

Hillsboro Independent.

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Independent and Oregonian
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Two Dollars.

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Vol. XXIII.

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1896.

No. 33.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor.....Wm. P. Lord
Secretary of State.....Harrison H. Kincaid
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Attorney Fifth District.....W. H. Barrett

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.....R. H. Goodin
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Surveyor.....W. A. Bond
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City Clerk.....E. C. Brown
Board of Trustees.....J. H. Stanley
.....J. E. Bess
.....D. W. Dobbins
Recorder.....G. W. Patterson
Marshal.....W. L. Knight
Justice of Peace.....W. L. Knight

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily, at 11:30 a. m.
Glenview, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 12:30 a. m.
Going South, at 8:30 a. m.
Going to Portland and way-offices, 6:55 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 Paquet.....Receiver

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Main and Fifth streets. Preaching every Sabbath, morning and evening. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening, 7 p. m. S. G. E. Sunday at 6:30 p. m.

CORNELIUS 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. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Preaching Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. First and third Sunday at 11 a. m. D. S. WRIGHT, Pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH—Corner Fifth and Fir. Preaching every Sunday evening at 8 p. m.; second and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; prayer meeting every Wednesday evening; teachers meeting every Sunday evening. H. L. FRANK, pastor.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, B. L. Shelley, pastor, corner Third and Fifth streets. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8:00 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday at 10 a. m. Rev. SCHOFIELD, Pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HILLSBORO, corner Third and Fir. Preaching second and fourth Sabbath, morning and evening; Sunday school, every Sunday at 10 a. m. Rev. SCHOFIELD, Pastor.

A. O. U. W.
HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W. meets every first and third Friday evening in the month.
P. H. RAUGHMAN, M. W.
J. I. KNIGHT, Recorder.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 17, I. O. G. T. meets in Grange Hall every Saturday evening. All members in good standing are invited to visit with the lodge.
JAMES ADAMS, C. T.
W. H. GAULT, Secretary.

Daughters of Rebekah.
HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO. 54, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows Hall every Saturday evening.
Mrs. MAY GREER, N. G.
Mrs. JANE WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

P. of H.
HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month.
Hess, SCHOFIELD, Master.
AMER INDIAN, Sec.

I. O. O. F.
MONTEZUMA LODGE, NO. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock in I. O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome.
S. B. HUTTON, N. G.
D. M. C. GAULT, Sec'y.

Y. P. S. C. E.
Meets every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. You are cordially invited to attend its meetings.
EDA ADAMS, Pres't.

M. E. CHURCH, J. M. McDonald, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sunday at 10 a. m. League meeting every Sunday at 6:30 p. m. General prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Ladies' and Steward's meeting the second Tuesday evening of each month.

Bathhouse Sisters.
PHENICIA TEMPLE NO. 10, R. S., meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in each month at 7:30 o'clock in I. O. F. Hall.
Mrs. M. A. HARRIS, M. E. C.
Mrs. M. A. HARRIS, M. E. C.

K. of P.
PHENIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. OF P., meets in Odd Fellows Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcomed to lodge meetings.
J. M. WALL, C. C.
L. A. LONG, K. of B. & S.

A. F. and A. M.
TUALITY LODGE NO. 6, A. F. & A. M., meets every Saturday night on or after full moon of each month.
W. D. WOOD, W. M.
R. CRANDALL, Secretary.

O. E. S.
TUALATIN CHAPTER, NO. 31, O. E. S., meets at Masonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.
Mrs. W. D. HARRIS, W. M.
GRACE CHORISTE, Secretary.

TUALATIN PLAINS PRESBYTERIAN Church—Regular preaching, Sundays, 11 o'clock A. M.; Sunday school, 10 o'clock A. M.
W. H. DIERDORF, Pastor.

S. O. T. E.
VIOLA TENT, NO. 18, S. O. T. E., meets in Odd Fellows Hall, on 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings of each month.
L. A. LONG, Com.
BENTON BOWMAN, Sec.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT NO. 34, I. O. O. F., meets on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month.
D. M. C. GAULT, Sec'y.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOMAS H. TONGUE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: Morgan Block.

S. B. HUTTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: Room No. 8, Union Block.

W. H. BARRETT, L. E. ADAMS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: Central Block, Rooms 6 and 7.

BENTON BOWMAN, W. D. SMITH,
Notary Public.
SMITH & BOWMAN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: Rooms 6 and 7, Morgan block.

C. E. KINDT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Room: No. 3, Portland Savings Bank Building, Second and Washington Streets.

GEO. R. HAGLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Resident agent for Royal Insurance Co. Room: No. 13, Morgan Block.

S. T. LINKLATER, M. B. C. M.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: at residence, east of Court House, where he will be found at all times when not visiting patients.

J. P. TAMMIE, M. D.,
S. P. R. 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 8 p. m. Telephone to residence from Block & Selig's Drugstore at all hours. All calls promptly attended, night or day.

W. D. WOOD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: in Chemist Row. Residence: corner First and Main streets.

