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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

Senator Mills, of Texas, is no longer a free silver coinage advocate, and report has it that Vest, of Missouri, since his European trip, has veered toward the gold standard.

The Chicago Dispatch says "the stars and stripes which float from public school buildings now-a-days are quite different from the stars we used to see and the stripes we used to feel, at the little red school house years ago."

Much was made of the terms "sportsmen" and "sportsmanlike spirit" during the late yacht races in New York Bay. By those terms it is supposed that we Westerners are to understand "gamblers" and "gambler methods."

A plague that greatly resembles the cholera, if it is not that scourge in truth, is raging in China and Japan. It is probably an aftermath of the China war, and whether the cholera or not it kills, and should be kept away from our shores.

American bankers are going to the rescue of the national treasury with gold, taking small bills in exchange. There was, on Wednesday, only a shortage of \$5,000,000 gold. It is to be hoped that the 1st of October may be passed, so as to release the treasury from the making good of any options it may have foolishly granted to the bond syndicate last spring.

Speaking of the depletion of the gold reserve, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says it is well to bear the fact in mind that the increased purchases of American merchants in Europe call for large shipments of gold to pay for the goods thus coming here under the present tariff law to displace the products of American labor.

While unlimited coinage of silver seems to be an unsafe thing, we ought to have some silver coined. Bank officials and finance ministers unite in saying that 5 per cent of the circulating medium must be coined each year to keep up the volume of money. We are coining no silver now, and it appears to be the policy of the present administration to maintain this system of contraction.

The collection by force of a cash indemnity from Nicaragua by a British fleet has brought about a decided feeling for confederation among the Central American countries. Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras have already formed an alliance and Costa Rica and Guatemala have been invited to join. England will probably be disposed to arbitrate her next difficulty in that region.

The Pennsylvania republicans are talking about a probable majority of 300,000 this year; and they have reason for doing so, considering the percentage of increase in the last three elections. In 1892 their majority was 63,747. This was increased in 1893 to 135,146. In February, 1894, when a congressman-at-large was chosen, it was 157,838, and in November last it was 241,397. Chairman Quay will certainly do his utmost to make it 300,000, and he is a great vote-getter.

There must be some things radically wrong at Washington. Mr. Cleveland has stuck to his policy for two years now. The tariff bill has been in force now over a year, and the shadow has been on for nearly three years, yet times are not perceptibly improved. Gold is running out of the treasury and another bond sale is arranging. Imports are increasing and exports falling off. Foreigners don't come here to get better, but take gold instead. They go to other countries for raw material, because they cannot get gold here. There is a little spirit in iron and that is all. We can hear of no place where large volumes of the product is using. The truth of the matter is, Mr. Cleveland must change his policy or the people must change him.

The Germans in Europe celebrated, a week ago, the battle of Sedan with great ceremony, arousing the fires of patriotism and even fanning the flames of hatred toward the French. How different were the American celebrations only a few days later, at Chattanooga and Chickamauga. At the celebrations on those battle fields, equal in every respect to Sedan except, perhaps, in the number of men engaged, soldiers of both armies met with friendly greeting and told over the stories of old. By these meetings of the G. A. R. in 1895, a patriotism has been cemented that is as broad as the nation and firm as a rock. No one save Altgeld, of Illinois, had thoughts for else other than friendship, love, hope and confidence. That time-serving associate of bad elements alone of all the thousands there, took occasion to express distrust of his fellows and want of confidence in man. If it was right for the president of the day, at Honolulu, last 4th of July, to silence Joe Cook, how much more ought some one in the name of civilization and justice to have shut off the flow of vituperation launched by Altgeld, at Chattanooga, on Wednesday last.

THROUGH FOREIGN GLASSES.

Bank Controller Eckles, who superintends the U. S. currency, is at present in Europe, and from that distance looks at American affairs. Some of his glances appear to be remarkably clear—much more so than the average democratic official has recently had, or at least has admitted. On Monday last he prepared the following paragraph, at London, for the use of the Associated Press, in response to an inquiry for his opinion touching the recent exportation of gold:

"Being thus far away from New York, and not knowing the exact conditions prevailing there which are producing the shipment of gold abroad, I fear I can say nothing upon that subject which will be of special benefit to the public. Generally speaking, these gold shipments come about from the fact that the American people are buying a great deal abroad and not selling sufficient of their own products to equalize things, thus necessitating a settlement of the balance due in gold. We maintain a financial system which makes the United States treasury a general market of supply for all requiring gold, consequently more or less embarrassment comes to the administration of the treasury department when these balances require to be settled. However, the treasury has always managed to maintain unquestioned payment in gold of its obligations, and always will do so. The system under which it is forced to operate makes it sometimes expensive to do so, but so long as the representatives in congress refuse to change that system, and so long as the voters tolerate them, the people have no right to complain of the expense." The whole thing is in that little nutshell—we are buying what we ought to make at home. The industrial policy formulated in the Wilson-Gorman bill will not work. We buy more and actually sell less than we did under the tariff law of 1890. The people must take Mr. Eckles at his word and elect a congress that will give us a second change. The work was commenced last fall and must be completed by November, 1896.

