HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

Entered in the postoffice at Hillsboro, Oregon, as second-class matter.

Subscription, in advance, per year . . $1 50

HILLSBORO PUBLISHING CO., Proprietor.

D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20.

"What nation has ever agreed to the Monroe doctrine?"—London Telegraph. France did in 1865, and England will in 1895.

"Mr. Cleveland's message is a document which self-respecting Americans will not read with pleasure."—London Graphic. Then there are few self-respecting Americans.

State Senator Cogswell, of Lake county, this state, supposed to be reliably democratic, announced to the Lakeview Examiner a few days ago that he would, in all probability, support the next republican candidate for president.

The house of representatives did the right thing with the Bayard impeachment resolution, when it was amended so as to enquire of the president what action the state department has taken toward reprimanding Mr. Bayard for his unpatriotic remarks. This will smart worse than impeachment.

When Minister Bayard saw the criticisms of his Edinburgh speech in the American papers, he is reported to have said: "It is only what might be expected. It is the silly season in America." The U. S. embassy in London now gives out that Bayard did not say "silly season." Now Americans want to know what he did say.

Congress, under a suspension of the rules, passed a bill on Wednesday creating a Venezuelan boundary commission, and appropriating $100,000 to pay the expenses of the enquiry. The bill did not reach the senate for lack of time. This promptness will do more than anything else to convince England of the earnestness of our people.

These are the dates and meeting-places of the republican national conventions, including the one to be held next year:

1856—June 17, Philadelphia.
1860—May 16, Chicago.
1864—June 7, Baltimore.
1868—May 20, Chicago.
1872—June 5, Philadelphia.
1876—June 14, Cincinnati.
1880—June 2, Chicago.
1884—June 3, Chicago.
1888—June 19, Chicago.
1892—June 7, Minneapolis.
1896—June 16, St. Louis.

There is a great throb of patriotism in the American breast that is superior to party, and England will recognize that fact before many years. Her press may think that President Cleveland's message is tail-twisting for party effect, but it will be strange if John Bull escapes having a ring snapped into his nose before he is through plucking the feathers out of the eagle. If England is in the right in the Venezuelan dispute, the United States concede the claim and help get it, but to accuse us of tail-twisting is not the way to secure our support.

The Searchlight places a title of nobility upon the porcupine and bear, and says he feels complimented to be placed with such noble animals. The porcupine that has forever its quills turned the wrong way and is shooting its harmless battery toward every thing near by, the bear that lags around and sucks its paw with the hopes of stealing a pig from some hard-working farmer, is the principle of populism personified. He calls us a jackass, thinking thereby to cast a slur, but he forgets that the ass has been the servant of man since the days of Abraham, forever and always working for the benefit and comfort of mankind, and never, except on one occasion, has he refused. Balaam was, no doubt, the first populist on record, and he was so blind to fanaticism the noble animal upon which he rode had to speak and show him his wrong. Which is the best, the servant of man or a pig thief.

Regarding the superstition of President Cleveland that his election in 1892 was a verdict of the people in favor of his free trade views, the Philadelphia Press presents some unanswerable logic to prove that, if such were the case, the decision has been three times reversed. It points out that in his election he was in a minority of 978,564 on the popular vote; that in the eight states which voted in 1893 a plurality of 320,000 was given against him and his party; in the congressional elections of 1894, in which his policy was expressly upon trial, a plurality of 1,250,000 in the whole union repudiated it; while in the thirteen states which voted last month, another plurality is rolled upon him and his party of 600,000. Never in the history of the country have the people given, upon any question, an opinion clearer or more emphatic than they have in favor of protection. The truth is that because, with a republican senate as a barrier against the repeal of republican policies, Mr. Cleveland's first administration had been respectable, the people had absorbed a blind and unjustifiable confidence in him and believed he would defend them against the radical views expressed in the democratic platform upon free trade and wild cat money.

REVENUE NEEDED—HOW TO SECURE IT.

