.

6. 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.

7. 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 of our own people of the remainder of our national domain; and to these ends we call for a suitable capitation tax upon all immigrants.

8. 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 needed must be cut off, and we pledge the republican party to prosecution and accomplishment 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

The Astoria Railroad.
 The latest gossip touching the Astoria railroad reads this way:
 Three railroad Richmonds are now in the field, all anxious to build Astoria a railroad, and if the people of that city do not manage to secure two roads in the shuffle, they ought to call for a new deal. The advocates of each scheme have confidence in it, but none at all in the other schemes.

Judge Brown, who represents the old Astoria Railroad Company, has been in the city for several days, and left for the East last night. He has thoroughly convinced a number of leading citizens that he has the necessary capital behind him to build the road through the Nehalem valley. It is only necessary that the papers embracing the subsidy lands should be approved by a competent abstract man, and the money will be forthcoming at once.

Mr. Baxter, who represents the syndicate proposing to build a road from Goble to Astoria, is not saying anything at present. He is letting the other fellows blow off steam while he "saves wood," and when he is ready to talk what he says will amount to something.

As for the third party known as the Stanton crowd, engineers representing them arrived in Portland Tuesday and went down to Goble, where about was to meet him and take him to Astoria. The object of his visit to "look over the country," or what there is left of it.

Mr. Edwards said his first information as to the interest of the sugar trust in politics had come in the spring of 1892, when it had contributed \$10,000 to the cause of the "anti-snappers" in New York, but he had thought comparatively little of this when he had heard of its further large donations in the fall of that year. His first intimation of Mr. Havemeyer's interest in tariff legislation had been received from an interview with him published in the Brooklyn Eagle as early as January 25 last, in which he said the tariff bill would be looked after when it should reach the senate. Mr. Havemeyer is reported to have said:

"We are not without influence in the senate. We are not impotent there."

Mr. Edwards also said Harper's Weekly, of which ex-Secretary Schurz is editor, had asserted the trust was not without friends in the cabinet and in congress, and said he had obtained his information about the reported meeting of Havemeyer and Senators Brice and Smith at the Arlington hotel in this city from newspaper publications.

With reference to speculation of senators in sugar trust stock, he said it was a matter of common report in New York that four or five senators had engaged in this speculation, but owing to the fact that their dealings came under the close known as privilege, puts and calls, there was no record kept of them, and the fact of their trading would be difficult of proof. He suggested that the Messrs. Havemeyer, John Searies, ex-Representative Lieve, Cord Meyer, K. M. Terrell and Mr. Reed be summoned as men who would be able to throw light on the operations of the sugar trust.

The afternoon session was brought to a sudden halt by the committee demanding that Mr. Edwards give his authority for the statements made in his testimony concerning Secretary Carlisle's interview with the subcommittee of the finance committee and the committee drafting the sugar schedule. This Edwards declined to do. The committee insisting, he asked to be allowed to consult his attorney, Judge Dittenhoefer, who was in the city. The request was granted, and the committee took a recess, while Mr. Edwards went in search of his lawyer.

Mr. Edwards returned to the committee-room after an absence of an hour, accompanied by Judge Dittenhoefer. After a brief conference the committee decided to postpone further consideration of the question of excusing Edwards from divulging his authority for certain of his statements until 10 o'clock the next day, to allow Judge Dittenhoefer to consult authorities bearing on the case.

John Shriver, the Washington correspondent of the New York Mail and Express, was examined in regard to a dispatch which appeared in his paper May 19, stating an interview between United States senators and members of the sugar trust, which was held in a parlor of the Arlington hotel, had been overheard by a wire manufacturer who occupied an adjoining room. Shriver was asked the name of his authority, and also the name of the wire manufacturer mentioned. Shriver said the story had been given him by a congressman, but he declined to give his name, or the name of the wire manufacturer. His reasons were that the congressman, while he gave him the story for publication, did not wish to be brought into the scandal or be called upon to testify, and that he made the witness promise not to reveal his name. Shriver said the wire manufacturer, on the morning after the conference, met the congressman and seemed in a good state of mind. He slapped his hands later the weaver's wife remarked that the new lodgers were very quiet. She had not met either of them going in or out of the house.

