

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, MAY 8.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Supreme Judge, R. S. BEAN, of Lane County.

For Congress, First District, THOMAS H. TONGUE, of Washington County.

For District Attorney, Fifth District, T. J. CLEETON, of Columbia County.

For Joint Senator, Washington, Columbia and Tillamook, GEO. W. PATTERSON, of Washington County.

COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator, SAMUEL HUGHES.

For Representatives, J. R. C. THOMPSON, G. W. MARSH, H. S. HUDSON.

For County Clerk, J. A. IMBRIE.

For Recorder of Conveyances, E. L. MCCORMICK.

For Sheriff, W. D. BRADFORD.

For Treasurer, GEO. H. WILCOX.

For County Commissioner, THOMAS G. TODD.

For Sup't. of Schools, AUSTIN CRAIG.

For Surveyor, L. E. WILKES.

For Coroner, DR. C. L. LAIGE.

The adjournment of congress has been fixed for May 18th. This will give our representatives a few days for the Oregon canvass.

We settled our balances in 1862 and into the seventies by paying a big premium for gold—just what we would have to do again if free silver and free trade obtains.

A correspondent from the country wants to know what was done at the fusion meeting between democratic and populist candidates here on Tuesday last. The INDEPENDENT did not know that there was such a meeting, "O, yes, Judge Archbold was expected to pull off the ticket, but he got into the middle of the road and could not be induced to approach the sidewalk." Ah!

Senator S. B. Huston, who has been re-nominated to succeed himself in the state senate is the strongest man in his party in this county, if not in the state. He is a sound money advocate and stood up almost alone in the late state convention of his party, opposing the free silver heresies of the demagogues. Mr. Huston adheres to the Cleveland-Carlisle school of finance and is a consistent partisan.

The late county treasurer, John W. Sappington, was a man of sterling integrity and no man, save one, has ever questioned his services as an official. Not strange to say that complaining fellow was a populist at the recent county convention of that party who asserted that on twenty-five different times he had gone to the treasurer's office and found the treasurer absent. We who knew Sappington so well know what an untruth that representative uttered and that he is in perfect affinity with the cardinal virtues of his party.

The democratic and populist state central committees have had fusion meetings in Portland for two or three days this week trying to arrange a fusion candidate who can beat Tongue. Judge Waldo was toyed with for a time but his protective tariff views seemed objectionable, at any rate he was not chosen. Negotiations seem to have failed completely. The reason seems to be found in the fact of the great vanity of the populists who think themselves so strong in voting strength and so immaculate in methods. They are regular Pharisees. The democrats now seem determined to show the pops where they stand—a mere handful of bombasts.

The Oregonian on more than one occasion within the past six weeks has boasted of its independence. It is not supporting the candidates nominated by the republican convention; it is not supporting the principles of the party as set forth in its platforms, wherefore it can render no reason for advising republicans touching their political duties. Indeed, the New York World or Sun or the San Francisco Examiner might as well lecture republicans, expecting them to be governed by their precepts. Therefore, when the Oregonian adopts the Cleveland-Carlisle idea of a contraction of the currency it must not be surprised that republicans refuse to follow it. The assumption that a safe limit to the expansion of currency was long ago reached and that a system of contraction should now set in is not true, or else Mr. Cleveland and his secretary were false to the laws of currency when they proposed their recent scheme for the chartering of state banks and the issue of money on securities, which republicans have always regarded as questionable. No, the Oregonian is not itself this spring. It is wobbling.

DO POPULISTS FAVOR PROTECTIONISTS.

The following is taken from the Albany Imprial, a paper that seems to be devoted to the advocacy of populist doctrines:—

"Tom Tongue comes up here and starts to talk 'nearly' for the people will give him the horse-laugh. They are posted, you know."

How does this compare with the statement of our populist friends to free silver republicans, "Why we are all for protection, we all agree upon that, because we want to protect our industries?"

Then how does this plank of the Oregon City platform, adopted two years ago agree with the idea of protection?

"We demand that all national revenue shall be raised by a two per cent tax on money loaned by the government, and a graduated property tax."

How will any protection be accorded through the operation of this plank? Is that populist doctrine still, or is that one of the things laid aside temporarily to be taken up and advocated after awhile?