If the special message of the president to congress means anything, it means that a revenue will be required of such magnitude that a tariff for protection, even as high as the McKinley schedule, will be required to furnish what has been well designated as the sinews of war. Now, let the present congress, that has so enthusiastically endorsed the president's position on the Monroe doctrine, prepare without delay such a tariff law as will ensure the revenue required to sustain the patriotic endorsement, without forcing the president to rely upon the questionable expedient of borrowing money at exhorbitant interest to sustain the honor of the United States in the struggle that appears to be imminent. Such a law would infuse new life into the struggling industries of the United States. The millions required under the present partisan legislation to pay for excessive imports, would go into the pockets of the laborers and producers of the United States instead of enriching our European enemies. The question of a veto of measures to increase the public revenue required to meet the necessary consequences of the patriotic declarations of President Cleveland in this special message, is an insult to his integrity and intelligence. Let congress do its duty in this matter without delay. The president's action in the matter will satisfy the English people and press, that the president of the United States on this occasion has not been influenced by the near approach of a presidential election, but by patriotism rather than partisan feeling.

THE UNITED STATES AND VENEZUELA AGAINST ENGLAND.

This is how the matter stands: Before 1800, the Dutch had seettled the Atlantic coast of South America at three points. These nucleuses extending, were in 1831 created into three counties under the names: Demararra, Essiquibo and Berbice. But before that time, to-wit, in 1803, the Dutch title to the country was transferred to the English. The colonies grew as above mentioned, and so did the Venezuelan colonies lying to the westward. It was the old dispute over again as in North America in 1754 between the English and French. The Venezuelan settlements reached those from Guiana and a boundary dispute arose. This quarrel is of forty years standing. It became so fierce that Venezuela called her embassador home some years ago. Schomburgk was sent out by a British geographical society along about 1830, and by a wave of his hand said the boundary "is there." But the government did not authorize him to go or pay his expenses. Since then gold having been discovered England claims to the Schomburgk line and even beyond. The Venezuelans dispute the claim.

England can claim nothing except what she wrested from the Dutch in 1803. Schomburgk had not then established his line. At the suggestion of the United States Venezuela offers to arbitrate the boundary. England refuses and says she has nothing to arbitrate, that her boundary is the Schomburgk lines, that she has maps, treaties and other evidence showing that fact. To the average American these are matters appropriate to bring before a court of arbitration.

The United States government here steps in and declares that England must be bound by the Monroe doctrine, which is an American princeps that prohibits an European government from acquiring territory in the new world after the date of the Monroe administration.

England refuses to recognize the Monroe doctrine, thereby declaring it to be her intention to extend her territorial limits in America. At this, President Cleveland and the whole American people take alarm. The president in his message (reprinted in another column) lays the matter before congress and asks that a commission be appointed to proceed to Venezuela and determine where the boundary line is. If it is the Schomburgk line then Venezuela must be satisfied. If the commission finds that the true boundary line is east of the Schomburgk line, then England must grant it to Venezuela or whip America. What is just, England must have if she is a powerful nation. What belongs of right to Venezuela she must have, though she cannot muster a regiment of men.

WHAT WAS THOUGHT.

The Portland Evening Telegram, a short time ago, permitted its columns to be made a vehicle of malignant abuse against a prominent citizen of this county. This attack was so groundless that after it was in print, the instigator himself disavowed its authorship.

As the INDEPENDENT at the time predicted, an examination showed that the statements were absolutely without foundation. The Telegram, learning from various sources that it was misled and imposed upon, sent a representative out to make a thorough investigation of the facts. The result was, that the Telegram admits that the allegations were without any foundation, and that its informant was inspired by malice. The Telegram regrets that it had been imposed upon, and permitted its columns to be used for private spleen and malice in making statements affecting private character that were absolutely groundless.

"GOOSE SAUCE IS GANDER SAUCE."