"I will go up and call upon them. Possibly they are ill," said her husband.

He went to the garret. The door was locked. After persistent application, he succeeded in getting into the room, and found the man and his wife without food or drink, literally starving to death. The child was wrapped in the only blanket they owned, and some crusts of bread were within its reach.

The weaver shouted to his wife, and in a few minutes a roaring fire was kindled, and the exhausted man and woman were rubbed, and fed with hot broth.

"What ailed ye, mon?" demanded their host, when he had time to speak.

"We have been in the country but a month. There war nae work, an' our money war all spent."

"There was the relief fund," said the host.

"We're nae beggars?" was the indignant reply.

The weaver went out that night and told the story to other workmen as poor as himself. One gave a bedstead, another blankets; this man food; that, fuel. He hurried back with the offerings, exclaiming cheerily, "An' Mr. Magee has promised ye work in his shop to-morrow morn. An' every mon of the nae Scotch, lad, has these things. Ye'll no reject free gifts frae yer ain people?"

He had not asked for a penny from the public fund. "The lad's soul is as sick as his body," he said. "We must consider that."

These are literal facts. The weaver and his friends belong to a class whom those who do not know them sometimes call coarse and brutal.

When favoring conditions bring dimes and Lazarus together so that they strike hands and look into each other's faces, human brotherhood in such asserts itself, and they know they are kinsfolk after all.—Youth's Companion.

INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BRIBERY CHARGES.

In a previous issue a short paragraph appeared stating that certain senators had been approached with offers of money to influence their vote on the tariff bill. Kyle, a populist from South Dakota, and Hunton, democrat from Virginia, were the men approached. The committee was appointed and has examined the men most interested. The report exonerates the senators named from blame, but the newspaper correspondents have published reports that puts in question the good name of some high authority. The following report of the testimony is good reading:

The senate bribery investigating committee on the 24th began a secret inquiry into the connection of the sugar trust with tariff legislation. E. J. Edwards, author of the Holland letter in the Philadelphia Press, was before the committee several hours. It is known he presented a written memorandum giving some sources of the information contained in the letter. He declined to state his authority for the information as to the statement that Secretary Carlisle had appeared before the tariff subcommittee (Jones, Vest and Mills) before the original senate bill was reported, and insisted that sugar should be given protection because of the party pledges made before election, or for the statement that Carlisle himself had revised and rewritten the sugar schedule. This schedule, as prepared by Carlisle, he said, was still in existence. The fact could be definitely ascertained by summoning the members of the finance committee. The other statements, the authority for which Edwards declined to give, were that \$500,000 was contributed by the sugar trust to the democratic campaign fund in 1892, and that Moore and Seely (who, he said, were Senator Brice's brokers) had been in possession of the latest amendments to the tariff bill when Voorhees still insisted that no amendments had been agreed to. This, he said, had a representative in Washington to whom the amendments were handed.

GIVEN THROUGH ORGANIZATIONS.
 Edwards stated that according to his information the money was not contributed directly to the national committee, but was given to other organizations, nor was his information positive that the sugar trust as such made the contribution. It may have been made through individuals, with the understanding that in case of success the trust would be protected against damaging legislation. He intimated the statement by Governor Waller, of Connecticut, before an investigation committee in that state, that wealthy men in New York had contributed \$100,000 toward democratic success in Connecticut. Edwards said that half had been contributed by Havemeyer, and half by E. C. Benedict. He said it was notorious that leading members of the democratic party in Colorado had been in consultation with wealthy democrats in New York prior to the election.

Mr. Edwards said his first information as to the interest of the sugar trust in politics had come in the spring of 1892, when it had contributed \$10,000 to the cause of the "anti-snappers" in New York, but he had thought comparatively little of this when he had heard of its further large donations in the fall of that year. His first intimation of Mr. Havemeyer's interest in tariff legislation had been received from an interview with him published in the Brooklyn Eagle as early as January 25 last, in which he said the tariff bill would be looked after when it should reach the senate. Mr. Havemeyer is reported to have said:

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