How does the protection idea accord with the speech of Jerry Simpson, delivered in the house of representatives, January 12, 1894, which was as follows:—

"I am gratified, Mr. Chairman, that throughout all this discussion there have been but two sides to the question, that of the democratic side, who have argued the question from the standpoint of the free traders, and the republican side, who argue from the standpoint of protectionists. There has been a tariff for revenue, and therefore I am gratified to know that we have made that much progress towards the liberation of trade, which must result from the fact that there are but two sides to the question, and that is that either protection is right or free trade is right, and there is no middle ground between for any honest man to stand upon."

"I am a free trader in all the world implies. I believe in trade is one of those inalienable rights that Thomas Jefferson spoke of; one of the rights that is born with a man, goes with him through this life, and is only laid down with him at the grave. The right to trade the products of my labor with the man that will give me the greatest return from the products of his labor is one of the rights of the human family, and any law that restricts or abridges that right is an interference with the liberty of the human race."

Isn't Jerry Simpson still a populist in good standing in his party? Then it must be remembered that when the Wilson bill passed through congress, putting all of the products of the Oregon farm, the Oregon orchard, the Oregon dairy, the Oregon garden and the Oregon forest practically upon free lists or upon a basis of "tariff for revenue only" and all the products that the people of Oregon purchased upon a highly protected list, every populist member of the lower house congress voted for it. Are they not still populists in good standing? Under these circumstances, would it be safe to trust the question of protection to populists?

Judge Northrup has been brought out as an independent candidate for congressman in the second congressional district by the Oregonian party. At the same time the Oregonian announces it belongs to no party and is thoroughly independent. There will be no further attempt to charge the responsibility of the utterances of the Oregonian upon the republican party. It can advocate what political vagaries it pleases, or what political principles it pleases, advise as many bolts from the ticket as it pleases, but the republican party will not be responsible for its utterances. Judge Northrup will not be elected, nor will he seriously endanger the election of Mr. Ellis. The only question at issue between the voters of the second congressional district is whether they will elect a free silver republican who will vote to protect the industries of the state of Oregon, a free trade democrat or a free trade populist. If the vote of two years ago is taken as a guide, it is a question between the republicans and populists.

FARMER POPULISTS' HOW DO YOU LIKE THIS?

The following remarkable sentiment appears in the Coquille Herald of a recent date:—

"Ed. Herald:—It is a philosophical axiom that there cannot be an effect without a cause. Hence, to remove an effect permanently it is necessary to abolish the cause."

"The dynamiter is an effect, and his presence bids many a household with fear and constant dread, yet how little it were to undertake to rid the country of this dangerous evil by punishing the effects after the explosion are made! But we should seek the cause, abolish that, there and then, and not till then will the effect disappear. That the cutthroat competitive system is the cause no one can successfully deny, as it cuts prices, after which follow reductions of wages, which, in turn, produced want, destitution, and then, becomes the dynamiter."

"Let us examine a little into this condition. We go to his abode, a gloomy looking, miserable hut. There he stands in the door, ragged and hungry. We peer within, there wretched hovel, and behold his wife, poor, despondent creature; her face (thought young in years) is wrinkled from suffering and destitution; the bitter tears have left their furrows as they ran down her emaciated cheeks, while she wept over her poor little starving children who pull at her tattered garments begging for something to drive the pang of hunger from their frail little bodies, for which it is beyond her power to furnish. The poor unfortunate father and husband looks upon his

MR. HARE'S ANSWERS.

To THE EDITOR:—

In your issue of May 1st, 1896, appears certain questions to W. D. Hare and asking "will W. D. Hare please answer." As requested I hereby respond.

Question: First—You are reported to have said at the populist convention on last Wednesday that there is a bill pending in congress to allow National Banks to issue circulation to the face value of their bonds, 25 per cent of their deposits. Did you make this statement? If so, will you give the author of the bill and within ten days furnish a copy of it, or failing to do either, admit that there is no such bill pending?

ANSWER:—

There is a bill pending in congress of the nature described in your question. This bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on February 20th 1896 numbered H. R. 6442, by Hon C. H. Fowler, a republican and banker of New Jersey. I therefore presume it is a sound republican measure.