The proposed impeachment of Bayard for the utterances in his Edinburgh speech brings to mind an incident of the same kind that occurred in London some four years ago, wherein Ben Butterworth, a republican congressman from Ohio, and Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, were the principal figures. The gentlemen were commissioners of some sort for the Columbian exposition, and attended a banquet given in their honor. Mr. Butterworth, in his speech, probably with the idea of currying favor with his hosts, criticised unfavorably the protective policy of our country, or, perhaps, the McKinley law. After he got through, as the story goes, Senator Lindsay said to him: "Look here, Butterworth, I am a democrat, and a free trader, and an old rebel soldier, but I'll be hanged if I would get up and criticise my country before a foreign audience." The sentiment is patriotic and at the time was highly praised by the democrat press, some of which is now defending and apologizing for Bayard, who committed the same offense. With some people it does make a difference whose ox is gored.

PRES. CLEVELAND'S VENEZUELAN MESSAGE.

The president transmitted this special message to congress last Tuesday, in which he defines the position of the administration touching the dispute between Venezuela and England on the boundary question:

"In my annual message, addressed to congress on the 3d instant, I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela, and recited the substance of the representation made by this government to her Britanic majesty's government, suggesting the reasons why such disputes should be submitted to arbitration for settlement, and inquiring whether it would be so submitted.

"The answer of the British government, which was then awaited, has since been received, and together with the dispatch to which it is a reply, is hereto appended. Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British prime minister to Sir Julian Pauncefort, the British ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine, and claims are made that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States, and that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe, are generally inapticable "to the state of things in which we live at the present day," and especially inapplicable to the controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela. Without attempting extended arguments in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our country and safety as a nation, and essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life, and cannot become obsolete while our republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the Old World, and a reason for our absolute noninterference, none the less is the observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their government.

"Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon the doctrine without regard to 'the state of things in which we live,' or to any changed conditions, here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy. If a European power, by extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be 'dangerous to our peace and safety,' and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise.

"It is also suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute because it does not embody any principle of international law which is founded on the general consent of nations,' and that no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not since been accepted by the government of any other country. Practically, the principle for which we contend has a peculiar, if not exclusive, relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted, in so many words, to the code of international law, but since in international counsels every nation is entitled to have the rights belonging to it enforced, the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as securely as if it were specifically mentioned, and where the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law the question to be determined is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid.

"The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced. Of course, this government is entirely confident that under the sanction of this doctrine we have clear rights and undoubted claims. Nor is this ignored in the British reply. The prime minister, while not admitting that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to the present conditions, states that President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English government of that date. He further declares 'though the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law.'

"Again he says: 'They (her majesty's government) fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained that any disturbance of existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European state would be a highly inexpedient change.'

"In the belief that the doctrine for which we contend was clear and definite, that it was founded upon substantial considerations, and involved our safety and welfare; that it was fully applicable to our present conditions and to the state of the world's progress, and that it was directly related to the pending controversy, and without any conviction as to the final merits of the dispute, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought, under the claim of boundary, to extend her possessions on this continent without the right, or whether she merely sought possession of territory already included within her lines of ownership, this government proposed to the government of Great Britain to resort to arbitration as the proper means of settling the question, to the end that the vexatious boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined, and our exact standing and relation to the controversy might be made clear.

"It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British government, upon grounds which, under the circumstances, seem to me to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings toward both nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice of one of the great powers of the world, and touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small, should have produced no better results. The course to be pursued by this government in view of the present condition does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements, and to deal with it accordingly.

Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will, cannot, of course, be objected to by the United States. Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. Inquiry to that end should, of course, be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight be given all available evidence, records and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

"In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that congress make adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such a report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every measure in its power, as a willful aggression upon the rights and interests, the appropriation in Great Britain of any land, or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory, which, after investigation, we have determined of rights belongs to Venezuela.

"In making these recommendations, I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred, and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow. I am nevertheless firm in my conviction that while it is a greivous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization, and strenuous and worthy rivals in all arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which is shielded and defended the people's safety and greatness.