NOT PEOPLE ENOUGH.

Some hop yards in the upper part of the valley have not been picked this year, for the reason that the proprietors have not been able to get pickers. There are two reasons for this state of affairs: First, the wages that can be afforded are too low to call out all the help required, and second, the pickers are, in some neighborhoods, not to be had at any price. They do not exist. In other words, the industry has grown beyond the ability of the proprietors to handle the product. This is not the first time this has happened. Some years ago there was not harvesting machinery enough to save the grain in the short season caused by early rains. The grain was lost. With grain the difficulty may be overcome by providing more machinery. With hops, the problem is more difficult of solution. The season is short, with most favorable weather. The labor is entirely manual. To raise up human machines in a day is impossible. In Washington county we have not yet experienced great difficulty, though 'help' has been limited in the neighborhood of Laurel, but how will it be next year, when the field of 30 acres on the Wm. Connel farm is in bearing? Could 200 more pickers have been found this year without resorting to importations?

But supposing the hop fields are provided to save the crop in the 10 or 14 days set for work, what will this great army do for a livelihood the remainder of the year? The \$14 or \$15 per capita earned by hop picking is not a great sum for a year's subsistence. Our hop fields are extending, and pickers must be provided. It means a denser population. These people must be provided with employment. One industry might be added that has not been touched, and that is sugar beet culture. This industry requires the labor of a little army during weeding time, and again at topping season. Both these events would not interfere with hop picking, one coming before and the other after. Really, it is not safe to broaden the hop yards without providing for a beet field.

If our farmers will insure a sugar factory an ample and constant supply of beets there is little question but that a plant for sugar making would be established.

TARIFF QUACKS' REMEDY.

TO THE EDITOR: I have read with some care the article in your last issue, entitled "A Correct View," and while I have no desire to get into a controversy with the author of that article or anyone else, I do not think his statement of the causes which have led up to the present condition in this country ought to go unchallenged. His whole argument is based on the assumption that the American people, as a whole, have been recklessly extravagant and wantonly improvident. I have no patience with statements of that kind. It smacks too much of populism to suit me. It sounds too much like the utterances of that class of people who discern the immediate dissolution of the universe and the annihilation of all space.

Mr. Wheeler takes the mortgage indebtedness of this country as proof that the whole people are in debt head over heels. This assumption is deceiving and misleading. Many farms are purchased, and half or three-fourths of the purchase price

paid down and a mortgage given for the balance. I have an instance of that kind in mind. A man purchased a farm for \$1,200, paid \$1,000 down and gave a mortgage for the balance. Is the payment of that small balance going to distress the purchaser? Yet much of the mortgage indebtedness of the United States is made up in that way. I have not the census at hand from which Mr. Wheeler quotes, but if I am not mistaken it states that the mortgage indebtedness of this country is on the decrease, does it not?

I object to Mr. Wheeler's classification of those who differ with him as "quacks," and their remedies as nostrums. It is true there is a cause for the present condition of the country, but Mr. Wheeler's diagnosis is incorrect. Just as a cold may develop into an absolute rout. It was so in the fall of '92. Democratic orators were abroad over the land sowing the seeds of discontent among our laborers in the manufacturing centers. They made rosy promises. They lured the laborer to believe that there could be a lowering in the cost of their living without a decrease in their earnings. On the other hand they deceived some manufacturers with the promise of protected goods and free raw materials. They could not keep either promise fully, and their failure to do this, coupled with their utter incapacity for dealing with the question at all caused the scare, and after that the panic, in which the rich were made poor and the poor made beggars. Twenty-six million more dollars went abroad for farm products in the first year of the Wilson law than in the previous year of the McKinley law. Does that tend to make farming prosperous? Can we be prosperous under a law that decreases our exports abroad nearly eleven per cent, and increases our imports nearly seventeen per cent? Does that indicate prosperity? Can't Mr. Wheeler find here the first cause for the panic? Our whole people are not bankrupt. The whole country is not on the verge of destruction. There have been bank failures, but the great majority of the banks are safe, solid, and perfectly solvent. There have been mercantile failures, private failures, etc., but they do not represent the majority by any manner of means. The only cure, Mr. Wheeler, is to reserve the cause, and just so long as we tend toward a policy that makes a whole nation mere producers of raw products and consumers of foreign-made goods just so long will the present distress remain with us. The disease is not a cancer, Mr. Wheeler, merely a boil, that's all.