I submitted this bill to the Honorable T. H. Tongue the author of these questions for his perusal. This bill is now in my possession and will be kept on exhibition at my place of business each morning from the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sunday excepted during this campaign for the inspection of all persons.

Second—If there is such a bill pending, do you mean to intimate that it has the slightest chance of passing into law?

I answer that if the republican party under present management can secure the control of the government in all branches there is great danger that this bill or a kindred measure will be enacted into law.

Third—You are reported at the same convention to have said that the balance of trade between nations is not paid by the shipment of coin from one to the other. Did you say that? If so, do you not know better.

ANSWER:—

I so stated and know the statement to be correct. I know that all balances of trade between nations are paid in commodities, not money. Did you ever see any international money? If so please exhibit and international dollar to your admiring audience in your campaign of the state. You certainly know that all interstate balances are not settled by the money of any nation but by the exchange of commodities. Whether these commodities consist of gold, silver or other articles of merchandise. If not, please explain how we made our exchanges from 1861 to 1879 when we had no coin. Do you not know that the most prosperous business we ever did with the balance of the world was during the time we used no coin money except on this coast.

Fourth—You claim that the republican party demonitized silver in 1873. Will you tell what you mean by it? Did they coin less silver or take its legal tender away from it? Do you not know that about all the silver in circulation has been coined since 1873? That we coined more silver in two years under President Harrison's administration than was coined from the formation of the government to 1872.

ANSWER:—

Why juggle with words. You know that in the year 1873 congress dropped from our coinage the dollar of 374 grains of pure silver which dollar had been the unit of value from the foundation of the government and by virtue of section 15 of the mint act of 1873 the silver coins of the United States was made a legal tender only in payment of debt to the amount of \$5. The law of 1873 demonitized the dollar of 374 grains of pure silver. Hence by the law of 1873 silver was deprived of its power as a money of ultimate redemption. Suppose the government under the Bland and Sherman act did coin during the years from 1878 to 1890 more silver dollars than had been coined in any other period prior to that time? You know these dollars are only a limited legal tender, a legal tender for all debts and demands except as otherwise specified in the contract.

Please tell us what this has to do with the question now at issue as to whether or not the coinage laws should be restored to the position in which they stood, prior to the act of 1873.

Fifth—If such a terrible crime was committed by the republican party in 1873, will you explain why you did not discover it or repudiate it, but continued to adhere to the party, hold office under it, accept nomination by it, run on its ticket and defend its principles until 1892, when you failed to secure nomination for circuit judge in this district after having been a candidate for the office?

ANSWER:—

As to your contemptible insinuation in the last part of this question I give you the benefit of my silence, and will only add I did repudiate the act. The party repudiated it in its platforms from 1876 to 1892 when it connected the miserable straddle upon which you now stand. I left the party because I believed them as I believe now that its tendencies aims and purposes are not for the best interests of the common people of this country.

Sixth—Do you or do you not believe that the intrinsic value of the material out of which money is made has anything to do with the value of the money? Do you or do you not believe that the exclusive value of money consists in the fiat of the government in the exercise of

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governmental power in making it a legal tender?

ANSWER:—

Please state what you mean by intrinsic value. I know that the commodity out of which money is made has a commercial value but when made into money has a money value and this value is conferred by law.

Did you ever see a genuine dollar that was not a fiat dollar? If so please procure one and exhibit it to your admiring friends.

Seventh—Do you or do you not approve of the Wilson bill? Do you or do you not believe that the passage of the Wilson bill has entailed loss to the American farmers, stockmen, fruit growers and other industries of this state?

A candid answer to the foregoing questions may tend to enlighten the public as to what are your true opinions.

ANSWER:—

I am of the opinion that the people of this congressional district care but very little if at all about what my opinions are upon any public question or what I may think about either the Wilson or McKinley bill. But if you desire to know I am in favor of such financial legislation by the government as shall secure to the producers of wealth an adequate return for their toil and to the working men and women of America, living wages for honest work and I believe in protecting the toilers of this land against the underpaid labor of European and Asiatic countries and for this reason I am opposed to the single gold standard and am for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver upon equal terms both being made a full legal tender in payment of all debts, without asking the consent of any other nation on earth. Do you know what the gold standard means? If you do you know it means the wages and the price paid for labor that comes from the hands of toil in gold standard countries as the price of labor and wages in America.