Wonder how Bayard feels now that Cleveland is in the midst of a "silly season?"

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HILLSBORO, DEC. 18, 1895.

INDEPENDENT: In answer to a number of inquiries as to the outlook for horses, hay and oats, I will say that the market for hay and oats depends largely on the local demand. As near as the Society can ascertain, we have on the North Pacific coast destroyed, butchered and sold outside of our territory nearly 55,000 horses during the last year, considerable numbers going East during the time of the advance of horses in the spring and summer, in the Eastern market. There has been shipped to Sandwich Islands some 7,000 head, one firm furnishing about 5,000. Of course, as horses and cattle are sold off there is a decrease in the demand for feed. But according to the best information the society can get, the Sandwich Islands employ, say 100,000 horses, and every bit of feed that they eat must come from the Pacific states. We are glad to learn that through Portland influence a line of steamers from that city to Japan has become a settled fact, and they call at Honolulu both ways, and already we are shipping hay and oats to that point, a number of car loads having already been taken out of our county recently. Of course, if we can capture and hold the island trade it will in a measure recompense us for the losses sustained in the local market, though we cannot hope for prices to be as good as those furnished at home.

We of Oregon should not allow ourselves to become impatient at the lingering of hard times in the lap of hope. If we stop to consider that prior to and during 1893 we were breeding everything, that the young horses coming on are filling and still are flooding the demand under the changed conditions, but for the last two years we have practically stopped breeding and the end of the overplus is near at hand. The bicycle craze has evidently reached high water mark, and throughout all agricultural districts has nearly disappeared, and only finds enthusiastic supporters in large cities and towns. We have recently sold several span to parties for California and elsewhere for $200 to $275 per span, wherefore, taking all in all, while it may be several years before we reach the old mark of $400 to $500 per span, yet the outlook is not so black as some like to paint it.

One more point, and that is this Mexico potato crop is never good, being raised by irrigation and are watery. Our potatoes are selling there at $2.50 per sack—silver or about $1.35 in our money (gold.) We only get 25 to 35 cents per sack here. We ought to uphold the Portland man to the end that we could ship direct to Mexico without having San Francisco as a middle.

R. CAVE.

Estimates put the gold yield of Forty-Mile creek, in Alaska, for the mining season just closed, at $700,000. It is territory on that creek which England is claiming. Can there be significance in the fact that John Bull cannot find his boundary line till rich gold fields are discovered? Venezuela and Alaska seem to prove that gold eye salve is necessary to sharpen his vision.

President Cleveland is more of a favorite at home and not nearly so much so in England as he was a few months ago, when he was writing free trade messages.

Notice to the Public.

JOSEPH D. STEWART LEFT MY bed and board without just cause. I shall not pay any debts of his contracting after November 18, 1895.

29-32 MATILDA STEWART.

NOTICE.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Hillsboro Electric Light & Water Company will be held on Monday, January 6, 1896, at the office of the company in their station, Hillsboro, Oregon.

GEO. SCHULMERICH,
29-32 Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the First National Bank of Hillsboro, Oregon, will be held at their banking house on Tuesday, January 13, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before said meeting.

29-33 J. D. MERRYMAN, Cashier.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned administrator of the estate of Minerva C. Brown, deceased, has filed his final account as such administrator, in the County Court of Washington County, Oregon, and said Court has appointed Monday, the 30th day of December, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the hour of hearing said account.

Dated at Hillsboro, Oregon, this 27th day of November, 1895.

FRED J. BROWN,
Administrator of the estate of Minerva C. Brown, deceased. 27-31

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Executrix' Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Stollar, late of Washington County, Oregon, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them, to the undersigned, at the office of Thomas D. Humphrey, in Hillsboro, Oregon, for allowance, within six months from the date hereof, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at her residence near Bethany, Washington County, Oregon.

29-39 ELIZABETH STOLLAR, Executrix of estate of Samuel Stollar, deceased.

November 16, 1895.

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