The democratic party started out to do more for England than it had dreamed of doing for itself, but, thank providence, the day of redemption is near at hand. In the past three years our people, buffeted by every wind, swept by every gale, devastated by every disaster, have had a thorough lesson in the school of experience. They have despised with democratic folly long enough, and are anxious for a return to republicanism. Cheer up, Mr. Wheeler. Let us speak words of hope. Let us cure for our own flesh and blood first and that of other nations afterwards. And with abiding faith in our own manhood and in our own institutions, we will march onward to victory, whether it be under the leadership of that intellectual giant and American czar, Thos. B. Reed, or in the ranks led by that intrepid commander in battles of peace or war, Benjamin Harrison, or whether it be that Napoleon of political warriors, whose sturdy honesty shone out in adversity and under the sting of defeat; that matchless leader, whose lance always touched the weak spot in the enemies' armor, that true friend of the American home and American laborer, Ohio's gifted son, William McKinley.

This, Mr. Wheeler, is tariff quack's remedy.

HOME MARKET.

This theory of a foreign market for our produce has long since been shown not to be what some claim for it. When the time comes, under a well regulated protective tariff, that there shall be no surplus of wheat for export, and when the price of wheat shall be regulated by the mill men of this country, the farmer will receive a fair price for his wheat. So long, however, as a surplus of wheat is raised in excess of the home demand, the price paid by the American millers will be regulated by the foreign price of that one bushel. A home market is what the farmer must look to for better prices, but it cannot be built up by throwing thousands out of employment, cutting wages, reducing prices and paralyzing the great industries of the country. So long as the present tariff bill remains a law industrial devastation and distress will continue.—Pendleton Tribune.

It appears that of the 1,249 graduates of West Point who were living when the civil war began, 521 were in the army, and 428 were engaged in civil pursuits. Of those who had left the service, 292 returned to fight for the Union, and ninety-nine entered the confederate army; and of those who were yet in service, 627 remained true to the flag, and 184 went over to the other side. Out of 350 southern graduates, 162 were in the federal army, and among them was General Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga."

Governor Lord has appointed ex-State Senator McGinn to be judge of the circuit court of the 4th judicial district, department No. 2, instead of Judge Hurley, deceased. Will the people confirm the appointment next June?

THE NEW PLANS FOR MAKING ROADS.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT: The "Good Roads Club," lately organized in the city of Portland, appears to be ready to work. The necessary adjunct thereto—a patent bowling alley—has been placed in position. The club room, lately the residence of one of Portland's millionaires, has been renovated and furnished in princely style with the necessary billiard and card rooms, where the public-spirited members of the club, when not engaged in law-making, may as some relaxation of the necessary mental strain, enjoy themselves in games of ten pins, billiards, whist, draw poker and other fashionable amusements.

Some of the Portland papers, after eulogizing the efforts the club has already made, asks the important question, "what will the farmers do?" In answer, the pertinent inquiry of the overtaxed farmers is, "who is expected to pay the bills?"—for these roads that must be made equal to the roads in the old densely settled states of the East—roads that have for almost a century received taxes amounting, in the aggregate, to as much as the value of the real estate now accommodated by them. Such roads are not made and kept in good repair by "chin music," and it is folly to expect that the Portland club will furnish anything better. Especially is it so when such liberal provision has been made to spend so large a part of its meetings in the enacting games set down on the program.

It will take money to make good roads, as it takes money to improve our farms and city homes; but a prudent man improves such property according to his means, not according to his wants. Any deviation from this rule results in disaster—as the sheriff sales in the last year conclusively show. If the legislation to which this "Good Roads Club" points shall be enacted, it will be at the expense of that part of the taxpayers that is already taxed to the limit of forbearance. "Club" and "committee" legislation in this state has almost without exception been a curse to the people. The least evil it does is to hinder any reasonable efforts to secure legislation in the interest of the taxpayers generally. The fact of the organization is sufficient indication that its real objects are to be forced to the front to the exclusion of other and in many cases more important questions. Its ostensible objects are often a cloak for something of special interest to its projectors.