F. A. BAILEY, M. D., J. A. BAILEY, R. S. M. D.,
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.

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

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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.

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Dr. Price's Cane Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Milwaukee Fair, San Francisco.

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Do Witt's Colic and Cholera cure never disappoints, never fails to give immediate relief. It cures just as sure as you take it. W. E. Brock



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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 Regulator and can conscientiously say it is the king of all liver medicines. I consider it a medicine chest in itself."—J. W. JACKSON, 308, Tacoma, Washington.

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CLAY WORKS.

A Full Stock of

DRAIN TILE

Constantly on hand

Orders Solicited.

JAS. H. SEWELL, Hillsboro, Oregon.

Extraordinary!

The regular subscription price of THE

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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

If suffering with piles, it will interest you to know that De Witt's

Witch Hazel Salve will cure them.

This medicine is a specific for all complaints of this character, and if

instructions (which are simple) are

carried out, a cure will result. We

have tested this in numerous cases,

and always with like results. It

never fails. W. E. Brock.

It was clever of Dean Farrar to

write to the Times, recalling General

Garrard's words: "I will not speak of

Americans and English as one people

because they are one people with a

common destiny," but though a

man and his wife are supposed to

be one, it often requires a good many

scraps to decide which is the one.

Even General Garrard found it necessary

to remind England that there was

a little matter of difference in

relation to the responsibility for the

degradations of Confederate cruisers,

and England concluded that he was

right.—Pendleton Tribune.

Wife—Here's an account of a man

who shot himself rather than suffer

the pangs of indigestion. Husband—

The fool! Why didn't he take De

Witt's Little Early Risers? I used

to suffer as bad as he did before I

commenced taking these little pills.

W. E. Brock.

with each maintained at par; with

free national banks established in

every city and town of importance

of the United States, issuing their

secured beyond doubt by United

States bonds or some equivalent

security, and redeemable on demand

in United States notes, and the issue

of an amount of United States and

treasury notes equal to the amount

outstanding, with provision for a

rateable increase with the increase

of population, always redeemable

in coin and supported by an ample

reserve of coin in the treasury, and

not to be invaded by deficiencies of

revenue, and separated by the sub

system from all connection with the

receipts and expenditures of the

government—such a system would

SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

As had been announced, Senator Sherman, the great finance minister, on Friday last, spoke to the U. S. senate in advocacy of his resolution introduced previously. He began by asserting that while congress would support the president in maintaining the honor and integrity of our country in the field of diplomacy, it would not approve his recommendations on our financial policy, and especially of our currency. He, the president, had mistaken the cause of our present financial condition in attributing it to the demand for gold for United States notes instead of the deficiency of revenue caused by the legislation of the last congress. He proposed as a remedy the conversion of United States notes and treasury notes into interest-bearing bonds, thus increasing the interest-bearing debt nearly \$500,000,000. He proposed a line of public policy that would produce a sharp contraction of our currency, add greatly to the burden of existing debts, and arrest the progress of every American industry which now competes with foreign productions.

Mr. Sherman read from a table, showing the receipts and expenditures of each year from 1866 to 1893, and asserted that for the first time since 1866 we had deficiencies in our revenues. Since the 1st of March, 1893, to the 1st of December, 1895, the national debt had been increased \$162,602,245.

He made an analysis of the McKinley tariff law and of its successor, the Wilson law, and asserted that during the twenty-five months of the McKinley law the average monthly surplus was \$1,129,821. During the existence of the Wilson law the average monthly deficiency was \$1,699,693. Under the Wilson law the United States exported in a year agricultural products valued at \$301,578,885, while during the last year of the McKinley law exports of similar products were \$371,125,299. He declared that the deficiency of revenue the primary cause of the demand for United States notes and that the only remedies were either a radical reduction of expenditures or an increase of taxation, and, perhaps, both.

The senator asserted that during the first term of Mr. Cleveland, when he was powerless to affect the currency and tariff policies, the senate being republican, the gold increased from \$240,000,000 on the 1st of April, 1885, to \$320,000,000 on the 1st of April, 1889. This gold came into the treasury without cost in exchange for United States notes or gold certificates.

"What other remedy," he asked, "is there for our financial difficulties, except to borrow money on the best terms possible to pay current deficiencies and to provide additional revenue for future wants? To this extent and for these purposes I am willing to support the administration, however much I may differ from its general policy."

He did not wish to criticize the sales of bonds authorized by the resumption act to meet the deficiency caused by the passage of the Wilson law. Under the circumstances the administration was justified in doing this. The senator held that notes once redeemed should only be re-issued for gold coin, and such re-issues should be mandatory only when coin is deposited in the treasury. With this provision of law the scarcity of currency would create such a demand for it that gold would be freely deposited in exchange for the more portable and convenient notes of the United States. The resumption fund should be segregated from all other moneys of the United States and paid out only in the redemption of United States notes. Deficiencies in the revenue should be provided for by bonds or certificates of indebtedness, of small denominations, at a low rate of interest, which would be readily taken by the people through national banks, sub-treasuries and the post-office. The senator, continuing, said in part:

"As the term 'lawful' includes gold coins, there is a disposition by the national banks to convert their United States notes into coin, thus aiding in depleting the redemption reserve. This ought to be prevented by a provision of law that the bank reserve of lawful money shall be United States or treasury notes only. The resumption fund is the safeguard of the money of the people, and its use for any other purpose is a practical repudiation of public faith."