W. D. HARE.

I wonder how the pops enjoy finding themselves in the clutches of the remnant of the democratic party? For that is just where they are. All the oldtimers who built up the party are now shelved and the machinery of what is now called the populist is managed by the remnant of the democracy. General Weaver, who is now in the state, is helping in this job. That is why he came here four years ago, but then the party was in the hands of straight populists. Things are different now. The pops have their headquarters in one of the most prominent hotels, spend money freely and have a general good time. I wonder where it all comes from? Who can tell. H. A. V. A. P.

A reader of the Chicago Record residing at Marquette, Michigan, asks the following questions, which were submitted to Mr. Huntington, chief of the loans and currency division of the treasury department, and upon his authority the following brief answers are given:—

"1. Is it not the rule with the treasury department to redeem silver certificates in gold when silver is demanded? No.

"2. What amount of such certificates has been redeemed in gold since March 4, 1893? None.

"3. What amount of such certificates has been redeemed in silver? The amount has been insignificant, as people generally prefer silver certificates to silver dollars. No record is at hand to show the exact amount.

"4. Has the government refused to redeem these certificates in gold when gold was demanded at any time since Secretary Foster ruled that the greenbacks were redeemable in gold on demand? Yes.

OUR STANDARD BEARERS.

Last week there was no opportunity to say a word touching the nominations made by the republican convention to fill the county offices. Indeed it is hardly necessary now seeing the gentlemen are so well known. However, a few words will not be amiss. Commencing then with the head of the ticket.

Samuel Hughes, who is named for state senator, came to Washington county and settled in Forest Grove in 1857, where he was proprietor of a blacksmith shop. This he conducted for a few years till the increasing population and business demanded a farm implement and hardware store. He put in such a stock and has since been one of the solid men of the county. About 1858 or 1859, Mr. Hughes wedded Miss Georgia, second daughter of Jas. H. Reed, who settled the J. H. Reed and wife donation land claim near Beaverton, now owned by Johnson, Perkins and others. Miss Georgia was a great favorite in those days, and is still at the head of the household and a leader in society. Esquire Hughes has for twenty years or more almost continuously served his town in public places, the last being mayor, which place he now holds. Some years ago he was on a commission with Henry Failing and others, to report recommendations revising our assessment laws. At this time there was a great outcry in opposition to the

mortgage tax law. Notwithstanding this, as memory serves, the commission reported against the proposition to repeal the law. About that time, influenced somewhat by the clamor of some of the popular journals of the day, Mr. Hughes thought there ought to be no deduction of indebtedness allowed, but later personal investigation and the several very carefully written articles on that subject in the county press has convinced him that his first views were hastily adopted. He now favors the enactment of the mortgage tax law and the deduction of indebtedness where a corresponding credit is shown. Of course it goes without saying that he, as a republican, favors protection, sound money, retrenchment in the administration of government, and will stand in opposition to the appropriation of public funds for other than governmental purposes.

J. R. C. Thompson, first named on the representative ticket is a successful business man at Umatilla who has lived there for years. He is not so well known in the western part of the county, but is a leader in the eastern part.

Mr. Marsh, the second name placed on the ticket is better known, as he has always taken a lively interest in the conventions of his party. His boyhood was passed on the Centerville farm, and now his manhood lingers around the old home. Mr. Marsh is a fluent speaker and is able to discuss the political questions with a vigor that carries conviction to the opposition.

Mr. Hudson of Wapato precinct is a young man, the youngest of the trio, being about 25 years of age. He came to Oregon at the age of three years with his father and made Forest Grove his home. Thus he has passed the greater portion of his life in this county. He knows the political history of the people, their sentiments and their needs. In company with his brother a general merchandise business was carried on, but latterly he has been engaged in handling hops and hay, and buying and selling real estate. Politically he has been a republican and while he has not spoken often his pen has not lain idle. He is a forcible writer and able to hold his own with all comers. He is an ardent protectionist and a sound money advocate. He is in favor of radical steps in the direction of economy in state and county affairs and believes that all useless commissions should be abolished.

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