It is to be hoped, however, that no legislature will ever be elected that will carry out the suggestions of these self-constituted "Good Roads" superintendents; although some of the worst legislation that has disgraced the Oregon statute book has been engineered through in the same manner. The worst feature of this matter is the unfavorable impression that is made upon the hoped for emigration from east of the Rocky mountains, by this everlasting howl about the impossibility of Oregon roads; kept up by a class of men who, as a rule, have not hauled or tried to haul a load of produce to market in a score of years. When men who have wallowed through the mud and chuck holes of the average roads through the rural districts in the western states, during the late autumn and early spring months, where the only relief was a frozen crust to the depth of six to ten inches, learn from the leading papers of the city of Portland that the roads of Oregon are practically impassable for more than half the year, and that to make them passable, immediate and heavy taxation is necessary, they hesitate about moving to such a land of swamps and quagmires, and investing in farms at any price. If it is necessary to tax them out of existence to secure a gross to market for what they will produce, no investments will be made by persons of intelligence.

The fact is, the roads in Oregon are as good, if not better, than those of like importance in the western and in many of the middle states. It is true you may see some good roads in reasonable repair running out from cities. These, however, are of limited length, and have almost invariably been laid out by private companies, and, if now free, have been purchased by the counties at a fraction of their first cost. The ordinary country roads, at the times between the dry season and the winter freeze, and between the winter freeze and summer are far worse roads of like importance in Oregon.

This continual harping about the difficulties to be encountered by those who may be thinking of making Oregon their future home is spread broadcast by such exaggerated statements, and must have the effect of deterring many from settling in the state.

The road tax in Oregon, under our present laws, is 14 mills on property, and is equal to three dollars on each pole and may, at least, be doubled if the officer, whose duty it is to execute these laws, deems best. In addition to this the appropriations by the different counties in the state average at least 3 mills more. How much more can the people bear? Many of them have already been forced to break up housekeeping for a short time to go to the hop fields and work at starvation wages to save their homes and farms from the tax gatherer. Hundreds of the farmers of this country, although their crops are good, will not be able to pay interest on their indebtedness and the taxes on their homes, unless by borrowing money at exorbitant rates. Mechanics and laborers are in no better condition. And these taxes are

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to be increased without limit at the dictation of men who have never estimated the cost of the improvements proposed, or if they have, never expect to pay their part of it.

Let us hope that the "Good Roads Club" of Portland; (if the suggestions shown in the Portland papers are an inkling of what it proposes to do) will let law-making alone and turn its members to the more congenial work of studying the mysteries of whist, draw poker, billiards and ten pins.

This will be more in accordance with the furnishing of the club room and the taste of its members, and much more to the interest of the taxpayers of the state of Oregon.

Postmaster-General Wilson seems to admire his tariff bill, notwithstanding it seems to be one for defunct only.

A New York paper estimates that each of the yacht races has been witnessed by at least 80,000 persons at an expense of \$4 apiece, and that not less than \$10,000 more has been expended by the owners of the forty private yachts in attendance, thus making an aggregate of \$320,000 as the cost of a day's amusement.

A prominent French naval officer not long ago declared that the United States has the fastest war-ships in the world. The speed of the Columbia is 23 knots an hour, while the French have no armed vessel, except torpedo boats, that can make more than 19 or 20 knots. France has accordingly ordered two commerce destroyers whose speed is to be at least 23 knots.

BORN.

HANLEY—Near Hillsboro, on the 15th inst., to the wife of John Hanley, a daughter.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER made at the May, A. D. 1895, term of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, to-wit: On the 10th day of May, 1895, authorizing and directing me to sell the real estate belonging to the estate of Goddave Luke, and hereinafter particularly described, to-wit: The 2nd day of October, 1895, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House, in Hillsboro, in said County and State, to the highest bidder all of the right, title and interest of Goddave Luke, late of said County, deceased, at the time of his death, or since acquired by his estate, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: Lying and being in Washington County, Oregon, and more particularly described and bounded thus: Beginning at the southeast corner of the northeast 1/4 of section 18, T. 2 S. R. 2 W. of Williamsburg meridian, and running thence north 20 chains; thence west 31.25 chains; thence south 20 chains, and thence east 31.25 chains to the place of beginning, containing 62.50 acres, upon the following terms: Sale to be for U. S. gold coin, one-third cash in hand, on day of sale, one-third in one year from day of sale, and one-third in two years from day of sale. Deferred payments to be secured by note drawing interest, payable annually, from date until paid, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and secured by mortgage on the premises sold. Deed and mortgage at the expense of the purchaser. September 17, 1895.

BRICK LAYING.

JOHN RING, THE WELL-KNOWN brick layer and contractor, will execute all work entrusted to him, draw plans and specifications, and men estimate. Reference in Hillsboro: T. H. Tongue, S. B. Huston or D. M. C. Gault, Portland address, 516 Columbia St.

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