"A careful study of the systems of the banking currency and coinage adopted by the principal nations of Europe convinces me that our system, when cured of a few defects developed by time, founded upon the bimetallic coinage of gold and silver,

with each maintained at par; with free national banks established in every city and town of importance of the United States, issuing their notes secured beyond doubt by United States bonds or some equivalent security, and redeemable on demand in United States notes, and the issue of an amount of United States and treasury notes equal to the amount outstanding, with provision for a rateable increase with the increase of population, always redeemable in coin and supported by an ample reserve of coin in the treasury, and not to be invaded by deficiencies of revenue, and separated by the sub

system from all connection with the receipts and expenditures of the government—such a system would make our money current in commercial circles in every and all climates, better than the best that now exists in Europe—better than that of Great Britain, which now holds the purse strings of the world.

"All I ask now is that you will not disturb it with your deficiencies; that you will not rob it of its safeguards; that you will not return to the days of wildcat money; that you will not lessen the savings of prudent labor or the accumulations of the rich. Time makes all things even. Let us give to the executive authority ample means to meet the appropriations you have made, but let us strengthen rather than weaken our monetary system, which lies at the foundation of our prosperity and our progress."

Yesterday's Mining Journal, of Grant's Pass, published the following mining news:

Captain Brown made a trip this week to the copper mines to witness the "blowing-in" of the smelter, and as an evidence of the successful operation of the plant he brought out several hundred pounds of black copper matte, which can be seen in the windows of the company's office in the Josephine hotel building.

The vein in the Oregon Bonanza mine, on Williams creek, has widened out this week to nearly a foot, and has yielded some very rich ore of the red-ochre variety.

The citizens of Grant's Pass are preparing for a large gathering of miners Monday, when it is expected an association of those interested in mines in Southern Oregon will be formed.

There are five stamp mills now in Jackson county.

William Flamm and Daniel Craft, who are working a ledge at the Hull & Beck mine, six miles north of town, brought in 40 pounds of decomposed quartz last week and received \$600 for it. They have now 30 to 40 tons of ore on the dump, which will go between \$500 and \$600 to the ton, says the Medford Mail. These men are the same ones who struck the \$1,200 pocket in the Dry Diggings last winter.

OVER THE STATE.
Robert Collier, son of Professor Collier, of Eugene, who was almost fatally injured a short time ago by being struck by a train at a crossing in California, is recovering.

There are about 1,000 logs on North Coos river yet, above tide water, waiting for a freshet to float them. During the late freshet 1,500 logs were run out and safely boomed Lower Coos river.

J. M. Davis, a prominent Polk county hopgrower, made an assignment last week to Harry Webster, of Ballston, for the benefit of his creditors. His assets are \$14,000. His failure is attributed to the low price of hops.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the New Year, daylight was knocked through Coxcomb hill, or would have been had there been daylight, says the Astorian. The water-works tunnel was completed so far as the excavation is concerned, and there now remains the concreting to be done on the south 240 feet and the pipe to lay.

"Grandma" Fitzhugh, of Sixes river, is now a great-grand-grandmother, the little great-grand-daughter having been presented her by the wife of Everett Bessey.

"Grandma" Fitzhugh is the widow of the late Solomon Fitzhugh, one of the best-known of the early pioneers, and one of the framers of Oregon's constitution.

A pitent air for poultry arrived in Eugene the other day. It has 128 compartments, and will carry from 4,000 to 6,000 birds. The compartments are eight stories high, and range along each side of the car, with an alley way through the center. It is built of iron, and in each department are troughs for food and water for the fowls, while in transit. This car, which is probably the first of the kind ever brought to Eugene, will be loaded with chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese and shipped to San Francisco some time during this month.

One Minute Cough Cure is a popular remedy for croup. Safe for children and adults. W. E. Brock.

THE STOVE COMMITTEE.

There is a shadowy intelligence continually hovering about the innermost secret places of governments and corporations where policies are matured and enterprises originate. Only the chief executive and his trusted ministers, or the executive boards are supposed to know what is to happen, but unaccountably some intelligence whispers abroad, and a favored one gets a "tip." This "tip giver" receives in railroad circles the name of "stove committee." The methods of the "committee" can be best described by telling these two stories:

Some years back an old wholesale groceryman and commission merchant, living in Baltimore, was in touch with the "stove committee," in the shape of a nephew who was the confidential clerk of a high railroad official. One morning the old merchant received a dispatch that made him exceedingly nervous, and to inquire how much money was in the bank to his credit.

In telling this story recently a prominent railroad official said: